

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2015

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

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National Park Service FY 2015 Budget Justifications General Statement

NPS Mission

In 2016, the National Park Service will celebrate 100 years as steward of the nation’s most cherished natural and cultural resources. As the keeper of 401 park units, 23 national scenic and national historic trails, and 58 wild and scenic rivers, NPS is charged with preserving these lands and historic features that were designated by the nation for their cultural and historic significance, scenic and environmental worth, and educational and recreational opportunities. Additionally, the NPS further helps the nation protect resources for public enjoyment that are not part of the National Park System through its grant and technical assistance programs.

NPS Mission Statement

“The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The park service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.”

In FY 2015, the NPS will continue to carry on its stewardship of cultural and natural treasures of national significance and to provide enriching experiences and enjoyment for all visitors, as detailed in the Department of the Interior’s Strategic Plan and strategic objectives. NPS programs and activities will strive to continue to protect and restore ecosystems, preserve and conserve cultural resources, provide visitors with venues for physical activity and natural experiences, and assist states and local communities in developing recreational sites and facilities and preserve historic assets. National parks are significant drivers of economic activity and health, particularly in gateway communities. Every dollar invested in the National Park Service returns \$10 to the US economy¹, a superb return on investment.

The National Park System represents something special to Americans and the world. President Theodore Roosevelt called the conservation of natural resources “essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method.”² Noted journalist and conservationist Robert Sterling Yard understood that the magic of the national parks lay in their “common ownership” by the American people.³ People from all walks of life visit parks and share their wonder, majesty and historical importance. The 2009 Ken Burns documentary film on the National Parks has helped introduce the national park concept to a wider and more diverse audience. As Mr. Burns and Dayton Duncan so eloquently said in the film and accompanying book: “...[the National Parks] are more than a collection of rocks and trees and inspirational scenes from nature. They embody something less tangible yet equally enduring – an idea, born in the United States nearly a

¹ Cullinane Thomas, C., Huber, C., and Koontz, L., 2014. 2012 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRTR—2014/xxx. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

² Roosevelt, Theodore. *A Book-Lover’s Holidays in the Open*. New York: C. Scribner’s Sons, 1916. Print.

³ Yard, Robert Sterling. “National Parks System A University of Nature.” *Our Federal Lands: A Romance of American Development*. New York: C. Scribner’s Sons, 1928. 245. Print.

century after its creation, as uniquely American as the Declaration of Independence and just as radical. National parks, the writer and historian Wallace Stegner once said, are the best idea we've ever had."⁴

A Call to Action

2016 will mark the 100th anniversary, the Centennial year, of the National Park Service, offering a defining moment and an opportunity to reflect and celebrate in preparation for a new century of stewardship and engagement. The roots of the National Park Service lie in the parks' majestic, often isolated natural wonders and in places that exemplify America's cultural heritage, but parks and public lands now extend to places difficult to imagine 100 years ago—into urban centers, across rural landscapes, deep within oceans, and across night skies.

To prepare for the Centennial year and beyond, on August 25, 2011, the National Park Service published *A Call to Action*, which draws from three major initiatives – the National Parks Second Century Commission Report, *Advancing the National Park Idea* (2009); *America's Great Outdoors: A Promise to Future Generations* (2011); and *The Future of America's National Parks* (the Centennial Report, 2007). *A Call to Action* seeks to chart a path towards a second century vision for the National Park Service by asking employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the mission of the Service within four broad themes – Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America's Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The plan identifies 36 measureable, transformative actions, aiming to develop and nurture life-long connections between the public and parks; strengthen the Service and parks as places of learning that develop American values, civic engagement, and citizen stewardship; and achieve a standard of excellence in cultural and natural resource stewardship that serves as a model throughout the Nation and the world.

Centennial Initiative

Centennial Initiative Increases Proposed for FY 2015

(\$ in millions)	Discretionary	Mandatory	Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative
Operation of the National Park System	+30.0	0	0
Centennial Challenge	+10.0	+100.0	0
Second Century Infrastructure Investment	0	+200.0	+100.0
Subtotal, National Park Service	+40.0	+300.0	+100.0
Multi-Agency Centennial Land Management Investment Fund	0	+100.0	+100.0
Total, Centennial Initiative	+40.0	+400.0	+200.0

The President's request includes a discretionary increase of \$40.0 million to prepare for and celebrate the Centennial, comprised of \$30.0 million in for operations to support an expected influx of visitors during

⁴ Duncan, Dayton, and Ken Burns. *The National Parks: America's Best Idea*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009. Print.

the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions. Additionally, the request includes \$10.0 million for Centennial Challenge projects and partnerships, a matching program which would leverage federal funds with partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks.

Also supporting the Centennial Initiative is a legislative proposal for mandatory funding of \$100.0 million a year for Centennial Challenge projects for three years. This funding would support signature projects at many more park units during the centennial year and into the NPS' second century. The mandatory proposal also includes \$200.0 million a year for three years to support Second Century Infrastructure Investment projects to make a meaningful and lasting impact on the NPS' deferred maintenance backlog by restoring priority park assets to good condition.

The Administration's proposal for the government-wide Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, discussed below, also supports the Centennial Initiative, with a request of an additional \$100.0 million to address the NPS deferred maintenance backlog.

The NPS Centennial Initiative, including funding proposed through discretionary appropriations, mandatory proposals, and the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, would restore 1,700 (20 percent) of priority park assets to good condition. Like President Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration of the 1930s, this 21st century effort will create thousands of jobs for youth, veterans, and others on projects to upgrade and restore national parks, providing more than 10,000 work and training opportunities for young people and engaging more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

The multi-agency Centennial Land Management Investment Fund, discussed in greater detail below, would broaden the Centennial Initiative to provide an opportunity for all of Interior's public lands bureaus and the US Forest Service to address conservation and infrastructure project needs.

Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative

As mentioned above, complementing the President's FY 2015 Budget Request is a separate Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative; a demonstration of investments which can spur economic progress,



Former President Gerald R. Ford, a seasonal ranger at Yellowstone National Park, summer of 1936.

promote opportunity, and strengthen national security. The Administration proposes a balanced package of spending cuts and tax loophole closures to fully offset the cost of these pro-growth investments.

NPS Centennial

The NPS would also benefit from \$100.0 million in Second Century Infrastructure Investment projects within the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. This \$100.0 million, along with the discretionary and mandatory funding identified above, will provide the NPS with funding to restore 1,700 (20 percent) of priority park assets to good condition.

Multi-Agency Opportunities Complimenting the NPS Centennial

The National Park Service will have the opportunity to compete for conservation and infrastructure project funding included within the Centennial initiative. The Centennial initiative supporting the 100th Anniversary of the NPS features a competitive opportunity for the public lands management bureaus within Interior and the US Forest Service to address conservation and infrastructure project needs. The program would be managed within Interior's Office of the Secretary in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, with clearly defined project criteria. The Administration proposes \$100 million each year for three years in mandatory funds. The Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative also includes \$100.0 million a year for multi-agency funds.

Research and Development

The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative reflects the President's ongoing commitment to strengthen America's competitiveness through scientific discovery and innovation. As part of the Initiative, NPS is included in a proposed \$140.0 million investment in Interior's research and development activities. This reflects the Department of the Interior's capacity to use science to inform decision making to support sustainable stewardship. Research and development would focus on outcomes, investing particularly in the development of decision-ready tools and information managers can use in the stewardship of natural resources. Within the proposed funds for the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service has identified \$10.0 million in applied research and development to support scientific objectives in building resilience to climate change; landscape scale ecosystem management, restoration and protection; water resources management; and species protection and health. Examples of NPS research contributions would include conducting scalable environmental analyses of environmental change and cooperative landscape conservation to support park management, providing geographic information system support to parks; enhancing science-based responses to energy development adjacent to parks; using applied research to restore and protect dark night skies; addressing ocean and coastal resource stewardship projects in parks; assessing biological carbon sequestration; and mapping the state of Alaska through applied research of remote sensing radar.

Climate Resilience

The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes a proposal to establish a Climate Resilience Fund to help communities across the country better prepare for existing and future threats exacerbated by climate change. Work in the National Park Service climate change arena is an example of the type of work which would be supported with this type of investment. The NPS is building resiliency into natural and cultural resources to be better capable of handling climate change by providing scalable environmental analyses to park managers, with the most vulnerable parks including those with high

elevations, high latitudes, arid lands, and coastal areas. NPS is preparing assessments to serve as a park guide for subsequent resource stewardship efforts, and, indirectly, inform decision-making on asset planning, management, and investment affecting park infrastructures and facilities.

Infrastructure and Permitting Support

Also included in the Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative is a proposed investment of \$6.0 million in the Historic Preservation Fund to expedite federal permitting and help to get infrastructure projects off the ground, an investment which would support digitization of records into a national directory to improve their accessibility for expediting federal permitting.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. This includes \$115.2 million for NPS Federal Land Acquisition, \$25.0 million for Urban Parks and Recreation Fund, and \$52.0 million for State Conservation Grants.

Budget Overview

Budget Authority	2013 Actual⁴	2014 Enacted	2015 Budget Request	2015 Request +/- from 2014 Enacted
Discretionary	2,785,504	2,559,519	2,614,599	+55,080
1/ Mandatory	420,632	424,235	1,032,803	+608,568
Total Budget Authority	3,206,136	2,983,754	3,647,402	+663,648
2,3/ FTE	20,720	21,554	21,798	+244

¹2013 Mandatory funding reflects actual 2013 receipts, including sequester of budgetary resources. 2014 Mandatory funding estimates also reflect sequestration.

²Amounts include FTE funded from reimbursable activity, as well as allocation accounts. FY 2013 and FY 2014 FTE amounts include FTE provided for Hurricane Sandy damage by P.L. 113-2, *The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013*.

³The FTE amounts reflected in this table for the Operation of the National Park System account are updated from the earlier estimate included in the *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015*.

⁴Includes transfers, supplementals, and rescissions.

The NPS FY 2015 discretionary budget request of \$2.6 billion is \$55.1 million above the FY 2014 enacted level. The NPS estimates that funding in FY 2015 would support a total of 21,798 full time equivalents (FTE), of which 17,753 would be funded from discretionary authority. The FY 2015 President's budget request provides net programmatic increases from FY 2014 totaling \$38.5 million to fund essential programs and emerging operational needs, plus \$16.6 million in fixed cost increases.

NPS 2015 Budget Changes

Appropriation	Change from FY 2014	
	(\$000)	FTE
2014 Enacted, Discretionary	2,559,519	17,624
Program Changes		
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	+47,099	+188
Fixed Costs	+15,729	0
Centennial Initiative	+30,000	+141
Increase Youth Opportunities	[+4,000]	[0]
Enhance Visitor Experience	[+8,000]	[+141]
Support Expanded Volunteer Capacity	[+2,000]	[0]
Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	[-16,000]	[0]
Address New Responsibilities at Parks	+2,000	+37
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts	-2,227	0
Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing	+456	0
Support Services Provided by the Office of Indirect Cost Services	+123	0
Transfer from Construction Account	+1,018	+10
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE	+10,000	+13
Centennial Initiative	+10,000	+13
Centennial Challenge	[+10,000]	[+13]
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION	-8,797	0
Fixed Costs	+301	0
Restore Heritage Partnerships Program Administration	+376	0
Reduce Heritage Area Funding	-9,474	0
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND	0	0
Historic Preservation Fund	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	+878	-72
Fixed Costs	+401	0
Increase Line Item Construction	+1,115	0
Enhance Regional Facility Project Support	+380	+1
Transfer to Operation of the National Park System Account	-1,018	-10
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental	0	-63
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE	+5,900	0
Fixed Costs	+123	0
Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects	+6,918	0
Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation and Deficiencies Program	+835	0
Reduce support for Land Acquisition Administration	-70	0
Reduce American Battlefield Protection Grants	-470	0
Reduce Inholdings, Donations and Exchanges	-1,436	0
Subtotal, Program Changes, Discretionary	+55,080	+129
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations	2,614,599	17,753

Summary of Changes

Operation of the National Park System – The proposed FY 2015 funding level for this appropriation, which supports the operation of our Nation's parks, the preservation and protection of the precious resources contained within, and the provision of recreational opportunities and enjoyment of these resources by current and future visitors is \$2.3 billion, reflecting a net increase of \$47.1 million over the FY 2014 enacted level, consisting of a series of targeted programmatic increases totaling \$30.4 million and fixed cost increases totaling \$15.7 million.

The \$30.4 million in targeted increases proposed include \$30.0 million for the Centennial initiative, which includes \$4.0 million to support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million to support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds to support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million to support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions. In addition to the Centennial initiative, \$2.0 million would address new responsibilities at parks, \$0.5 million to increase support for the D.C. Water and Sewer bill, and \$0.1 million for services provided by the Department's Office of Indirect Costs. The budget proposes the \$2.2 million elimination of the National Capital Performing Arts program, as the program does not directly relate to the NPS mission and operations.

Centennial Challenge – This appropriation, requested at \$10.0 million would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming Centennial. This program would be instrumental in garnering partner support to prepare park sites across the country for the Centennial, and the second century of the NPS. All federal funds must be matched on a 50/50 basis. This program is further bolstered by the Administration's proposal to fund an additional \$100.0 million a year for three years for this program as a mandatory appropriation discussed separately.

National Recreation and Preservation – This appropriation, which funds programs supporting local efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources, is proposed to be funded at \$52.0 million in FY 2015, a net reduction of \$8.8 million from the FY 2014 enacted level. The request consists of a programmatic decrease of \$9.1 million to reduce funding for National Heritage Areas and realigns funding for the administration of these areas as well as fixed cost increases of \$0.3 million.

Historic Preservation Fund – This appropriation, which supports Historic Preservation Offices in states, territories, and tribal lands for the preservation of historically and culturally significant sites, is proposed to be funded at \$56.4 million in FY 2015, level with FY 2014 enacted. It includes a \$0.5 million program for competitive grants to communities whose historic properties are currently underrepresented on the National Register of Historic Places and among National Historic Landmarks. These grants will be used to conduct the surveying, community engagement, and other pre-nomination activities to ensure that the National Register of Historic Places is representative of the full spectrum of the Nation's cultural heritage.

The Administration's proposal for a government-wide Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative identifies an additional \$6.0 million for the Historic Preservation Fund to support the development of a nationwide inventory of historic properties to help expedite federal permitting and get infrastructure projects off the ground.

Construction – The FY 2015 request includes \$138.3 million for the construction appropriation, which funds construction projects, equipment replacement, management, planning, operations, and special projects. This is \$0.9 million above FY 2014 enacted, including \$0.4 million in fixed costs increases and a transfer out to the Operation of the National Park System account of \$1.0 million to appropriately align activities which are more operational in nature. The budget funds \$61.7 million for line-item construction projects, a \$1.1 million program increase compared to FY 2014. The budget provides funding for the highest priority construction projects critical to visitor and employee health and safety or ecosystem restoration and does not propose funding for new construction. The budget also includes a programmatic increase of \$0.4 million for regional facility project support.

Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial initiative. Overall, the budget proposal—including discretionary, mandatory, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources—would allow NPS to ensure 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance –The proposed FY 2015 discretionary funding level for this appropriation is \$104.0 million, a net increase of \$5.9 million from FY 2014 enacted, consisting of \$5.8 million in net program increases and \$0.1 million in fixed costs increases.

The budget requests \$55.9 million, a programmatic increase of \$5.8 million over FY 2014, for NPS Federal Land Acquisition and Administration, which provides funding to acquire land or interests in land to preserve nationally important natural and cultural resources within park boundaries and grants for acquisition on civil war battlefield sites. Of this amount, \$29.0 million is provided for high priority line-item acquisition projects within park boundaries, a \$6.9 million increase over FY 2014. The FY 2015 federal land acquisition projects were selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on conserving critical ecosystems, leveraging non-federal partners, and aligning with the conservation priorities of Interior bureaus, federal agencies, tribes, states, and other stakeholders.

Within the total requested for land acquisition, \$13.2 million supports Collaborative Landscape Projects in the California Southwest Desert and areas within the National Trails System. These projects were selected collaboratively working with Interior's other land management bureaus and the US Forest Service to target high-priority conservation values. The request also includes \$8.5 million for matching grants for states and local entities to acquire Civil War battlefield sites outside the National Park System, as well as \$3.9 million for emergencies and hardship land acquisitions, \$4.9 million to acquire inholdings and facilitate land donations and exchanges, and \$9.5 million for land acquisition administration.

The LWCF State Conservation Grants program provides funding to states for the purchase of lands for preservation and recreation purposes. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investment in the protection and

maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. In FY 2015, the State Conservation Grants program would continue to provide matching grants to states, and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The budget proposes \$48.1 million for this program, level with FY 2014. This would provide \$42.0 million for traditional, formula grants, \$3.0 million for competitive grants, and \$3.1 million for grant administration.

The FY 2015 budget proposes \$192.2 million in Land and Water Conservation mandatory funds for NPS. Of this amount, \$115.2 million is for federal land acquisition, including \$2.5 million for projects that specifically address recreational access and \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants. An additional \$52.0 million would be directed to the LWCF State Conservation Grants program and \$25.0 million for Urban Parks and Recreation Fund grants. Urban Park Recreation and Recovery grants assist economically distressed urban communities with the revitalization and improvement of recreation opportunities.

America's Great Outdoors

On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, launching the development of a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The result is a call for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage. The AGO initiative seeks to empower all Americans to share in the responsibility to conserve, restore, and provide better access to our lands and waters in order to leave a healthy, vibrant outdoor legacy for generations to come. Funding for the initiative is broadly defined to capture programs that are key to attaining conservation goals. That includes funding to operate and maintain our public lands; expand and improve recreational opportunities at the state and local level; protect cultural resources; and conserve and restore land, water, and native species.

America's Great Outdoors fosters the intrinsic link between healthy economies and healthy landscapes to increase tourism and outdoor recreation in balance with preservation and conservation. This initiative features collaborative and community-driven efforts and outcome-focused investments focused on preserving and enhancing rural landscapes, urban parks and rivers, important ecosystems, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These activities incorporate the best available science, a landscape-level understanding, and stakeholder input to identify and share conservation priorities.

The FY 2015 NPS request would provide \$2.5 billion in support of the Administration's initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This includes \$2.3 billion for park operations, in the Operation of the National Park System account, a program increase of \$30.4 million over FY 2014. Of this amount, \$30.0 million is for the NPS Centennial Initiative.

The budget also requests \$1.2 million for American Battlefield Protection assistance grants and \$10.0 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program, both in the National Recreation and Preservation account. The budget also includes \$56.4 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants, level with FY 2014. These programs support NPS stewardship of important cultural resources and ecosystems, and assist States, local communities, and other groups in developing recreational sites and facilities to protect and conserve important, non-federal cultural and historic assets.

The FY 2015 budget also includes a total of \$104.0 million for discretionary appropriations funded through the LWCF, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. The FY 2015 budget proposal includes \$55.9 million for federal land acquisition, a programmatic increase of \$5.8 million. This includes a total of \$29.0 million for federal acquisition projects, an increase of \$6.9 million over FY 2014, and \$8.5 million in funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants for non-federal entities, a reduction of \$0.5 million compared to FY 2014. A total of \$48.1 million is requested for LWCF State Conservation grants, level with FY 2014.

Complementing the discretionary budget request for LWCF is \$192.2 million in mandatory LWCF funding including \$115.2 million for federal land acquisition, with \$2.5 million for projects to specifically address recreational access and \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants. The legislative LWCF proposal also provides \$52.0 million for LWCF State Conservation grants. An additional \$25.0 million is included for Urban Parks and Recreation Fund grants.

Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources

The complexity of natural resource issues and the rates of change to landscapes, both naturally and human induced, are increasing faster than anyone could have predicted just a decade ago. The Department of the Interior recognizes in order to effectively carry out its mission and priorities it must understand and make decisions at the landscape, rather than local scale. Interior provides applied and basic scientific research, monitoring, information, and tools to inform decision-making by Departmental bureaus and offices as well as local, tribal, State, national, and international communities.

The Department's landscape level understanding of the nation's resources is focused on tools and technologies to gather and deliver data and information, develop a scientifically-robust foundation for landscape understanding, and apply science to support Interior responsibilities.

The NPS plays key roles in landscape scale ecosystem restoration programs such as restoring the Chesapeake Bay and Everglades ecosystems. In addition other NPS programs such as the Inventory and Monitoring Program provides NPS managers with a broad-based understanding of the status and trends of natural resources under their purview. Through this program, NPS inventories natural resources under its stewardship and integrates the results into planning and resource management decisions. Over the next three years, NPS will complete vegetation mapping inventories across the United States. This will assist park managers in the control of invasive species, restoration of natural habitats, and efforts needed to sustain wildlife populations.

Priority Goals

Climate Change Adaptation

By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will demonstrate maturing implementation of climate change adaptation as scored when implementing strategies provided in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

The NPS continues to actively leverage the resources and expertise of other DOI bureaus as well as other federal agencies, states, tribes and others within available funds to advance providing the science-based information needed by parks through the system Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and DOI Climate

Science Centers. Priority parks receiving special attention include the most vulnerable units of the national park systems located in high elevation, high latitude, coastal, and arid lands settings. The NPS is providing leadership in advancing cooperative landscape conservation through climate impact science studies, adaptation management techniques, carbon sequestration methods, and energy efficiency activities focused on practical, on-the-ground information and actions designed to achieve the Service's mission.

Youth Stewardship of Natural and Cultural Resources: Engaging the Next Generation

By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will provide 40,000 work and training opportunities over two fiscal years (FY 2014 and FY 2015) for individuals age 15 to 25 to support the mission of the Department.

The Department of the Interior recognizes that today's youth will be the future supporters and caretakers of our natural and cultural heritage, and the critical need to increase the involvement of youth in land stewardship activities. Studies show that young people today are less connected with natural, cultural, and outdoor recreational resources than previous generations, to the detriment of both society and nature. The Engaging the Next Generation initiative increases opportunities for young people to more actively participate in programs that preserve the Nation's resources, develop citizens with a strong conservation ethic, and support young people in pursuing careers in resource management fields, with goal of creating the next generation of resource stewards who will preserve the nation's natural and cultural treasures.

The NPS is dedicated to engaging America's youth in developing a life-long awareness of and commitment to our national park units through educational, vocational, and volunteer service opportunities. With a National Park System of 401 units and tens of millions of acres of land across the country, NPS is ideally situated to provide youth the opportunities to involve themselves in the wonders of our national treasures.

The FY 2015 budget for NPS youth programs is \$21.5 million in discretionary appropriations, in addition to \$6.4 million from the Recreational Fee program. Funds proposed in the FY 2015 President's budget request would expand NPS youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The request includes an increase of \$4.0 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps and an additional \$4.0 million for direct seasonal employment opportunities for youth during periods of peak visitation in national parks across the country.

President's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to cut waste and implement a government that is more responsive and open. The NPS budget supports the Department's plan to build upon the Accountable Government Initiative through a set of integrated enterprise reforms designed to support collaborative, evidence-based resource management decisions; efficient Information Technology (IT) Transformation; optimized programs, business processes, and facilities; and a network of innovative cost controlling measures that leverage strategic workforce alignment to realize an effective 21st Century Interior organization.

Information Technology Transformation

The FY 2015 President's Budget Request includes \$985,500 for NPS participation in the Department's IT Transformation efforts through the Department's Working Capital Fund. These funds will support IT Transformation project-level planning and coordination and the implementation of enterprise IT services.

Indirect Cost Negotiations

The FY 2015 budget includes an increase of \$0.1 million to fund the review of indirect cost rate proposals for NPS by the Office of Indirect Cost Services. The Office of Indirect Cost Services negotiates indirect cost rates with non-federal entities including tribal governments, state and local governments, insular governments, and nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Department. In FY 2015, this activity will be supported directly by bureau payment for services rather than as a direct appropriation in the Office of the Secretary.

NPS Goal Performance Table				SP = Strategic Plan measures TBD = Targets have not yet been developed BUR = Bureau specific measure			
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR Ia1H)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,956,584 of 38,290,723)	75.9% (29,062,666 of 38,290,723)	76.2% (29,168,500 of 38,290,723)	29,486,000
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plants that are controlled (maintained as free of invasive plants) (SP 444, BUR Ia1B)	1.08% (17,353.71 of 1,611,867)	1.3% (21,726 of 1,613,228)	1.6% (25,876 of 1,597,601)	1.5% (22,766 of 1,532,493)	1.4% (25,100 of 1,762,367)	1.5% (27,300 of 1,762,367)	33,500
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of park populations of exotic (non-native) invasive animal species effectively controlled (SP 541, BUR Ia2C)	12.82% (114 of 889)	13.6% (124 of 911)	14.3% (133 of 931)	13.3% (144 of 1,080)	8% (86 of 1,080)	8% (86 of 1,080)	87
Comments:	Percentage drop in FY 2014 reflects new definitions of 'control'.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	57% (14,916 of 26,360)	57% (14,940 of 26,360)	16,065
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	52% (372 of 711)	53% (375 of 711)	384
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50% (35,418 of 70,696)	52% (36,895 of 71,275)	52% (38,762 of 74,662)	52% (39,651 of 76,338)	52% (39,727 of 76,338)	52% (39,803 of 76,338)	40,054
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR Ia6A)	68% (217 of 321)	70% (227 of 323)	72% (232 of 324)	74% (232 of 314)	75% (236 of 314)	76% (240 of 314)	252
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
<i>Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures</i>							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	78% (55,367 of 71,433)	79% (56,217 of 71,488)	80% (57,669 of 72,490)	79% (58,020 of 73,743)	80% (58,757 of 73,743)	81% (59,495 of 73,743)	61,600
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
<i>Efficiency and Output Measures</i>							
Additional NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated (BUR Ib2A)	added 683 (total 71,283)	added 1,443 (total 72,726)	added 1,936 (74,622 total)	added 1,716 (76,338 total)	add 778 (77,116 total)	add 778 (77,894 total)	80,200
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2B)	added 70 (total 576)	60 added (total 636)	42 added (total 678)	33 added (total 711)	add 42 (total 753)	add 42 (total 795)	918
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Percent of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2C)	92% (24,554 of 26,636)	97% (25,478 of 26,247)	99% (25,885 of 26,243)	93% (24,528 of 26,360)	90% (23,737 of 26,360)	87% (22,946 of 26,360)	87%
Comments:	This metric shows a decline in FY 2013 and beyond due to the rising cost of completing reassessments and maintaining inventory records.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Additional NPS museum objects cataloged (BUR Ib2D)	6 million added (total 83.8 million)	5.1 million added (total 88.9 million)	11.2 million added (total 100.1 million)	8.2 million added (total 108.3 million)	add 2 million (total 110.3 million)	add 2 million (total 112.3 million)	118.3 million
Comments:	Actual performance in FY 2011 - FY 2013 was mainly due to the impacts of Flexible Park Program Funding.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
<i>End Outcome Measures</i>							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
Visitor Understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park they are visiting. (BUR IIb1)	82%	89%	89%	87%	87%	87%	89%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
<i>Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures</i>							
Visitor satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP 1567, BUR IIb2)	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
<i>Efficiency and Output Measures</i>							
Number of visitors served by interpretive programs (BUR IVb2)	177 million	158.2 million	188 million	189 million	195 million	200 million	200 million
Comments:	FY 2013 currently an estimated actual.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
<i>End Outcome Measures</i>							
Number of volunteer hours (BUR IVb1)	6.4 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.7 million	7.1 million	7.5 million	8.1 million
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Park Support, ONPS Interpretation and Education						

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NPS FY 2015 Budget at a Glance (dollar amounts in thousands)						
	2013	2014	Fixed	Internal	Program	2015
	Actual	Enacted¹	Costs¹	Transfers¹	Changes¹	Request¹
Appropriation: OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM						
Park Management						
Resource Stewardship	308,380	329,683	+2,175	0	0	331,858
Visitor Services	226,239	237,763	+1,950	0	+8,479	248,192
Centennial Initiative - Increase Youth Opportunities through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps	[12,997]	[13,532]	[0]	[0]	+4,000	[21,546]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Volunteer Capacity through Partner Organizations	[2,561]	[2,764]	[0]	[0]	+2,000	[4,764]
Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[+1,836]	[0]	+3,793	[1,308,448]
Address New Responsibilities at Parks	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[0]	[0]	+913	[1,308,448]
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts	[2,065]	[2,227]	[0]	[0]	-2,227	[0]
Park Protection	340,258	356,665	+2,652	0	+2,391	361,708
Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[+2,472]	[0]	+2,236	[1,308,448]
Address New Responsibilities at Parks	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[0]	[0]	+155	[1,308,448]
Facility Maintenance & Operations	625,661	679,904	+3,413	0	+19,359	702,676
Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[+2,045]	[0]	+1,971	[1,308,448]
Address New Responsibilities at Parks	[1,233,351]	[1,298,831]	[0]	[0]	+932	[1,308,448]
Increase Support for the D.C. Water and Sewer Bill	[10,609]	[9,996]	[0]	[0]	+456	[10,452]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for the Repair and Rehabilitation Program	[67,288]	[71,040]	[0]	[0]	+16,000	[87,040]
Park Support	429,322	454,938	+3,335	+1,018	+123	459,414
Support Services Provided by the Office of Indirect Cost Services	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+123	[123]
Transfer Construction Budget to ONPS/Park Support to Consolidate Operational Activities from CONST/Program Management	[273,448]	[290,226]	[+2,097]	[+628]	0	[293,464]
Transfer of Human Resources for CONST/Harpers Ferry Center to ONPS/Service Human Resources Office (SHRO)	[273,448]	[290,226]	[+2,097]	[+390]	0	[293,464]
External Administrative Costs	167,401	177,800	+2,204	0	0	180,004
Employee Compensation Payments	[23,508]	[24,430]	+206	0	0	[24,636]
Unemployment Compensation Payments	[17,740]	[21,180]	+317	0	0	[21,497]
Space Rental Payments	[66,490]	[68,370]	+1,188	0	0	[69,558]
Departmental Program Charges	[37,887]	[43,756]	+493	0	0	[44,249]
Subtotal Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)	2,097,261	2,236,753	+15,729	+1,018	+30,352	2,283,852
<i>Transfers</i>		208				
Subtotal ONPS - with transfers	2,097,469	2,236,753	+15,729	+1,018	+30,352	2,283,852
Appropriation: CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE						
Centennial Challenge	0	0	0	0	+10,000	10,000
Appropriation: NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION						
Recreation Programs	554	584	+5	0	0	589
Natural Programs	12,752	13,456	+104	0	0	13,560

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013, 2014 and 2015 columns reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Internal Transfers and Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the 2015 Request total shown in brackets reflects all changes.

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted ¹	Fixed Costs ¹	Internal Transfers ¹	Program Changes ¹	2015 Request ¹
Cultural Programs	23,371	24,662	+150	-250	0	24,562
Transfer Investigative Services funds to National Register Programs from Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants (NAGPRA)	[15,725]	[16,594]	[+149]	+90	0	[16,833]
Transfer Investigative Services funds from Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants (NAGPRA) to National Register Programs	[1,656]	[1,747]	[0]	-90	0	[1,657]
Transfer Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants funds to Establish Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	[2,838]	[2,995]	[0]	-90	0	[2,905]
Transfer American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants funds to Establish American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration	[1,287]	[1,358]	[0]	-160	0	[1,198]
Environmental Compliance and Review	407	430	+3	0	0	433
Grants Administration	1,648	1,738	+16	+250	0	2,004
Establish Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration by Transfer from Cultural Programs/ Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	+90	0	[90]
Establish American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration by Transfer from Cultural Programs/American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	+160	0	[160]
International Park Affairs	1,551	1,636	+12	0	0	1,648
Heritage Partnership Programs	16,464	18,289	+11	0	-9,098	9,202
Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants	[15,533]	[17,689]	[+5]	0	-9,474	[8,220]
Restore Administrative Support	[931]	[600]	[+6]	0	+376	[982]
Total National Recreation and Preservation	56,747	60,795	+301	0	-9,098	51,998
Appropriation: HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND						
Grants-in-Aid						
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	44,479	46,925	0	0	0	46,925
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	8,518	8,985	0	0	0	8,985
Grants-in-Aid to Underrepresented Communities	0	500	0	0	0	500
Subtotal Historic Preservation Fund	52,997	56,410	0	0	0	56,410
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)</i>	47,489					
Subtotal Historic Preservation Fund - with supplemental	100,486	56,410	0	0	0	56,410
Appropriation: CONSTRUCTION						
Line-Item Construction	49,581	60,563	0	0	+1,115	61,678
Increase Support for Line Item Construction	[49,581]	[60,563]	[0]	0	+1,115	[61,678]
Special Programs	19,677	20,803	0	0	0	20,803
Emergencies & Unscheduled Projects	3,646	3,855	0	0	0	3,855
Housing Improvement Program	2,081	2,200	0	0	0	2,200
Dam Safety & Security Program	1,181	1,248	0	0	0	1,248
Equipment Replacement Program	12,769	13,500	0	0	0	13,500

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2014 columns reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the 2015 Request total shown in brackets reflects all changes.

	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted ¹	Fixed Costs ¹	Internal Transfers ¹	Program Changes ¹	2015 Request ¹
Construction Planning	6,866	7,265	+1	0	0	7,266
Construction Program Management & Operations	35,043	37,082	+327	-1,018	+380	36,771
Transfer from Construction Program Management to ONPS Park Support to Consolidate Construction Budget with WASO Budget Offices	[3,178]	[3,380]	[+23]	-628	0	[2,775]
Transfer HR for Harpers Ferry Center Operations to ONPS Park Support's SHRO	[9,687]	[10,431]	[+85]	-390	0	[10,126]
Enhance Regional Facility Project Support	[5,810]	[5,669]	[+41]	0	+380	[6,090]
General Management Planning	12,903	11,748	+73	0	0	11,821
Subtotal Construction	124,070	137,461	+401	-1,018	+1,495	138,339
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)</i>	329,815					
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	11,500					
Subtotal Construction - with transfers/supplemental	465,385	137,461	+401	-1,018	+1,495	138,339
Appropriation: LAND ACQUISITION & STATE ASSISTANCE						
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	8,989	9,500	+96	0	-70	9,526
Reduce Support for Federal Land Acquisition Administration	[8,989]	[9,500]	[+96]	0	-70	[9,526]
Federal Land Acquisition						
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	2,838	3,093	0	0	+835	3,928
Increase Support for Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program	[2,838]	[3,093]	[0]	0	+835	[3,928]
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,731	6,364	0	0	-1,436	4,928
Decrease Support for Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program	[4,731]	[6,364]	[0]	0	-1,436	[4,928]
American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition	8,516	8,986	0	0	-470	8,516
Decrease American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants	[8,516]	[8,986]	[0]	0	-470	[8,516]
Projects	28,915	22,067	0	0	+6,918	[28,985]
Increase Support for Projects	[28,915]	[22,067]	[0]	0	+6,918	[28,985]
State Conservation Grants Administration	2,644	3,090	+27	0	0	3,117
State Conservation Grants						
State Conservation Grants	39,934	42,000	0	0	0	42,000
Competitive State Conservation Grants	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
Subtotal Land Acquisition and State Assistance	96,567	98,100	+123	0	+5,777	104,000
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	-1,150					
Subtotal LASA - w/transfer	95,417	98,100	+123	0	+5,777	104,000
Appropriation: LWCF Contract Authority						
Cancel Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	-30,000
Cancel Authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]	0	0	[-30,000]
Subtotal LWCF Contract Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	-30,000
Total Regular Appropriations	2,397,642	2,559,519	+16,554	0	+38,526	2,614,599
<i>Hurricane Sandy</i>	+377,304					
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	+10,350					
<i>Other Transfers, Supplementals & Other Appropriations</i>	+208					
Total Regular Appropriations - with transfers/supplementals	2,785,504	2,559,519	+16,554	0	+38,526	2,614,599

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2014 columns reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the 2015 Request total shown in brackets reflects all changes.

<i>New Proposed Mandatory Appropriations</i>	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted ¹	Fixed Costs ¹	Internal Transfers ¹	Program Changes ¹	2015 Request ¹
Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation - New Proposal						
Centennial Challenge²	0	0	0	0	+100,000	100,000
Establish Centennial Initiative - Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+100,000	[100,000]
Construction Mandatory Appropriation - New Proposal						
Second Century Infrastructure Investment²	0	0	0	0	+200,000	200,000
Establish Centennial Initiative - Mandatory Construction - Second Century Infrastructure Investment	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+200,000	[200,000]
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Mandatory Appropriation - New Proposal						
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	0	0	0	0	+25,000	25,000
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+25,000	[25,000]
Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation - New Proposal						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	0	0	0	0	+167,158	167,158
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Federal Land Acquisition	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+115,158	[115,158]
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory State Conservation Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+52,000	[52,000]
¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2014 columns reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the 2015 Request total shown in brackets reflects all changes.						
² The proposed Centennial Challenge and the Construction mandatory appropriations' amounts would be each year for three years (FY 2015 -FY 2017).						

Budgetary Changes Narratives

The following are concise descriptions of programmatic changes that can also be found throughout this document in their respective program areas and transfers.

Discretionary Changes:

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM (ONPS)

Centennial Initiative (FY 2015 Request +\$30,000,000) - The NPS requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.

In support of the Centennial Initiative and AGO, the NPS is requesting the following increases:

- **Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$8,000,000 / +141 FTE)**
 - **Interpretation and Education (FY 2015 Request: +\$3,793,000 / +78 FTE)** – Of the \$8.0 million requested to enhance the visitor experience as the NPS celebrates its Centennial anniversary, \$3.8 million would fund a new, competitively managed program that would enable the NPS conduct additional interpretation and education activities at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience. This competitively managed funding would be used to hire seasonal interpretation and education seasonal rangers, who provide much of the education and orientation programs offered to visitors. By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, visitors have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a NPS ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts during peak visitation months and provide for a better overall visitor experience.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

- **Law Enforcement and Protection (FY 2015 Request: +\$2,236,000 / +30 FTE)** – Of the \$8.0 million requested to enhance the visitor experience as the NPS celebrates its Centennial anniversary, \$2.2 million would fund a new, competitively managed program that would enable the NPS to support law enforcement operations at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience. This competitively managed funding would be used to hire seasonal law enforcement rangers, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity, and directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, search and rescue, climbing and backcountry patrols, and other resource, visitor, and protection related functions would all be enhanced.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

- **Facility Operations (FY 2015 Request: +\$1,971,000 / +33 FTE)** – Of the \$8.0 million to enhance the visitor experience, \$1.971 million in this subactivity would fund a new, competitively managed program that would enable the NPS to support facility operations at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger and maintenance positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience, however, the numerous priorities that park managers face when allocating park base funding can leave managers with little flexibility to hire seasonal staffing. This competitively managed funding would be used to hire seasonal staff to provide enhanced operations during the peak visitation season, improving visitor safety, comfort, and satisfaction. Activities would include cleaning and re-stocking visitor facilities and use areas more often; removing potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails more expeditiously; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations. Parks with highly seasonal visitation (e.g. Assateague Island NS, Lake Mead NRA, and Yosemite NP), and parks with large summer grounds-keeping requirements such as Battlefields and Parkways (e.g. Pea Ridge NMP and Natchez Trace Parkway) would benefit from this funding.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger and maintenance positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

- **Centennial Initiative - Increase Volunteer Capacity through Partner Organizations (FY 2014 Base: \$2,764,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$2,000,000)** – Funding is requested to support the volunteerism component of the Administration's America's Great Outdoors initiative. This request would fund increased partnership opportunities with conservation corps throughout the country to support 70 volunteer coordinator positions. Through cooperative agreements, the NPS would play a critical role in fostering a stewardship ethic among new audiences and creating the next generation of conservators of our public lands.

Volunteer coordinators would develop new civic engagement programs and expand on existing volunteer programs. Young adult participants would work to build the volunteer capacity and network by working with parks, other federal agencies, coordinating key stakeholders, and by assisting parks to transition to the new volunteer outreach tracking system. One- to two-year service projects would ensure a sustained level of support, addressing the capacity issue NPS currently faces with the expected influx of volunteer interest up to and through the Centennial year in 2016.

Additional support in 2008 for the NPS volunteer program resulted in an increase of 1.3 million volunteer hours in three years. By expanding volunteer management capacity through existing partnerships, NPS projects the growth in volunteer hours will increase by 800,000 hours by 2016 and a total of one million hours by 2018. This request contributes to the Secretary's and the Administration's volunteer goals, as well as the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps youth engagement goals.

- **Centennial Initiative - Increase Youth Opportunities through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (FY 2014 Base: \$13,532,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$4,000,000)** – Funding is requested to enhance partnerships with conservation organizations to engage youth in service and conservation projects in support of the Administration's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps. This effort is focused on engaging the next generation of culturally diverse Americans in conservation and recreation employment and learning on our nation's public lands. Funding would encourage diversity involvement in stewardship and community engagement and expand opportunities servicewide.

Partnerships with an historic preservation focus would provide new opportunities to youth related to the preservation of historic structures, sites, artifacts, landscapes, and other resources and would incorporate heritage education at a national, regional and local level. Historic preservation projects would be designed to teach youth to stabilize and interpret structures, repair buildings, work with vegetation, and many other aspects of historic preservation to sustain cultural and historic heritage. As many employees near retirement, the NPS will be faced with a significant loss in the historic preservation skillset in the coming years. This increase would also support three to four year historic preservation apprenticeship opportunities for youth, which would be staggered to cycle in new participants each year. In partnership with youth corps, NPS park units would host the apprentices along with historic preservation staff for on-the-ground learning in construction and maintenance preservation. At the end of their apprenticeship, participating youth

would be qualified as sub-journey or journey level traditional trade workers. These partnerships would provide a unique opportunity for young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age to learn historic preservation vocational skills and develop through their work an appreciation for historic preservation while helping to preserve NPS structures.

In addition to historic preservation work, the NPS has identified a need to more fully engage Tribal youth in conservation and recreation projects in and around national parks. Since 2008, the NPS has partnered with the Southwest Conservation Corps' Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps Program (ALCC) to connect Tribal youth at the Pueblo of Acoma with the national park site near their home. This funding would expand the program to additional Tribes and youth. This cooperative program would reconnect Tribal youth to the heritage and cultural values; provide jobs and career development, boosting Tribal economies; complete important conservation and community projects in a cost effective manner; and strength the relationship between various Tribal nations and the NPS.

The program design calls for close consultation with each Tribal Council on participant recruitment, project identification, and a cultural education program. Once launched, each work crew would complete needed project work including trail maintenance, trail construction, restoration work on historic structures, playground improvement, and invasive species removal on Tribal Lands as well as adjacent NPS units. The youth crew members will also engage in an education program focused on native traditions, culture and languages. A hiking club will be established at some project sites for younger members of the Tribes to recreate and learn about the park's natural and cultural resources and about healthy habits in the outdoors.

The NPS Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program (HBCUI) is an innovative partnership between the NPS and the Greening Youth Foundation. The HBCUI is designed to link Historically Black Institutions to NPS sites and units with a focus on the African American history and culture. The overall project goal is to instill in the interns a better understanding and appreciation of the important role African Americans played in the development and progress of the country. Work includes partaking in oral history projects, coordinating youth groups, conducting workshops such as resume writing for high school students, giving interpretive talks and tours, and many other aspects of park operations. Students from Hampton, Lincoln, Virginia State, Morehouse, Spellman, Howard and Tuskegee Universities are currently participating in this program in which they have the opportunity to work in National Park sites including: Colonial NP, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS, Selma to Montgomery NT, Petersburg National Battlefield, Boston Historical Park, Boston African American Historic Site, Martin Luther King NHS, and Fort McHenry National Monument and Shrine. An increase in funding for this program would expand its reach to other national park sites especially recently added ones like the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM, and Fort Monroe NM, and would provide more opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in this successful and mutually beneficial program.

Lastly, the requested increase would fund a partnership program focused on developing community based conservation projects that increase the recreation capacity of parks and their surrounding communities. In addition to the 401 park units the NPS manages, technical assistance programs such as the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program have proven critical to the health and rehabilitation of communities across the country. In partnership with The Outdoor Foundation, the NPS will work collaboratively to develop mutually beneficial projects for diverse and urban youth. High school and university level interns placed in national parks would be responsible for stimulating recreational use of national parks by establishing outdoor recreation clubs which provide not only employment but outdoor experience opportunities to young people. The partner will provide supplemental 1:1 matching funds to augment the capacity of each project.

These efforts contributing to the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps are targeted at engaging and educating diverse and economically disadvantaged population areas and underrepresented demographic groups – teaching America’s next generation to conserve their national parks. Overall, more than 500 new youth positions would be created. As skills are learned and stewardship is instilled in these young people, the next generation of quality craftsman and facility management experts, educators, and overall park stewards would be built, ensuring the protection, restoration, and history of these special places through the next century.

- **Centennial Initiative –Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects (FY 2014 Base: \$71,040,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$16,000,000)** –The NPS requests \$16.0 million for the Repair and Rehabilitation (Repair/Rehab) Program. At the end of fiscal year 2013, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at \$11.3 billion. The Park Service owns and maintains nearly 8,700 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources, of which over half, or 4,520, have deferred maintenance needs totaling \$2.3 billion. This increase would support improvement in the condition and accessibility of high-priority park infrastructure, visitor use facilities, and historic structures. Additionally, repair and rehabilitation efforts often provide multiple benefits by impacting more than one category of need. For instance, an investment that addresses deferred maintenance may also address an accessibility requirement or incorporate energy efficient materials. Additional funding for this program will help the NPS improve infrastructure, increase energy efficiency, and address health life/safety and accessibility needs.

As part of the Centennial efforts in FY 2015, the proposed \$16.0 million increase for Repair/Rehab projects would be part of a multi-pronged strategy to address the deferred maintenance backlog. This approach also includes the proposed Second Century Infrastructure Initiative in the mandatory Construction appropriation and investments through the President’s Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Overall, the budget proposal, including discretionary, mandatory, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources, would allow the NPS to restore 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

Address New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request: +2,000,000 / +37 FTE)

- **Interpretation and Education (FY 2015 Request: +\$913,000 / +19 FTE)** – Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.913 million and 19 FTE are requested for Interpretation and Education. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Interpretation and Education increases would provide funding for activities such as increased ranger led talks and interpretive programs for the new visitor center and museum at Fort Davis NHS, implementation of a volunteer program with over 500 active volunteers at newly established River Raisin NBP, and open the house at Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM to visitors during the summer months for the first time.
- **Law Enforcement and Protection (FY 2015 Request: +\$155,000 / +2 FTE)** - Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.155 million and two FTE are requested for Law Enforcement and Protection. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new law enforcement responsibilities include Everglades NP, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Mesa Verde NP, and Voyagers NP. For example, Law Enforcement and Protection increases would provide funding for items such as increased protection efforts at Mesa Verde NP, where new backcountry hiking opportunities and the opening of a new visitor and research center have created the need for additional protection support. This increase would also support enhanced protection efforts at Everglades NP, where the opening of historically closed areas to non-motorized watercraft, and a corresponding increase in visitation, will require a stronger law enforcement presence.
- **Facility Operations (FY 2015 Request: +\$932,000 / +16 FTE)** – Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.932 million and 16 FTE are requested for facility operations. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. For example, funding would support additional seasonal positions at parks that have expanded recreation opportunities through new trails or allowed uses, created new interpretation and education opportunities, or expanded facility operational needs through rehabilitated visitor centers and contact stations. Examples of these parks include Acadia NP, Blue Ridge Parkway, and Cape Lookout NS. Funding also would support additional seasonal rangers and maintenance staff at newly created parks as they stand-up their operations to welcome visitors, including River Raisin NB, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, and William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace NHS. Additionally, some parks such as Keweenaw NHP and Florissant Fossil Beds NM have new facilities that require additional care. This request would provide additional base funds for the day to day facility operations to prepare and operate the facilities and grounds for all visitors.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2014 Base: \$2,227,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$2,227,000) – The budget proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2015. This program provides funding relating to the performing arts for the Ford’s Theatre Society, Wolf Trap, Carter Barron Amphitheater, Capital Concerts, and the National Symphony Orchestra. Wolf Trap funds provide for ushers and stagehands; Ford’s Theatre Society funds support staff costs for productions, such as ushers; Capital Concerts and National Symphony Orchestra funding is used for performers and televised productions; and Carter Barron Amphitheater funds provide for advertising, lighting, sounds, instruments, and various staffing needs such as stagehands, ushers, and cashiers. This program is proposed for elimination as it is not directly related to the mission of the NPS. The proposed program elimination would allow the NPS to strategically focus its resources on maintaining the most critical park operations and fulfilling its core mission.

Increase Support for the D.C. Water and Sewer Bill (FY 2014 Base: \$9,996,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$456,000) – A funding increase of \$456,000 relative to FY 2014 enacted is requested to support rising rates and D.C. Water and Sewer Authority charges which were implemented in May 2009 to more equitably allocate the costs of the Clean Rivers Projects (which will ultimately eliminate 96 percent of the city’s combined sewer overflows) and stormwater management. These fees are required to manage stormwater in accordance with D.C.’s Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit requirements issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and are applied to all properties regardless of water consumption.

This billing is handled at the headquarters level since it includes the headquarters buildings and the park units in the District, as well as a portion of the parks across the Potomac River in Virginia.

Support Services Provided by the Office of Indirect Cost Services (FY 2015 Request: +\$123,000) – Funding is requested to support the review of indirect cost rate proposals for NPS by the Department’s Office of Indirect Cost Services. The Office of Indirect Cost Services negotiates indirect cost rates with non-federal entities including tribal governments, state and local governments, insular governments, and nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Department. In FY 2015, this activity will be funded from customer payments for services based on the number of proposals reviewed and will be direct billed through the DOI Working Capital Fund. This activity was previously funded in the Departmental Operations Appropriation.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Increase Support for Centennial Challenge projects (FY 2015 Request: +\$10,000,000/+13 FTE) – Funding is requested to reinvigorate funding for park partnership projects and programs. Funding would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the NPS in 2016. As the NPS approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects and programs, the NPS will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. A proposal to fund Centennial Challenge grants as a mandatory appropriation would provide an additional \$100.0 million each year for three years in federal funds for projects. If fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed \$220 million in 2015 (discretionary: \$10.0 million in federal funds and at least \$10.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: \$100.0 million in federal funds and at least \$100.0 million from philanthropic donations). The mandatory proposal is discussed in detail in Centennial Initiative-Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation, page M-CENT-Chall-1.

NATURAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants (FY 2014 Base: \$17,689,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$9,474,000) – The NPS is proposing to reduce funding for the National Heritage Area program for FY 2015 by approximately 54 percent from FY 2014 levels. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it does provide support to sustain critical functions of NPS’ valued National Heritage Area partners, especially those areas that are in the process of developing and implementing their sustainability plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships. The performance-based funding formula currently in the process of being implemented for NHAs will, once fully implemented, reward NHA entities that bring in additional non-Federal investment and which have also developed a sustainability plan.

Restore Heritage Partnerships Program Administration (FY 2014 Base: \$600,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$376,000) – The NPS requests an increase of \$376,000 in order to ensure continued focus on long-term sustainability and enhancement of accountability, as well as engagement of partners and stakeholders and provision of guidance and technical assistance.

CONSTRUCTION

Increase Line Item Construction - (FY 2014 Enacted: \$60,563,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$1,115,000) – This increase allows for construction funding to address the highest priority requirements. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the Service’s new Capital Investment Strategy and the Department of the Interior’s project scoring/priority setting guidance. The multi-year investment strategy and individual projects are documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2015 Line Item Construction list includes only the most critical life/health/safety, resource protection, and emergency projects, and does not propose funding any new facility construction.

Enhance Regional Facility Project Support – (FY 2014 Enacted: \$5,669,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$380,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to restore the capacity of regional facility project support back approximately to the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding would largely be devoted to contractual support of compliance activities for projects to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. This increase will ensure that parks, particularly smaller ones, have support at the Regional level to oversee these projects, allowing for more efficient and cost effective completion of projects.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Reduce Federal Land Acquisition Administration (FY 2014 Base: \$9,500,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$70,000) – To address high priority land acquisition project needs, a decrease of \$70,000 is requested in the Federal Land Acquisition Administration funding.

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2014 Base: \$40,510,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$5,847,000) – Of the \$5.847 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed to adjust the distribution of the funds for the Acquisition programs as discussed below:

- **Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program (+\$835,000)** – This request would bring the funding level to \$3.928 million for this critical piece of the land acquisition program. These funds give the Service the flexibility to respond quickly to acquisition opportunities which suddenly become available on an emergency or hardship basis. It also provides required funding for relocation costs and to address deficiencies resulting from condemnation cases. The more flexible of the two options designed to address administrative emergency acquisitions; these funds may be used to acquire lands within any authorized unit.
- **Decrease Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program (-\$1,436,000)** – This \$1.436 million decrease is requested to bring the funding level to \$4.928 million. This program has the flexibility to acquire lands in response to rapidly developing opportunities or threats. This option is limited to land acquisitions within units of the National Park System which existed prior to July, 1959. Given the age of these units, and the icon designation of many of them, they typically have a higher appraisal cost per acre than other units. Additionally, funds provide the costs associated with due diligence activities required to complete donations and exchanges for lands inside of park unit boundaries. While the costs for these lands are higher, the Emergency funding piece provides more flexibility as it can be used for acquisition within any unit. The NPS feels that this balance between the two options would provide the best flexibility as the Emergency funding could be utilized to supplement Inholding acquisitions as necessary.
- **Decrease American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants (-\$470,000)** – This \$470,000 decrease is proposed to allow the program to resolve large, unobligated end-of-year carry-over balances. The Grants program has made improvements towards getting grants issued in the last two years, reducing an over \$8 million carry-over in FY 2011 to just over \$4.3 million in FY 2013. Funding levels would still support high priority battlefield acquisition projects.
- **Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects' Acquisition Capacity (+\$6,918,000)** – The \$6.918 million funding increase is requested for high priority land acquisition projects. For FY 2015, the NPS discretionary request includes eighteen projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire over 4,000 acres of land and over 90,000 acres of grazing and water rights (Death Valley NP) within 17 units. This includes \$4 million to acquire tracts within the NPS' Civil War Battlefield units (four units commemorating their sesquicentennial) and over \$11 million for acquisitions at six National Trails, in seven states that received expanded authorization under PL 111-11, to better provide recreational opportunities to the American public. This increase will directly support the NPS' efforts to acquire priority inholdings within Congressionally authorized boundaries and to

manage the lands already owned. The NPS will continue to work cooperatively with the other land management bureaus within the Department of the Interior (FWS and BLM) and the Department of Agriculture (FS) to acquire land, still within the authorized park boundaries, for landscape-scale conservation projects.

Mandatory Changes:

CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE – CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Establish Centennial Challenge

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide new, mandatory funding totaling \$100.0 million each year for three years beginning in 2015 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs.

Funding would provide a mandatory federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the NPS in 2016 and into the NPS' second century. As the NPS approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects, the NPS will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed \$220.0 million (discretionary: \$10.0 million in federal funds and at least \$10.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: \$100.0 million in federal funds and at least \$100.0 million from philanthropic donations). All projects would be administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE – CONSTRUCTION

Establish Second Century Infrastructure Investment

The Budget includes a mandatory proposal totaling \$200.0 million each year for three years starting in 2015 for the funding to restore the condition of priority NPS assets to good condition. Mandatory funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. Stable funding streams would result in projects that are appropriately scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint. This permanent appropriation would allow the NPS to focus a body of resources on expeditiously completing a large number of projects.

At the end of fiscal year 2013, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at \$11.3 billion. The NPS owns and maintains nearly 8,700 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources. A mandatory appropriation dedicated to correcting deficiencies on NPS infrastructure and facilities would allow the NPS to focus on assets of highest importance and show measurable reductions in deferred maintenance.

This investment would address work that is beyond the reach of the NPS at current funding levels. Measurable reductions in deferred maintenance would also include:

- **Improved Energy Efficiency.** Alternative energy and efficiency projects can help the NPS reduce operating costs, emissions, and energy consumption, while educating visitors.
- **Improved Accessibility.** The NPS faces significant accessibility deficiencies including access to facilities and interpretive media. When the NPS addresses deferred maintenance, it simultaneously addresses accessibility deficiencies.
- **Improved Resource Protection.** The failure of sewer and wastewater systems has terrible consequences, especially in our natural resource parks.
- **Improved Health and Safety.** Rehabilitation projects are required to upgrade systems and structural components to meet all current national and local building code regulations. Fire and alarm systems are upgraded, hazardous knob and tube electrical wiring components are replaced, seismic structural upgrades are installed.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND – URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Urban Parks and Recreation Fund

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. In 2015, the Budget requests \$550 million in mandatory and \$350 million in discretionary funds allocated between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

With regard to NPS funding in 2015, the proposal includes \$25.0 million for mandatory UPARR funding. The funding would re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the LWCF, to provide competitive grants that improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities, including indoor opportunities. This program is complementary to the LWCF State and Local Assistance Program in that funds cannot be used for land acquisition, while they can be used for indoor recreation. This program aligns with the America's Great Outdoors initiative goal of creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible urban parks, and community green spaces. This proposal is also part of a broader, renewed focus by Interior to develop strategies to improve the integration of agency programs and park units to impact urban economies and the quality of life for urban residents through expanding opportunities for all. This funding also includes UPARR administration costs.

Through targeted rehabilitation projects consistent with AGO goals, the NPS would renew an emphasis on improving recreation services to inner-city minority and low-to-moderate income populations and improving indoor and outdoor recreation facilities at specific sites, resulting in the overall enhancement of a community's recreation system. These projects would focus on connecting and engaging communities, especially young people, to their neighborhood parks through projects that would revitalize and rehabilitate park and recreation opportunities. In addition to revitalizing these spaces, there would be an emphasis on making sites accessible and more usable. Projects would include objectives to directly engage underserved populations with an emphasis on youth. A project should involve and expand

partnerships, as well as connect with broader neighborhood to city-wide initiatives to improve recreation opportunities for all.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND – LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016.

In 2015, the LWCF mandatory proposal for NPS includes \$167.2 million for the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation. This includes \$52.0 million for the State Assistance program, which provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program helps to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the country.

The remaining \$115.2 million is for Federal Land acquisition; of which \$67.6 million is for acquisition of Collaborative Landscape Planning projects to address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the US Forest Service. Also included within the mandatory funding, Federal Land acquisition funding is \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants, as well as \$2.5 million to acquire land to secure access for the American public to their federal lands. Concurrent with the America's Great Outdoor initiative, these funds will invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate federal ownership so that public has unbroken spaces to recreate.

Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition is an on-going activity. The NPS has identified over \$2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. However, the NPS has been unable to impact more than one percent of the need in any given year in more than a decade. Mandatory funding would allow NPS to better address the highest priority acquisition opportunities that become available, and it would allow NPS to, plan for upcoming acquisitions or phasing large acquisitions more easily. For FY 2015, the permanent requested funding would provide over 34,000 acres in 18 parks and seven trails, impacting 23 states. This proposal also includes funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants and administrative costs to support Federal Land Acquisition.

Establish LWCF-based Mandatory State Conservation Grants

State Conservation Grants is a multi-year activity which actively works with state partners to provide recreation opportunities in local communities, including acquiring land for that purpose. Providing mandatory funding would allow the states to better plan their efforts from year to year. This program would utilize the discretionary grant criteria and continue the required 1:1 match, thereby doubling federal effectiveness. The requested mandatory grant funding would support, approximately 150

additional grants. This proposal also includes funding to support the administration of State Conservation Grants.

Summary of Fixed Costs and Related Changes by Appropriation (dollar amounts in thousands)

Fixed Cost Component			2014 - 2015 Changes							
	2013	2014	Appropriation							
	Actual	Enacted	ONPS	CC	NR&P	HPF	Const	LASA	TOTAL	
1 January 2014 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	3,184	0	75	0	95	29	3,383	
January 2015 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	9,432	0	209	0	281	86	10,008	
2 Federal Employees Health Insurance	NA	NA	909	0	17	0	25	8	959	
3 Employee Compensation Payments	23,508	24,430	206	0	0	0	0	0	206	
4 Unemployment Compensation Payments	17,740	21,180	317	0	0	0	0	0	317	
5 Space Rental Payments	66,490	68,370	1,188	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	
6 Department Program Charges	37,887	43,756	<u>493</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>493</u>	
Subtotal, Fixed Costs			15,729	0	301	0	401	123	16,554	
7 Transfer - CONST/Construction Program Mgt's Construction Budget Office to ONPS/Park Support/Administrative Support			628	0	0	0	-628	0	0	
8 Transfer - CONST/Harpers Ferry Center Human Resources Operations to ONPS/Park Support/Administrative Support			<u>390</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-390</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Subtotal, Internal Transfers			<u>1,018</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1,018</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
TOTAL, Fixed Costs and Related Changes			16,747	0	301	0	-617	123	16,554	

2015 COMP TABLE - NPS DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

Dollars in Thousands

<u>APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components</u>	2013	2014	2015	Total
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change from 2014</u>
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM				
PARK MANAGEMENT				
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP				
Natural Resource Stewardship	197,777	213,106	214,509	+1,403
Cultural Resources Stewardship	101,305	106,701	107,426	+725
Everglades Restoration and Research	9,298	9,876	9,923	+47
Subtotal Resource Stewardship	308,380	329,683	331,858	+2,175
VISITOR SERVICES				
Interpretation and Education	212,394	223,181	233,496	+10,315
Commercial Services	13,845	14,582	14,696	+114
Subtotal Visitor Services	226,239	237,763	248,192	+10,429
PARK PROTECTION				
Law Enforcement and Protection	312,195	326,944	331,807	+4,863
<i>[United States Park Police Operations]</i>	<i>[97,141]</i>	<i>[101,467]</i>	<i>[102,291]</i>	<i>[+824]</i>
Health and Safety	28,063	29,721	29,901	+180
Subtotal Park Protection	340,258	356,665	361,708	+5,043
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE				
Facility Operations	328,828	345,416	350,820	+5,404
Facility Maintenance	296,833	334,488	351,856	+17,368
Subtotal Facility Operations & Maintenance	625,661	679,904	702,676	+22,772
PARK SUPPORT				
Management, Policy and Development	155,874	164,712	165,950	+1,238
Administrative Support	273,448	290,226	293,464	+3,238
Subtotal Park Support	429,322	454,938	459,414	+4,476
Subtotal PARK MANAGEMENT	1,929,860	2,058,953	2,103,848	+44,895
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS				
Employee Compensation Payments	23,508	24,430	24,636	+206
Unemployment Compensation Payments	17,740	21,180	21,497	+317
Centralized IT Costs	9,672	7,960	7,960	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	9,238	0
Postage	2,866	2,866	2,866	0
Space Rental	66,490	68,370	69,558	+1,188
Departmental Program Charges	37,887	43,756	44,249	+493
Subtotal EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	167,401	177,800	180,004	+2,204
SUBTOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION	2,097,261	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
<i>Transfer from Other Agencies</i>	208			
SUBTOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION - with transfers	2,097,469	2,236,753	2,283,852	+47,099
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE				
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE	0	0	10,000	+10,000
SUBTOTAL CC APPROPRIATION	0	0	10,000	+10,000
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION				
RECREATION PROGRAMS	554	584	589	+5
NATURAL PROGRAMS				
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	9,422	9,943	10,033	+90
National Natural Landmarks	622	656	660	+4
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	816	860	868	+8
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	1,892	1,997	1,999	+2
Subtotal NATURAL PROGRAMS	12,752	13,456	13,560	+104
CULTURAL PROGRAMS				
National Register Programs	15,725	16,594	16,833	+239
National Center for Preservation Technology & Training	1,865	1,968	1,969	+1
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,656	1,747	1,657	-90
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	2,838	2,995	2,905	-90
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,287	1,358	1,198	-160
Subtotal CULTURAL PROGRAMS	23,371	24,662	24,562	-100
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW	407	430	433	+3
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION				
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,467	1,548	1,563	+15
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	181	190	191	+1

	2013	2014	2015	Total
	Actual	Enacted	Request	Change
				from 2014
Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	0	0	90	+90
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants Administration	0	0	160	+160
Subtotal GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	1,648	1,738	2,004	+266
INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS				
Office of International Affairs	839	885	897	+12
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	712	751	751	0
Subtotal International Park Affairs	1,551	1,636	1,648	+12
HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS				
Commissions and Grants	15,533	17,689	8,220	-9,469
Administrative Support	931	600	982	+382
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	16,464	18,289	9,202	-9,087
SUBTOTAL NATIONAL RECREATION & PRESERVATION APPROPRIATION	56,747	60,795	51,998	-8,797
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND				
GRANTS-IN-AID				
GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES AND TERRITORIES	44,479	46,925	46,925	0
GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDIAN TRIBES	8,518	8,985	8,985	0
COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES	0	500	500	0
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	52,997	56,410	56,410	0
SUBTOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION	52,997	56,410	56,410	0
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]</i>	47,489			
SUBTOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND w/supplemental	100,486	56,410	56,410	0
CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION	49,581	60,563	61,678	+1,115
Subtotal Line Item Construction	49,581	60,563	61,678	+1,115
SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
EMERGENCIES & UNSCHEDULED PROJECTS	3,646	3,855	3,855	0
HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,081	2,200	2,200	0
DAM SAFETY & SECURITY PROGRAM	1,181	1,248	1,248	0
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	12,769	13,500	13,500	0
Subtotal SPECIAL PROGRAMS	19,677	20,803	20,803	0
CONSTRUCTION PLANNING				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION PLANNING	6,866	7,265	7,266	+1
Subtotal Construction Planning	6,866	7,265	7,266	+1
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS				
Construction Program Management	3,178	3,380	2,775	-605
Denver Service Center Operations	16,368	17,602	17,780	+178
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	9,687	10,431	10,126	-305
Regional Facility Project Support	5,810	5,669	6,090	+421
Subtotal CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS	35,043	37,082	36,771	-311
MANAGEMENT PLANNING				
Unit Management Plans	6,378	5,915	5,956	+41
Special Resources Studies	2,087	1,772	1,786	+14
Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	4,438	4,061	4,079	+18
Subtotal MANAGEMENT PLANNING	12,903	11,748	11,821	+73
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	124,070	137,461	138,339	+878
<i>Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned</i>	11,500			
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]</i>	329,815			
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION - with transfers/supplemental	465,385	137,461	138,339	+878
LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE				
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION ADMINISTRATION	8,989	9,500	9,526	+26
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
EMERGENCIES, HARDSHIP, RELOCATION	2,838	3,093	3,928	+835
INHOLDINGS, DONATIONS, AND EXCHANGES	4,731	6,364	4,928	-1,436
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM ACQUISITION GRANTS	8,516	8,986	8,516	-470
PROJECTS	28,915	22,067	28,985	+6,918
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	45,000	40,510	46,357	+5,847
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION	53,989	50,010	55,883	+5,873

	2013	2014	2015	Total
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u>
				<u>from 2014</u>
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	2,644	3,090	3,117	+27
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS				
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	39,934	42,000	42,000	0
COMPETITIVE STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	0	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	39,934	45,000	45,000	0
Subtotal STATE ASSISTANCE	42,578	48,090	48,117	+27
SUBTOTAL LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION	96,567	98,100	104,000	+5,900
<i>Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned</i>	<i>-1,150</i>			
SUBTOTAL LAND ACQ/STATE ASSISTANCE - with transfer	95,417	98,100	104,000	+5,900
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0
TOTAL REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS	2,397,642	2,559,519	2,614,599	+55,080
TOTAL REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS - with transfers and supplementals	2,785,504	2,559,519	2,614,599	+55,080

2015 COMP TABLE - NPS MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS

Dollars in Thousands

<u>APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components</u>	2013 Actual (w/Sequest.)	2014 Estimate (w/Sequest.)	2015 Estimate	Total Change from 2014
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS				
RECREATIONAL FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATION				
Recreational Fee Program	175,885	175,241	177,841	+2,600
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,850	1,687	1,687	0
[Subtotal, Recreation Fee Programs]	[177,735]	[176,928]	[179,528]	[+2,600]
Transportation Systems Fund	16,150	16,042	16,443	+401
Educational Exp, Children of Employees, YELL NP	820	0	0	0
Pymt-Tax Losses on Land Acquired for GRTE NP	17	16	17	+1
Subtotal Recreational Fee Permanent Appropriation	194,722	192,986	195,988	+3,002
OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,063	45,519	45,035	-484
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	64,488	77,430	80,822	+3,392
Concessions Improvement Accounts	14,196	11,422	11,184	-238
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[78,684]	[88,852]	[92,006]	[+3,154]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,320	7,191	7,756	+565
Filming/Recording Special Use Fee Program	928	1,400	1,400	0
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	21,253	23,317	23,962	+645
Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection	4,228	3,484	3,500	+16
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 Operations	25	50	50	0
Subtotal Other Permanent Appropriations	156,501	169,813	173,709	+3,896
<i>Subtotal Without Concessions Improvement Accounts</i>	<i>142,305</i>	<i>158,391</i>	<i>162,525</i>	<i>+4,134</i>
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS				
Donations (General)	39,302	30,000	140,000	+110,000
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	2	3	3	0
Subtotal Miscellaneous Trust Funds	39,304	30,003	140,003	+110,000
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE	105	1,433	945	-488
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE MANDATORY APPROPRIATION - New Proposal	0	0	100,000	+100,000
CONSTRUCTION MANDATORY APPROPRIATION - New Proposal				
Second Century Infrastructure Investment	0	0	200,000	+200,000
Subtotal Construction Mandatory Appropriation	0	0	200,000	+200,000
URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND MANDATORY APPROPRIATION - New Proposal	0	0	25,000	+25,000
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE MANDATORY APPROPRIATION - New Proposal				
Federal Land Acquisition - <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	115,158	+115,158
State Conservation Grants - <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	52,000	+52,000
Subtotal Mandatory Land Acquisition/State Assistance	0	0	167,158	+167,158
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
SUBTOTAL MANDATORY AUTHORITY	420,632	424,235	1,032,803	+608,568
<i>Subtotal Mandatory Authority w/o Concessions Improvement Accounts</i>	<i>406,436</i>	<i>412,813</i>	<i>1,021,619</i>	<i>+608,806</i>

NPS Statement of Receipts Collected and Reported (\$000s)

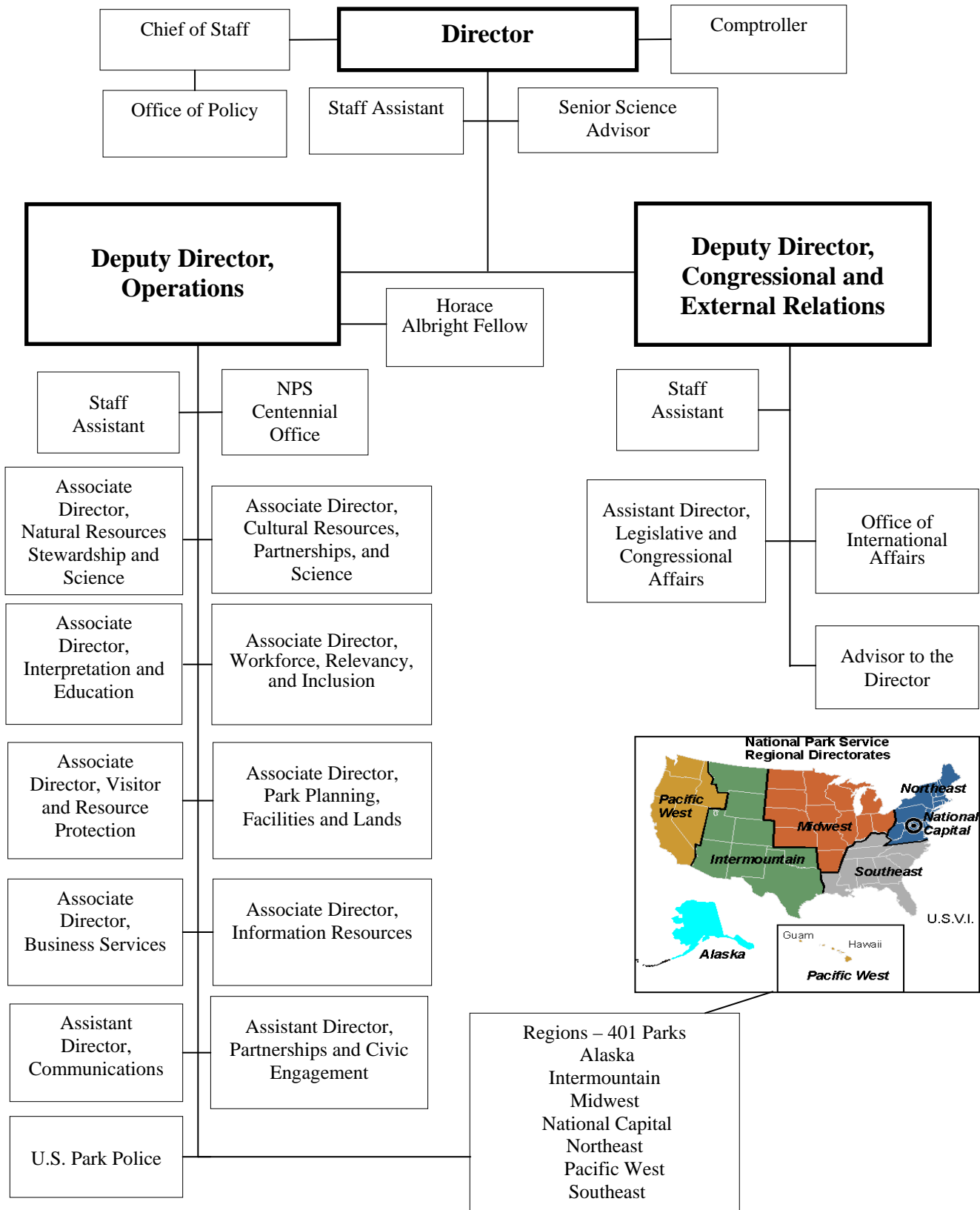
Account		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Number	Receipt Account Title	actual²	projected²	projected
SPECIAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS				
Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations				
5110.1	Recreational Fee Program	177,619	177,820	177,841
5110.1	Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,850	1,687	1,687
	[Subtotal, account 5110.1]	[179,469]	[179,507]	[179,528]
5164.1	Transportation Systems Fund	16,150	16,042	16,443
5663.1	Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP	870	0	0
5666.1	Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	18	17	17
	Subtotal, Recreation Fee Receipt Account	196,507	195,566	195,988
Other Permanent Appropriations				
14X1034	Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,063	45,519	45,035
5431.1	Park Concessions Franchise Fees	64,825	77,905	80,822
5163.1	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,337	7,215	7,756
5247	Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	928	1,400	1,400
5049.1	Rents and Charges for Quarters	21,296	23,378	23,962
5412.1	Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection	3,539	3,500	3,500
5076.1	Delaware Water Gap Rt. 209, Commercial Operation Fees	25	50	50
	[Subtotal of two accounts (5412.1+ 5076.1)]	[3,564]	[3,550]	[3,550]
5169.1	Concessions Improvement Accounts ¹	14,196	11,422	11,184
	Subtotal, Other Permanent Appropriations	156,209	170,389	173,709
Miscellaneous Trust Funds				
8037.1	Donations to National Park Service	39,302	30,000	140,000
8052.2	Earnings on Investments, Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	2	3	3
	Subtotal, Miscellaneous Trust Funds	39,304	30,003	140,003
TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS		392,020	395,958	509,700
RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE U.S. TREASURY				
2419.1	Fees and Other Charges for Program Administrative Services	8	8	8
2229	Sale of Timber, Wildlife and Other Natural Land Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	10	10	10
TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO THE GENERAL FUND		18	18	18
GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS		392,038	395,976	509,718

¹These 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 the configuration in the President's Budget Appendix.

²The Statement of Receipts Collected and Reported displays receipts only; receipts are shown prior to sequestration of budget authority.

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National Park Service Headquarters Organization



NPS Park Units by Region

Alaska

1. Alagnak Wild River	7. Denali NPres	13. Katmai NPres	19. Noatak NPres
2. Aniakchak NM	8. Gates of the Arctic NP	14. Kenai Fjords NP	20. Sitka NHP
3. Aniakchak NPres	9. Gates of the Arctic NPres	15. Klondike Gold Rush NHP	21. Wrangell-Saint Elias NP
4. Bering Land Bridge NPres	10. Glacier Bay NP	16. Kobuk Valley NP	22. Wrangell-Saint Elias NPres
5. Cape Krusenstern NM	11. Glacier Bay NPres	17. Lake Clark NP	23. Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres
6. Denali NP	12. Katmai NP	18. Lake Clark NPres	

Intermountain

24. Alibates Flint Quarries NM	45. Chiricahua NM	67. Great Sand Dunes NPres	88. Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River
25. Amistad NRA	46. Colorado NM	68. Guadalupe Mountains NP	89. Rocky Mountain NP
26. Arches NP	47. Coronado NMem	69. Hohokam Pima NM	90. Saguaro NP
27. Aztec Ruins NM	48. Curecanti NRA	70. Hovenweep NM	91. Salinas Pueblo Missions NM
28. Bandelier NM	49. Devils Tower NM	71. Hubbell Trading Post NHS	92. San Antonio Missions NHP
29. Bent's Old Fort NHS	50. Dinosaur NM	72. John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway	93. Sand Creek Massacre NHS
30. Big Bend NP	51. El Malpais NM	73. Lake Meredith NRA	94. Sunset Crater Volcano NM
31. Big Thicket NPres	52. El Morro NM	74. Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	95. Timpanogos Cave NM
32. Bighorn Canyon NRA	53. Florissant Fossil Beds NM	75. Lyndon B Johnson NHP	96. Tonto NM
33. Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	54. Fort Bowie NHS	76. Mesa Verde NP	97. Tumacacori NHP
34. Bryce Canyon NP	55. Fort Davis NHS	77. Montezuma Castle NM	98. Tuzigoot NM
35. Canyon de Chelly NM	56. Fort Laramie NHS	78. Natural Bridges NM	99. Walnut Canyon NM
36. Canyonlands NP	57. Fort Union NM	79. Navajo NM	100. Washita Battlefield NHS
37. Capitol Reef NP	58. Fossil Butte NM	80. Organ Pipe Cactus NM	101. White Sands NM
38. Capulin Volcano NM	59. Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	81. Padre Island NS	102. Wupatki NM
39. Carlsbad Caverns NP	60. Glacier NP	82. Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	103. Yellowstone NP
40. Casa Grande Ruins NM	61. Glen Canyon NRA	83. Pecos NHP	104. Yucca House NM
41. Cedar Breaks NM	62. Golden Spike NHS	84. Petrified Forest NP	105. Zion NP
42. Chaco Culture NHP	63. Grand Canyon NP	85. Petroglyph NM	
43. Chamizal NMem	64. Grand Teton NP	86. Pipe Spring NM	
44. Chickasaw NRA	65. Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	87. Rainbow Bridge NM	
	66. Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres		

Midwest

106. Agate Fossil Beds NM	122. George Washington Carver NM	137. Lincoln Home NHS	149. Pipestone NM
107. Apostle Islands NL	123. Grand Portage NM	138. Little Rock Central High School NHS	150. River Raisin NBP
108. Arkansas Post NMem	124. Harry S Truman NHS	139. Minuteman Missile NHS	151. Saint Croix NSR
109. Badlands NP	125. Herbert Hoover NHS	140. Mississippi National River & Rec Area	152. Scotts Bluff NM
110. Brown v. Board of Education NHS	126. Homestead National Monument of America NM	141. Missouri National Recreational River NW&SR	153. Sleeping Bear Dunes NL
111. Buffalo NR	127. Hopewell Culture NHP	142. Mount Rushmore NMem	154. Tallgrass Prairie NPres
112. Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	128. Hot Springs NP	143. Nicodemus NHS	155. Theodore Roosevelt NP
113. Cuyahoga Valley NP	129. Indiana Dunes NL	144. Niobrara National Scenic Riverway	156. Ulysses S Grant NHS
114. Dayton Aviation NHP	130. Isle Royale NP	145. Ozark National Scenic Riverways	157. Voyageurs NP
115. Effigy Mounds NM	131. James A Garfield NHS	146. Pea Ridge NMP	158. William Howard Taft NHS
116. First Ladies NHS	132. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, NMem	147. Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial NMem	159. William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS
117. Fort Larned NHS	133. Jewel Cave NM	148. Pictured Rocks NL	160. Wilson's Creek NB
118. Fort Scott NHS	134. Keweenaw NHP		161. Wind Cave NP
119. Fort Smith NHS	135. Knife River Indian Village NHS		
120. Fort Union Trading Post NHS	136. Lincoln Boyhood NMem		
121. George Rogers Clark NHP			

National Capital

162. Antietam NB	171. Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, NMem	179. Manassas NBP	188. Prince William Forest Park
163. Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMem	172. Frederick Douglass NHS	180. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial	189. Rock Creek Park
164. Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	173. George Washington Memorial Parkway	181. Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	190. Theodore Roosevelt Island NMem
165. Catoctin Mountain Park	174. Greenbelt Park	182. Monocacy NB	191. Thomas Jefferson Memorial
166. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	175. Harpers Ferry NHP	183. National Capital Parks	192. Vietnam Veterans Memorial
167. Clara Barton NHS	176. Korean War Veterans Memorial	184. National Mall	193. World War II Memorial
168. Constitution Gardens	177. Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMem	185. Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	194. Washington Monument
169. Ford's Theatre NHS	178. Lincoln Memorial, NMem	186. Piscataway Park	195. White House
170. Fort Washington Park		187. Potomac Heritage NST	196. Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts

Northeast

197. Acadia NP	219. Fire Island NS	238. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	259. Saint Paul's Church NHS
198. Adams NHP	220. First State NM	239. Home of FD Roosevelt NHS	260. Saint-Gaudens NHS
199. African Burial Ground NM	221. Flight 93 NMem	240. Hopewell Furnace NHS	261. Salem Maritime NHS
200. Allegheny Portage RR NHS	222. Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine NM	241. Independence NHP	262. Saratoga NHP
201. Appalachian NST	223. Fort Monroe NM	242. John F Kennedy NHS	263. Saugus Iron Works NHS
202. Appomattox Court House NHP	224. Fort Necessity NB	243. Johnstown Flood NMem	264. Shenandoah NP
203. Assateague Island NS	225. Fort Stanwix NM	244. Longfellow House – Washington's Headquarters NHS	265. Springfield Armory NHS
204. Bluestone NSR	226. Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	245. Lowell NHP	266. Statue of Liberty NM
205. Booker T Washington NM	227. Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania Battlefields Memorial NMP	246. Maggie L Walker NHS	267. Steamtown NHS
206. Boston African Amer. NHS	228. Friendship Hill NHS	247. Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	268. Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem
207. Boston NHP	229. Gateway NRA	248. Martin Van Buren NHS	269. Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS
208. Boston Harbor Islands NRA	230. Gauley River NRA	249. Minute Man NHP	270. Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS
209. Cape Cod NS	231. General Grant NMem	250. Morristown NHP	271. Thomas Edison NHP
210. Castle Clinton NM	232. George Washington Birthplace NM	251. New Bedford Whaling NHP	272. Thomas Stone NHS
211. Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP	233. Gettysburg NMP	252. New River Gorge NR	273. Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River
212. Colonial NHP	234. Governors Island NM	253. Paterson Great Falls NHP	274. Valley Forge NHP
213. Delaware NSR	235. Great Egg Harbor NS&RR	254. Petersburg NB	275. Vanderbilt Mansion NHS
214. Delaware Water Gap NRA	236. Hamilton Grange NMem	255. Richmond NBP	276. Weir Farm NHS
215. Edgar Allan Poe NHS	237. Hampton NHS	256. Roger Williams NMem	277. Women's Rights NHP
216. Eisenhower NHS		257. Sagamore Hill NHS	
217. Eleanor Roosevelt NHS		258. Saint Croix Island IHS	
218. Federal Hall NMem			

Pacific West

278. Big Hole NB	294. Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	310. Minidoka NHS	325. Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHP
279. Cabrillo NM	295. Haleakala NP	311. Mojave NPres	326. Ross Lake NRA
280. César E. Chávez NM	296. Hawaii Volcanoes NP	312. Mount Rainier NP	327. San Francisco Maritime NHP
281. Channel Islands NP	297. John Day Fossil Beds NM	313. Muir Woods NM	328. San Juan Island NHP
282. City of Rocks NRes	298. John Muir NHS	314. N Park of American Samoa	329. Santa Monica Mtns NRA
283. Crater Lake NP	299. Joshua Tree NP	315. Nez Perce NHP	330. Sequoia NP
284. Craters of the Moon NM	300. Kalaupapa NHP	316. North Cascades NP	331. War in the Pacific NHP
285. Craters of the Moon NPres	301. Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	317. Olympic NP	332. Whiskeytown Unit NRA
286. Death Valley NP	302. Kings Canyon NP	318. Oregon Caves NM	333. Whitman Mission NHS
287. Devils Postpile NM	303. Lake Chelan NRA	319. Pinnacles NP	334. World War II Valor in the Pacific NM
288. Ebey's Landing NHR	304. Lake Mead NRA	320. Point Reyes NS	335. Yosemite NP
289. Eugene O'Neill NHS	305. Lake Roosevelt NRA	321. Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	
290. Fort Point NHS	306. Lassen Volcanic NP	322. Pu'uhonua o Honaunau NHP	
291. Fort Vancouver NHS	307. Lava Beds NM	323. Puukohola Heiau NHS	
292. Golden Gate NRA	308. Lewis & Clark NHP	324. Redwood NP	
293. Great Basin NP	309. Manzanar NHS		

Southeast

336. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	353. Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP	370. Guilford Courthouse NMP	388. Poverty Point NM
337. Andersonville NHS	354. Christiansted NHS	371. Gulf Islands NS	389. Russell Cave NM
338. Andrew Johnson NHS	355. Congaree NP	372. Horseshoe Bend NMP	390. Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve
339. Big Cypress NPres	356. Cowpens NB	373. Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	391. San Juan NHS
340. Big South Fork NR&RA	357. Cumberland Gap NHP	374. Jimmy Carter NHS	392. Shiloh NMP
341. Biscayne NP	358. Cumberland Island NS	375. Kennesaw Mountain NBP	393. Stones River NB
342. Blue Ridge Parkway	359. De Soto NMem	376. Kings Mountain NMP	394. Timucuan Ecological & Historic NPres
343. Brices Cross Roads NBS	360. Dry Tortugas NP	377. Little River Canyon NPres	395. Tupelo NB
344. Buck Island Reef NM	361. Everglades NP	378. Mammoth Cave NP	396. Tuskegee Airmen NHS
345. Canaveral NS	362. Fort Caroline NMem	379. Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS	397. Tuskegee Institute NHS
346. Cane River Creole NHP	363. Fort Donelson NB	380. Moores Creek NB	398. Vicksburg NMP
347. Cape Hatteras NS	364. Fort Frederica NM	381. Natchez NHP	399. Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM
348. Cape Lookout NS	365. Fort Matanzas NM	382. Natchez Trace NST	400. Virgin Islands NP
349. Carl Sandburg Home NHS	366. Fort Pulaski NM	383. Natchez Trace Pkwy	401. Wright Brothers NMem
350. Castillo de San Marcos NM	367. Fort Raleigh NHS	384. New Orleans Jazz NHP	
351. Charles Pickney NHS	368. Fort Sumter NM	385. Ninety Six NHS	
352. Chattahoochee River NRA	369. Great Smoky Mountains NP	386. Obed Wild & Scenic River	
		387. Ocmulgee NM	

Park Unit Designation Abbreviations

IHS	International Historic Site	NHS	National Historic Site	NP	National Park	NS	National Seashore
NB	National Battlefield	NHT	National Historic Trail	NP&Pres	National Park & Preserve	NSR	National Scenic River
NBP	National Battlefield Park	NL	National Lakeshore	NPres	National Preserve	NST	National Scenic Trail
NBS	National Battlefield Site	NM	National Monument	NR	National River	NW&SR	National Wild & Scenic River
NHP	National Historical Park	NMem	National Memorial	NRA	National Recreation Area		
NHR	National Historic Reserve	NMP	National Military Park	NRes	National Reserve		

Abbreviations

Designation Abbreviations

IHS	International Historic Site	NNL	National Natural Landmark
NB	National Battlefield	NP	National Park
NBP	National Battlefield Park	NPres	National Preserve
NBS	National Battlefield Site	NP&Pres	National Park and Preserve
NHP	National Historical Park	NR	National River
NHR	National Historic Reserve	NRA	National Recreation Area
NHS	National Historic Site	NRes	National Reserve
NHT	National Historic Trail	NS	National Seashore
NL	National Lakeshore	NSR	National Scenic River/Riverway
NM	National Monument	NST	National Scenic Trail
NMem	National Memorial	NW&SR	National Wild and Scenic River
NMP	National Military Park		

Regional Office Abbreviations

AK	Alaska	NE	Northeast
IM	Intermountain	PW	Pacific West
MW	Midwest	SE	Southeast
NC	National Capital	WASO	Washington Area Service Office

Other Abbreviations

ABAHS	Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards
ABC/M	Activity-Based Cost Management (also ABC)
ABPP	American Battlefield Protection Program
AGO	America's Great Outdoors Initiative
AMP	Asset Management Plan
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
API	Asset Priority Index
ARPA	Archeological Resource Protection Act
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ASLA	American Society of Landscape Architects
ASMIS	Archeological Sites Management Information System
ATB	Across The Board
ATMP	Air Tour Management Plan
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BA	Budget Authority
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure Acts
CAP	Capital Asset Plans (maintenance and construction) or Corrective Action Plan (cultural resources)
CASTNet	Concession Data Management System (NPS Concessions)
C&SF	Central & South Florida
CCSP	Challenge Cost-Share Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Other Abbreviations

CESI	Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (South Florida/Everglades)
CESU	Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (Natural Resources)
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLC	Cooperative Landscape Conservation
CLG	Certified Local Government
CLI	Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLP	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CLR	Cultural Landscape Report
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also Corps, USACE)
CR	Component Renewal
	Continuing Resolution
CRBIB	Cultural Resources Management Bibliography
CRDIP	Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program
CRGIS	Cultural Resources Geographic Information System
CRPP	Cultural Resources Preservation Program
CRV	Current Replacement Value
CSC	Climate Science Center
CSDM	Critical Systems Deferred Maintenance
CSS	Commercial Services System
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Chronic Wasting Disease
DAB	Development Advisory Board
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DLC	Distance Learning Center
DM	Deferred Maintenance
DO	Director's Order
DOC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEd	Department of Education
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DSC	Denver Service Center (construction project management and design office for NPS)
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Auditing Program
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Program
ENP	Everglades National Park
EO	Executive Order
e-OPF	Electronic Official Personnel Folder (OPM)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPMT	Exotic Plant Management Team
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

Other Abbreviations

FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS	Financial and Business Management System (DOI)
FCI	Facility Condition Index
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FFS	Federal Financial System
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FLHP	Federal Lands Highway Program
FLP	Federal Lands to Parks Program
FLREA	Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act
FMSS	Facility Management Software System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPI	Federal Preservation Institute
FPPS	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FTE	Full-Time (employee) Equivalent
FTS	Federal Telecommunication System
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLRI	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
GMP	General Management Plan
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HABS	Historic America Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic America Engineering Record
HALS	Historic America Landscapes Survey
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HBCU	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HDP	Heritage Documentation Programs (including HABS/HAER/HALS and CRGIS)
HES	Heritage Education Services
HFC	Harpers Ferry Center (NPS)
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund (NPS appropriation)
HPP	Heritage Partnership Program
HPS	Heritage Preservation Services (NPS)
HR	Human Resources
HROC	Human Resource Operations Center
HRSs	Historic Resource Studies (NPS)
HSR	Historic Structure Report
I&M	Inventory and Monitoring (natural resources)
IBC	Interior Business Center
ICMS	Interior Collections Management System
IDEAS	Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System
IMARS	Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (law enforcement)

Other Abbreviations

IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
IMRICO	Intermountain Region International Conservation program (NPS) also known as International Border Program-Intermountain Region
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IVLP	International Visitor Leadership Program (DOI)
LaMP	Lakewide Management Plan
LARS	Land Acquisition Rating System
LASA	Land Acquisition and State Assistance
LMR	Land Mobile Radio Systems
LCC	Landscape Conservation Cooperative
LCS	List of Classified Structures
LEED	Leadership in Environmental Energy and Design (rating system – Green Buildings)
LESES	Law Enforcement, Security, & Emergency Services
LIC	Line Item Construction
LSI	Leasehold Surrender Interest (NPS Concessions)
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MABO	Major Acquisition Buying Offices
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21 st Century
MAS	Maintained Archaeological Site
MWD	Modified Water Deliveries (South Florida/Everglades)
NADP/NTN	National Atmospheric Deposition Program / National Trends Network
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
NCA	National Center on Accessibility
NCKRI	National Cave and Karst Research Institute
NCP	National Capital Parks
NCPTT	National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NPS)
NCTA	National Council for Traditional Arts
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NISC	National Invasive Species Council
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPATMA	National Parks Air Tour Management Act
NPF	National Park Foundation
NPS	National Park Service
NR&P	National Recreation and Preservation (NPS appropriation)
NRDH	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRPP	Natural Resources Preservation Program
NRRS	National Recreation Reservation Service
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration (Dept. of Commerce)
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OFS	Operations Formulation System
OMB	Office of Management and Budget

Other Abbreviations

ONPS	Operation of the National Park System (NPS appropriation)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Labor)
PAMPS	Park Asset Management Plans
PDS	Project Data Sheet
PEPC	Planning, Environment and Public Comment System
PHS	U.S. Public Health Service
P.L.	Public Law
PLC	Public Land Corps
PM	Preventive Maintenance
PMA	Presidential Management Agenda
PMIS	Project Management Information System (construction and deferred maintenance)
POSS	Point of Sale System
PRPP	Park Roads and Parkways Program
PTT	Preservation and Technology Grants
RECOVER	Restoration, Coordination and Verification (South Florida/Everglades)
RFCP	Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (NPS)
RLC	Research Learning Center (natural resources)
RM	Recurring Maintenance
	Resource Manual
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
RSS	Resource Stewardship Strategy (natural resources)
RTCA	Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SAT	Save America's Treasures grant program
SCA	Student Conservation Association
SCEP	Student Career Experience Program
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SHRO	Servicing Human Resource Offices
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SPO	Servicing Personnel Office
T&E	Threatened and Endangered (species)
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCF	The Conservation Fund
TEL	Technology Enhanced Learning
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office/Officer
TIC	Technical Information Center
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPL	Trust for Public Land
TwHP	Teaching with Historic Places program
UMP	Unit Management Plan
UPARR	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Fund
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also COE)

Other Abbreviations

U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USPP	U.S. Park Police
VA	Value Analysis
VIP	Volunteers-in-the-Parks program
WCF	Working Capital Fund
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
YIP	Youth Internship Program
YPP	Youth Partnership Program



Sailboats on the Chesapeake Bay

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Appropriation: Operation of the National Park System**Mission Overview**

The Operation of the National Park System appropriation provides the base funding for our Nation's national parks, trails, partnership wild and scenic rivers, affiliated areas, other field offices and partner organizations, central offices, and program offices. The parks preserve and commemorate natural and cultural resources that are inextricably woven into our national heritage. This appropriation contributes to three fundamental goals for the National Park Service: 1) Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural resources in good condition and managing them within their broader ecosystems and cultural contexts; 2) Managing resources using scholarly and scientific information; and 3) Providing for the public enjoyment of and visitor experience at parks.

Appropriation Overview

The Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) appropriation is composed of two budget activities:

Park Management

The Park Management activity covers the management and operation of park areas and servicewide programs. The ONPS budget is structured in line with the functional activities the NPS undertakes to fulfill its mission. For information about funding by park and program please refer to the Summary section starting on page ONPS-121. The five functional areas included in the budget are:

- **Resource Stewardship** encompasses resource management operations that provide for the protection and preservation of the unique natural, cultural, and historical features of the National Park System.
- **Visitor Services** includes operations that provide orientation, educational, and interpretive programs to enhance the visitor's park experience. It also provides for the efficient management of concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and franchise fees for the benefit of visitors and the protection of resources.
- **Park Protection** provides for the protection of park resources, visitors, and staff. Funding supports law enforcement operations that reduce vandalism and other destruction of park resources, safety and public health operations, and the operations of the United States Park Police.
- **Facility Operations and Maintenance** encompasses the operations and maintenance of buildings, other facilities, lands required to accommodate visitor use, and the protection of other government investments.
- **Park Support** covers the management, supervision, and administrative operations for park areas, servicewide programs and partnerships.

External Administrative Costs

The External Administrative Costs activity funds costs which are largely determined by organizations outside the National Park Service and for which funding requirements are therefore less flexible. The

requirements for these costs are mandated in accordance with applicable laws. To promote the efficient performance of the National Park Service, these costs are most effectively managed on a centralized basis. The categories funded from this activity support all activities and programs of the National Park Service.

Summary of Requirements
Operation of the National Park System
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: ONPS

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Park Management												
Resource Stewardship	2,431	308,380	2,549	329,683	+2,175	0	0	0	2,549	331,858	0	+2,175
Visitor Services	2,679	226,239	2,906	237,763	+1,950	0	+97	+8,479	3,003	248,192	+97	+10,429
Park Protection	2,850	340,258	2,982	356,665	+2,652	0	+32	+2,391	3,014	361,708	+32	+5,043
Facility Operations and Maintenance	4,701	625,661	4,977	679,904	+3,413	0	+49	+19,359	5,026	702,676	+49	+22,772
Park Support	3,343	429,322	3,391	454,938	+3,335	+1,018	+10	+123	3,401	459,414	+10	+4,476
Subtotal Park Management	16,004	1,929,860	16,805	2,058,953	+13,525	+1,018	+188	+30,352	16,993	2,103,848	+188	+44,895
External Administrative Costs	0	167,401	0	177,800	+2,204	0	0	0	0	180,004	0	+2,204
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Transfer	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONPS	16,004	2,097,469	16,805	2,236,753	+15,729	1,018	188	+30,352	16,993	2,283,852	+188	+47,099

Note: The 2015 FTE estimate reflected in this table for the Operation of the National Park System account is updated from the earlier estimate included in the *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015*.

National Park Service
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	+0
There is no change in paid days so the salary impact will be zero.		
Pay Raise	+9,328	+12,616
The change reflects the salary impact of a one percent pay raise.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+677	+909
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		
FERS Retirement Plan	+1,421	+0
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of FERS Retirement Plan.		
Worker's Compensation Payments	24,430	+206
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs 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.		
Unemployment Compensation Payments	21,180	+317
The adjustment is for projected 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.		
Space Rental Payments	68,370	+1,188
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to DHS. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	43,756	+493
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Departmental Management.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2015 (+/-)
Consolidate Construction and NPS Budget Offices	+628
This moves Construction Budget Office funding to Park Management/Park Support/Adminstrative Support from CONST/Construction Program Management & Operations/Construction Program Management.	
Consolidate Servicing Human Resources Office (SHRO) Efforts	+390
This moves Harpers Ferry Center's Human Resources funding to Park Management/Park Support/Adminstrative Support from CONST/Construction Program Management & Operations/Harpers Ferry Center Operations.	

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 and for the general administration of the National Park Service, [\$2,236,753,000]\$2,283,852,000, of which [\$9,876,000]\$9,923,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and [\$71,040,000]\$87,040,000 for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, [2015]2016. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2014 Enacted.

Authorizing Statutes

Management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service

16 U.S.C. 1-17n, 18f, 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 – 450ss-3, 459 to 460a-11, and 460m – 460ttt-2 Specific national park areas or categories of National Park areas.

16 U.S.C. 460 1-6(a-c): 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.

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.

43 U.S.C. 620g: Colorado River storage projects lands.

16 U.S.C. 1a-6 Authorizes the law enforcement activities of the US Park Police.

General Administration

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.

Everglades Restoration

16 U.S.C. 410r-5 to 410r-8, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, as amended, authorizes activities to restore Everglades National Park, and appropriations for this purpose.

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Resource Stewardship

Resource Stewardship (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Natural Resource Stewardship	197,777	213,106	+1,403	0	0	214,509	+1,403
Cultural Resource Stewardship	101,305	106,701	+725	0	0	107,426	+725
Everglades Restoration and Research	9,298	9,876	+47	0	0	9,923	+47
Total Requirements	308,380	329,683	+2,175	0	0	331,858	+2,175
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>2,431</i>	<i>2,549</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,549</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The Resource Stewardship Subactivity supports the NPS mission by protecting, preserving, and restoring natural and cultural resources and providing the knowledge and information necessary to ensure their proper management.

Subactivity Overview

As a steward of the nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the NPS is to preserve and protect park resources and values. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. The NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 401 park units, 23 trails and 58 wild and scenic rivers. National Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consist of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resource Stewardship

- Supports parks by providing park and resource managers with knowledge gained through systematic and critical investigations involving theoretical, taxonomic, and experimental investigations or simulations; responsive technical assistance; continuing education for park personnel; and cost-effective research programs that address complex landscape-level management issues. Partners

include the Environmental Protection Agency, United States Geological Survey, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units around the country, universities, and other federal and state agencies.

- Manages the natural resources in the National Park System by protecting threatened and endangered species habitat, managing species of management concern, controlling exotic invasive plants and animals, restoring disturbed lands, and conducting tactical and other non-research studies to address natural resource operational needs.
- Assesses the vulnerability of park natural resources to the effects of climate change, improves resource resiliency and develops adaptation strategies to these effects. Seeks to develop climate change monitoring information in collaboration with parks, other Department of the Interior bureaus, and other agencies and partners through Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) which are supported by research obtained by others through Climate Science Centers (CSCs).
- Conducts systematic inventories of natural resources and monitoring of park vital signs through the organization of 32 multi-park geographic Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Networks.
- Contributes to the preservation of natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air and water quality, marine resources, geologic and paleontological resources, and ecosystems.

Cultural Resource Stewardship

- Preserves and protects the sites, buildings, and objects that define the nation's heritage.
- Identifies, documents, and commemorates people, events, objects, and locations; including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections. Maintains knowledge and inventories of these resources in order to facilitate the most appropriate and cost-effective preservation and protection of resources and access to resources.
- Provides secure and environmentally stable facilities for museum collections in order to ensure the long-term accessibility of the collections for future research, public use, enjoyment, and increased understanding.
- Conducts applied research aimed at preserving cultural resources. Provides detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs.
- Operates seven cultural resource centers which provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, information management, and Geographic Information Systems expertise.
- Oversees NPS compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and assists all NPS sites with related activities, providing technical advice, guidance, and training.

Everglades Restoration

- Implements projects essential to the restoration of the natural ecological systems affecting Big Cypress NPres, Biscayne NP, Everglades NP, and Dry Tortugas NP. Projects include feasibility studies, pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs, and restoration projects.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resource Stewardship

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Natural Resource Stewardship program is \$214,509,000 and 1,638 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS actively manages natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. The Natural Resource Stewardship program is the principal means through which the NPS maintains and improves the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine and coastal resources, protects plants and animals on the lands and waters in parks, and actively endeavors to improve the resiliency of these natural resources and help them adapt to the effects of climate change. The NPS conducts natural resource stewardship largely at the park level, utilizing park personnel and contractor or cooperative support. Centralized or team-based subject-matter specialists also provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support, specialized expertise, and technical assistance on a wide range of air, sound, water, geologic, and biological park resource management needs, including science-based decision-making support and problem resolution.

At A Glance... *Preservation Activities*

Parks contain many examples of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources disturbed by past human activity or other adverse influences that require:

- Restoring disturbed lands associated with abandoned roads and mines.
- Protecting wildlife habitat threatened by changes in water flow or quality such as prairies and wetlands.
- Controlling exotic plant species that impact native vegetation and wildlife habitat.
- Restoring fire effects to fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat where natural fire regimes have been disrupted.
- Providing special protection of threatened and endangered plant and animal populations at risk.
- Perpetuating karst, cave, geologic processes and features by protecting groundwater quality.
- Managing marine fisheries to protect coral reefs and reef fish populations.

Park managers continue to prepare a new science and scholarship-based park program plan, the Resource Stewardship Strategy (RSS), to provide long-range approaches to achieving and maintaining the desired resource conditions established through park general management planning. Addressing both natural resource conditions and resource condition-dependent visitor experiences, the strategies included in park RSSs inform park strategic planning, financial and human resource allocations, and long-term investment in natural resource stewardship. The RSS also includes the anticipated effects of climate change, from both park-specific and servicewide contexts. As an RSS is completed, it supersedes the park's previous resource management plan (RMP). Resource stewardship planning efforts are being further advanced through the preparation of a park-specific State of the Park Reports designed to capture the current conditions and trends in resource conditions and provide park managers with an improved basis from which to initiate RSSs.

At a Glance...***Natural Resources Stewardship – North Cascades NP***

*Mountain Goat on Ptarmigan Traverse,
North Cascades NP.*

North Cascades National Park Complex is located in the northwest region of Washington, approximately 100 miles northeast of Seattle. Three units, North Cascades NP, Ross Lake NRA, and Lake Chelan NRA comprise the 684,000 acre complex. Combining these three distinct units under a single administration recognizes their shared purpose of preserving the core of the greater North Cascades ecosystem and wilderness, while also advancing their individual purposes.

North Cascades spans the Cascade Crest from the temperate rainforest of the west side to the dry ponderosa pine ecosystem of the east. The park encompasses landscapes with over 9,000 feet of vertical relief, which results in a high diversity of thousands of species adapted to a wide spectrum of habitats. The relatively new mountains, glaciers and streams of the North Cascades lie near a dynamic interface of tectonic plates and provide an opportunity to

study geologic processes unfolding through time. Through park-based research, scientists seek answers to issues such as global climate change, mountain building and erosion, volcanism, glaciation, and stream dynamics.

The Resource Management division is responsible for developing information to help understand the natural and cultural resources in the park, identify potential resource impacts, evaluate the associated risk, and identify appropriate mitigation strategies. The division consists of key disciplines in aquatic/fisheries, physical sciences (geology/geomorphology/weather), vegetation, and wildlife. Staff members in these disciplines are actively involved in a robust inventory and monitoring program in which twelve “vital signs”—biological, chemical, and physical indicators—are monitored to track ecosystem health. North Cascades has ongoing activities in eight of the 12 inventories: water quality, landscape dynamics, climate, mountain lakes, glaciers, land birds, forest vegetation and alpine-subalpine vegetation.

Natural resource activities and programs include:

Air Resource Management and Research: Established in response to the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments to protect clean air, especially in national parks and wilderness areas, the NPS maintains an extensive monitoring network. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess progress towards one of its long-term strategic goals. The NPS, EPA, and states maintain a network of over 165 fine particle samplers, 57 of which monitor visibility in parks. The NPS also operates a network of more than 52 ambient air quality monitoring sites in units of the National Park System to determine other key air quality performance indicators, namely ozone and deposition of mercury, sulfur, nitrate and ammonia. Air quality monitoring is done in cooperation with other federal and state agencies as part of national networks, including the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN), and Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program.

At a Glance...***Clean Air Act - Class I Area Criteria***

- National Parks over 6,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas over 5,000 acres
- National Memorial Parks and International Parks existing on August 7, 1977

Through the depth of knowledge the NPS has acquired about the causes and effects of air pollution in parks, the NPS has developed collaborative relationships with regulatory agencies and stakeholders to develop and implement air quality management programs for challenges presented by pollution sources located outside park boundaries. States actively consult with the NPS when developing air quality management plans that might affect parks, especially Class I areas.

A potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new sources of air pollution; particularly those that might affect NPS units designated as Class I areas. The NPS reviews permit applications for new sources of air pollution, actively works with applicants, and assists states during the permitting process to reduce levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other federal land managers (i.e., USFS, FWS) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

Air quality applied research directly supports the NPS's statutory responsibilities under the Clean Air Act to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from impairment due to air pollution. It provides understanding of the effects of air pollution on the condition of park resources

At a Glance...
A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century. Natural Resource Stewardship is a critical component of the Call. Multiple goals and action items relate to this program component. Two to highlight are Actions 20 and 27:

- Action 20, Scholarly Pursuits, states the NPS will “sponsor excellence in science and scholarship, gain knowledge about park resources, and create the next generation of conservation scientists. To do so we have established, through partner funding, an NPS Science Scholars program enabling 24 Ph.D. students from biological, physical, social, and cultural disciplines to conduct research in national parks each year.”
- Action 27, Starry, Starry Night, states that the NPS will “lead the way in protecting natural darkness as a precious resource and create a model for dark sky protection by establishing America’s first Dark Sky Cooperative on the Colorado Plateau in collaboration with other federal agencies, partners, and local communities.”

and ecosystems, and air quality related values integral to visitor experience and enjoyment of parks not available through the USGS/Biological Resources Discipline or other federal agencies. A significant portion of this effort is the acquisition of research information in national parks, especially Class I parks defined by the Clean Air Act, and information on the composition of particulates in the air that cause visibility impairment. EPA regional haze regulations require states to make reasonable progress towards restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year timeframe. 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. Additional investigations into the ecological effects of atmospheric pollutants on park resources supplement these lines of research, including ecological indicators for the effects of air pollution on air quality related values under the Clean Air Act.

① Find more information about the results of air quality management at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/>

① Find more information about the results of air quality applied research at <http://www2.nature.nps.gov/air/Permits/ARIS/index.cfm>

Biological Resource Management: The NPS assists parks with an extensive range of activities to preserve native species and their habitats and contribute to the overall health of the ecosystem services performed by parks. Assistance is provided to park managers and staff to address technically complex native species management needs that require the application of scientific knowledge and involve legal or policy-related guidance. Emerging wildlife and plant health and disease issues are becoming increasingly prevalent. Exotic and invasive species occur in nearly all parks and adversely affect their native species, including threatened or endangered species, and compromise or disrupt normal ecological functions.

Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) serve more than 282 parks over a broad geographic area and work to identify, develop, conduct, and evaluate invasive exotic species removal projects. The NPS is using various approaches to control invasive exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by invasive exotic species, including integrated pest management supported by current scientific information and best management practices. The NPS is an active participant with other DOI bureaus in interagency performance budget approaches to high priority invasive exotic species, coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council (NISC). These performance budgets link spending levels with levels of performance to ensure cost-efficiency and effectiveness. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures.

The NPS effort to assist parks with wildlife disease management continues as new emerging diseases put native wildlife species at risk. The purpose of the Wildlife Health Team is to provide professional veterinary consultation and technical assistance that will directly aid parks in conserving wildlife by identifying and achieving wildlife health goals. This team provides assistance and training on wildlife handling, health monitoring, preventative medicine disease investigation, wildlife-livestock pathogen interactions, fertility control, animal welfare, and other wildlife management needs. These efforts work directly with parks to facilitate



Students photographing insect species at the 2013 National Geographic Society/National Park Service BioBlitz, Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres

communication with states, other federal agencies, and professional organizations on a wide range of wildlife health issues. Among the priority wildlife diseases receiving on-going attention are the surveillance and management of such diseases as Chronic Wasting Disease, Plague, Rabies, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, and White Nose Syndrome. The NPS is working in close collaboration with the FWS, USGS Biological Resource Discipline, and other federal

and state agencies in coordinating a range of wildlife disease detection, surveillance and management efforts.

This effort also focuses on ecosystem management needs of park managers by providing the policy, tools and technical guidance necessary to restore disrupted ecological processes, highly disturbed lands and degraded ecosystems. The NPS focus on restoring degraded areas includes addressing the complexities and impacts of climate change on threatened and endangered species, together with both migratory and resident species of management concern, and their habitats. In response to the emerging need for improving resiliency and adaptation to the effects of climate change on park ecosystems and their diversity of plant and animal species, the NPS will actively collaborate across state and federal agencies to establish and delineate critical wildlife migratory and movement corridors.

① Find more information about aspects of biological resource management at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/biology>

Cave Research: In partnership with the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMT), and the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico, the NPS jointly partners with the National Cave and Karst Research Institute (NCKRI). Founded in response to Public Laws 101-578 and 105-325, the Institute's purpose is to facilitate speleological research, foster public education and awareness, and assist land managers dealing with cave and karst resources. Since 2006, NMT has assumed oversight of the Institute through a cooperative agreement with the NPS and beginning in 2007 retained a non-federal executive director who has assumed responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the Institute, including the development of a broad array of partnerships to facilitate carrying out NCKRI's mission. To facilitate ongoing operations, NMT established a non-profit corporation as the organizational home, and the primary partners assembled an advisory Board of Directors. The NPS, City of Carlsbad, and NMT are standing board members with an additional ten representatives from partner organizations, including professional societies and other federal agencies.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation: DOI's approach to climate change is through Cooperative Landscape Conservation (CLC). Resources and expertise of DOI bureaus is leveraged with other federal agencies, states, tribes and others to focus on problems of concern to the nation's varied ecosystems. The NPS invests in the advancement of the cooperative landscape conservation science-based information needed by parks through the system of DOI Climate Science Centers by stationing three CLC Scientists within CSCs. Leadership within the NPS is developed in cooperative landscape conservation through climate impact science studies, adaptation management techniques, carbon sequestration methods, and energy efficiency activities focused on practical, on-the-ground information and actions designed to achieve the Service's mission. Priority parks receive enhanced monitoring for effects such as melting permafrost in Alaska and salt marsh salinity along the South Atlantic coast and the most vulnerable parks are located in high elevation, high latitude, coastal, and arid lands settings.

① Find more information online about cooperative landscape conservation response at: <http://www.nature.nps.gov/climatechange>

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs): A CESU is an interdisciplinary, multi-agency

collaborative partnership of federal agencies and universities organized within a broad biogeographic area. This partnership includes a host university, additional university partners (including minority serving institutions), tribal, state, and local government agencies, nongovernmental partners, and federal agencies. The 17 individual CESUs are part of a national network operating under a Memorandum of Understanding involving 14 partner federal agencies. Through its membership in this national network and in each of the 17 CESUs, the NPS collaborates with other federal agencies and the nation's academic institutions to generate cost-effective and high-quality scientific and scholarly information. CESUs attract expert researchers to conduct studies in parks, providing usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance to parks, and continuing education for park personnel. Benefits to the NPS from this cooperation include: a broadened scope of scientific and scholarly services for park managers; enhanced collaboration and coordination among the NPS, other federal agencies, universities, and other partners to address complex landscape-level management issues; enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers; enhanced coordination across NPS program areas; and increasing NPS workforce diversity in NPS resource management. The nation's 17 CESUs provide complete coverage for the United States and its Territories:

At A Glance...

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs)

CESU activities contribute to the DOI Strategic Goal – Protect the nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources. 17 NPS CESU coordinators – “science brokers” – are associated with the 17 CESU host universities where they:

- Work with multiple parks and programs.
- Identify park research, technical assistance, and education needs.
- Assist in securing funding for park-based projects.
- Help parks coordinate with specialized expertise available from the more than 300 universities and other partners comprising the CESU network.
- Contribute their scholarly expertise to lead or contribute directly to myriad park-based projects.

- Californian
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Colorado Plateau
- Desert Southwest
- Great Basin
- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Great Plains
- Gulf Coast
- Hawaii-Pacific Islands
- North Atlantic Coast
- North and West Alaska
- Pacific Northwest (incl. southeast Alaska)
- Piedmont-South Atlantic Coast
- Rocky Mountains
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- Great Rivers

① Find more information online about the CESUs at <http://www.cesu.org/>

Environmental Response, Damage Assessment, and Restoration: The Natural Resources Environmental Response, Damage Assessment, and Restoration activity (formerly Oil Pollution program) is authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This activity serves as the bureau's primary emergency contact for oil and hazardous materials incidents affecting parks and DOI, and as the point of contact with the external response community.

The program provides direct support to parks in preventing or minimizing damage to park resources, not just for oil and hazardous materials incidents, but for any incident involving human caused injury to park resources, property and visitor use. The program provides guidance to and assists parks in assessing injuries to park resources or their loss of use when these incidents occur. This support includes assisting parks in assessing and quantifying resource injuries, ensuring appropriate restoration projects are developed, developing claims for damages, recovering the costs necessary to implement the restoration work, and overseeing the use of the recoveries to restore injured resources. The recovery of costs and damages is routinely achieved through negotiated settlements but, in some cases, legal action may be taken against the responsible parties. In addition, this activity has the lead responsibility for the DOI Environmental Safeguards Initiative and development of the NPS Environmental Safeguards Plan that involves participation in interagency efforts supporting a variety of national preparedness activities under the Department of Homeland Security and the National Response Plan.

Under this DOI initiative the NPS also has responsibility to coordinate the protection of the nation's natural, cultural, and historic resources resulting from any natural or manmade disaster or incident of national emergency in full partnership with other federal, state, local and tribal governments.

- ① Find more information about aspects of the environmental response, damage assessment and restoration activities at www.nature.nps.gov/protectingrestoring/damageassessmentandrestoration

Geologic Resources: Geological features and processes are key influences on both the health of park watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and the NPS's ability to sustain biological communities on the lands and waters it manages. Geological features and processes form the foundation for park ecosystems and the NPS protects these features and processes to ensure the achievement of natural resource desired conditions in parks. The NPS provides park managers with scientific information and technical support in a range of areas including disturbed land restoration; mitigation of geologic hazards (e.g., rockfalls, landslides, debris flows); geologic resource inventory and monitoring; management and protection of paleontological resources, cave and karst systems, soil resources, and coastal shorelines; and planning that integrates the use of information on park geologic features and processes in park decision making.

The NPS also protects park natural resources from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. In parks containing mineral resources subject to private development, including oil and gas, the NPS must approve formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures prior to commencing mineral development. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 30 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands requiring restoration in parks. The NPS is actively developing strategies to address the highest priority of the thousands of AML sites in parks across the National Park System identified through a comprehensive servicewide inventory and assessment of AML sites completed in 2013. The information from this inventory will allow the NPS to identify high priority AML project needs to address visitor and employee safety as well as mitigation of AML impacts necessary to protect park natural and cultural resources.

The NPS will continue to be actively engaged in supporting the Department's high priority for the development of renewable energy projects on public lands while simultaneously fulfilling its mission. Many of the proposed renewable energy development projects, including utility-scale solar, wind, geothermal, and off-shore wind technologies, and their associated electric transmission lines to connect this green energy to the regional electric grid have the potential for both direct and cross-boundary impacts on natural and cultural resources in parks and the experiences of their visitors, as well as other special status areas under NPS administration, such as national trails, historic sites and national natural landmarks. Using key partnerships with other federal and state agencies to develop mechanisms through which to identify, avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to parks and work with other federal and state energy and environmental protection agencies, local zoning boards, and research institutions to better understand how cross-boundary impacts may be avoided and minimized, the NPS is committed to joining renewable energy permitting and leasing lead agencies as a cooperating agency on those projects possessing significant resource concerns, and working with all parties to identify resource issues and solutions at the earliest possible stage in the permitting processes of other agencies.

① Find more information online about the geologic resource activities at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/index.cfm>

Inventory and Monitoring (I&M): The NPS administers a servicewide Inventory and Monitoring effort designed to address the natural resource inventory and monitoring needs of more than 270 parks by completing 12 basic natural resource inventories and monitoring the condition or "health" of key vital sign parameters. This science-based information helps provide park managers, planners, and interpreters with a broad-based understanding of the status and trends in the condition of park natural resources as a basis for making and assessing the results of management decisions, working with other agencies, and communicating with the public to protect park natural systems and native species.

At A Glance... <i>Natural Resource</i> <i>12 Basic Data Sets</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bibliographies • Species Lists • Biological Inventories • Base Cartography Data • Vegetation and Land Cover Maps • Soils Maps • Geologic Maps • Water Quality Data • Water Resources Location • Air Quality Related Values • Air Quality Data • Meteorological Data

I&M leverages its resources through partnerships with others as part of a strategy to maximize the use and relevance of the data for key target audiences. This integration and collaboration among other NPS natural resource stewardship activities (e.g., air quality, water resources) and other agencies, with an interdisciplinary approach to compiling, analyzing, and reporting natural resource information, are key aspects of the Service's strategy to provide cost-efficient information of optimal use to park managers while simultaneously meeting data quality requirements. The expertise and natural resource condition information provided through the I&M networks are key sources of information for park managers and routinely provide a basis for park Natural Resource Condition Assessments, integration with Resource Stewardship Strategy development, and other park planning and management efforts.

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must also evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type,

location, and level of activities that can be conducted 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. These plans rely heavily on integrating information from various sources, especially through NPS I&M efforts.

① Find more information about the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program at <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im>

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks Map



Natural Sounds: The natural sound condition or acoustic environment of a park is the aggregate of all sounds that occur, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds. As an intrinsic physical element of the environment, noise can affect both park resources and visitor experience, the acoustic environment and natural sound conditions are intrinsically part of the resources and values of parks whose stewardship is a component of overall park management. Responding to the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (NPATMA), the NPS initiated sustained efforts to provide parks with assistance, guidance, and a consistent approach to managing acoustic environments (or soundscapes) in a way that balances desired conditions for visitor experiences with the protection of park resources and values. The NPS provides technical assistance to parks in the form of acoustic monitoring, data collection and analysis, and development of ambient acoustic baseline information and planning assistance. An integral element of this effort is working with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to implement the NPATMA. The NPS continues to work to manage air tours over national parks in order to protect park resources and values under the statute.

The NPS has completed acoustic monitoring in more than 76 parks. Though the principle focus of the activity remains on ATMPs it is also endeavoring to address a range of other noise issues affecting parks, including adjacent energy development, motorized recreation, transportation, impacts to natural sound conditions due to climate change, military operations and advancing the science necessary to further understanding of the role that natural sound conditions play in overall ecosystem health and visitor enjoyment in parks.

① Find more information about natural sounds activities at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/naturalsounds/>

Research Learning Centers: Research Learning Centers (RLCs) provide an infrastructure for researchers to conduct research and exchange information for their networks of parks. Center staffs and partners facilitate and communicate key research outcomes on topics including climate change, coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology, and resource stewardship. Each Center operates as a public-private partnership to optimize collaboration and leverage support needed to make scientific information available to park managers and the public. The 19 current RLCs are listed in the table below.

Research Learning Center	Host	Parks Served
Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center	Great Smoky Mountains NP	4
Atlantic Learning Center	Cape Cod NS	11
Center for Place Based Learning	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	1
Continental Divide Research Learning Center	Rocky Mountain NP	3
Crater Lake Science and Learning Center	Crater Lake NP	1
Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center	Glacier NP	4
Great Lakes Research and Education Center	Indiana Dunes NL	10
Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center	Yellowstone NP	4
Gateway Research Learning Center	Gateway NRA	1
Learning Center for the American Southwest	Multi-park	48
Mammoth Cave International Center for Science and Learning	Mammoth Cave NP	14
Murie Science and Learning Center	Denali NP&Pres	8
North Coast and Cascades Science Learning Network	Olympic NP	8
Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center	Kenai Fjords NP	11
Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center	Congaree NP	23
Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center	Point Reyes NS	4
Schoodic Education and Research Center	Acadia NP	10
Southern California Research Learning Center	Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3
Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance	National Capital Region	13
TOTALS	19	181

① Find more online about the RLCs at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/learningcenters/centers.cfm>

Social Science Program: The Service conducts or facilitates research to provide public input into park planning and management; investigate economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS

management. The activity includes public use statistics operations coordinating servicewide visitor counting protocols and providing visitation statistics.

These activities are the primary source of data to measure strategic goals related to visitor enjoyment, understanding, and satisfaction. The program also provides research and technical assistance to park and program managers and to non-federal researchers. The in-depth Visitor Services Project studies it conducts provide managers and planners with valuable and otherwise unavailable information about visitors: who they are, what they do, and their needs and opinions. Through its periodic Comprehensive Survey of the American Public, key insights into public opinions, knowledge, and behavior regarding parks is provided to parks. The NPS uses all of this information to improve visitor services, enhance civic engagement, protect natural and cultural resources, and manage parks more effectively.

① Find more information online about social science activities at:
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/index.cfm>

Water Resources: The NPS protects and manages fresh and marine waters in parks, including aquatic wildlife and vegetation to preserve park natural resources and ecosystems. It also works to restore water quality to desired conditions, including applicable Clean Water Act standards; implement the 2010 Executive Order setting forward the nation's new National Ocean Policy as it affects ocean marine and Great Lakes parks; and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor and administrative needs. Park managers are provided assistance to ensure the consistent application of laws and regulations throughout the National Park System and to develop technical information so that management decision-making is based on science. Aquatic resource professionals address park management needs, including water resources planning, identification and prioritization of protection and restoration projects, development of water-related scientific information, aquatic resource restoration projects, and participation in legal or administrative processes.

The NPS works closely with states on the application of the Clean Water Act to protect water quality in parks and conducts water quality monitoring on selected water bodies. The NPS participates in state water rights administrative and court processes and seeks to negotiate resolution of issues with the states and other parties. The NPS also works to assess, protect, and restore upland, coastal, and marine watershed conditions; floodplain, stream, wetland, and riparian resources; and fresh water and marine fisheries.

The NPS also works with other DOI bureaus, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and states in advancing the President's 2010 National Ocean Policy as it affects the 85 ocean, coastal and Great Lakes parks. The partnership is especially important for carrying out systematic marine spatial planning, which is the key initial step to implement the policy. Building on recent funding to improve ocean and coastal resource stewardship and in light of this new policy, the NPS continues to implement its 2006 Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan developed pursuant to Executive Orders 13159 and 13089. The Plan addresses marine protected areas and coral reefs. These funds provide the technical expertise needed to assist park managers with initiating action items in the regional action plans. These plans, developed pursuant to the strategy, improve coordination with partners and other agencies, support priority ocean resource stewardship and marine spatial planning projects, and expand the ability of parks to enter into cost-effective arrangements with NOAA and other agencies. This ocean

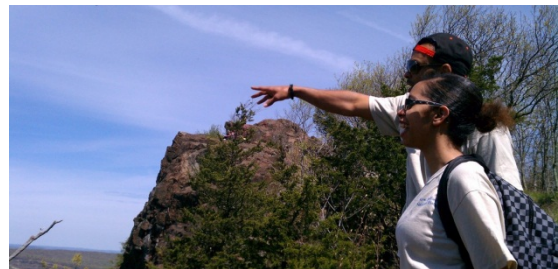
and coastal resource stewardship effort will actively partner with USGS and NOAA to implement resource management activities in parks, work with EPA as part of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and participate in planning Chesapeake Bay restoration activities as outlined in the Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration Executive Order.

① Find more information about water resource stewardship activities at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/water/>

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative: In 2009, the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) was established to restore and protect the Great Lakes region. Led by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the GLRI invests in the region's environmental and public health through a coordinated interagency process. The program focuses on five major restoration areas: cleaning up toxics and areas of concern; combating invasive species; improving nearshore health, in part by reducing phosphorus run-off; restoring wetlands and other habitats; and integrated solutions to cross-cutting issues. GLRI funds are distributed by the EPA and are meant to supplement base funding for federal agencies' Great Lakes activities. The NPS is a strong partner in all five of the focus areas through activities in parks throughout the ecosystem.

National Trails System: This nationwide network of National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails, and connecting/side trails is coordinated in the WASO Division of Conservation and Outdoor Recreation. Each NPS-administered trail has its own base budget. Of the 30 federally-administered national scenic and historic trails, NPS administers or

co-administers 23. Servicewide activities include program leadership in developing the System through inter-agency coordination, policy development, partnership training, financial assistance, technical assistance research and communications, networking, mapping, and reporting. Interagency coordination with the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is an essential part of these efforts since many of the trails cross lands administered by these other agencies. In addition, Executive Order 13195 and a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding signed by the NPS, the BLM, the USDA-FS, the Federal Highway Administration, the US Fish & Wildlife Service, and the US Army Corps of Engineers strengthen this interagency collaboration. In 2013, the NPS issued a comprehensive policy statement guiding National Trails System activities within the agency: Director's Order 45 – National Trails System.



Two members of the New England NST Music Video Team admire a rocky outcrop along the Trail. NPS photo courtesy Charlie Tracy.

Administered by the NPS

Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (NHT)
Appalachian National Scenic Trail (NST)
California NHT
Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT
El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
Ice Age NST
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT
Lewis & Clark NHT
Mormon Pioneer NHT
Natchez Trace NST
New England NST
North Country NST
Oregon NHT
Overmountain Victory NHT
Pony Express NHT
Potomac Heritage NST
Santa Fe NHT
Selma to Montgomery NHT
Star-Spangled Banner NHT
Trail of Tears NHT
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT

Co-Administered by NPS and BLM

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT
Old Spanish NHT

Administered by Other Agencies

Arizona NST (Forest Service)
Continental Divide NST (Forest Service)
Florida NST (Forest Service)
Iditarod NHT (Bureau of Land Management)
Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) NHT (Forest Service)
Pacific Crest NST (Forest Service)
Pacific Northwest NST (Forest Service)

All National Trails System partners are working under a joint set of goals and objectives for “A Decade for the National Trails, 2008-2018,” to better serve the public, better protect trail resources, foster youth participation, and develop adequate capacity to sustain the entire Trails System. The Connect Trails to Parks (CTTP) program competitively selects projects that enhance visitor information and appreciation -- as well as physical and community connections -- where national trails cross or intersect national parks and other federal facilities. In FY 2013, CTTP distributed \$878,000 for 15 projects. Projects include a web-based interactive map for the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT, a Community Ambassadors program along the Appalachian NST, a Boaters Guide to the Star-Spangled Banner NHT, and a mobile web tour of the entire Santa Fe NHT.

At a Glance...
National Water Trails System

In 2012, Interior Secretary Salazar established the National Water Trails System as a class of national recreational trails under the National Trails System Act of 1968.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Alabama Scenic River Trail (AL) | 10. Mississippi River Water Trail -- Great River Water Trail Section (MO) |
| 2. Bronx River Blueway (NY) | 11. Missouri National Recreation River Water Trail (MO) |
| 3. Chattahoochee River NRA Water Trail (GA) | 12. Okefenokee Wilderness Canoe Trail (GA) |
| 4. Hudson River Greenway Water Trail (NY) | 13. Red Rock Water Trail (IO) |
| 5. Island Loop Route (MI) | 14. Rock River Water Trail (WI) |
| 6. Kansas River Water Trail (KS) | 15. Waccamaw River Blue Trail (SC) |
| 7. Mississippi National River & Recreation Area Water Trail (MN) | 16. Willamette River Water Trail (OR) |

The National Water Trails System is an interagency collaborative effort administered by the National Park Service through the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program and the National Trails System. The National Water Trails System is a network of waterways for public exploration and enjoyment; they connect people to the outdoors and to conservation efforts along designated rivers; these water trails also support tourism and recreation economies. With this designation, the NPS will work with State and local partners to provide resources and technical expertise to promote the development and recognition of these trails. These trail designations help implement AGO actions 9.1 (Establish the AGO National Recreational Blueway Trails Initiative to increase access to education), 9.2 (Facilitate recreational access to the nation's waterways), and 9.3 (Enhance and restore local waterways and the surrounding land by partnering with state, local and tribal government, and the private sector to support community efforts) as well as NPS Call to Action part 12, "Follow the Flow."

① Additional information is available at www.nps.gov/nts/.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created by Congress in 1968 (Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to preserve certain rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations. The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. Rivers may be designated by Congress or, if certain requirements are met, the Secretary of the Interior. Each river is administered by either a federal or state agency. Designated segments need not include the entire river and may include tributaries.



NPS Wild and Scenic Rivers Steering Committee consult with Zion NP Staff about levees and other issues along the Virgin Wild and Scenic River.

There are 203 rivers that comprise the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. NPS has responsibilities for 58 of these, including: rivers that are units of the National Park System or located within park boundaries; rivers administered by NPS through legislatively established partnerships (Partnership WSRs); and rivers that are managed by states or tribes (state-administered WSRs). NPS responsibilities for overall river administration and management vary widely between the three types of rivers. The WSR Act requires the NPS to prepare Comprehensive River Management Plans and establish boundaries and river classification for non-state administered rivers. The NPS Unit Management Plan program supports this planning function. For all of these rivers, NPS evaluates

and approves federally assisted water resource projects that may impact over 4,000 miles of designated rivers. NPS works with partners to satisfy other requirements under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to protect and enhance the river's free-flow, water quality, and other values which led to the river's designation as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. New rivers may be added to the system through a number of mechanisms, including Congressionally authorized studies, funded through the NPS Rivers and Trails Studies program, which has been transferred to Construction, Management, Planning, Special Resource Studies.

NPS established a servicewide program in 2007 to build capacity and ensure coordination to meet the legislative requirements and assist partners with river conservation. Servicewide coordination activities include program leadership for the NPS Wild and Scenic Rivers Steering Committee, participation in the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, policy development and guidance, training, technical assistance, research and communications, and reporting. In addition, the servicewide program provides support to seven NPS units that have enabling legislation with provisions similar to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for the review of federally-assisted water resources projects, but are not part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

A list of National Park System rivers, rivers managed by States or Tribes, and partnership wild and scenic rivers is on the following page.

<u>National Park System Rivers</u>	<u>Rivers managed by States or Tribes</u>	<u>Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers</u>
Alagnak (AK)	American (Lower) (CA)	Delaware (lower) (NJ & PA)
Alatna (AK)	Allagash Wilderness Waterway (ME)	Eightmile (CT)
Aniakchak (AK)	Big and Little Darby Creeks (OH)	Farmington (West Branch) (CT)
Bluestone (WV)	Cossatot (AR)	Great Egg Harbor (NJ)
Cache La Poudre (CO)	Eel (CA)	Lamprey (NH)
Charley (AK)	Klamath (CA, OR)	Maurice (NJ)
Chilikadrotna (AK)	Little Beaver (OH)	Musconetcong (NJ)
Delaware (middle) (NJ & PA)	Little Miami (OH)	Sudbury, Assabet, Concord (MA)
Delaware (upper) (NY & PA)	Loxahatchee (FL)	Taunton (MA)
Flathead (MT)	Lumber (NC)	Wekiva (FL)
John (AK)	Middle Fork Vermillion (IL)	Westfield (MA)
Kern (CA)	New (South Fork) (NC)	White Clay Creek (DE & PA)
Kings (CA)	St. Croix (Lower) (MN, WI)	
Klamath (CA)	Smith (CA)	
Kobuk (AK)	Trinity (CA)	
Koyukuk (North Fork) (AK)	Westfield (MA)	
Merced (CA)	Wolf (WI)	
Missouri (NE & SD)		
Mulchatna (AK)		
Niobrara (NE)		
Noatak (AK)		
Obed (TN)		
Rio Grande (TX)		
Salmon (AK)		
St. Croix (MN & WI)		
Snake Headwaters (WY)		
Tinayguk (AK)		
Tlikakila (AK)		
Tuolumne (CA)		
Virgin (UT)		

FY 2015 Program Performance

Natural Resource Stewardship: The following are examples of planned FY 2015 natural resources stewardship activities:

- Restore degraded and endangered wetlands along the Blue Ridge Pkwy.
- Assess habitat condition and diet of the Chisana caribou herd at Wrangell-St Elias NP&Pres.
- Restore degraded grasslands in the Salt Creek watershed in Canyonlands NP.
- Restore landscape connectivity for American pronghorn between multiple Northern Arizona parks.

- Evaluate the status of five federally threatened fish populations in Olympic NP.
- Improve treatment for condors with lead exposure at Pinnacles NP.
- Assess threatened cave bat populations at Cumberland Gap NHP.
- Protect resources by developing plant gathering protocols with Indian tribal gatherers at Acadia NP.
- Restore native ecosystems at Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- Connect visitors to the historic landscape through battlefield restoration at Palo Alto Battlefield NHP.
- Monitor wolf populations at Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres.
- Identify contaminant extent and effects on wildlife in newly acquired marsh at Tuzigoot NM.
- Restore access to Megler Creek to provide more than two miles of rearing habitat and spawning grounds for threatened and endangered salmon species at Lewis and Clark NHP.
- Restore Santa Rosa Islands “Cloud Forests” to recover rare plant communities and watersheds in Channel Islands NP.
- Research population dynamics of threatened piping plovers on the Niobrara River within Mississippi NR&RA.
- Monitor soundscape to investigate interactions between border activities and Sonoran pronghorn at Organ Pipe Cactus NM.
- Implement beech bark disease response at Pictured Rocks NL.
- Protect globally rare habitat of the Potomac Gorge through native species restoration at Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP.
- Incorporate data collection into management of the invasive lionfish in Biscayne NP.

Great Lakes: The following are examples of planned FY 2015 Great Lakes restoration activities to advance the Initiative funded by EPA. The amount allocated by EPA to NPS in FY 2015 is currently estimated to be \$3.14 million. These activities would build upon and continue those initiated in 2010 and continued since:

- Toxics – The NPS would remediate two contaminated sites at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the location of previous light station activity.
- Invasive Species – The NPS would work to remove aquatic and wetland invasive species in national parks bordering the Great Lakes, and continue outreach and education to hunters, anglers, boaters, and other recreational users in collaboration with states, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA Forest Service, to prevent further introduction and spread of invasive species; and may conduct ship trials on an emergency ballast water treatment prototype.
- Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution – NPS would continue to survey benthic (bottom of a body of water) habitats at Isle Royale National Park and Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to assess risks for the establishment of key invasive species and to manage and respond to environmental threats in Great Lakes parks. The NPS would establish two nearshore monitoring stations with related public education that would complement monitoring by other agencies. Work would continue with USGS and others to document and understand rapid and severe ecological changes to nearshore habitats of Lake Michigan caused by invasive species as well as to identify, enumerate, bury, and in some cases collect

- dead birds on park beaches. This encompasses management of aesthetic concerns as well as human and animal health concerns.
- Habitat and Wildlife – NPS would continue projects to remove man-made physical obstructions to coastal and stream flow and related sediment transport processes, to restore beaches and natural habitats in several parks; restore wetlands at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; protect native plants by managing wildlife populations at Apostle Islands and Indiana Dunes national lakeshores; and continue shoreline restoration at Indiana Dunes.
 - Integrated Solutions to Cross-cutting Issues – NPS would participate actively in achieving the objectives of the Lakewide Management Plans (LaMP) coordinated by EPA. Each LaMP is a plan of action to assess, restore, protect, and monitor the ecosystem health of a Great Lake and serves to coordinate the work of all the federal, state, tribal, and non-government partners working to improve a Great Lake's ecosystem while addressing the public's concerns.

National Trails System: The following are examples of planned FY 2015 servicewide National Trails System program activities:

- Administer, or co-administer, 23 of the 30 federally-administered national scenic and historic trails
- Provide program leadership in developing the system through inter-agency coordination, policy development, partnership training, financial assistance, technical assistance research and communications, networking, mapping, and reporting.
- Coordinate with the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as many of the trails cross lands administered by these other agencies.
- Work with state and local partners to provide resources and technical expertise to promote the development and recognition of the nine national water trails and work towards expanding the number of designated water trails.

In FY 2013, NPS-administered trails illustrate the wide array of accomplishment:

- 43 new miles of national scenic trails and 648 new miles of national historic trails were recognized as fully open for public use
- 129 new miles of trail constructed
- 62 new trail-related structures (shelters, bridges, etc.) installed
- 64 new partnership agreements established
- 13,577 total acres protected by non-federal partners
- 314 active compliance actions

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The following are examples of planned FY 2015 servicewide Wild and Scenic Rivers program activities:

- Continue technical assistance to NPS rivers to help meet mandates of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, including finalizing Comprehensive River Management Plans for the Snake River Headwaters and Virgin Rivers.
- Continue development of an NPS Reference Manual and development of technical guidance in cooperation with the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council on Integrating Cultural Resources Protection.

Program Performance Overview - Natural Resource Stewardship							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR Ia1H)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,956,584 of 38,290,723)	75.9% (29,062,666 of 38,290,723)	76.2% (29,168,500 of 38,290,723)	29,486,000
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plants that are controlled (maintained as free of invasive plants) (SP 444, BUR Ia1B)	1.08% (17,353.71 of 1,611,867)	1.3% (21,726 of 1,613,228)	1.6% (25,876 of 1,597,601)	1.5% (22,766 of 1,532,493)	1.4% (25,100 of 1,762,367)	1.5% (27,300 of 1,762,367)	33,500
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of park populations of exotic (non-native) invasive animal species effectively controlled (SP 541, BUR Ia2C)	12.82% (114 of 889)	13.6% (124 of 911)	14.3% (133 of 931)	13.3% (144 of 1,080)	8% (86 of 1,080)	8% (86 of 1,080)	87
Comments:	Percentage drop in FY 2014 reflects new definitions of 'control'.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Cultural Resource Stewardship

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Cultural Resource Stewardship program is \$107,426,000 and 866 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

NPS undertakes applied research, preservation, and protection activities as steward of the Nation's archeological resources, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, history, historic and prehistoric structures, and museum collections.

Applied research provides the foundation of cultural resource stewardship by providing detailed, systematic data for planning, management, and interpretation to enable cultural resource managers to preserve and protect cultural resources. Cultural resource inventory systems are used to manage the data obtained through applied research. They provide the information necessary to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. Inventory systems also provide information for determining the most appropriate and cost-effective strategies to preserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources.

At a Glance...

Current Inventory Systems

- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Interior Collections Management System – ICMS)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB)

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Staff experts provide technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to managers and their national and international partners.

Parks conduct the majority of cultural resource management actions, with regional and servicewide offices providing essential support, such as policy development, training, and major preservation work. Such activities must be ongoing to be effective. For example, proactive response to maintenance needs slows deterioration, decreases costs for repair, and prevents the loss of irreplaceable cultural resources. Coordination among programs eliminates redundant and conflicting activities and maximizes the benefit derived from preservation and protection actions.

Within cultural resource stewardship, the applied research and management functions by resource type include:

Archeological Resources

The Archeology Program conducts applied research and resource management on park lands, substantially contributing to understanding of the Nation's prehistoric and historic past, and aims to maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources; protect and preserve archeological sites, collections, and records; and make information available and communicate stewardship goals to historic preservation professionals and the public. National Register of Historic

Places and National Historic Landmark documentation is also produced from the results of documentation and inventory activities. The Archeology Program tracks archeological resources using the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) and their condition through the Maintained Archeological Sites (MAS) asset type in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). The program also creates training and provides technical guidance on law, procedure, policy, and best practices for the protection and interpretation of archeological resources; and furthermore uses the results of park archeology in public programs such as ranger events and exhibits; park and program websites; and educational opportunities, further connecting parks, their archeological resources, and the compelling stories contained within to the American people. As a result of the efforts of the Archeology Program, park managers can make informed, sound decisions for planning, management, and public education and interpretation as concerns archeological resources.

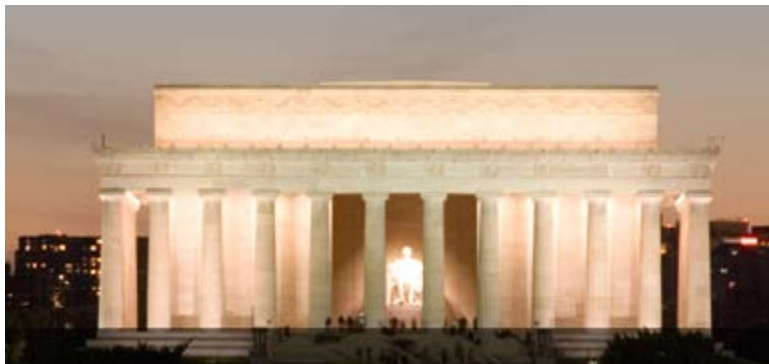
Cultural Landscapes

Cultural landscape management involves identifying the type and degree of change that can occur while maintaining the historic character of the landscape. The Park Cultural Landscapes Program undertakes research, planning, and stewardship activities to address these concerns. The primary purpose of research on cultural landscapes is to define the values and associations that make them historically significant. Research information is collected, analyzed, and organized through a variety of means, including the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) and Cultural Landscapes Reports (CLR). The CLI is a computerized, evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. A CLR is a scholarly report that documents the characteristics, features, materials, and qualities that make a landscape eligible for the National Register, and analyzes the landscape's development and evolution, modifications, materials, construction techniques, geographical context, and use in all periods. Planning outlines the issues and alternatives for long-term preservation. Stewardship involves such activities as condition assessment, maintenance, and training.

At a Glance...

Cultural Resources Threats

- Archeological site looting and vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather and related threats including erosion from sea-level rise, river flooding, and wind.
- Air pollution
- Inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections
- Failure to monitor changes in the resource
- Failure to correct improper uses
- Lack of documentation and determination of appropriate treatment strategies



Lincoln Memorial

Ethnographic Resources

The National Park Service's Tribal Relations and American Cultures Program aims to identify, document, evaluate, and interpret the relationships between the American public, including Native Americans and other traditionally associated peoples, and ethnographically significant natural and cultural resources in parks. The program designs, develops, and conducts ethnographic overviews and assessments, basic surveys, and field studies in parks and associated communities, as well as consultation with stakeholders and invested parties. Such research supports the mission of the National Park Service by identifying and documenting the relationships between peoples and resources necessary to the effective protection of park resources and provision of culturally sensitive interpretation by park management.

Ethnographic studies also provide baseline data about natural and cultural resources and the groups traditionally associated with park resources. This information also supports legislatively required consultation with traditionally associated groups and other interested parties. In addition, the Tribal Relations and American Cultures program identifies ways to improve the Service's documentation of these relationships between the public and the parks through advances in technology, quality control, and peer review efforts. The program evaluates requirements to improve resource management and creates tools for use by park managers, such as technical briefs and online training. The program also supports the mission of the NPS by developing interpretive and educational materials through publications, webpages, and public talks to inform a broad constituency of park visitors, researchers, traditionally associated peoples, communities, and others about America's ethnographically significant resources.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

The preservation and protection of historic and prehistoric structures has two basic goals: slowing the rate at which historic material is lost, and maintaining the historic character and integrity of resources. In order to address these needs, the Park Historic Structures Program undertakes research, planning, and stewardship activities. Research typically concentrates on three broad aspects of a historic or prehistoric structure: its historical, technical, aesthetic, or scientific associations; its developmental history or evolution; and the nature, performance, and capability of its materials and systems. Research information is collected, analyzed, and organized through a variety of means, including the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Historic Structure Reports (HSR). The LCS is a database containing information about historic and prehistoric structures in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. An HSR is a scholarly report documenting the evolution of a historic or prehistoric structure, its current condition, and the causes of its deterioration. Planning for historic and prehistoric structures encompasses

At a Glance...

A Call to Action

2016 will mark the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service published *A Call to Action*, which seeks to chart a path towards a second-century vision for the National Park Service by asking employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the mission of the Service within four broad themes, including *Preserving America's Special Places*, such as the cultural, historic, and prehistoric resources that tell the story of our heritage and shared national stories, for the enjoyment and education of current and future visitors. Through the *Call to Action*, the NPS aims to modernize historic preservation methods and technologies, show how historic structures can be made sustainable, support efforts to rebuild the economic vitality of rural and urban communities, and achieve and maintain a standard of excellence in cultural resource stewardship that serves as model throughout the nation and world.

such diverse activities as involvement in park planning, facility design, preparation of maintenance work procedures, and compliance with preservation standards established by the National Historic Preservation Act. The central purpose of all such activities is to identify ways of protecting these structures while achieving other management objectives. For historic and prehistoric structures, stewardship focuses on five major activities: 1) control of physical work and use; 2) monitoring conditions of deterioration and structural failure; 3) protecting structures from human and environmental threats; 4) retaining or delegating responsibility for structures; and 5) developing the skills, knowledge, and mind-set needed to support the program.

Historical Research

One of the principal functions of the Park History Program is to conduct historical research studies on parks, and to ensure that the information presented in parks is based on the most accurate, cutting edge research available. This includes the development and oversight of park administrative histories, which provides invaluable information to park managers on their park's history, including decisions made over time, and the salient historical issues that determined important decisions of park management. The Park History Program further documents the history of the National Park Service by conducting oral history interviews with key NPS employees, and by training employees in oral history techniques, practices, and management of these resources. The office manages a program to identify, prioritize, and nominate National Park Service properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and update nominations for properties for which documentation is outdated or inadequate. Park History staff provides guidance to the Service for commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War, the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, and the Centennial of the establishment of the National Park Service. Finally, the program maintains the History E-Library, which includes over 4,000 historical documents, studies, and reports.

Museum Collections

Parks ensure effective preservation of their museum collections through carefully prepared museum collection management plans, storage plans, condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports. These planning documents reflect permanent documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects in park collections. Catalogue data are used for accountability, access, use, and care of park museum collections. Performance-based allocation of funds ensures that funded projects correct deficiencies identified in the planning documents. Parks preserve and protect their museum collections in secure and environmentally stable facilities to ensure the long-term accessibility of the collections for future research, public use, enjoyment, and increased understanding about the collections. The focus of performance goals is on increasing the percentage of NPS and DOI preservation and protection standards met and increasing the percentage of collections in good condition. The Park Museum Management Program also provides technical and training support to the Department-wide Interior Museum Property Program.

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provides a process for museums and federal agencies to return Native American human remains and cultural objects to affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The Park NAGPRA program oversees NPS compliance with the Act and assists all NPS sites with related activities, providing technical advice, guidance, and training. In addition, Park NAGPRA provides internship opportunities for students to work in parks, centers, and offices servicewide on NAGPRA projects and helps parks and tribes deal with cultural items

subject to NAGPRA that might have been contaminated with pesticides, preservatives, or other dangerous substances.

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program was authorized in 1998 to commemorate the history of the Underground Railroad as one of the most significant expressions of the American civil rights movement. Through shared leadership with local, state, and federal entities, as well as interested individuals and organizations, the NPS educates the public about the history and significance of the Underground Railroad; provides technical assistance to empower communities to document, preserve, and tell their Underground Railroad stories; and maintains the Network to Freedom, a listing of historic sites, interpretive and educational programs, and facilities with a verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad. Through these combined activities, the Network to Freedom program and its many non-NPS partners are advancing the scholarship and knowledge of the Underground Railroad, making it accessible for school curricula, academic study, and heritage tourism.

The NPS also conducts the following activities:

Cultural Resource Projects

Cultural Resource Project funds are used to complete the National Park System's highest priority cultural resource management projects. The funded projects are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves, and are designed to preserve, protect and provide information about the diverse array of NPS's cultural resources. These funds are a central to implementing NPS's Call to Action plan and the DOI Strategic Plan.

Regional Offices and Cultural Resource Centers

Specialists at regional offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center share the preservation workload with parks by providing additional subject matter expertise, utilizing contractors where necessary. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, information management and GIS expertise, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center¹
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center
(National Capital Region)
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation¹
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Western Archeological and Conservation
Center (Intermountain Region)

¹Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation is funded out of Frederick Law Olmsted NHS park base; Alaska Regional Curatorial Center is funded out of Alaska Region base funding and is not shown separately on the Park and Program Summary.

Youth Programs

The National Park Service is dedicated to engaging America's youth in developing a life-long awareness of and commitment to our national park units through educational, vocational and volunteer service opportunities. Of particular note is the **Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program (CRDIP)**.

The program is a major component of the NPS Cultural Resources Diversity Program and is administered in a partnership between the Student Conservation Association and the National Park Service. The CRDIP is an opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students from traditionally underrepresented populations to explore the cultural resources and historic preservation field. Each summer, the CRDIP offers paid internships with NPS park units and administrative offices, other federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, and private organizations to provide work experiences that assist interns with building their resumes in this field. In FY 2014, the program plans to engage 12-15 interns at 12-15 cultural resource sites. Internships are offered during the 10-week summer session and include projects such as preparing historical reports on cultural resources, planning exhibits on historical topics, participating in archeological excavations, conducting surveys of historic buildings, cataloging park and museum collections, providing interpretive programs for youth groups, developing community outreach programs, and writing lesson plans based on historical themes.

At a Glance...

Cultural Resources Stewardship – Valley Forge NHP

Valley Forge National Historical Park, in Pennsylvania, was the site of the 1777-1778 winter encampment of the Continental Army. Linked to some of the most defining events in national history, Valley Forge commemorates the sacrifices and perseverance of the Revolutionary War and the resolve and determination of the people of the United States of America to be free.



As a national historical park, cultural resources and their continued preservation for the enjoyment of current and future visitors is of utmost importance to Valley Forge. The park preserves over 420,000 encampment-era artifacts, and while they are able to display only a small number of these artifacts at any one time in their visitor center, have worked to make many others accessible where possible via innovative approaches such as temporary exhibits and “vault tours”.

While Valley Forge is primarily a cultural and historic park, they strongly believe in and exemplify the need for cross-divisional teamwork in order to achieve the mission—for example, the specialized attention required to maintain the parks’ historic structures led to the development of a “historic preservation crew” within the Facility Operations and Maintenance division. The park also considers ways to keep historic buildings in the best condition possible and ways to leverage outside resources for preservation assistance; including in some cases leasing out buildings to private organizations which take on responsibility for maintaining the properties. For example, in 2009, the park entered into a 40-year lease of the David Walker Farmstead with the Montessori Children’s House of Valley Forge, an agreement which put \$4 million of much-needed investment into the 19th century buildings. At Valley Forge, cultural resources stewardship is a team effort!

FY 2015 Program Performance

The program plans to complete the following activities in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

Archeological Resources

- Increase the number of inventoried archeological sites on NPS lands to ensure their appropriate preservation and protection. In FY 2015, an estimated 76,338 sites are expected to have been inventoried; and 52 percent would be in good condition.
- Continue to maintain and expand ASMIS, while ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the database. Update ASMIS technology and procedures to increase efficiency servicewide, such as through updating location data. Provide training in ASMIS. Ensure that superintendents verify and approve site additions and withdrawals at the end of each fiscal year.
- Continue field-based archeological site condition assessments to produce baseline condition data.
- Support preservation activities associated with the Maintained Archeological Sites (MAS) asset type in the Facilities Maintenance Software System (FMSS).
- Increase the number of archeological sites that are evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Develop and complete archeological overviews and assessments, site reports, collections evaluations, and planning documents.
- Collaborate with federal agencies, states, tribes, and communities on matters regarding the management, preservation, and protection of archeological resources.
- Identify future critical issues and develop preliminary strategies, such as the development of a process for assessing vulnerability and resilience of archeological resources facing impacts from climate change.
- Continue the development and provision of web-based public outreach and education, including online summaries of archeological research in parks, exhibits, heritage features, and other products. Create features for specific audiences and to celebrate special events.
- Continue the development of web-based training, technical guidance, and education for archeological professionals. Maintain and update courses in archeological collections management and the effective interpretation of archeology. Coordinate and produce technical briefs and the NPS Guide in topics to support the management and protection of archeological resources.
- Support Archeological Resource Protection Act training and peer review of damage assessment reports.

Cultural Landscapes

- Increase the number of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscape Inventory that have complete, accurate, and reliable information from 711 in FY 2013 to 795 in FY 2015.
- Develop Cultural Landscape Reports at various parks throughout the Nation.
- Capture spatial data for cultural landscapes - their boundaries, characteristics, and features in GIS.
- Identify stabilization and preservation maintenance needs for landscapes in deteriorating condition, including FMSS data.
- Share cultural landscape studies and resource information with parks and the public through the web (Integrated Resource Management Application).

- Conduct training for NPS staff and partners on cultural landscape preservation methods and techniques.

Ethnographic Resources (Tribal Relations and American Cultures Program)

- Develop a system for assessing vulnerability and resilience of ethnographically significant resources in the face of climate change.
- Initiate, continue, and complete projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnographic histories, oral histories, subsistence studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Conduct special training projects and consultations with government agencies, tribes, and other traditionally associated groups to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of cultural and natural resource management.
- Continue ethnographic special projects, including issue-driven research projects, consultation tracking, repatriation consultation, demonstration research, related publications and presentations, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated peoples and groups.
- Continue development of web-based activities, including distance learning instruction for expanding NPS focus on living peoples and cultures, such as Asian and Hispanic Americans, and others associated with park units.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

- Continue to update information in the List of Classified Structures about historic and prehistoric structures.
- Prepare Historic Structure Reports at various parks throughout the nation.
- Stabilize a number of high priority historic structures.

Historical Research

- Prepare 40-50 Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories.
- Supervise and oversee the preparation of 50 National Register Nominations for parks
- Complete 10 oral history projects—primarily interviewing senior NPS staff who either have retired or are anticipating retirement.
- Direct third oral history training course for NPS employees (in this and the previous two courses, we will have 75 highly trained employees, skilled in oral history practice).
- Publish the Reconstruction Handbook as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial celebration.
- Continue to implement the recommendations from Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Park Service, prepared by the Organization of American Historians.

Museum Collections

- Catalog an estimated additional two million museum objects; ending FY 2015 with an estimated 112 million cataloged objects.
- Meet 80.7 percent of NPS preservation and protection standards for museum facilities (up from 78.7 percent in FY 2013).

- Several parks in each region will process, catalog, integrate, and properly store archives, producing finding aids that will allow researchers to more easily locate the documents that interest them.
- Continue to catalog the backlogs of historical, archeological, and natural science objects.
- Complete plans for museum collections management in a few parks. Among the many planning documents to be produced at parks are Fire Protection Surveys, Collection Condition Surveys, Integrated Pests Management Plans, Collection Storage Plans, Emergency Operations Plans, Collection Management Plans, and Housekeeping Plans.
- Correct planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections.

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

- Provide technical assistance and guidance, as needed, to complete funded NAGPRA projects
- Assist and give technical guidance to parks on specific NAGPRA processes, including tribal consultation, cultural affiliation, notices, repatriation, and reburial.
- Draft, review, and/or approve Notices of Inventory Completion and Notices of Intent to Repatriate and facilitate their publication in the Federal Register.
- Develop and deliver NAGPRA training, both online and face-to-face in the parks, and increase training opportunities for superintendents, resource managers, and park personnel responsible for events covered by NAGPRA, such as inadvertent discoveries and intentional excavations.

National Underground Railroad to Freedom Program

- Provide guidance to applicants and review approximately 50 applications for sites, programs, and facilities received by the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program. Add 35 new listings. As of the beginning of FY 2014, NPS had approved 507 sites, programs, and facilities for membership in the Network to Freedom.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance and guidance to existing members of the network; supporting them in development of new interpretive material and programs; restoration work; heritage tourism initiatives; facilitation of collaboration and cooperation between network members and potential partners; and in ensuring site sustainability.
- Provide assistance through training, site visits and other collaborative processes to under-served communities and others on documenting, preserving, and interpreting Underground Railroad history and sites.
- Educate the public about the Underground Railroad by developing a written framework for teaching the Underground Railroad as part of the Common Core in Literacy as it relates to history/social studies curriculum.

Program Performance Overview - Cultural Resource Stewardship							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	57% (14,916 of 26,360)	57% (14,940 of 26,360)	16,065
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	52% (372 of 711)	53% (375 of 711)	384
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50% (35,418 of 70,696)	52% (36,895 of 71,275)	52% (38,762 of 74,662)	52% (39,651 of 76,338)	52% (39,727 of 76,338)	52% (39,803 of 76,338)	40,054
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR Ia6A)	68% (217 of 321)	70% (227 of 323)	72% (232 of 324)	74% (232 of 314)	75% (236 of 314)	76% (240 of 314)	252
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	78% (55,367 of 71,433)	79% (56,217 of 71,488)	80% (57,669 of 72,490)	79% (58,020 of 73,743)	80% (58,757 of 73,743)	81% (59,495 of 73,743)	61,600
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
<i>Efficiency and Output Measures</i>							
Additional NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated (BUR Ib2A)	added 683 (total 71,283)	added 1,443 (total 72,726)	added 1,936 (74,622 total)	added 1,716 (76,338 total)	add 778 (77,116 total)	add 778 (77,894 total)	80,200
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2B)	added 70 (total 576)	60 added (total 636)	42 added (total 678)	33 added (total 711)	add 42 (total 753)	add 42 (total 795)	918
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Percent of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2C)	92% (24,554 of 26,636)	97% (25,478 of 26,247)	99% (25,885 of 26,243)	93% (24,528 of 26,360)	90% (23,737 of 26,360)	87% (22,946 of 26,360)	87%
Comments:	This metric shows a decline in FY 2013 and beyond due to the rising cost of completing reassessments and maintaining inventory records.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Additional NPS museum objects cataloged (BUR Ib2D)	6 million added (total 83.8 million)	5.1 million added (total 88.9 million)	11.2 million added (total 100.1 million)	8.2 million added (total 108.3 million)	add 2 million (total 110.3 million)	add 2 million (total 112.3 million)	118.3 million
Comments:	Actual performance in FY 2011 - FY 2013 was mainly due to the impacts of Flexible Park Program Funding.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Everglades Restoration and Research

Justification of FY 2015 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Everglades Restoration and Research is \$9,923,000 and 45 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Everglades Restoration and Research Program is critical to the restoration, preservation, and protection of federal interest lands in south Florida. Projects implemented through this program relate directly to the restoration of the ecological systems for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks and Big Cypress National Preserve, and indirectly for Dry Tortugas National Park. The Everglades Restoration program contributes directly to National Park Service efforts to provide results for the following departmental Strategic Plan Goals: “Protect America’s Landscapes;” which includes improving land and water health, and sustaining fish, wildlife, and plant species, and “Protect America’s Cultural and Heritage Resources.” The research component of this program provides technical tools that assist the NPS in evaluation of alternative plans for restoration, and in assessment of the effects of built restoration projects on NPS resources.



Great Horned Owl Hatchling at Everglades NP

The research program also supports work on detection, containment and control techniques for exotic species, and on the potential effects of climate change on DOI resources in south Florida. In FY 2015, the research component of the Everglades Restoration and Research Program will fill gaps in the program to monitor and assess the effects of implemented restoration projects on National Park Service resources, and will conduct research focusing on the effects of climate change and invasive species. Several restoration components directly affecting Everglades National Park have been completed and are either operating or scheduled to begin experimental operations during FY 2014 and FY 2015. The program will need to gather baseline and post-project data to detect the effects of the projects on the resources of the Everglades.

The NPS is a major partner in the combined state and federal effort to restore the Everglades ecosystem. The south Florida park units are among the collaborating entities implementing major water resources projects such as the Modified Water Deliveries and the regional Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). Restoring the Everglades is a more than \$20 billion program of large-scale modifications to the water management infrastructure of south Florida, with a targeted completion date beyond 2038. Projects affecting NPS lands and waters occur in phases through the end of CERP implementation. The NPS works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to support CERP projects through the development of restoration performance measures and quantitative evaluations of the environmental benefits of proposed actions. Long-term monitoring and assessment

plans that are critical for adaptive management are developed and implemented through the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI), while the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force provides assistance in coordinating this multi-agency effort. Additionally, while the funding for the Everglades restoration effort to date has focused almost exclusively on water management infrastructure and operations, in the last decade new information provided by the research component of the Program has highlighted the need to address exotic invasive species and climate change, issues that interact with water management and affect NPS resources at the ecosystem scale. In FY 2015, \$4.752 million is requested for CERP, \$3.855 million for CESI and \$1.316 million for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. An additional \$0.41 million is provided for CERP related activities in a separate Activity within ONPS.

Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI)

The Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative will remain one of the primary venues providing scientific information for use in restoration decision-making and guiding land management responsibilities in south Florida. The DOI Science Plan in Support of Ecosystem Restoration, Preservation, and Protection in South Florida, was written jointly by the three bureaus (NPS/FWS/USGS) in 2005, and is a foundation resource for defining science needs on an annual basis along with updated project and program schedules and needs. To date, CESI-funded applied science has contributed to the basic body of knowledge about the Everglades ecosystem: how it functioned naturally before large-scale drainage in the first part of the 20th century, how it has been altered and is currently functioning, and what the requirements are for restoration of the ecosystem. Equally important, CESI funded research has been utilized directly in planning for CERP and other water management projects and processes in the following ways: 1) at the programmatic level in the development of Interim Goals and Targets for restoration; 2) at the project level in developing hydrologic and ecological performance measures and models to evaluate the effect of proposed project designs; 3) at the regulatory level in the development of Florida State-regulated Minimum Flows and Levels for Florida Bay, and 4) by monitoring hydrology, water quality and ecological metrics on DOI lands and analyzing these data for use by decision-makers in adaptively managing restoration projects.

The close coordination among the bureaus receiving research and development funding for Everglades restoration significantly increases efficiency, both financially and in terms of the timeliness of science project results. Since many of the projects selected via the requests for proposals have three to four year durations, CESI funding is available for a limited number of new projects each year. As restoration projects are implemented, CESI funding is contributing to monitoring the effects of these projects on NPS resources. During the life of the program, the emphasis on funding of projects has shifted from primarily basic research and modeling to having a stronger emphasis on restoration project assessment and monitoring. Given new developments in the fields of invasive species research and climate research, funding for the basic research component of the CESI program is still needed.

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)

The NPS program for the CERP involves staff participation on interagency teams responsible for planning, evaluating, and monitoring the restoration projects affecting NPS lands and resources. Some of these projects take place on or are adjacent to NPS lands, and others, although located on lands belonging to the state, affect the upstream watershed and water deliveries to NPS units. Projects vary from reservoir

and storm-water treatment area construction, to levee removal, to seepage management projects, to projects that modify the operation of existing water management infrastructure. Staff participation involves bringing the NPS perspective and mission goals to the interagency planning process, the analysis and reporting of technical information for use in planning, and scientific and technical briefings to NPS and DOI managers. The NPS program for the CERP also supports employees who participate in the programmatic aspects of the CERP, as well as staff who participate in ongoing water quality compliance and technical review for the Everglades.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The federal government has made substantial progress in restoration of the Everglades ecosystem over the past 24 months. Several key projects were implemented and others advanced toward completion, which will help to restore critical flows to Everglades National Park and coastal estuaries, including Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, will restore habitat to benefit numerous species, and will increase flood protection and water supplies for environmental and urban use. In late 2013, the Modified Water Deliveries project finished construction on a one-mile bridge at the northeastern corner of Everglades National Park on the Tamiami Trail; by May 2014, the project will finish the “8.5 Square Mile Area” component which provides flood protection to Miami-Dade County residents living on the outskirts of the park. These two components are a major step toward providing a more natural distribution of water to Everglades National Park. In FY 2015, incremental field testing will begin and work will be conducted to develop a water control plan that will use these constructed features to re-distribute water to the natural flowpath in Northeast Shark River Slough. A follow-on effort to add a 2.6 mile bridge along the Tamiami Trail at the western edge of Everglades National Park is currently being designed. The Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), which incorporates elements of the WCA3A Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow enhancement project (Decomp), is expected to reach a Record of Decision in FY 2014. Before CEPP construction can begin, the project’s final designs will need to be completed. It must then be congressionally authorized for construction, and construction funds must be appropriated for the project. The Phase 1 Western portion of the C111 Spreader Canal project became operational in 2013, affecting the hydrology of the Taylor Slough area of Everglades National Park. Work is proceeding on Phase 1 of the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project, through efforts of the South Florida Water Management District, though completion of this project cannot occur until the project is congressionally authorized.

Therefore, in FY 2015 the NPS-CERP program will continue to track the expected hydrologic benefits to the two major sloughs in Everglades National Park: Northeast Shark River Slough and Taylor Slough. The NPS-CERP Program will also continue to monitor the effects of projects in the estuarine and marine systems of Florida Bay (Everglades National Park). Monitoring of the impacts of the recently implemented water operations plan (the Everglades Restoration Transition Plan) and the recently constructed pilot seepage management projects will continue. In addition, stormwater treatment areas in the upstream Everglades Agricultural Area were expanded in late 2012, and NPS is beginning to document and evaluate the water quality benefits of these improvements.

The following section provides additional detail on the activities that NPS plans to accomplish in support of Everglades ecosystem restoration efforts.

The CESI planned activities for FY 2015 would include:

- An emphasis on critical long-term hydrologic and biological monitoring projects that support assessments of the effect of restoration projects on NPS resources. Ongoing projects on fish and macro-invertebrates, marsh water level and flow monitoring, threatened and endangered species, and vegetation communities most likely impacted by implementation of the ecosystem restoration projects would continue.
- Integration of information from a science workshop carried out in FY 2014 to fill gaps in the monitoring and assessment program that tracks the effects of the Modified Water Deliveries project and C111 South Dade Project on Everglades National Park resources.
- Continuation of support to the south Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and the Department's oversight of the Everglades Restoration Initiative.
- Continuation of work on biological and hydrologic databases, including analysis of existing long-term hydrologic and biological data sets that will allow resource managers, decision-makers, and the public to understand the trends in Everglades National Park resources as they relate to water management changes and climate variation.
- Continued support to hydrologic and ecological modeling and synthesis of ecological information and ecosystem services that DOI would use during detailed planning for the CEPP and in design of water operations plans.
- Increased support of science on the effects of exotic invasive species on the natural resources of Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve and Biscayne National Park, and on the development of methods of detection, suppression, and control of invasive species.
- Continued support of science on the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow, to enhance the ability to manage this species during the next decade as water inflows to Everglades National Park are redistributed.
- Increased support of science on the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise, as these factors affect coastal resources and interact with plans for Everglades restoration.
- Continuation of water quality monitoring and water quality analyses in Everglades National Park and Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

The CERP planned activities for FY 2015 would include:

- For federal projects, the program would continue to represent the NPS on technical issues related to CERP systemwide monitoring, interim goals, and programmatic guidance. For Florida State projects, the program would continue to represent the NPS on issues relating to the establishment of water reservations, minimum flows and levels, water supply planning, as well as water quality and contaminants.
- The program would focus closely in FY 2015 on technical support to the revised U.S. Army Corps of Engineers process for restoration of the central Everglades (CEPP).
- For the Modified Water Deliveries project, the program would focus on providing technical support to tracking the results of experimental field tests, and to the development of water operations that utilize project infrastructure to improve natural resource conditions in Everglades National Park. Technical support would be provided for the remaining issues required for full implementation of the project, including land acquisition and water operations. Staff would also

manage a modified monitoring program to assess the effects of the constructed Modified Water Deliveries project on NPS lands and resources.

- The program will continue to provide technical support toward completion of the general design phase for the Central Everglades Planning Project, including synthesis of information for upper management toward the goal of project authorization.
- The program would continue to provide analysis and technical support to water operations that affect Biscayne National Park, and would participate in tracking the progress toward completion of components of this project.
- The program would participate in planning efforts, track project progress, and provide environmental analyses of impacts on NPS resources for additional large scale projects that affect NPS resources and link with restoration projects (for example, the planned nuclear plant expansion and transmission corridor of the Florida Power and Light Company).
- The program would track water quality issues that directly affect the implementation of Everglades Restoration projects, including the functioning of the storm-water treatment areas that are part of the State's Everglades Construction Project.
- The program would continue to provide technical support to DOI and Department of Justice processes that pertain to the quality of water entering the Everglades.
- The program would track and provide technical analysis and briefings on the detailed design and implementation of the Restoration Strategies Agreement signed in June, 2012 between the State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (a result of the Amended Water Quality determination issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2010).

Performance measurement information for this program is incorporated in tables presented in the Natural Resource Stewardship Subactivity on page ONPS-29.

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Visitor Services

Visitor Services (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Interpretation and Education	212,394	223,181	+1,836	0	+8,479	233,496	+10,315
Commercial Services	13,845	14,582	+114	0	0	14,696	+114
Total Requirements	226,239	237,763	+1,950	0	+8,479	248,192	+10,429
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>2,679</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+97</i>	<i>3,003</i>	<i>+97</i>

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Visitor Services

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience	+3,793	+78	ONPS-49
• Centennial Initiative - Increase Volunteer Capacity through Partner Organizations	+2,000	0	ONPS-50
• Centennial Initiative - Increase Youth Opportunities through the 21 st Century Conservation Service Corps	+4,000	0	ONPS-50
• Address New Responsibilities at Parks	+913	+19	ONPS-52
• Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	-2,227	0	ONPS-52
Total Program Changes	+8,479	+97	

Mission Overview

The Visitor Services subactivity supports the National Park Service mission by ensuring that visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities; and visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.

Subactivity Overview

The NPS authorizing legislation mandates that America's national parks be available in perpetuity for public enjoyment. National park areas have long been an inspiration for hundreds of millions of Americans and people from around the world. Parks are a favorite educational resource and destination, with over 277 million park visits in 2013. The NPS provides an array of activities, opportunities, and services to all of its visitors. The goal of the NPS is to foster an understanding and appreciation of these places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance. Moreover, the NPS teaches and encourages the public to use and enjoy the units in the National Park System with minimum impact to park resources. The NPS believes that visitors who develop an appreciation and understanding of the parks take greater responsibility for protecting the heritage the parks represent, thus ensuring the national treasures will be passed on to future generations.

Interpretation and Education

- Enhance the quality of recreation opportunities for visitors through a broad menu of interpretation and education services and programs designed to appeal to a wide range of audiences.
- Ensure responsible use of facilities in recreation and provide a safe recreation environment for visitors.
- Educate youth about the NPS mission and develop an awareness and commitment to the national park units by utilizing partnerships in school and community-based programs, and park-based programs, and using educational technology and web-based programs to engage youth in the National Park System.
- Provide high-quality media at each park site, including park brochures and handbooks, video presentations, and indoor and outdoor exhibits to inform and educate millions of visitors each year about the history and significance of the park resources, safety regulations and precautions, and available programs and services.
- Provide web-based information on and access to resources for those unable to physically visit the park.
- Deliver civic engagement opportunities for service learning and volunteerism to accomplish mission critical science, preservation, educational, and recreational work in units of the National Park System.

Commercial Services

- Efficiently manage concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and leases for the benefit of visitors and the protection of resources.
- Ensure an adequate return to the government through the collection of concessions franchise fees and the recovery of costs associated with commercial use authorizations.
- Provide for necessary and appropriate accommodations and services for park visitors through the provision of quality visitor facilities and services at reasonable costs.

Subactivity: Visitor Services
Program Component: Interpretation and Education

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Interpretation and Education program is \$233,496,000 and 2,891 FTE, a program change of +\$8,479,000 and +97 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative (FY 2015 Request +\$9,793,000) - The National Park Service requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.

- **Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$3,793,000 / +78 FTE)** – Of the \$8.0 million requested to enhance the visitor experience as the NPS celebrates its Centennial anniversary, \$3.8 million would fund a new, centrally managed program that would enable the NPS conduct additional interpretation and education activities at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience. This centrally managed funding would be used to hire seasonal interpretation and education seasonal rangers, who provide much of the education and orientation programs offered to visitors. By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, visitors have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a NPS ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts during peak visitation months and provide for a better overall visitor experience.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

- **Centennial Initiative - Increase Volunteer Capacity through Partner Organizations (FY 2014 Base: \$2,764,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$2,000,000)** – Funding is requested to support the volunteerism component of the Administrations America's Great Outdoors initiative. This request

would fund increased partnership opportunities with conservation corps throughout the country to support 70 volunteer coordinator positions. Through cooperative agreements, the NPS would play a critical role in fostering a stewardship ethic among new audiences and creating the next generation of conservators of our public lands.

Volunteer coordinators would develop new civic engagement programs and expand on existing volunteer programs. Young adult participants would work to build the volunteer capacity and network by working with parks, other federal agencies, coordinating key stakeholders, and by assisting parks to transition to the new volunteer outreach tracking system. One- to two-year service projects would ensure a sustained level of support, addressing the capacity issue NPS currently faces with the expected influx of volunteer interest up to and through the Centennial year in 2016.

Additional support in 2008 for the NPS volunteer program resulted in an increase of 1.3 million volunteer hours in three years. By expanding volunteer management capacity through existing partnerships, NPS projects the growth in volunteer hours will increase by 800,000 hours by 2016 and a total of one million hours by 2018. This request contributes to the Secretary's and the Administration's volunteer goals, as well as the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps youth engagement goals.

- **Centennial Initiative - Increase Youth Opportunities through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (FY 2014 Base: \$13,532,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$4,000,000)** – Funding is requested to enhance partnerships with conservation organizations to engage youth in service and conservation projects in support of the Administration's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps. This effort is focused on engaging the next generation of culturally diverse Americans in conservation and recreation employment and learning on our nation's public lands. Funding would encourage diversity involvement in stewardship and community engagement and expand opportunities servicewide.

Partnerships with an historic preservation focus would provide new opportunities to youth related to the preservation of historic structures, sites, artifacts, landscapes, and other resources and would incorporate heritage education at a national, regional and local level. Historic preservation projects would be designed to teach youth to stabilize and interpret structures, repair buildings, work with vegetation, and many other aspects of historic preservation to sustain cultural and historic heritage. As many employees near retirement, the National Park Service will be faced with a significant loss in the historic preservation skillset in the coming years. This increase would also support three to four year historic preservation apprenticeship opportunities for youth, which would be staggered to cycle in new participants each year. In partnership with youth corps, NPS park units would host the apprentices along with historic preservation staff for on-the-ground learning in construction and maintenance preservation. At the end of their apprenticeship, participating youth would be qualified as sub-journey or journey level traditional trade workers. These partnerships would provide a unique opportunity for young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years of age to learn historic preservation vocational skills and develop through their work an appreciation for historic preservation while helping to preserve NPS structures.

In addition to historic preservation work, the NPS has identified a need to more fully engage Tribal youth in conservation and recreation projects in and around national parks. Since 2008, the NPS has partnered with the Southwest Conservation Corps' Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps Program (ALCC) to connect Tribal youth at the Pueblo of Acoma with the national park site near their home. This funding would expand the program to additional Tribes and youth. This cooperative program would reconnect Tribal youth to the heritage and cultural values; provide jobs and career development, boosting Tribal economies; complete important conservation and community projects in a cost effective manner; and strengthen the relationship between various Tribal nations and the NPS.

The program design calls for close consultation with each Tribal Council on participant recruitment, project identification, and a cultural education program. Once launched, each work crew would complete needed project work including trail maintenance, trail construction, restoration work on historic structures, playground improvement, and invasive species removal on Tribal Lands as well as adjacent NPS units. The youth crew members will also engage in an education program focused on native traditions, culture and languages. A hiking club will be established at some project sites for younger members of the Tribes to recreate and learn about the park's natural and cultural resources and about healthy habits in the outdoors.

The National Park Service Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program (HBCUI) is an innovative partnership between the National Park Service and the Greening Youth Foundation. The HBCUI is designed to link Historically Black Institutions to NPS sites and units with a focus on the African American history and culture. The overall project goal is to instill in the interns a better understanding and appreciation of the important role African Americans played in the development and progress of the country. Work includes partaking in oral history projects, coordinating youth groups, conducting workshops such as resume writing for high school students, giving interpretive talks and tours, and many other aspects of park operations. Students from Hampton, Lincoln, Virginia State, Morehouse, Spellman, Howard and Tuskegee Universities are currently participating in this program in which they have the opportunity to work in National Park sites including: Colonial NP, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS, Selma to Montgomery NT, Petersburg National Battlefield, Boston Historical Park, Boston African American Historic Site, Martin Luther King NHS, and Fort McHenry National Monument and Shrine. An increase in funding for this program would expand its reach to other national park sites especially recently added ones like the Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM, and Fort Monroe NM, and would provide more opportunities for undergraduate students to participate in this successful and mutually beneficial program.

Lastly, the requested increase would fund a partnership program focused on developing community based conservation projects that increase the recreation capacity of parks and their surrounding communities. In addition to the 401 park units the National Park Service manages, technical assistance programs such as the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program have proven critical to the health and rehabilitation of communities across the country. In partnership with The Outdoor Foundation, the NPS will work collaboratively to develop mutually beneficial projects for diverse and urban youth. High school and university

level interns placed in national parks would be responsible for stimulating recreational use of national parks by establishing outdoor recreation clubs which provide not only employment but outdoor experience opportunities to young people. The partner will provide supplemental 1:1 matching funds to augment the capacity of each project.

These efforts contributing to the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps are targeted at engaging and educating diverse and economically disadvantaged population areas and underrepresented demographic groups – teaching America’s next generation to conserve their national parks. Overall, more than 500 new youth positions would be created. As skills are learned and stewardship is instilled in these young people, the next generation of quality craftsman and facility management experts, educators, and overall park stewards would be built, ensuring the protection, restoration, and history of these special places through the next century.

Address New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$913,000 / +19 FTE) – Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.913 million and 19 FTE are requested for Interpretation and Education. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Interpretation and Education increases would provide funding for activities such as increased ranger led talks and interpretive programs for the new visitor center and museum at Fort Davis NHS, implementation of a volunteer program with over 500 active volunteers at newly established River Raisin NBP, and open the house at Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM to visitors during the summer months for the first time.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2014 Base: \$2,227,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$2,227,000) – The budget proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2015. This program provides funding relating to the performing arts for the Ford’s Theatre Society, Wolf Trap, Carter Barron Amphitheater, Capital Concerts, and the National Symphony Orchestra. Wolf Trap funds provide for ushers and stagehands; Ford’s Theatre Society funds support staff costs for productions, such as ushers; Capital Concerts and National Symphony Orchestra funding is used for performers and televised productions; and Carter Baron Amphitheater funds provide for advertising, lighting, sounds, instruments, and various staffing needs such as stagehands, ushers, and cashiers. This program is proposed for elimination as it is not directly related to the mission of the National Park Service. The proposed program elimination would allow the NPS to strategically focus its resources on maintaining the most critical park operations and fulfilling its core mission.

Program Overview

The work of the Interpretation and Education program is helping to meet two critical needs: (1) providing visitor information about park resources and the significant but fragile nature of many of these resources, and (2) providing opportunities for all visitors, whether on-site or digitally to learn about our nation's cultural and natural heritage. Each national park is a window to America's natural and cultural heritage. Visitors seek park informational resources and explorations to interact with and understand American history and nature. Visitors come to parks on their own time: some on pilgrimages, some to study history and science, and others for recreation and fun. No matter what the purpose of the visit, the Interpretation and Education program seeks to help them find something of personal value in their parks. The job of interpreters is to help visitors discover their personal relationship to and understanding of the park's significance. The result is an audience with a heightened sensitivity, a greater degree of care, and a valuable movement towards citizen stewardship.

The NPS provides a program of personal services and media that connects people emotionally and intellectually to their parks. Visitors who care about their national parks will in turn care for them. The NPS uses a staff of trained professional rangers to offer personally conducted interpretive and educational programs and services. These include guided tours and talks, special events, Junior Ranger programs, curriculum-based field trips, and informal interpretation provided by rangers attending stations or on roving assignments. A variety of non-personal services and facilities, such as on-site and digital information and orientation publications, self-guided trails and tours, interactive web-based programs, and wayside and interior exhibits are also available. These services promote resource stewardship by showing the significance of preserving park resources for this and future generations and encouraging behavior that avoids harming park resources. They encourage greater participation and public support by ensuring safe, enjoyable visits and educating the public on the diverse heritage at the parks.

At a Glance... ***A Call to Action***

A Call to Action has strengthened the NPS as an education resource for schools by collaborating with partners and educational institutions to expand NPS education programs and the use of parks as places to provide teachers and students robust and relevant real world experiences. *A Call to Action* goal #15 "A Class Act" has provided the opportunity for schools to connect with every national park and has resulted in a series of fun, educational, and engaging on-site and distance learning activities that are thematically coordinated and nationally promoted to all schools via the Department of Education and existing Teacher Ranger Teacher schools.

In FY 2013, the NPS delivered a series of distance learning events in partnership with the National Archives which feature teaching resources of presidential parks and libraries. The distance learning programs provided interactive demonstrations, lessons from experts, and featured primary resource materials to promote critical thinking. Next, the NPS will feature a series of history and science discovery programs using technology to link students who otherwise might never have an opportunity to visit parks.

At a Glance...*Interpretation and Education at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area*



Special Access Kayak Program being escorted by the Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 39

Whiskeytown Lake's beautiful sapphire-blue waters, surrounded by mountain peaks, are perhaps the most prominent feature of the park. However, water-based recreation is only a small part of what the park has to offer. The 39,000 acres surrounding the lake hold four waterfalls, pristine mountain creeks, 70 miles of trails, and opportunities to explore the history of the California Gold Rush.

The Interpretation and Education program at Whiskeytown NRA has guided programs to serve the more than 800,000 visitors per year, including special programs such as moonlight, junior ranger, and special access kayaking programs. Whiskeytown NRA's Volunteers-in-Parks program has become a critical element of conducting the

popular ranger-led kayak tours. The tours could not be as successful without the more than 50 volunteers that provide operational support and increased safety for the program. For example, the volunteer crew from US Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 39 support of the Special Access kayak tours ensures people with disabilities are able to safely enjoy the experience.

The clear night sky is a special natural feature at Whiskeytown and in partnership with local night sky partners, sky rangers conduct star gazing and other special events for visitors. Rangers tell stories of how the ancient cultures used the sky to navigate and mark important seasonal changes. They teach visitors about urban light pollution and how it threatens the dark sky and what anyone can do to help. The Shasta Astronomy Club shares their powerful telescopes to assist visitors with their celestial gazing.

Youth programs at Whiskeytown include the park's junior ranger program and junior firefighter program in addition to the junior ranger kayaking program. In the junior firefighter program, National Park Service firefighters teach young people how they manage fire to promote forest health and protect lives and property. Visitors learn about the important role that fire plays in the ecosystems of our national parks.

In addition, these servicewide programs help parks provide interpretation and education to visitors:

National Council for the Traditional Arts (NCTA) Assistance: Numerous parks are mandated through their enabling legislation to interpret the traditional arts and cultures associated with their resources, but lack the technical and performing arts expertise to fulfill this mandate. The NCTA program provides advice and technical assistance regarding cultural programming in the traditional arts to various NPS units through a cooperative agreement.

Parks as Classrooms Program: "Parks as Classrooms" promotes innovative education programs that combine place-based education opportunities in park settings with classroom study. This program provides value by helping teachers improve academic learning, meet required core curriculum standards, teach America's core values, and encourage active citizenship.

National Unigrid Publications Program: Park brochures developed by Harpers Ferry Center are distributed servicewide and used to orient visitors to parks and supply these visitors with up-to-date, accurate, interpretive, and logistical data. The brochures serve as a tool to provide the official expression of the park and its resources, the responsible use of those resources, and the critical information necessary to keep visitors safe. They are known for their reliability, thoroughness, visual appeal, precision, and standardized mapping and design that set the benchmark for the NPS official graphic design standards. Park Unigrid brochures are a continually replenished, consumable product. Currently, there are 400 brochures and 50 handbooks in print. In 2013, over 24 million copies of brochures were delivered at an average printing cost of about 6.25 cents each—a model of business efficiency and cost-effectiveness emulated by other agencies and park systems.

At a Glance...
NPS Teacher Website

Teachers looking to bolster their science, history, and culture curriculums can now turn to the National Park Service, which has created a website especially for them. The new online service, launched in September 2013, offers more than 1,200 lesson plans, 200 field trips, 90 traveling trunks, 60 distance learning opportunities, 16 teachers' institutes, 47 online galleries, and 100 teacher workshops. The site also offers teachers the opportunity to rate the materials provided. The site is a significant milestone in realizing the National Park Service's potential as a premier provider of place-based education. Through our new teacher website we can share these places and the lessons they teach with those who are unable to visit in person.

Volunteers-in-Parks Program (VIP): The VIP Program is authorized by the Volunteers-In-The-Parks Act of 1969. It provides a means through which the NPS can accept and utilize voluntary help and services from the public. Volunteers work side-by-side in partnership with NPS employees to preserve America's heritage and provide interpretive, educational, and recreational opportunities. NPS volunteers are young people who are learning about the environment, parents who want to be good stewards of the land and set examples for their children, retired people willing to share their wealth of knowledge, concerned citizens of all ages who want to learn more about conservation, and passionate people who enjoy the outdoors and want to spread the word about America's greatest natural treasures. In 2013

there were approximately 246,000 volunteers in 391 national park sites, programs, and offices. In FY 2013, volunteers provided approximately 6.7 million hours at an average hourly rate of \$22.14 per volunteer - a total value to the NPS of over \$148 million.

Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program: The Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program is the leading program of the National Park Service's umbrella Teacher Corps. Teacher-Ranger-Teacher provides K-12 educators a professional development opportunity during the summer months to work and learn in a NPS unit. Following their summer NPS experience, Teacher-Ranger-Teacher participants return to their classrooms with increased knowledge of natural resources, wildlife, geography, geology, and historical and cultural resources preserved and interpreted at the parks. Each summer the NPS has approximately 250 teachers serve as Teacher-Ranger-Teachers in more than 150 park units. Since its inception in 2007, Teacher-Ranger-Teacher has directly impacted at least 150,000 K-12 students across the country by training their teachers to use science and heritage resources available through the National Park Service.



Teacher Ranger Teacher at Cape Hatteras NS

Youth Programs

National Park Service (NPS) Youth Programs represent the future of the Service and encompass a full range of youth oriented developmental programs and projects conducted in national park units, NPS support offices, as well as in local communities and with partner organizations. NPS must continue to evolve and advance its youth programming if it is to remain relevant and vibrant for this and future generations.

President Obama launched the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative on April 16, 2010 to develop a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The AGO report's first recommendation was to "catalyze the establishment of a 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (21st CSC) to engage young Americans in public lands and water restoration." NPS Youth Programs are designed to support the 21st CSC and the NPS *A Call to Action*.

The 21st CSC will:

- Engage 15 to 25 year old Americans, including low-income and disadvantaged youth through compensated work and service in comprehensive, limited term programs;
- Complete significant projects for the public benefit while providing participants with job skills, training, and education;
- Demonstrate the highest quality program, fiscal, and risk management practices.

The NPS Youth Programs are a critical component in accomplishing the goals set for the NPS in *A Call to Action*, particularly in the areas of Connecting People to Parks and Advancing the NPS Education Mission. The NPS collaborates with education partners and youth organizations to create a pathway to employment with a focus on diversifying the NPS workforce. At least 10,000 youth each year are involved in a multi-year progression of experiences from education programs to internship and volunteer opportunities to employment. Partners include organizations such as service and conservation corps, community-based environmental and heritage organizations, and educational institutions. The opportunities provided to young people through NPS youth programs refine and expand the young person's view of their role in society; not only environmental protection and conservation, but also the social aspects and responsibilities of being an American citizen. Youth programs also serve to provide recreational opportunities and an expansion of career choices to participants. Youth engagement opportunities are created through the following programs, among many other avenues:

NPS Youth Involvement and Employment Programs

Engaging the next generation is a department-wide mission area in the DOI Strategic Plan and one of NPS' highest priorities. The new Pathways Program offers a clear path to federal internships for students from high school through post-graduate school and to careers for recent graduates, and provides meaningful training and career development opportunities for individuals who are at the beginning of their federal service. In FY 2013, the NPS was able to employ 4,929 youth through the federal hiring process and 2,388 youth through partner organizations for a total of 7,317 employment opportunities. Some of NPS' programs dedicated to youth employment and engagement are outlined below:

Junior Ranger Program: The Junior Ranger Program is the Service's premiere program for families with children. Junior Ranger programs engage young people in age-appropriate activities that allow them to discover the significance of a specific park site and introduce them to the National Park System and to the mission of the National Park Service. Junior Ranger programs are designed to provide participants with the flexibility to discover and interact with the park at their own pace and within the limits of their visit. Each park maintains a program that reflects the individual identity and significance of that place. Therefore, each program is different from all others. Many parks "swear in" the children who complete the park activities, presenting them with a badge or patch and an official Junior Ranger certificate.

WebRangers Program: WebRangers is the service's online Junior Ranger Program. Through the program, children gain an awareness of national parks, the first step in a life-long process of learning about and caring for their natural and cultural heritage. The site consists of over 70 interactive experiences that introduce children to the parks, and to park stories. Upon completing 45 activities, children receive a patch. They maintain their own virtual ranger stations, and can post stories and photos of their outdoor experiences. Children can also offer their ideas by answering the open-ended "Question of the Week." New activities are introduced every year. In FY 2013, this program received over 526,000 visits accounting for nearly four million page views (roughly 61 percent were new visitors, while 39 percent were returning visitors.) The average time spent on the site was almost 7 minutes, a phenomenal amount of time when compared to the three minutes spent on most other NPS websites.

Youth Partnership Program (YPP): The YPP enhances and increases the number of youth who participate in park activities by providing employment and educational opportunities. The YPP introduces youth between 15-25 years of age to career opportunities through internships related to various NPS career fields. This program reaches students early in their career decision-making process, and involves these students in real world, intellectually challenging assignments working side-by-side with park staff on projects that provide career and educational opportunities in resource protection, research, visitor experience, and other occupations at NPS sites. Students also learn about multiple career opportunities throughout the National Park System and the Department of the Interior.

This program is also designed to serve as a recruitment tool to help diversify our workforce and foster resource stewardship of our parks. Youth participants have an opportunity to gain valuable work experience and develop an understanding of and appreciation for the National Park Service mission of preserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS YPP allows parks and program offices to utilize non-profit youth serving organizations to provide participants through cooperative agreements.

The YPP also supports youth oriented programs that encourage activities in land conservation, interpretation of natural and cultural resources, and resource stewardship ethics. The YPP provides funding to parks that support the development of new partnerships and helps to maintain and grow existing ones. The YPP promotes the engagement of underserved communities through education and outreach activities that target youth and their families. Resource education is an important YPP objective and each project contains both work goals and substantial environmental learning goals.

Public Land Corps (PLC): The Public Land Corps Program Legal Authority is designed to provide education and work opportunities for men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 years of age. The NPS utilizes non-profit youth serving organizations to perform critical natural and cultural resource conservation projects at NPS sites.

The purpose of this program is to perform in a cost effective manner, appropriate conservation projects on eligible service lands where such projects will not be performed by existing employees. Participants assist in performing research and public education tasks associated with natural and cultural resources on eligible service lands. PLC exposes young men and women to public service while furthering their understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural and cultural resources. By participating in PLC programs, young people have greater opportunity and ability to pursue higher education or job training. Additionally, participants' interest in conservation careers and land management agencies is increased.

The National Park Service funds PLC projects through multiple fund sources including the Youth Partnership Program, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, and Cyclic Maintenance. In FY 2013, 2,388 young people received employment opportunities under the PLC Program Legal Authority.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC): The YCC is a summer employment program for 15-18 year old young people from all segments of society, who work, learn, and earn together by engaging in conservation projects on public lands. Due to the nature of the work performed, this program is discussed in greater detail in the Facility Management and Operations section of the budget starting on page ONPS-83. The NPS annually accomplishes a minimum of \$3.0 million in work performed by YCC employees. The work is funded primarily through park base or cyclic maintenance project funds. The NPS YCC Program provided 799 employment opportunities in FY 2013.

Some examples of programs conducted under YPP, PLC, and YCC authorities and funding are described below:

- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program:** The HBCUI (Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internships) program is an innovative partnership between the



National Park Service and the Greening Youth Foundation. HBCUI is designed to link students attending Historically Black Colleges and Universities to educational and employment opportunities at NPS sites and program offices. Additionally this program hopes to instill natural and cultural resource stewardship ethics in these young people and encourage them to seek careers in resource management.

In FY 2013 the HBCUI Program included Colonial National Park, Tuskegee Airmen Historic Site, Tuskegee Institute, Selma to Montgomery Trail, Boston National Historical Park, Petersburg National Battlefield and Fort McHenry National Shrine. Fourteen students worked on a wide range of projects that included: interpretation and education, facilities management building assessments, genealogical research, historic preservation and public affairs. These interns played

significant roles in assisting various parks to develop and implement important initiatives that had positive impacts on the visitor experience.

- Mosaics in Science Internship Program:** The Mosaics in Science Internship Program, established in 2013 provides youth age 17 – 25 that are typically under-represented in natural resource science fields with on-the-ground, science-based, work experience in the National Park System. This multidisciplinary program provides students with opportunities to work on inventory and monitoring, research, GIS, and interpretation and education projects. After the internships, a career workshop is held in Washington DC. During its inaugural year, 12 internships were filled in ten parks across the Service. The program is administered by the NPS Geologic Resources Division in partnership with The Geological Society of America (GSA), and in close collaboration with the NPS Youth Programs Division.



This year's internships lasted an average of ten weeks, with interns spending nine weeks in parks working on a variety of science projects followed by a one week career workshop in Washington DC where participants presented the results of their work. The internships were located across the Service and included a variety of projects ranging from a geohazards assessment at Grand Canyon NP, measuring shoreline change after Hurricane Sandy at Gateway NRA, creating a climate change video for Prince William Forest Park, inventorying cave openings at Mammoth

Cave NP, and leading interpretive talks focusing on natural hazards at Mount Rainier NP. The career workshop focused on exploring science careers, diversity and inclusion, and how to apply for and obtain a job in the federal government.



- 2013 NPS Academy: Connecting Youth to NPS Careers:** The NPS and the Student Conservation Association developed an innovative partnership to introduce diverse

college students to professional opportunities in the NPS. Week-long orientation sessions offer a behind the scenes experience of how national park units are managed. The students participate in seminars, workshops, and other hands on activities that focus on the importance of culture, diversity and resource stewardship. They are introduced to the myriad of career opportunities in the NPS that include facilities management, fire and rescue, administration, resource management, and visitor education.

Once the students successfully complete their orientation they are given the opportunity to serve in a 12 week paid summer internship at a national park site. The interns are provided an NPS mentor who gives advice, guidance and information regarding employment opportunities in the NPS. After their internship the students receive training to become NPS Academy Ambassadors and help recruit the next year's class. All NPS Academy participants work on Public Land Corps authorized natural or cultural resource conservation projects.

- **Groundwork USA Youth Development**

Partnership: Groundwork USA is a national organization that focuses on place-based transformations in underserved communities with an emphasis on providing vocational, academic and volunteer opportunities for young people from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Further emphasis is placed on teaching environmental stewardship and leadership skills to these young people.



For the past eight years, Groundwork has had an innovative mutually beneficial partnership with the National Park Service. Groundwork has worked with the Rivers, Trails and Community Assistance (RTCA) program and at many national parks across the country including the Appalachian Trail, Shenandoah NP, Rocky Mountain NP, Minute Man NHP, and other parks throughout the National Capital and Northeast regions. In 2013, for the second year, Groundwork USA partnered with Yellowstone NP to create a collaborative service/education/engagement project that gave 30 youth participants from economically disadvantaged urban communities the opportunity to work on facilities maintenance projects such as building bear boxes, building bumper logs (to keep tourist vehicles off sensitive roadside habitats), backcountry trail work and other related projects. The young people also got a rare opportunity to tour the park, camp in a wild environment and climb Bunsen Peak. The park staff conducted seminars on careers in resource management and gave talks about wildlife and thermal features. After their experience, many of the youth participants have expressed interest in pursuing careers in resource management.



- **Boy Scouts of America Partnership:** The 2013 National Boy Scout Jamboree at Bechtel Summit in West Virginia featured a day of service projects to improve accessibility at the nearby New River Gorge NR. Boy Scouts teamed up with National Park Service personnel to make a trail, picnic and camping areas, parking, and a fishing bridge accessible for people with disabilities. The project, which took place July 19, taught scouts how to achieve access to the great outdoors and enabled them to earn a Messengers of Peace patch. Over 300 scouts participated in the event, which involved eight troops from different parts of the country.

In FY 2013, the National Park Service Boy Scouts of America Resource Stewardship Program had 13,084 Boy Scouts provide 65,544 volunteer service hours to the NPS.



FY 2015 Program Performance

The Interpretation and Education program would contribute to the NPS maintaining its all-time high overall visitor satisfaction rating of 97 percent, and would continue to introduce the public, from all walks of life, to the richness of our nation's natural, cultural, and recreational heritage. The program would serve an estimated 200 million visitors with a variety of interpretive programs and opportunities, achieve a 96 percent satisfaction rating from visitors served by facilitated programs, contribute to an 87 percent rate of visitors who understand the significance of the park they visit, and facilitate 7.1 million volunteer hours, thereby contributing not only to visitor service but also, through volunteer service, to ongoing resource protection for future visitors.

Additionally, through outreach to teachers, educators and other community leaders, as well as through its own programs, the NPS will continue to provide intense engagement, educational, and employment experiences to young people. NPS will continue to develop future stewards of the national parks and their precious resources, thereby fulfilling the NPS mission to preserve them, unimpaired, for the enjoyment of future generations. In FY 2015, the Youth Program would:

- Strive to increase youth opportunities for engagement, education, and employment that positively impact the NPS' ability to carry out its mission.
- Continue to incorporate First Lady Michelle Obama's "Let's Move Outside" Initiative into NPS programs that encourage fitness and a healthy lifestyle among youth and families.
- In keeping with the National Park Service's *A Call to Action*, involve at least 10,000 youth in a multi-year progression of experiences from education programs to internship and volunteer programs to employment.
- Build upon NPS successes in providing quality participant experiences and pathways to careers, particularly in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Provide intense immersion experiences to underserved youth in these and other career fields in order to educate, engage, and introduce paths to careers in the NPS.
- Promote a department wide effort to engage new partners in order to leverage additional funding sources and expand opportunities for youth.

Program Performance Overview - Interpretation & Education							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
<i>End Outcome Measures</i>							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
Visitor Understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park they are visiting. (BUR IIb1)	82%	89%	89%	87%	87%	87%	89%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
<i>Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures</i>							
Visitor satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP 1567, BUR IIb2)	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
<i>Efficiency and Output Measures</i>							
Number of visitors served by interpretive programs (BUR IVb2)	177 million	158.2 million	188 million	189 million	195 million	200 million	200 million
Comments:	FY 2013 currently an estimated actual.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
<i>End Outcome Measures</i>							
Number of volunteer hours (BUR IVb1)	6.4 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.7 million	7.1 million	7.5 million	8.1 million
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Park Support, ONPS Interpretation and Education						

Subactivity: Visitor Services
Program Component: Commercial Services

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Commercial Services program is \$14,696,000 and 112 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

Visitor services in national parks are provided via a range of private-public partnerships known collectively as commercial services. A variety of commercial services are provided to park visitors through concession contracts and commercial use authorizations. The NPS Commercial Services Program regulates organizations and businesses that use park resources for compensation, monetary gain, or benefit through concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and leases. The scope of commercial services in individual parks ranges widely in size and complexity. Some parks manage only one or two concessions contracts that provide for basic visitor services such as river rafting or guided climbing. Other parks oversee dozens of contracts providing for a wide range of services, such as accommodations, food and beverage operations, retail stores, marina operations, guided services and much more. Concessions contracts also vary widely in complexity, from a straight-forward boat house operation that rents kayaks and equipment to the iconic park lodges that host tens of thousands of visitors a year. The Commercial Services Program oversees these services to ensure visitors receive fair value for the goods or services provided, and to ensure the federal government receives a fair return from concessioners. Oversight of park facilities leases is also provided through the Commercial Services Program.

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 operating commercial services on public lands. By 1916, the year the National Park Service was established, concession operations existed in many national park areas. In 1965, the Concessions Policy Act, P.L. 89-249 established greater safeguards and controls on concessions operations and limited concession operations to those that are necessary and appropriate for public use and visitor enjoyment while consistent to the highest practicable degree in the preservation and conservation park areas and resources. The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-391 (1998 Law), established additional management requirements for the Service. It emphasized increased competition for concession contracts, reduced the number of concessioners eligible to receive a preferential right of contract renewal, replaced sound value possessory interest with leasehold surrender interest, and permitted franchise fees to be returned to the NPS.

At a Glance...*Commercial Services Management at Golden Gate National Recreation Area*

At Golden Gate NRA, the parks' business management division provides oversight for a variety of commercial services, including concessions, leases, and commercial use authorizations, as well as special park uses, real estate, and facility-based partnerships. The Golden Gate NRA is one of the world's largest urban national parks, welcoming over 17 million visitors a year, and park management oversees a large swath of resources, including over 50 miles of coastline spanning three counties. Some of the most well-known and heavily visited sites of the park include Muir Woods National Monument, Crissy Field, and Alcatraz Island.

Such a wide range of sites and experiences mean a similar range of visitor services, including:

- Ferry service to Alcatraz
- Food, beverage, and retail sales at Muir Woods
- Dining at the Cliff House restaurant
- Hostel accommodations in San Francisco and Marin
- Food and beverage sales at Stinson Beach



Alcatraz Cruises ferries passengers from mainland San Francisco to Alcatraz Island

In total, the business management division at Golden Gate National Recreation Area manages six concession contracts. In fiscal year 2013, the total gross revenue of all concession contracts at Golden Gate NRA exceeded \$50 million. The business management division relies on its staff, that, among other non-concession related responsibilities, provide oversight of concessions operations, collect and track concessions franchise fees, monitor the environmental impact of concessions operations, conduct periodic and annual evaluations, and prepare prospectuses for future concession contracts.

Private sector partners play a vital role in the national park experience, enabling park visitors to fully experience their national treasures. Offices such as the business management division at Golden Gate NRA ensure that concessioners offer high-quality services to visitors at a fair price while providing an important return to the government in the form of franchise fees.

The NPS manages 517 concession contracts and over 4,680 commercial use authorizations (CUAs). NPS has awarded over 530 contracts since the 1998 Law was enacted, using standard contract language based on private sector practices. These new contracts enhance visitor experiences and set the framework for consistent oversight of commercial visitor services. As required by the 1998 Law, the Service uses external consultants to aid in the development of new prospectus documents for these contracts, and a legislatively mandated evaluation and selection process.

In order to implement the requirements of the 1998 Law, the NPS has in place a specific set of regulations and policies that guide agency operations to manage park concessions responsibly and make rational, well-informed decisions. The Service also provides guidelines to all concessioners on maintaining facilities and providing services that are safe, sanitary, attractive, and demonstrate sound environmental management.

Tools are in place to assist concessioners and parks in monitoring performance and maintaining the condition of concession-managed assets. Presently, there are more than 5,000 NPS assets assigned to concessioners through concession contracts. The Service requires comprehensive condition assessments

for all NPS concession-managed facilities and environmental management audits of these facilities and operations. These environmental audits and condition assessments, conducted by contracted experts aid NPS in determining environmental conditions as well as cyclic, preventative, and component renewal maintenance requirements and necessary capital investments. This information is used to improve facility conditions and operations, and ultimately lower Leasehold Surrender Interest liability.

The NPS requires both periodic and annual evaluations of each concession operation to guarantee adherence to contract requirements and established standards. These evaluations cover contract compliance, service-specific operational performance, risk management, and public health performance. The NPS is updating its concession service classifications and performance standards to make them more complete and current. The updates, intended for release in 2014, will facilitate a revised evaluation process that will expand the performance rating scale from unsatisfactory, marginal, and satisfactory to include additional classifications such as good and excellent. The revised process will also incorporate more robust evaluation criteria for environmental management, asset management, and visitor satisfaction into the annual overall rating process. The NPS monitors and approves rates charged for concession services to ensure that they are fair in comparison to similar services offered outside parks. The NPS is also reviewing and updating these processes to maximize efficiency for the Service and concessioner.

At a Glance...***Healthy Foods Program and Concessions Working Groups***

Healthy Foods Program Launch

Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, *Let's Move!* Executive Director and White House Senior Policy Advisor on Nutrition Sam Kass, and executives of major concessioner companies watched National Park Service Director Jonathan B. Jarvis sign into action the NPS Healthy and Sustainable Food Program on June 5, 2013 at a special ceremony on the National Mall and Memorial Parks.



The launch of the Healthy and Sustainable Food Program marked a new opportunity to provide national park visitors with additional choices for purchasing healthy, nutritious food at concessioner operations in national parks across the country. The launch of the program marked an accomplishment for the National Park Service's *A Call to Action* Plan.

Commercial Services Program Institutes Three Working Groups

The NPS Commercial Services Program launched three working groups in 2013 tasked with exploring opportunities to foster innovation, and improve efficiency and effectiveness in concession operations. These initiatives are representative of the Program's ongoing efforts to collaboratively engage with concessioners and other stakeholders on the following topics:

- Concessioner Recognition and Incentives
- Simplified Procedures for Smaller Concession Operators
- Innovative Visitor Services

The work groups are providing recommendations to the Concessions Management Advisory Board (CMAB) and the Commercial Services Program to help inform program policy and procedural changes.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The Commercial Services Program would contribute to overall positive visitor experiences by ensuring sound operation and visitor satisfaction with the quality of commercial services. In particular, the program would:

- Continue to manage concession contracting proactively, improve operational efficiency, add necessary performance requirements to concession contracts, and ensure an appropriate rate of return to the federal government from these contracts.
- Continue to review and revise Commercial Services Program policies and procedures to ensure they are current, efficient, and provide effective operational procedures for program management.
- Continue to review and update concession standards and evaluation and rate administration processes to increase efficiency and reflect current industry practices.
- Continue to review visitor satisfaction with commercial services in order to monitor the delivery of quality commercial services and identify areas of improvement.
- Continue to phase-out concessions special account funds and designate these as franchise fees.
- Continue concessions management training courses for park superintendents and concession specialists and explore innovative methods to continue concession staff professional training.
- Continue to track and monitor Leasehold Surrender Interest.
- Continue to promote environmentally sound commercial services through the competitive prospectus process, conduct and track environmental audits, and implement environmental management programs as contract requirements.
- Continue to offer recreational opportunities and other services (including healthy foods) that contribute to the health and wellbeing of visitors in support of federal initiatives including America's Great Outdoors and *Let's Move!*
- Continue to work toward servicewide implementation of the Commercial Services System (CSS) to maintain commercial services operational and contract data.
- Continue to simplify the prospectus process and contract management for small operators where appropriate.

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Park Protection

Park Protection (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Law Enforcement and Protection	312,195	326,944	+2,472	0	+2,391	331,807	+4,863
<i>[United States Park Police Operations]</i>	<i>[97,141]</i>	<i>[101,467]</i>	<i>[+824]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[102,291]</i>	<i>[+824]</i>
Health and Safety	28,063	29,721	+180	0	0	29,901	+180
Total Requirements	340,258	356,665	+2,652	0	+2,391	361,708	+5,043
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	2,850	2,982	0	0	+32	3,014	+32

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Park Protection

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Centennial Initiative – Enhance Visitor Experience	+\$2,236	+30	ONPS-71
• Address New Responsibilities at Parks	+\$155	+2	ONPS-71
TOTAL Program Changes	+\$2,391	+32	

Mission Overview

The Park Protection Subactivity supports the NPS mission by contributing to the protection and preservation of natural and cultural resources and ensuring visitors are able to safely enjoy and experience the national parks.

Subactivity Overview

Law Enforcement and Protection

- Improve visitor and employee safety and security through proactive policing methods and enforcement of all federal laws and regulations within park units.
- Deter crimes, such as drug cultivation and trafficking, which cause degradation in wilderness and other areas, threatening endangered species, archeological sites, historical sites, and other unique and precious park resources.
- Develop and disseminate specialized tactics and training to address complex situations and emerging threats.
- Provide for the safety of park visitors and protection of resources at designated National Park Service sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco.

- Protect National Park Service Icons in Washington, D.C. including the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial, and the Statue of Liberty in New York City.
- Provide Presidential and dignitary protection, and crowd control during demonstrations and special events.

Health and Safety

- Provide search and rescue, natural disaster, and critical incident and emergency response services.
- Reduce the incidence of preventable injuries and ensure a safe environment for park visitors; maintain a safe and productive workforce through risk management, training, and safe work practices.
- Improve public health at parks by addressing issues such as food safety, water and wastewater treatment, and prevention, detection, and containment of zoonotic, vector-borne, and communicable diseases.

Subactivity: Park Protection
Program Component: Law Enforcement and Protection

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Law Enforcement and Protection program is \$331,807,000 and 2,801 FTE, a program change of +\$2,391,000 and +32 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Enhance Visitor Experience (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request +\$2,236,000 / +30 FTE) - The National Park Service requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.

Of the \$8.0 million requested to enhance the visitor experience as the NPS celebrates its Centennial anniversary, \$2.2 million would fund a new, competitively managed program that would enable the NPS to support law enforcement operations at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience. This competitively managed funding would be used to hire seasonal law enforcement rangers, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity, and directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, search and rescue, climbing and backcountry patrols, and other resource, visitor, and protection related functions would all be enhanced.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

Address New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000; FY 2015 Request: +\$155,000 / +2 FTE) - Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.155 million and two FTE are requested for Law Enforcement and Protection. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new law enforcement responsibilities include Everglades NP, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Mesa Verde NP, and Voyageurs NP. For example, Law Enforcement and Protection increases would provide funding for items such as increased protection efforts at Mesa Verde NP, where new backcountry hiking opportunities and the opening of a new visitor and research center have created the need for additional protection support. This

increase would also support enhanced protection efforts at Everglades NP, where the opening of historically closed areas to non-motorized watercraft, and a corresponding increase in visitation, will require a stronger law enforcement presence.

Program Overview

The NPS is required to enforce all pertinent federal laws and regulations within all park units. This is an integral component in keeping our natural and cultural resources unimpaired for future generations, providing the public the opportunity to enjoy the national park units in a safe manner, and providing employees a safe place of employment.

NPS law enforcement personnel perform a variety of functions, including protecting and preserving resources, park lands and areas with special protection designations, such as wilderness areas and Icon status; ensuring the safety of visitors and providing search and rescue and emergency medical services; managing large-scale incidents and developing emergencies, including structural fires and natural disasters, such as hurricanes; and providing a level of on-the-ground customer service that has long been the tradition of the National Park Service.

The NPS focuses on enforcement of federal laws and regulations and the reduction of crimes in our national parks through a number of means, including employing community-oriented policing methods, proactive patrols, agent participation in interagency task forces, and by increasing the use of science and technology to target crime. Drug production, trafficking, and use on parklands are combated by focusing resources on counter-drug operations and promoting drug education and other community outreach programs. These proactive approaches, along with training and information gathering, enhance visitor and employee safety, resource protection, and homeland security.

Law Enforcement Operations: Park law enforcement rangers provide critical services to ensure visitor and employee safety and security, protection of park resources, prevention of drug operations and other illegal activities in park areas, and apprehension of criminal violators. The United States Park Police (USPP) supports these efforts, and provides law enforcement services to designated National Park Service sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco. The USPP has primary law enforcement jurisdiction on approximately 135,000 acres of NPS land, with visitation in patrolled areas in excess of 60 million annually, and is responsible for traffic control on all NPS lands within its jurisdiction and patrols five major parkways that serve as principal evacuation routes from Washington, D.C.

Border Security: Law enforcement efforts are critical throughout the NPS, and enhanced physical security is required at parks located on the international borders. Border parks experience greater propensity for drug trafficking, illegal immigration and possible terrorist movement – all of which threaten park lands, visitors and employees, and national security. The NPS utilizes law enforcement park rangers and special agents, and collaborates with other federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities and organizations

At a Glance...

United States Park Police Presence

Washington, D.C.

- The National Mall
- The White House
- President's Park
- Rock Creek Park
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- National Capital Parks – East
- Greenbelt Park
- Baltimore-Washington Memorial Parkway
- C & O Canal NHP
- Wolf Trap NP

New York City, New York

- Statue of Liberty NM and Ellis Island
- Gateway National Recreation Area

San Francisco, California

- Golden Gate NRA
- The Presidio

to assist in providing security and protection of park resources and ensuring visitor safety on park lands adjacent to international borders. Ongoing efforts at these parks include the following:

- Ranger patrols and surveillance of roads, trails, and backcountry areas.
- Short and long-term counter-smuggling and drug cultivation investigations and operations.
- Cooperation and coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and other federal, state and local agencies involved with border security.

At a Glance...

Law Enforcement and Protection at Grand Canyon NP



Grand Canyon NP is one of the most complex and renowned units of the NPS, encompassing more than 1.2 million acres and attracting more than 4 million visitors every year. As such, the park requires the utilization of one of the most active and comprehensive visitor and resource protection programs in the NPS. From law enforcement patrol and emergency medical services, to fire suppression and aviation support, operations are geared towards ensuring visitor and employee safety and protecting park resources while adapting to the complex and vast physical environment. The park provides safety

information and operates a preventative hiking incident program to proactively engage and inform visitors on unsafe practices and the extreme conditions they will encounter. Emergency response operations are supported by more than 70 paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians, and one of the most highly recognized search and rescue programs in the NPS, providing around 300 helicopter rescues annually.

Counter-Drug Operations: In response to a request in *Senate Report 111-38 page 26*, the following section provides an update on NPS drug eradication efforts.

The NPS actively combats illegal drug operations in park areas in concert with the US Forest Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and other federal, state, and local partners. Law enforcement rangers and special agents deter illegal drug activities such as drug cultivation and trafficking through proactive policing methods to eradicate drug production and related activities. The NPS supports federal drug control priorities by reducing domestic drug production and availability through drug investigation efforts and a drug eradication program. These efforts include collaboration with other law enforcement entities, participation with Joint Task Forces, involvement in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area boards, and a more integrated, interdisciplinary approach within parks to combating this issue. To further support the efforts to eradicate drug production on public lands, Congress provided the Service an increase of \$3.3 million beginning in FY 2009, and the NPS directed this funding to units in the Pacific West Region. This funding will continue to be directed to these units in FY 2015.

In utilizing these resources, in 2010, law enforcement personnel seized 87,968 marijuana plants in 17 separate incidents. In 2011, with increased emphasis on interdiction and investigation, plant seizure numbers fell substantially to 14,228. With continued and increasing interdiction intensity and

effectiveness, plant seizures fell in 2012 to 6,734 plants, and furthered efforts in 2013 culminated in the first year in over a decade that no marijuana plants were seized from NPS lands in the Pacific West Region. As interdiction and deterrence activities further weaken cultivation operations on these lands, the potential for displaced drug activity to shift to previously unexposed parks increases. Because of the changing legal and regulatory framework around the cultivation, distribution, sale, and possession of marijuana in various states, this issue, and its subsequent impact on the NPS, has remained somewhat fluid. Growers have shown themselves to be incredibly adaptive to the legal framework and enforcement strategies of law enforcement agencies, and the shift of significant cultivation activities away from remote public lands and into developed agricultural areas is an example of that adaptability and the fluid nature of the problem.

The NPS has developed a Pacific West Region Marijuana Framework and Goals Plan for combating the evolving process of marijuana cultivation as well as addressing site rehabilitation and reclamation. The plan outlines a comprehensive and integrated approach involving long-term investigations, prevention, detection, eradication, interdiction, and other actions to disrupt cultivation and dismantle drug trafficking organizations. The plan is supported by an interdisciplinary team of law enforcement and natural resource staff, and will continue to guide the NPS through FY 2015.

Emergency Services: The NPS provides emergency management, emergency medical services, and search and rescue capabilities throughout all fifty states and territories. These core emergency service programs provide critical lifesaving interventions to both staff and visitors. Additionally the NPS is responsible for search and rescue under the National Response Framework as a "primary" agency. The NPS also supports federal, tribal, state and local responses to natural disasters and emergencies. In September of 2013, record rainfall caused catastrophic flooding and landslides at Rocky Mountain NP and the surrounding communities, including Estes Park, Colorado. NPS assets were organized and provided in a unified response with state and local resources to support search and rescue, emergency medical services, and incident management.

Resource and Environmental Protection: The NPS actively manages natural and cultural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. Law enforcement personnel, including USPP, protect park resources through investigations, remote surveillance, improved security, prosecution of suspects, and increased interagency cooperation. Additionally, the NPS has increased the level of prevention and investigation efforts directed towards environmental crimes impacting resources, including USPP aviation support in detection efforts, and utilization of preventative educational programs for both park visitors and neighbors to combat the negative effects of human habitation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors, particularly offenders, about the effects of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees about the impact of their work habits on the quality of resources provides effective preventive protection and helps employees recognize illegal activities.

National Icon Protection: The USPP and NPS law enforcement rangers work to protect each of the park units, and enhanced physical security is required at national Icon parks such as the Statue of Liberty, Mount Rushmore, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, to address intrusions, vulnerabilities, and potential terrorist threats. The terrorist

attacks of September 11, 2001 underscored the need for increased protection at many NPS sites. The NPS identified the need for enhanced protection at key locations even before those attacks and in conjunction with GAO recommendations, led the effort to create the NPS Icon Security Council as part of an internal communications strategy to address protection coordination gaps across the Service and share best practices and intelligence information.

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the NPS has increased protection and police services at national Icon parks. The proactive anti-terrorism stance has resulted in refocused efforts to expand law enforcement services, and an extensive redeployment of USPP personnel from other sites. For example, the USPP has increased security on the National Mall through a variety of measures, including visitor screening at the Washington Monument, construction of permanent perimeter vehicle barriers, increased use of canines, expanded use of technology, and anti-terrorism training for USPP officers, other NPS employees, and concessionaires. The New York USPP has shifted resources to the Statue of Liberty NM and Ellis Island to provide 24-hour marine patrol, screening before boarding ferries in New York and New Jersey, and secondary screening for those entering the Statue of Liberty.

Wilderness Protection: Wilderness areas serve as a critical anchor for habitat conservation, clean air, and water repositories. Over 50 percent of the National Park System acreage is congressionally designated wilderness, and thus must be sufficiently protected and managed. Parks maintain wilderness character by: patrolling wilderness areas; enforcing regulations; educating visitors on the importance of wilderness and wilderness protection; monitoring human impacts; conducting restoration projects; and employing condition monitoring techniques and research to ensure consistent wilderness resource protection and conservation. Policy and protection efforts consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act are implemented to ensure these areas are sufficiently protected and held to the standard of care intended by Congress.

Illegal Trade and Poaching: Natural and cultural resources are often threatened by human impacts and uses. Illegal activities such as poaching and illegal trade operations cause harm to and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which the parks were established. Illegal trade operations, involving wildlife and plant parts taken from national park areas are significant. Wildlife and plants are taken illegally for different reasons, often for personal consumption or for the sale of wildlife body parts in local or international markets. The illegal killing and/or removal of wildlife from the parks, including several federally listed threatened or endangered species, is suspected to be a factor in the decline of numerous species of wildlife and could cause the local extinction of many more if not properly addressed.

At a Glance...
Alaska Subsistence

- As mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980, the NPS and other Federal agencies are charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands.
- The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands.
- The NPS provides support to Subsistence Resource Commissions, participates in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and maintains substantive involvement with the State of Alaska in program matters.
- The NPS is an active member and supporter of the Federal Subsistence Board, an interagency body that deliberates and takes action on federal subsistence policies and regulatory proposals.
- 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.

Wildlife and Plants Poached from National Parks

Endangered	Threatened	Plants with Economic Value
Hawksbill sea turtle Schaus swallowtail butterfly Wright's fishhook cactus	Steller sea lion Grizzly bear Northern spotted owl Greenback cutthroat trout Green sea turtle Loggerhead sea turtle Desert tortoise	Galax Ginseng

Why Certain Animals Are Poached

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded
Bear	Gall Bladders	Medicinal Purposes	International
	Paws	Medicinal Purposes	International
Elk	Antlers	Medicinal Purposes	Asia
Yellow-Crowned Night-Herons	Meat	Food	National/International
Raptors	Animal	Falconry	National/International
	Feathers	Fashion	National
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

Archeological and Paleontological Crimes: Annually, the NPS experiences an average of 393 documented violations where archeological or paleontological resources were damaged or destroyed. Damage occurs at a variety of sites, including archeological sites, which include burials, tools, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites, ceremonial sites, and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), the Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provide a statutory basis for the protection of archeological sites and cultural resources in parks. Regular monitoring and law enforcement activities reduce and deter looting and devastation of the resources. Protection efforts at parks for ARPA activities have resulted in criminal prosecutions as well as increased site protection throughout the NPS. The NPS plans to continue these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. The NPS will continue to support the training of investigative, resource protection, and archeological staff and to support monitoring and long-term investigations in areas where looting and theft appear to be on the rise.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Law Enforcement and Protection programs would:

- Continue to ensure the safety and security of visitors to all national parks.
- Continue to provide specialized USPP protection for over 60 million visitors to NPS sites in San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C.
- Provide a safe environment for persons exercising their First Amendment rights and celebrating events of national significance.
- Continue to maintain and build capability for response to a wide range of emergencies both within park boundaries and in response to significant national incidents.
- Continue efforts on the southwestern border and in California parks to address pervasive drug trafficking, illegal immigration, human trafficking, and large scale marijuana cultivation in the backcountry by working with state and federal agencies such as the United States Customs and Border Protection.
- Maintain law enforcement capacity through provision of training in areas such as defensive tactics, firearms proficiency, critical incident response, and courtroom testimony; ensuring that resources, visitors, and park employees are protected and law enforcement personnel can respond as necessary to incidents.
- Continue to provide the lifesaving services of search and rescue and emergency medical services to staff and visitors.
- Protect cultural and natural resources and continue to monitor archaeological sites such as Civil War Battlefields.
- Continue to contribute to visitor satisfaction through investigative efforts and routine patrol activities.
- Continue development of the NPS Security and Intelligence program - ensuring the integrity of the Park Service's Icon sites, and confronting the security challenges germane to the Caribbean, southwest border, and marijuana eradication.
- Provide subject matter expertise to park and regional staff in archeological resource investigations, including training for Assistant United States Attorneys in archeological and cultural resource cases, thereby improving resource protection through proper investigation of violations.
- Continue to uphold the legal mandates of the Wilderness Act that provide for landscape preservation, watershed protection, and improved air quality.
- Support the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, a federal inter-agency training center, to assist regions and parks with wilderness stewardship training.
- Collaborate with partners on interagency and international wilderness stewardship and preservation efforts.

Subactivity: Park Protection
Program Component: Health and Safety

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Health and Safety program is \$29,901,000 and 213 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS implements strategies to provide a safe and accident-free recreational and working environment for NPS visitors and employees. Servicewide efforts address visitor safety, search and rescue, critical incident response services, public health, occupational health and safety, aviation support activities, and structural fire prevention.

At a Glance...***Health and Safety at Canaveral NS***

Canaveral NS was established to preserve and protect the outstanding natural scenic, scientific, ecologic, and historic values of certain lands, shoreline, and waters of the State of Florida, and to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the same. With over one million visitors per year to the Seashore and its many remote areas, the visitor protection division fosters a culture of safety, patrolling for unsafe behavior, and quickly responding to any incidents. During the summer months, protection staff trained in emergency response are joined by lifeguards at Apollo and Playalinda Beaches. The park has prioritized providing the optimal level of lifeguard services, and where necessary, expanding on the current staffing level to ensure visitor safety remains paramount. As the visitor accident rate remains well below the NPS average, the focus of lifeguards and the visitor protection division will continue to be on providing for safe, public enjoyment of the parks resources.



Critical Incident Response: NPS emergency service operations are critical to protecting and responding to visitors, employees, and resources in distress throughout the system. Emergency services are provided by park personnel who are engaged in various life-saving and emergency management disciplines. Operations include emergency medical services, search and rescue, lifeguard services, and incident management. Structural and wildland fire operations are provided, including prevention efforts and suppression activities. Aviation support is critical to furthering these efforts, and the NPS averages more than 16,000 flight hours annually on missions related to wildland fire management, search and rescue, law enforcement, backcountry patrol, and natural resource management. These services are often utilized beyond the boundaries of the NPS to assist in local and national disasters and emergencies.

Public Health: The NPS promotes visitor and public health through NPS staff in parks and support by officers from the US Public Health Service (PHS), the uniformed service of the Department of Health and Human Services. The PHS has an almost century long tradition of service with the NPS. PHS officers serve as advisors and consultants on health-related issues associated with food, drinking water, wastewater, vector-borne and infectious diseases, emergency response, and backcountry operations. NPS staff and PHS officers also respond to public health emergencies such as H1N1, and natural disasters such as Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina, and are involved in numerous ongoing health promotion and protection projects. The NPS also collaborates and partners with local, state, and other Federal health jurisdictions. Significant public health protection activities have been piloted at parks such as Yellowstone NP and Grand Canyon NP, where surveillance efforts have detected disease outbreaks, led to timely implementation of disease control measures, and decreased transmission and illness by up to an estimated 50 percent in some outbreaks.

At a Glance...

Healthy Parks Healthy People US



The NPS vision for the next century is for park lands to take their rightful place in creating a healthy and civil society. The Healthy Parks Healthy People US is an initiative that strives to reintegrate human, environmental and ecological health into the mission of public parks and lands. The NPS works with national, state, and local parks, as well as business innovators, healthcare leaders, scientists, foundations, and advocacy organizations, to foster the health-related role that parks can and do play in our society. The Healthy Parks Healthy People US approach is part of a global movement founded on the convergence of actions and responsiveness of this generation to create a sustainable world. The NPS will work to implement a set of decisive actions empowering staff to work across institutional boundaries and divisions to illuminate the role of parks and public lands in contributing to the health of people and the environment.

Risk Management: Visitor and employee safety is paramount for the NPS and thus, many risk management operations are instituted to provide effective visitor and occupational safety and health efforts. NPS objectives include identification and management of risks to the visiting public, mitigation of operational risks to enhance mission effectiveness, the reduction of human error-related accidents, formulation of and compliance with safety and occupational health standards, and education and advocacy for a fit and healthy workforce. Employee accident rates have been decreasing steadily since 2004, and an even greater decrease has been observed since 2008, when the Operational Leadership program was implemented. From 2012 to 2013, the total number of NPS workplace injuries and illnesses decreased by 12.1 percent with a corresponding decrease of 21.6 percent in cases requiring employee days away, restriction or transfer. During FY 2015, the NPS will complete development of a servicewide safety strategy intended to guide program development and objectives for the next five years.

FY 2015 Program Performance

To support public health and safety, the NPS would continue the following:

- Participate in a multitude of emergency response activities across the National Park System.
- Prioritize the safe and efficient use of fire suppression and aviation resources, coordinated by the Department, in support of the NPS mission at units across the system.
- Conduct disease surveillance to detect, limit, and reduce transmission of infectious diseases.
- Collaborate with the Center for Disease Control and State health departments to better define disease transmission hazards in National Park System sites.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness by sharing resources and expertise across disciplines and organizational boundaries.
- Conduct on-site evaluations of food safety, drinking water safety, waste water disposal and visitor protection related to zoonotic and vector borne diseases.
- Promote the use of public lands to improve the health and well-being of Americans by connecting parks with health care companies, public health agencies, and public health organizations.
- Utilize all available resources to most effectively target disease prevention efforts at parks.
- Design and develop a Board of Review training program to assist parks with effectively meeting NPS policy that requires parks to conduct a root cause analysis of every unintentional visitor fatality that occurs, and ultimately to assist with preventing future, similar tragedies.
- Build Web-Ranger safety modules to promote safe adventure activities and education for school-aged children.
- Implement a servicewide Health and Wellness program to reduce the incidence of chronic, debilitating injuries and illnesses.
- Create and implement a web-based portal system to provide ready access to safety, health, and wellness information to all employees servicewide.
- Conduct NPS Operational Leadership classes to train more than 4,000 additional employees and initiate the NPS Operational Leadership Supervisor/Manager training class.
- As part of the Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative, dedicate resources to promote the Safe Adventures component of the initiative to further address visitor injury prevention at the park level.
- Continue to provide education to all levels of NPS management on the importance of enforcement of policies and practices to assist parks in meeting minimum OSHA, DOI, and agency life safety requirements.

Program Performance Overview - Law Enforcement & Protection							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR Ia1H)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,956,584 of 38,290,723)	75.9% (29,062,666 of 38,290,723)	76.2% (29,168,500 of 38,290,723)	29,486,000
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	57% (14,916 of 26,360)	57% (14,940 of 26,360)	16,065
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	52% (372 of 711)	53% (375 of 711)	384
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50% (35,418 of 70,696)	52% (36,895 of 71,275)	52% (38,762 of 74,662)	52% (39,651 of 76,338)	52% (39,727 of 76,338)	52% (39,803 of 76,338)	40,054
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	78% (55,367 of 71,433)	79% (56,217 of 71,488)	80% (57,669 of 72,490)	79% (58,020 of 73,743)	80% (58,757 of 73,743)	81% (59,495 of 73,743)	61,600
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						

Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Facility Operations & Maintenance

Facility Operations & Maintenance (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Facility Operations	328,828	345,416	+2,045	0	+3,359	350,820	+5,404
Facility Maintenance	296,833	334,488	+1,368	0	+16,000	351,856	+17,368
Total Requirements	625,661	679,904	+3,413	0	+19,359	702,676	+22,772
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>4,701</i>	<i>4,977</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+49</i>	<i>5,026</i>	<i>+49</i>

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Facility Operations and Maintenance

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Centennial Initiative – Enhance Visitor Experience	+1,971	+33	ONPS-85
• Address New Responsibilities at Parks	+932	+16	ONPS-86
• Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing	+456	0	ONPS-86
• Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	+16,000	0	ONPS-89
Total Program Changes	+19,359	+49	

Mission Overview

The Facility Operations and Maintenance subactivity supports the National Park Service mission by contributing to the protection, restoration, and maintenance of natural and cultural resources; the knowledge to manage those resources appropriately; and the restoration and rehabilitation of park staff and visitor facilities and infrastructure, which enhance the visitor experience,

Subactivity Overview

Facility Operations and Maintenance play key roles in fulfillment of the NPS mission and the NPS Call to Action plan for the future, ensuring continued protection, preservation, serviceability, and use of park facilities and infrastructure. Through long-range planning and utilization of leading industry-tested technologies, Facility Operations and Maintenance processes seek to make the most efficient use of available resources to protect components of our nation's cultural identity and history.

The National Park Service maintains a diverse range of recreational, public use, historic, and support facilities in incredibly dispersed locations and varied circumstances. Currently, there are 401 park units, 23 national scenic and national historic trails and 58 wild and scenic rivers which the NPS administers alone or in cooperation with other land management agencies. These areas include: historic sites ranging in size from a historic site on 0.1 acre to large battlefields; underwater marine sites; shorelines and lakes; North America's highest mountain; the world's longest cave system; awe-inspiring geological features, and other immense natural areas. They may be found in special climate zones such as the arctic,

temperate rainforests, or deserts. The cultural and historic sites span time from prehistoric ruins into the 21st century and represent diverse cultures that are part of America's "melting pot."

All park units come with a myriad of facilities and features, including many that are unique to specific sites. Each site must be properly maintained to achieve intended management objectives and to protect government investments in these assets and facilities. Some units are located within urban settings while many others are found in extremely remote locations. Some units are experiencing the beginnings of major habitat changes while others are within the flood zones of rising sea levels. Through careful attention to and maintenance of the necessary infrastructure such as buildings, roads, trails, and utility systems, this subactivity provides the means to lessen the impacts to and improve the conditions of the extraordinary resources within the parks.

At a Glance...

A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century.

Facility maintenance and operations support action items including:

- *#23. Go Green:* Reduce the NPS carbon footprint and showcase the value of renewable energy...
 - *#24. Invest Wisely:* Focus investments from all maintenance fund sources on high priority national park assets to address critical deferred maintenance and code compliance needs.
 - *#25. What's Old is New:* Modernize historic preservation methods and technologies, show how historic structures can be made sustainable...
 - *#27. Starry, Starry Night:* Lead the way in protecting natural darkness as a precious resource and create a model for dark sky protection.
 - *#28 Park Pulse:* Assess the overall status of park resources and use this information to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public in a clear and simple way.
 - *#32 Play It Safe:* Empower employees to use critical thinking skills in daily risk management decisions and encourage employees to embrace safety as part of their professional identity.
-

Subactivity: Facility Operations & Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Operations

Justification of FY 2015 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Facility Operations program is \$350,820,000 and 2,941 FTE, a program change of +\$3,359,000 and +49 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative (FY 2015 Request +\$1,971,000) – The National Park Service requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.

In support of the Centennial Initiative and AGO, the NPS is requesting the following increases within the facility operations function at parks:

- **Centennial Initiative – Enhance Visitor Experience (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$1,971,000 / +33 FTE)** – Of the \$8.0 million to enhance the visitor experience, \$1.971 million in this subactivity would fund a new, centrally managed program that would enable the NPS to support facility operations at parks during peak visitation periods.

Seasonal ranger and maintenance positions provide a cost-effective means of enhancing the visitor experience, however, the numerous priorities that park managers face when allocating park base funding can leave managers with little flexibility to hire seasonal staffing. This centrally managed funding would be used to hire seasonal staff to provide enhanced operations during the peak visitation season, improving visitor safety, comfort, and satisfaction. Activities would include cleaning and re-stocking visitor facilities and use areas more often; removing potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails more expeditiously; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations. Parks with highly seasonal visitation (e.g. Assateague Island NS, Lake Mead NRA, and Yosemite NP), and parks with large summer grounds-keeping requirements such as Battlefields and Parkways (e.g. Pea Ridge NMP and Natchez Trace Parkway) would benefit from this funding.

Providing additional Centennial seasonal ranger and maintenance positions also would help the NPS strengthen its suite of volunteer, training, and employment opportunities. These types of

positions are often the first step for young people pursuing careers in conservation, or for veterans transitioning into civilian employment.

Address New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Base: \$1,298,831,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$932,000 / +16 FTE) – Of the \$2.0 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.932 million and 16 FTE are requested for facility operations. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. For example, funding would support additional seasonal positions at parks that have expanded recreation opportunities through new trails or allowed uses, created new interpretation and education opportunities, or expanded facility operational needs through rehabilitated visitor centers and contact stations. Examples of these parks include Acadia NP, Blue Ridge Parkway, and Cape Lookout NS. Funding also would support additional seasonal rangers and maintenance staff at newly created parks as they stand-up their operations to welcome visitors, including River Raisin NB, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, and William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace NHS. Additionally, some parks such as Keweenaw NHP and Florissant Fossil Beds NM have new facilities that require additional care. This request would provide additional base funds for the day to day facility operations to prepare and operate the facilities and grounds for all visitors.

Increase Support for the D.C. Water and Sewer Bill (FY 2014 Base: \$9,996,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$456,000) – A funding increase of \$456,000 relative to FY 2014 enacted is requested to support rising rates and D.C. Water and Sewer Authority charges which were implemented in May 2009 to more equitably allocate the costs of the Clean Rivers Projects (which will ultimately eliminate 96 percent of the city's combined sewer overflows) and stormwater management. These fees are required to manage stormwater in accordance with D.C.'s Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit requirements issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and are applied to all properties regardless of water consumption.

This billing is handled at the headquarters level since it includes the headquarters buildings and the park units in the District, as well as a portion of the parks across the Potomac River in Virginia.

Program Overview

Facility Operations activities support all aspects of resource protection and visitor services, ensuring buildings, roads, trails, picnic areas, campgrounds and associated infrastructure are available for use by visitors and park personnel. The reliability of facility components is essential to efficient park operations, visitor satisfaction, and health and safety. Facility Operations is a broad activity which encompasses day-to-day activities that allow for the continued use of facilities and are conducted with employee and visitor safety as the primary goal. The Facility Operations of a park is separate from, but works in concert with, the Facility Maintenance regimen. Operational activities are day-to-day activities; examples include sanitation services, daily maintenance of landscapes and trails (e.g. mowing,



NPS Ranger with future park stewards at the 2013 National Trails Day ribbon cutting.

trimming, weeding, planting), heating and air-conditioning, and removing litter and debris that could be hazardous. Maintenance is those activities that directly extend the life of the resource, as well as long-range development and protection of facilities. The two functions work together to insure an efficient, effective, and comprehensive maintenance program. A portion of park facilities management is included within operations. It incorporates the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of the day-to-day work activities of an effective facilities management program.

The Challenge Cost Share program (\$386,000 for FY 2015) is a 50:50 partner matching program which funds mutually beneficial park and partner projects. The purpose is to increase participation by qualified partners in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources; in all authorized Service programs and activities; and on national trails. Since Challenge Cost Share is a matching fund program, an equal amount or greater of cash, goods, or services from non-federal sources is required. Partner support is leveraged with the Service's interests, thereby maximizing the impact of federal dollars. Previous projects include trail construction and restoration, statue repair, installation of interpretive panels, and oral history documentation.

FY 2015 Program Performance

See the Facility Maintenance Section.

At a Glance...

Facility Operations and Facility Maintenance at Pinnacles NP

With the elevation from National Monument to National Park status in 2013, increased media attention has led to park visitation reaching a new annual high of 231,000. Pinnacles NP has also seen the number of park assets increase by 81 percent between FY 2004 and FY 2013. The park now has 26,606 acres to manage for natural, cultural, and recreational values.



The Grand Opening of the West Side Visitor Contact Station

Due to the higher summer temperatures, peak visitation is usually in the spring, March – May. This is also the optimal time for repairs, rehabilitation, and construction projects around the park. With the expanded borders, newly acquired facilities, and a need for additional facilities and services to meet the increased visitation, management and employees continue to adapt to the park’s unique set of circumstances and issues.

The Gabilan Range bisects the park into distinct east and west sides, connected only by trails. California State Route 146 is the only road access to both sides of the park. The east side typically gets about 70 percent of the visitors, utilizing a visitor center, campground facilities, and numerous trailheads. The west side opened a visitor contact station in time for the 2012 visitor season. Additional facilities include: an amphitheater, picnic areas, maintenance and housing facilities on the west side, warehouse and office building on the east side, Bear Valley Hall (a newly acquired cultural resource), a pig-control fence, and a fire lookout tower. Providing day to day operations, e.g. facilities cleaning; re-stocking of supplies in visitor centers, restrooms, and campgrounds; underbrush control (wildfire prevention); and debris removal from the grounds and trails; is challenging during the busy season. Stretching staff to adequately maintain newly acquired lands/facilities, often in varying states of repair and sometimes historic or cultural in nature, and the facilities added to better serve the increase in visitors, requires attention to detail and flexible and dedicated staff.

Even with adequate staffing and good work plans, day to day operations can become the expendable commodity in critical or emergency situations. In parks with remote areas like Pinnacles, employees often “wear more than one hat.” Staff from any division may be called away from their normal duties to assist with their “other duties” during critical situations such as: wildfire or structural fire, search and rescue, a sudden infrastructure/repair issue, or an emergency evacuation.

Subactivity: Facility Operations & Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Maintenance

Justification of FY 2015 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Facility Maintenance program is \$351,856,000 and 2,085 FTE, a program change of +\$16,000,000 from the 2014 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative (FY 2015 Request +\$16,000,000) – The National Park Service requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in centrally managed funding would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS’ support for the Administration’s Veteran’s Employment Initiative to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.

- **Centennial Initiative –Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects (FY 2014 Base: \$71,040,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$16,000,000)** –The NPS requests \$16.0 million for the Repair and Rehabilitation (Repair/Rehab) Program. At the end of fiscal year 2013, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at \$11.3 billion. The Park Service owns and maintains nearly 8,700 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources, of which over half, or 4,520, have deferred maintenance needs totaling \$2.3 billion. This increase would support improvement in the condition and accessibility of high-priority park infrastructure, visitor use facilities, and historic structures. Additionally, repair and rehabilitation efforts often provide multiple benefits by impacting more than one category of need. For instance, an investment that addresses deferred maintenance may also address an accessibility requirement or incorporate energy efficient materials. Additional funding for this program will help the NPS improve infrastructure, increase energy efficiency, and address health life/safety and accessibility needs.

As part of the Centennial efforts in FY 2015, the proposed \$16.0 million increase for Repair/Rehab projects would be part of a multi-pronged strategy to address the deferred maintenance backlog. This approach also includes the proposed Second Century Infrastructure Initiative in the mandatory Construction appropriation and investments through the President’s Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. Overall, the budget proposal, including discretionary, mandatory, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources, would allow the NPS to restore 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

Program Overview

Facility Maintenance activities support the protection of natural and cultural resources and visitor safety and satisfaction by maintaining unique cultural resources and infrastructure vital to park operations. NPS effectively accomplishes these activities by assessing facility conditions, prioritizing workloads, and planning carefully to ensure the most efficient use of limited resources. Early detection of potential problems prevents loss of assets and ensures that facilities are maintained at a level necessary to support the NPS mission. Proactive maintenance actions reduce repair costs, increase equipment reliability, and extend asset life-cycles.

The NPS is a leader in promoting energy efficiency and using renewable energy technologies and recycled products. The Facility Maintenance program provides for the upkeep of facilities, structures, and equipment that is 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 activities that ensure continuing service of assets. This level of 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; such work is completed as part of the construction program. Failure to properly maintain assets can: reduce asset values, lead to equipment breakdown, result in premature failure, and shorten useful life.

The NPS adopted an industry standard metric to gauge maintenance program success, which is based on the findings provided by a servicewide facility inventory and comprehensive condition assessment process and program. The baseline assessments for the industry standard assets (i.e., buildings, housing, campgrounds, trails, unpaved roads, water utilities, and waste water utility systems) were completed at the end of FY 2006. Of the 25 non-industry standard asset types, condition benchmarks have been completed for 50 percent. Completion of all benchmarks is scheduled for FY 2017, assuming continuation of the current level of effort. The condition assessments are funded as the benchmarks are completed. Improving or sustaining the Facility Condition Index (FCI), which is an indication of the condition of NPS assets by quantifying the condition of a structure by dividing the deferred maintenance needs of a facility by the current replacement value of the same facility. The FCI is one of several measures of performance linking programmatic activities to defined results and outcomes.

Park Facility Management – While a portion of this function involves the management of the day-to-day operations of the facilities, another portion addresses the maintenance of facilities to maximize their life-cycles and minimize total cost of ownership. The broad scope of this includes: overall division management, work planning and programming, identification of health and safety issues, and long range planning. Examples of tasks which fall under facility management include: multi-year facility management plans; budget formulation and development related to facility management; 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.

Asset Management – The purpose of the NPS asset management planning process is to better articulate the business need for properly operating, maintaining, and investing in the NPS asset portfolio as required by Executive Order 13327 and the Department of the Interior Asset Management Plan (AMP). Those

requirements include developing an asset management plan that: identifies and categorizes all real property owned, leased or otherwise managed by the NPS; prioritizes actions to improve the operational and financial management of the NPS inventory, using life-cycle cost estimations; and identifies specific goals, timelines, and means for measuring progress against such goals and timelines (completed March 2009).

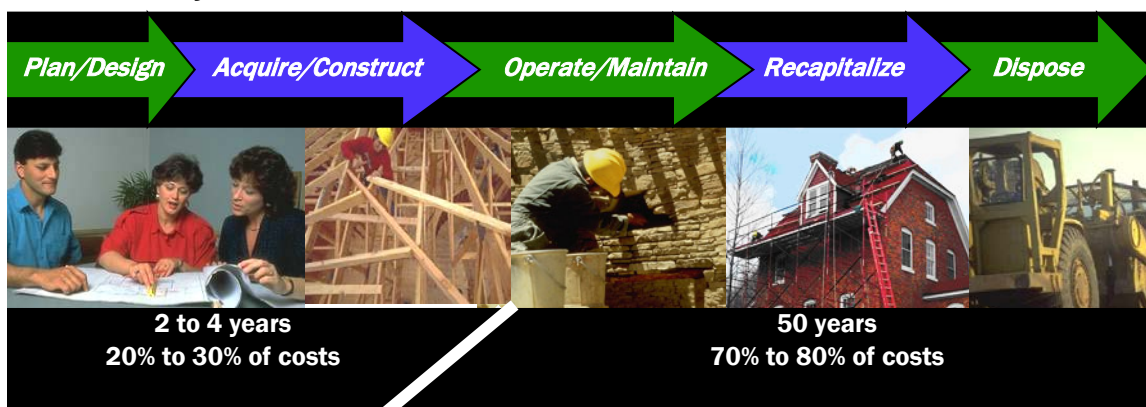
The National Park Service developed a capital investment strategy and project scoring methodology. The overall objective is to focus capital investments on a subset of our facilities that represent our highest priority needs with a commitment for long-term maintenance component. In addition to addressing 2015 Budget Guidance, Attachment G focus items such as health/safety, resource protection, and mission criticality, the strategy embodies the NPS Call to Action – Action Item #24, “Invest Wisely.”

This investment strategy, effective for FY 2015 project formulation and beyond, will provide for the long-term financial sustainability of essential NPS constructed assets by prioritizing capital investment funding in our most important assets (such as historic buildings and mission critical infrastructure). The NPS will focus its facility investments on these assets to help accomplish the following objectives:

- Protect cultural and natural resources and promote environmental sustainability
- Provide rewarding visitor experiences
- Protect health and safety of visitors and employees
- Achieve a financially sustainable portfolio of constructed assets.

The concept of financial sustainability underscores this strategy: the NPS should only make investments in assets that it is committed to maintaining in acceptable condition, through appropriate operations and maintenance (O&M). By refining the NPS asset inventory using the financial sustainability criterion, parks will be better able to use the available facility funds to sustain those assets that are truly critical to achieving the NPS mission.

Asset Life Cycle



Managing a typical asset over a 50-year lifetime requires substantial resources.

Facility Maintenance Programs Administered from Central Offices

A number of programs, managed at the servicewide or regional office level, fall under this component, and are listed below. These programs are managed centrally in order to establish policy, provide oversight, and coordination.

1. Environmental Management Program (EMP) – The mission of the EMP is to improve National Park Service environmental performance by ensuring the day-to-day activities of all programs within the NPS reach beyond compliance with environmental regulations and facilitating the effective execution and implementation of best environmental practices throughout the park system. To achieve this purpose, the EMP provides a wide range of environmental support functions, including: environmental management systems; environmental compliance auditing; contaminated site management; emergency preparedness; and environmental liability estimates. The EMP also concentrates on preserving park resources through a leadership role in sustainable design and park operations, and implementing best practices for sustainability and climate change mitigation at all parks and offices. It is also responsible for developing guidance and tools for sustainable buildings, climate change mitigation, waste management, green procurement, and energy management.

In FY 2013, the EMP conducted 28 environmental compliance audits at parks across the NPS. Additionally, 189 employees received the 24-hour First Responder Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training and 142 employees participated in eight-hour refresher training sessions. Overall, the NPS capacity to prevent and respond to chemical spills is comprehensive and consistent with past years. For large, complex, and more costly contaminated site cleanups, in FY 2013, the NPS received approximately \$6.8 million of the roughly \$10 million available in DOI Central Hazmat Funds for response activities at 12 NPS Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites.

The National Park Service has performed required health and safety sampling and analysis at over 3,500 residential units and is presently engaged in follow-up testing. Approximately two percent of locations have been recommended for mitigation; planning is underway for implementation of mitigation activities. Approximately five percent of locations are being retested to verify the need, or the absence of need, to mitigate.

To support sustainable operations, the EMP began the strategic deployment of actions related to the goals of the NPS Green Parks Plan (GPP). The NPS conducted seven energy and water audits and developed an extensive list of park energy and water retrofit work orders for these parks. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and mitigation plans were established for 17 new park units. Additionally, over 250 NPS staff were trained in environmentally preferable or “Green” purchasing practices and over 100 NPS staff participated in training designed to increase understanding of GHG inventories. Lastly, sustainable buildings assessments were conducted for over 100 buildings.

2. Dam Safety Program – Public Law 104-303 and the National Dam Safety and Security Program Act of 2002 mandate the inventory, inspection, corrective action, emergency preparedness and security of dams located within the National Park System. A public safety program, the validity of the performance of this program is based upon available information compiled in a computerized inventory of dams

affecting the National Park System. Projects are prioritized by asset condition, hazard potential, and estimated failure modality risk. In 2013, the program continued to perform and complete interim and formal inspections, risk screenings, and hazard classifications. In addition to managing the risks of NPS-owned dams, the program is also managing the risks of NPS-owned levees whose failure could threaten lives or NPS resources. This complements the projects completed within the Dam Safety Program funded under the Construction appropriation as part of the Special Programs Activity.

The Dam Safety program supports *A Call to Action* goals: #21 Revisit Leopold; #24 Invest Wisely; #28 Park Pulse, and #32 Play It Safe.

3. Cyclic Maintenance – The Cyclic Maintenance Program is a key component in NPS efforts to curtail the continued growth of deferred maintenance and is a central element of life-cycle management. This funding source provides the cyclic, preventive maintenance project funding necessary to maintain assets, critical to park missions, in “good” or “fair” condition. Examples of common projects include road sealing, painting and roofing of buildings, brush removal from trails, sign repair and replacement, landscaping, repair of dock and marine facilities and upgrades to electrical and security systems.

The Cyclic Maintenance program also provides project funding for cultural resources cyclic maintenance activities, which include re-pointing masonry walls of historic and prehistoric structures, pruning historic plant material, stabilizing eroding archeological sites and preventive conservation of museum objects. Project funding for the Cyclic Maintenance Program is distributed among the seven NPS regions based on a distribution formula that takes into account the number of actual assets, and incorporates adjustments for special needs.



Projects like this one at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park address cyclic maintenance needs such as painting which will help maintain the integrity of the structure

Using existing NPS inventory data, the bulk of the annual servicewide cyclic maintenance needs for the industry standard facilities (e.g. buildings, housing, trails, campgrounds, water systems, wastewater systems and roads and structures) is estimated to be \$790 million. This can be organized into two major components – Component Renewal and Recurring Maintenance – as follows:

- \$405 million¹ in annual Recurring Maintenance (RM) requirements on all NPS facilities; and
- \$385 million² in annualized Component Renewal (CR) requirements on all NPS facilities over the next ten fiscal years (FY 2014-2023)

4. Repair and Rehabilitation Program – Repair and Rehabilitation is part of an overall servicewide deferred maintenance strategy that directs funds to high priority mission critical and mission dependent assets. The program provides funding for prioritized projects and is supported by the Asset Management Program and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). Repair and rehabilitation projects primarily focus on deferred maintenance. This emphasis is a result of cyclic maintenance not being performed in a timely manner, which inevitably leads to deterioration and loss of asset investment. Repair and rehabilitation projects also address large-scale deferred repair needs that arise on an infrequent or non-recurring basis and where scheduled maintenance is no longer sufficient to improve the condition of the facility or infrastructure. The projects are designed to restore or improve the life of a facility or a component, thereby returning the facility to a cyclic schedule. Typical projects may include: campground and trail rehabilitation; roadway overlay; roadway reconditioning; bridge repair; and wastewater and water line replacement. All projects incorporate the Department of the Interior commitment to sustainable construction practices, and comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and the Department’s Energy Management Program.

Proposed projects and the associated asset data are reviewed by regions to ensure the scope of work is an accurate reflection of the project and meets the funding strategy requirements. Projects are prioritized based on the Total Project Score, determined by asset data and Departmental criteria that address: critical health and safety; resource protection; compliance; energy and sustainability; deferred maintenance; and minor capital improvement.

The following are examples of projects scheduled to be funded in FY 2015 and completed by FY 2018:

- Rock Creek Park, Rehabilitate The Old Stone House: Reconstruction of approximately 150 square feet of stone foundation and walls, rehabilitation of nineteen windows, replacement and/or rehabilitation of exterior shutters and doors, upgrade/replacement (HVAC) and plumbing and electrical systems, plaster repair, interior/exterior painting and repointing approximately 50 percent of stone work throughout the 2,060 square foot structure; and a fire suppression system will be added.
- Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Rehabilitate Station Camp Creek Trail: Trail is used by horse-back riders, hikers and as an administrative access/right-of-way. Erosion is causing unsafe footing and also has an environmental impact as silt collects in waterways, which is home to several threatened and endangered aquatic species. This project would install 4 to 6 inches of crushed stone (3,325 tons), pressure treated 8 inch diameter retention logs (40,800 linear feet) along the side of the trail, and wooden water bars (20 units) with catch basins on grades greater than 10 percent (see pictures below).

¹ Recurring Maintenance requirements estimated and validated for each facility through the Park Asset Management Plan effort. This includes updates made during the Park Asset Management Plan updates (re-optimization) in FY 2011-2013.

² Replacement costs projected for facility assets due for replacement between 10/1/2013 and 9/30/2023 per the replacement due date and replacement costs entered by parks in the FMSS



- Nicodemus National Historic Site, Rehabilitate Historic African Methodist Episcopal Church for Visitor Access: This project will result in the rehabilitation of the Church and eventually allow for interpreting the role it played within the context of the “Five Pillars of African American Communities (see following pictures).

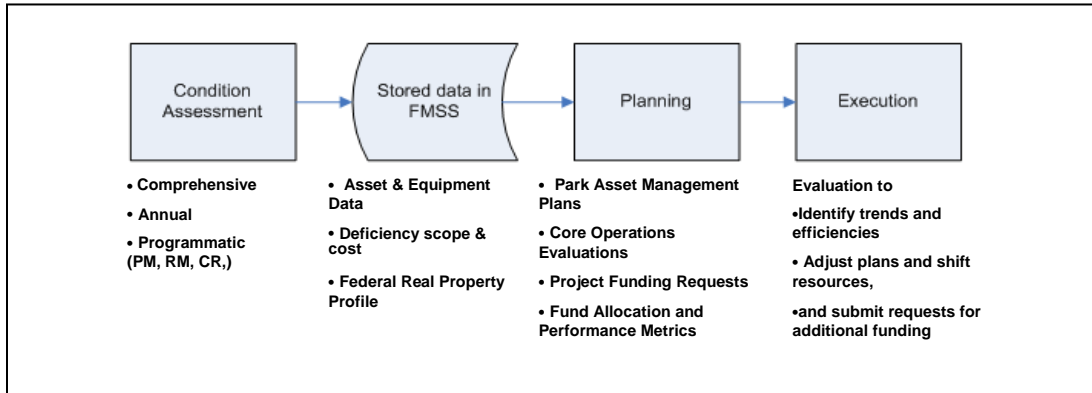


Constructed in 1885, the church is a limestone structure located in Nicodemus, Kansas, with an area of 1,055 square feet. The rehabilitated structure will also help interpret the historical role of the town during the Reconstruction period and westward expansion.

Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan: The NPS has developed a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan which lists projects of greatest need:

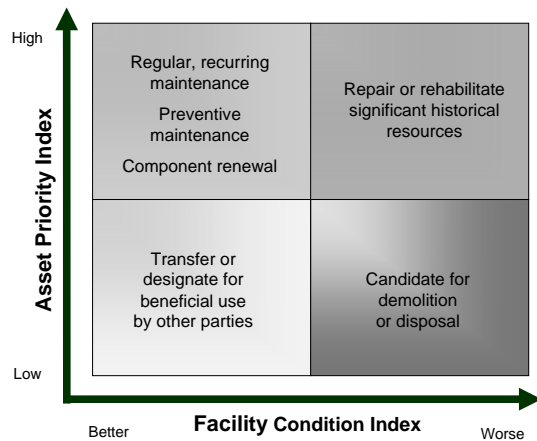
- providing a better understanding of servicewide deferred maintenance needs and reducing factors that contribute to that need;
- ensuring compliance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) Number 6 on DM reporting; and
- aiding Departmental planning for future capital improvements.

Repair and rehabilitation projects address a portion of deferred maintenance. These needs (projects estimated to cost more than one million dollars) are also funded through the Line Item Construction program and fee receipts (assets possessing a direct visitor services component). The majority of road projects are funded through the Highway Trust Fund, reauthorized under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), P.L. 112-141.



Asset Management Program – Funding for this program is utilized to develop and implement an effective asset management process that addresses all phases of an asset’s lifecycle and is committed to the total cost of ownership including conducting annual and comprehensive condition assessments in NPS units. The information collected is loaded into the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) so it is easily accessible and can support daily decision-making. Additionally, the comprehensive inventory and the condition assessment data collected is used to fulfill reporting requirements as mandated by Departmental guidance and the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) SFFAS Number 6, as well as reporting performance related to the DOI and NPS strategic plans. The program has two parts, the overall strategy which forms the asset management plan to look at assets from a servicewide perspective and the Park Asset Management Plans (PAMPs) which apply the strategy to individual assets at the unit level.

Based on the important life-cycle inventory and deficiency data on critical assets and equipment gathered through the assessment process, parks are documenting their results in their Park Asset Management Plans. PAMPs contain analyses of the current condition of the portfolio, the current park funding available, and the gaps between funding and requirements. The results lead to funding strategies for the park to most efficiently manage its existing assets, with an eye toward maximizing every dollar spent. By bundling work orders into projects and then prioritizing projects based on Asset Priority Index (API), Facility Condition Index (FCI), and other criteria, the park can demonstrate the impact of different funding scenarios on the FCI of the portfolio. The PAMP is a detailed executable work plan for the park to use as a guide for day to day work management decisions by incorporating the tremendous effort and energy parks and contractors have spent on capturing critical asset and equipment data.



This comprehensive process for monitoring the health of the NPS assets provides a means of early detection of potential problems in line with preventing further facility deterioration and possible failure of facilities. It will also allow for accurate performance measures to be developed to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the asset management program. In addition to meeting FASAB accounting requirements, the NPS uses two industry standard measurements, the API, which assigns a priority rating

of an asset in relation to importance to the park mission, and the FCI, which quantifies the condition of a structure by dividing the deferred maintenance needs of a facility by the current replacement value of the same facility. Utilizing API, assets can be categorized as mission critical, mission dependent or not mission critical, not mission dependent.

This process will assist the Service in determining which facilities are necessary for the mission and which could be removed as excess from the NPS inventory. This process acknowledges that, given available fiscal resources, not every asset in the National Park Service will receive the same level of attention, but will allow the NPS to prioritize which assets receive immediate and long-term care.

The NPS is diligently implementing and executing an effective AMP that addresses all phases of an asset's lifecycle and is committed to the total cost of ownership. Decisions about acquiring or constructing new assets are based on the existing portfolio of facilities and assets, the condition of those assets and their importance to the mission of the park.

The NPS continues to strive for innovative ways to improve the overall condition of its asset portfolio by including the implementation of a disposition process for assets that are either not necessary and therefore excess to the Service's mission or not utilized. For the NPS, these assets generally have high FCI levels and low API rankings. Disposal of these assets would contribute to the improvement of the FCI for the NPS asset portfolio; however, analysis of removal costs versus annual costs often precludes the removal option.

The NPS is utilizing the FCI as a method for determining the physical condition, as well as establishing performance targets for standard assets and paved roads and structures. This data reflects information currently available in the FMSS and the anticipated DM funding levels for each region. The predicted targets also assume that a robust program of preventive and recurring maintenance as well as timely component renewal is being executed. The NPS continues to implement FCI target levels by establishing "acceptable levels of condition." This process, called the critical systems method, takes advantage of data currently residing in the FMSS. The NPS will use a second tier performance metric to determine acceptable levels of condition by setting FCI targets against specific high priority assets and critical equipment to ensure that the most important assets are kept in a functional state, using NPS funds as efficiently and effectively as possible.

5. Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program – The YCC is a summer employment program for 15-18 year old young people from all segments of society, who work, learn, and earn together by engaging in conservation projects on public lands. The Youth Conservation Corps Act established this program in 1974 as way to help young people develop a better understanding and appreciation of this nation's environment and heritage through gainful summer employment. The YCC program is an integral component of President Obama's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, an important part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. YCC seeks to engage young people in order to increase the knowledge of and involvement of our Nation's youth in its natural and cultural treasures, with an eye to developing the next generation of stewards of these precious resources. Parks with YCC programs encourage diverse candidates to apply through partnerships with youth organizations, high schools, and community centers. Enrollees are paid the federal minimum wage or state minimum wage whichever is

higher. Service in the YCC does not count toward federal service time. In FY 2013, 799 young people participated in 8-10 week conservation projects across the NPS. Funding is provided from a variety of fund sources, including park base and cyclic maintenance. The NPS typically spends in excess of \$3 million annually for this program from all sources.

Consistent with Departmental and NPS goals the primary focus of the FY 2013 Challenge Cost Share Program was enhancing access to water and engaging youth. The program also continued to support the National Trails System. Examples of achievements:

- **Building Community Awareness & Support for Improved Access to Jamaica Bay water trails, Gateway NRA:** Regional Plan Association (RPA), in partnership with Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) staff, Gateway NRA Jamaica Bay unit rangers, Metropolitan Waterfront Alliance and Sebago Canoe Club, hosted a “City of Water Day Celebration” event that engaged over 100 local and city-wide community members in kayaking and canoeing at the Sebago Canoe Club Clubhouse on Paerdegat Basin. RPA, RTCA and the park staffed an outreach table where feedback was received from event participants regarding the challenges and opportunities to expanding and improving the Jamaica Bay water trail. Forty-seven community members participated in three summer workshops, hosted by RPA and RTCA, providing similar input regarding potential use and improvements for the Jamaica Bay Greenway and waterfront, including locations for future kayak launches. RPA began collecting information regarding the history, planning, and existing visions for the Jamaica Bay water trail, interviewing water trail planners, program facilitators, and expert users. A kayak tour for government, philanthropic, and business elites, highlighting the benefits of improved and expanded Jamaica Bay water trails is planned for summer 2014.
- **Rekindling Connections to Cultural and Natural Resources along the Escalante River, Glen Canyon NRA:** This project engaged under-served Native American youth in natural and cultural resource stewardship projects. Seven Native American youth jumpstarted restoration of native plant and animal communities along the Escalante River by controlling invasive non-native Russian olive trees (treated 16.47 acres). Native American youth worked alongside the Coconino Rural Environmental Corps which enabled the youth to learn about and connect to the world of youth conservation corps. In addition, project participants learned about Ancestral Puebloan culture and NPS cultural resource stewardship by visiting and discussing historic sites in Glen Canyon NRA. The participants gained a great deal of natural and cultural resource stewardship knowledge, and contributed to a critical park project. Glen Canyon NRA and project partners are planning to further develop this program in 2014, and are committed to developing the next generation of diverse land stewards.
- **Trail Protection Planning for the North Country NST:** Trail protection planning was performed in partnership with North Country Trail Association (NCTA) and focused on the collection, mapping, and analysis of data to close gaps along the North Country Trail in Michigan. Inventory and mapping are completed. From the identified gaps, a number of Optimum Location Reviews have been performed (and more are planned) to identify trail route and corridor locations. Additionally, North Country NST and NCTA are working with NPS National Trails Land Resources Program Center, Heart of the Lakes for Land Conservation Policy, and a number of land trusts in Michigan to explore how an extended partnership with state Land Trusts can

protect not only trail routes, but also trail corridors in the state. An introductory meeting was held and follow up meetings are planned through FY 2014 with the goal being a unified strategy for land protection in Michigan.

6. Accessibility Management Program – Federal laws and regulations require that all federal buildings, facilities, programs, activities, and services are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. NPS leadership is committed to the principles of accessibility, ensuring visitors with disabilities have access to the full range of opportunities and experiences available in the national parks, while maintaining consistency with other legal mandates for conservation and protection of resources. Accessibility Management is an aggressive program through which the NPS endeavors to achieve equal access for all. The program employs a servicewide strategy that incorporates policy guidance, accessibility monitoring, coordination of park accessibility efforts, and continuing education and technical assistance for management and field staff to ensure conformity with federal laws, regulations, standards and NPS policy.

Through continuing comprehensive accessibility assessments, the program seeks to identify deficiencies which become barriers for disabled visitors and employees. Critical data obtained as a result of these assessments provides valuable monitoring information and is used to develop plans and projected costs for corrective actions.

The Accessibility Management Program also collaborates with the National Center on Accessibility (NCA), a center of the Indiana University, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Studies. The NCA provides valuable assistance to the NPS through: accessibility training opportunities; direct technical assistance and services to park units; research related to accessibility in park and recreational environments; and comprehensive accessibility assessments. Facilities and programs affected include visitor centers, trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, wayside exhibits, scenic vistas and interpretive programs and exhibits.

Some notable recent efforts to improve accessibility include:

- Yosemite National Park – with the help and support of the Yosemite Fund and the Cal State Hayward Aphasia Treatment Program, Yosemite staff were able to complete a visual guide to Yosemite Valley providing information on getting to the park, as well as activities within Yosemite Valley for visitors with Aphasia from stroke or Traumatic Brain Injury. After working with the group for two years the Yosemite Fund also paid for a trip to the park for these participants, of the 30+ people who attended 4 had been to the park before their strokes and none had returned post stroke until this project.
- New River Gorge National River – hosted mobility impaired scouts and their troops on July 19, 2013, who completed six accessibility projects at one of the most popular recreational sites in the park. Boy Scouts worked alongside park staff to install four accessible parking spaces, 600 yards of accessible trail, three accessible picnic areas, an accessible fishing bridge and a fully accessible campsite at Glade Creek. As part of the 2013 National Scout Jamboree, the Citizens Conservation Corps of West Virginia (CCCWV) coordinated the projects for the Messengers of Peace Days of Service. Thousands of scouts performed service projects in nine counties and the park that surround the jamboree site, the Summit Bechtel Family National Scout Reserve. During this

single day of service in the park, 320 youth and adult scout volunteers donated 1,280 hours, at a value of \$22,489 to complete these valuable projects that provide access for everyone to enjoy the great outdoors.

- Keewenaw National Historic Park – began in 2008 to construct a new visitor center and completed its project in the historic structure named the Union Building, which was uninhabitable prior to the conception of this project. While park partners have produced modest exhibits in the past, this is the park’s first exhibit interpretive area and was opened to visitors in October, 2011. The Calumet Visitor Center is the only exhibition experience within the geographic area of the Keweenaw Peninsula that is comprehensively accessible, and it serves as an example to the park’s partners. It includes tactile elements, open captions and a full audio description tour and is accessible to people with mobility impairments.

Ongoing and planned initiatives to improve accessibility within the National Park System will ensure:

- all new construction and renovation projects are in compliance with official accessibility design standards and “universal design” principles
- all interpretive and educational programs and opportunities are accessible to individuals with disabilities
- continuation of comprehensive accessibility assessments at NPS units and integration of accessibility into the NPS condition assessment program to identify deficiencies
- identified accessibility deficiencies are incorporated into the Facility Management Software System (FMSS) and work is initiated to correct them
- park units continue to receive technical assistance as needed to achieve accessibility goals
- continuing education and accessibility training opportunities are provided for NPS management and field staff, and strategies are developed to improve availability of these opportunities

① Find more information on-line about the Accessibility Management Program on Inside NPS or at www.ncaonline.org.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Under the proposed funding levels, the program would place additional emphasis on the best utilization of park-level preventive maintenance operations and cyclic projects, which will in turn help slow the rate of facility deterioration. The FCI table below reflects changes that are based on funding used to address deferred maintenance and thereby improve facility conditions. The lower the calculated FCI value is, the better the condition of the facility.

FCI Forecasts By Region (Industry Standard Assets*) - Updated Feb 19, 2014

Portfolio Deterioration Rate		0.40%										
Region	FY 2009 Planned	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Planned	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Planned	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Planned	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Planned	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Planned	FY 2015 Planned
Alaska												
Critical Systems FCI	0.044	0.056	0.051	0.062	0.059	0.071	0.068	0.026	0.025	0.029	0.026	0.023
Total FCI	0.072	0.090	0.084	0.089	0.085	0.101	0.097	0.091	0.089	0.084	0.080	0.076
Intermountain												
Critical Systems FCI	0.051	0.061	0.055	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.057	0.026	0.025	0.027	0.026	0.025
Total FCI	0.092	0.102	0.094	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.091	0.090	0.086	0.085	0.084
Midwest												
Critical Systems FCI	0.041	0.044	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.036	0.036	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.018
Total FCI	0.063	0.065	0.063	0.060	0.059	0.053	0.053	0.051	0.052	0.049	0.049	0.049
National Capital												
Critical Systems FCI	0.067	0.053	0.053	0.046	0.047	0.038	0.039	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.011
Total FCI	0.110	0.088	0.088	0.073	0.074	0.059	0.060	0.058	0.060	0.058	0.059	0.061
Northeast												
Critical Systems FCI	0.048	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.074	0.102	0.101	0.020	0.020	0.022	0.021	0.019
Total FCI	0.111	0.141	0.141	0.130	0.128	0.151	0.148	0.119	0.119	0.098	0.096	0.094
Pacific West												
Critical Systems FCI	0.041	0.061	0.055	0.068	0.064	0.064	0.062	0.021	0.020	0.030	0.028	0.025
Total FCI	0.104	0.105	0.097	0.106	0.100	0.097	0.093	0.096	0.095	0.103	0.099	0.096
Southeast												
Critical Systems FCI	0.032	0.044	0.040	0.048	0.048	0.053	0.054	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.023
Total FCI	0.075	0.083	0.076	0.081	0.080	0.077	0.078	0.104	0.104	0.094	0.095	0.095
All Regions												
Critical Systems FCI	0.046	0.059	0.055	0.059	0.058	0.063	0.062	0.021	0.020	0.024	0.023	0.021
Total FCI	0.094	0.102	0.097	0.094	0.092	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.091	0.086	0.085	0.083

* Industry Standard Assets include Buildings, Housing, Campgrounds, Trails, Unpaved roads, Water and Wastewater Utility Systems.

Notes and Assumptions

- Actuals are based off of FY13 year end FMSS data. FY14/15 planned figures are projections based on the FY13 baseline and funding assumptions below. FCI figures prior to FY10 were normalized to take into account the CRV markup correction (77.7%) that has been in effect since FY10.
- Above FCI measures are valid only for industry standard assets that are "NPS" occupied according to the NPS Facility Management Software System.
- FCI predictions for FY14 & FY15 are based off of planned projects/programmed dollars by fund sources (Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Recreation Fees, and Housing Initiative).
- Inflation of 2.4% is incorporated into the forecasts.
- The annual deterioration rate study for the above portfolio of assets (not including paved roads) is 0.40% of CRV per the NPS Deterioration Rate Study. The rate assumes that preventive maintenance, recurring maintenance, and component renewal programs are funded and executed at levels that ensure that limited new deferred maintenance is accumulated.
- Distribution of funding to each region is based on recent and historic allocations by the Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Recreation Fees, and Housing Initiative programs.
- The final FCIs are subject to the actual funded amounts and project determinations that are made with the available funding.
- Planned FCIs are calculated based on these dollars addressing deferred maintenance and represent the overall anticipated change in the FCI once all scheduled projects are completed.
- Critical Systems FCI = Total Deferred Maintenance associated with Critical Systems / Total CRV for the facility.
- Beginning in FY12, Critical Systems definitions were modified which resulted in a lower number of work orders being deemed critical. Hence, beginning in FY12, a dramatic reduction in the Critical Systems FCI is seen. This is not due to a reduction of Critical Systems DM, but due to the reclassification previously noted.

Program Performance Overview - Facility Operations & Maintenance							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	57% (14,916 of 26,360)	57% (14,940 of 26,360)	16,065
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	52% (372 of 711)	53% (375 of 711)	384
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50% (35,418 of 70,696)	52% (36,895 of 71,275)	52% (38,762 of 74,662)	52% (39,651 of 76,338)	52% (39,727 of 76,338)	52% (39,803 of 76,338)	40,054
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR Ia6A)	68% (217 of 321)	70% (227 of 323)	72% (232 of 324)	74% (232 of 314)	75% (236 of 314)	76% (240 of 314)	252
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	78% (55,367 of 71,433)	79% (56,217 of 71,488)	80% (57,669 of 72,490)	79% (58,020 of 73,743)	80% (58,757 of 73,743)	81% (59,495 of 73,743)	61,600
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						

Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Park Support

Park Support (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers¹ (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Management, Policy and Development	155,874	164,712	+1,238	0	0	165,950	+1,238
Administrative Support	273,448	290,226	+2,097	+1,018	+123	293,464	+3,238
Total Requirements	429,322	454,938	+3,335	+1,018	+123	459,414	+4,476
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>3,343</i>	<i>3,391</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,401</i>	<i>+10</i>

¹The internal transfers into Administrative Support moves salary costs for existing Washington Office staff from the Construction account. This transfer has no net impact to NPS FTE.

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Park Support

Program Component	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Support Services Provided by the Office of Indirect Cost Services	+123	0	ONPS-108
TOTAL Program Changes	+123	0	

Mission Overview

The Park Support subactivity contributes heavily to the mission of the National Park Service by supporting all other functions, enabling the Service to protect, preserve, and restore natural and cultural resources; ensuring the Service possesses sound knowledge informing the proper management of these resources; collaborating with partners to achieve a wide variety of goals; and providing for the public enjoyment and visitor experience of parks.

Subactivity Overview

The Park Support subactivity within Park Management includes administering, managing, and supporting the operations of 401 park areas, 58 segments of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and 23 National Scenic and National Historic Trails Systems throughout the United States. In addition, Park Support encompasses a number of internal administrative programs, such as personnel, finance, procurement, data processing and communications, and other services that provide necessary support functions. The management and administrative functions funded in the ONPS appropriation also provide management and administrative support to programs supported by other NPS appropriations.

Management, Policy and Development Program

The programs within the Management, Policy and Development functions establish operating guidelines and objectives, coordinate with other public and private organizations, efficiently manage staff and funds, and ensure compliance with statutes, Departmental directives, and regulations affecting the operation of the national park system. Efficiency and effectiveness are enhanced by coordinating park operations between various units and programs throughout the System, as well as setting policy and ensuring necessary compliance with legislation and regulations. The function also includes funding for the park superintendents who are responsible for managing the individual units of the National Park System.

Administrative Support Program

The programs encompassed in Administrative Support are vitally important to running a more efficient and effective national park system. The programs provide support functions required for complex operations in a dispersed organization, including: financial and budget administration; personnel recruitment, staffing, and employee relations; small purchases; formal contracting; property management; management of information technology; and other related activities.

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Management, Policy, and Development

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Management, Policy, and Development program is \$165,950,000 and 1,019 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The programs within the management, policy, and development functions administer and provide oversight to the 401 parks, 58 wild and scenic rivers, and 23 National Scenic and National Historic Trails throughout the United States, as well as the numerous other programs under the purview of the NPS. The programs 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 park, river and trail systems. Efficiency and effectiveness are enhanced by coordinating park operations between various units and programs throughout the System. The function also includes the funding for park superintendents who are responsible for managing the individual units of the National Park System, Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Scenic and National Historic Trails Systems.

At a Glance...

Management, Policy, and Development – Keweenaw NHP



Ruins of the Quincy Smelter are located on Portage Lake across from the Houghton waterfront, Keweenaw NHP.

Keweenaw NHP, established in 1992, is in the western region of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, on the Keweenaw Peninsula. The area is known for its significant copper mining history. The park is comprised of two units—Quincy and Calumet, both sites of the area's two most successful former mining companies. Keweenaw NHP is, by congressional authorization, a partnership park. Park partners include the Keweenaw NHP Advisory Commission, the network of Keweenaw Heritage Site partners, local community governments, preservation and conservation groups, residents of the Copper Country, the park's cooperating association, and the Lake Superior parks'

philanthropic group. The park partners with 19 Keweenaw Heritage Site partners who manage 26 locations stretching across the Keweenaw Peninsula. These sites, located both inside and outside the Quincy and Calumet unit boundaries, are owned and operated by state and local governments, state universities, private businesses, and non-profit organizations. Keweenaw Heritage Sites operate independently of the NPS—under three-way Memoranda of Understanding between each site, the Advisory Commission, and the NPS—and contain significant cultural and/or natural resources that make a unique contribution to the copper mining story.

Management of the National Park Service: The scope of the Service's responsibilities extend beyond management of the park, river and trail systems; senior management at central offices also provide coordinated oversight and guidance to programs such as the National Register of Historic Places, Federal Lands to Parks, National Heritage Areas and numerous grant programs.

Legislative and Congressional Affairs: The legislative program of the National Park Service responds to the individual legislative needs of park units, develops legislation that provides servicewide authorities, and monitors all legislative and congressional matters that impact the NPS.

Servicewide Learning and Development: Servicewide employee development aids the NPS in achieving its mission in support of a proficient, well-trained workforce. The servicewide program provides competency-based learning opportunities in all career fields, and engages employees in continuous learning for professional organizational effectiveness. These programs are delivered to employees using traditional classroom-based and blended instruction, instructional webinars, computer-



Students at the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center in Frederick, Maryland.

based programs, and satellite programs, originating from three servicewide training centers. Providing distance delivery of programs reduces travel costs for participating employees. Major initiatives include the NPS Fundamentals Program, the New Supervisor Development Program, the New Division Chief Leadership Development Program, the New Superintendents Academy, the Career Academy, and the Preservation and Skills Training Program. The program maintains partnerships with a variety of partners to assist with several of these initiatives; program support is also provided through an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center.

Policy: The Office of Policy guides the Service through analysis, review, and communication of servicewide policies such as Executive Orders, Directors Orders, and Management Policies. The regions, parks, and programs form management decisions based on NPS policies.

Communications and Public Affairs: The NPS delivers information to explain its policies and stewardship responsibilities and to highlight the opportunities parks and community programs make available to all Americans. Park, program, regional, and national communications activities include writing and issuing news releases, answering questions from the media, producing multimedia and digital communications, creating and maintaining websites, reaching people through social media, fulfilling Freedom of Information Act requests, and celebrating and commemorating important American events.

Partnerships: The ability of the NPS to advance its mission is enhanced by relationships enjoyed with thousands of partners nationwide. The Service's leadership and employees embrace the use of partnerships as a primary way of doing business and accomplishing the core mission. By working collaboratively to identify and achieve mutual goals, the capacity to serve the public is increased. By developing an effective partnership training and development program the NPS capacity for developing effective partnerships is increased. Inviting others to join together in stewardship can also increase or intensify lifelong connections to the national parks and create financial savings for NPS. The successes of NPS partnership programs are evident throughout the Service. NPS partners include other governmental entities at the federal, tribal, state, local and international levels, non-profit organizations, business, academic institutions, and individuals.

Park Management: Park managers provide on-the-ground leadership and direction at each of the 401 units of the National Park System, ensuring that the mission of the NPS and the individual units are carried out efficiently and effectively. Park management requires the successful integration of diverse programs such as natural and cultural resources management, visitor and resource protection, interpretation, commercial services, partnership management, and administration into a cohesive organization that successfully protects and preserves the resource while providing for visitor enjoyment and education.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The Management, Policy, and Development function supports and contributes to the accomplishment of all areas of the NPS mission and is integral to all NPS performance and goals.

The programs within the Management, Policy and Development function would:

- Provide consistent policy guidance and oversight to the 401 parks, 58 wild and scenic rivers, and 23 National Scenic and National Historic Trails, as well as the other programs falling under the NPS' purview.
- Develop legislation that provides servicewide authorities, and monitor all legislative and Congressional matters that impact the NPS.
- Provide competency-based learning opportunities in all career fields to engage employees in continuous learning for professional organizational effectiveness.
- Ensure achievable and sustainable partnerships by providing servicewide policy guidance and oversight of donation and fundraising activities, reviewing fundraising feasibility studies, plans and agreements, and developing and conducting training to increase the Service's capacity to foster partnerships and philanthropic stewardship.
- Provide dedicated management to each of the treasured resources set aside for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Administrative Support

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Administrative Support program is \$293,464,000 and 2,382 FTE, a program change of +\$123,000 from FY 2014 Enacted.

Support Services Provided by the Office of Indirect Cost Services (+\$123,000) – Funding is requested to support the review of indirect cost rate proposals for NPS by the Department’s Office of Indirect Cost Services. The Office of Indirect Cost Services negotiates indirect cost rates with non-federal entities including tribal governments, state and local governments, insular governments, and nonprofit organizations that receive funding from the Department. In FY 2015, this activity will be funded from customer payments for services based on the number of proposals reviewed and will be direct billed through the DOI Working Capital Fund. This activity was previously funded in the Departmental Operations Appropriation.

Program Overview

The programs encompassed in Administrative Support are vitally important to running a more efficient and effective national park system. The programs provide support functions required for complex operations in a dispersed organization, including: financial and budget administration; personnel recruitment, staffing, and employee relations; formal contracting and small purchases; property management; management of information technology; and other related activities.

At a Glance...

Administrative Support – Outer Banks Group



*Bodie Island Light Station,
Cape Hatteras NS.*

The Outer Banks Group is comprised of three separate park units, Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, and Wright Brothers NMem. The Outer Banks Group, located off the coast of North Carolina is an approximately 30,000 acre stretch of seashore, spanning the dynamic island ecosystems of Roanoke, Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke Islands. At Cape Hatteras NS, beach users relax, fish, and explore the islands including the unique ecosystems. At Fort Raleigh NHS, visitors investigate the mystery involving the disappearance of the first English settlement in North America, the Lost Colony of Roanoke and at Wright Brothers NMem, park rangers recount the events of 1903 when two brothers from Dayton, Ohio revolutionized modern transportation with the world’s first heavier than air, powered controlled flight. The three parks were established for three very

distinct purposes, yet their geographic proximity allows for shared resources. The majority of the Group’s personnel work at the park headquarters at Fort Raleigh; however, some employees are duty stationed at a particular site. By capitalizing on the proximity of the sites to one another, the NPS has been able to reduce operational redundancies and to capitalize on other efficiencies that arise from operating as one park. The parks share all divisions ranging from a group Superintendent, law enforcement, interpretation and education, to maintenance and resource stewardship. Their administration division, which supports the Outer Banks Group’s ongoing operations by providing budgetary and financial planning assistance, managing information technology systems, administering commercial services contracts, and overseeing property, fleet, supplies, and housing is shared as well. The ability to share administrative duties across the three parks is a prime example of how the Group benefits from its innovative structure.

Budget, Financial Management, and Strategic Planning: The budget and financial management function of the NPS provides for the budget formulation, budget execution, accounting, property and space management, and business tools to manage the finances of the National Park Service. In addition to the preparation of the annual budget, monitoring of financial plans and expenditures, ensuring fiscal accountability and proper use of financial resources, and financial administrative services and reporting, the function supports programmatic risk assessment and internal control reviews and analysis of financial and operational needs and performance at the park, region, and servicewide levels through management accountability and strategic planning efforts and the Business Plan Initiative. Also supported are the management of leased facilities, motor vehicles, and central supply property management.

Information Resources: As outlined in NPS Management Policies, information is essential to properly execute the NPS mission. The information generated by the NPS becomes a permanent legacy of this Nation's efforts to track, maintain, and preserve its natural, cultural, historical, and recreational assets. The Internet gives new meaning and value to information by making it more accessible to visitors, partners, and the public. Whether information communicates status, condition, performance, budget, or ideas, it is a resource that must be managed to ensure quality and usefulness. By making information available prior to a person's visit, awareness and understanding of cultural and natural resources is increased and thereby the person may be a better park steward; in addition, by providing information ahead of time, the visitor may be more prepared for a safer and more enjoyable experience.

The NPS is committed to accomplishing the information management tasks required by federal law and Departmental policies. The NPS has adopted policies to manage its information as a national resource, and to establish and define the practices, standards and procedures for the NPS Information Management and Technology governance structure. NPS has outlined the authority, roles and responsibilities of the NPS Associate Director for Information Services (ADIR) per the Clinger-Cohen Act. The ADIR embraces best business practices to provide the NPS community and the public with usable information, cost-effective technology, and services that are customer driven, results-oriented, secure and universally accessible.

The Information Resources program ensures NPS meets the Administration goals for improving the effectiveness of the existing technology infrastructure and moving new services to enterprise cloud initiatives. For example, Information Resources is retiring its own end-of-life server platform for its Land Management Maximo system and moving to the Interior Department's centralized cloud hosted environment. Additional efforts including reducing the number of data centers, consolidating administrative systems and streamlining electronic records management to ultimately improve service to the public and NPS partners.

Procurement and Contracting: In Fiscal Year 2013, the NPS spent approximately \$528 million for goods and services acquired under contract. The success with which NPS accomplishes its mission is dependent in many ways on the effectiveness of the Service's acquisition function. To ensure effectiveness in the dynamic public and private environment of today, the bureau has established a process to: identify members of the acquisition team (program personnel, budget, finance, solicitors, and contracting) earlier in the process to develop the acquisition budget, clarify roles and responsibilities of all

team members, improve communication among team members, promote use of professional judgment as expected by federal acquisition regulations, and close out and review lessons learned after procurement.

Procurement transactions are awarded and administered at every level of the NPS organization; at parks, Regional Offices, Service Centers, and headquarters. The NPS Contracting Office at headquarters is responsible for the professional development, policy, and oversight of the servicewide acquisition program, and for servicewide, or multi-region, contract support. The contracting program is also responsible for ensuring that procurement dollars are obligated to small business, disadvantaged, women-owned, and veteran-owned businesses.

In addition to the headquarters contracting function, NPS has eight regions and two centers. The acquisitions issued by each of these activities are governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation and the Department of the Interior Acquisition Regulation (Title 48, Code of Federal Regulations), the Federal Property Management Regulations (Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations), and various other Agency regulations. These regulations govern procurement planning and requirements analysis, required sources of supply, equipment replacement (use) standards, solicitation procedures, evaluations and award processes, contract administration and close out procedures.

Major acquisition buying offices (MABO), were created in each of the regions and centers. The MABO approach has supported a leveling of acquisition workload across the Service and a more effective and efficient application of our acquisition functions. In addition, the MABO approach has given contracting personnel at geographically diverse locations a formal structure in which they can seek guidance and share information. MABO Leads and Regional and Center Contracting Chiefs monitor workload across their MABO and maintain balance and professional development opportunities.

Financial Assistance: The NPS awards approximately \$230 million annually in grants and cooperative agreements that comprise federal financial assistance (FA). As with its acquisition program, the success with which NPS accomplishes its FA program goals is dependent in many ways on the effectiveness of the Service's FA activities. The bureau has also launched an initiative to improve the responsiveness and flexibility of its FA activities, as it has with its acquisition activity, to ensure its effectiveness in the

At a Glance...

A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the NPS issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century. Park Support, Administrative Support, is a component of the Call. Multiple goals and action items relate to this program component. Two to highlight are below:

- Action 33, Home Grown, states the NPS will "Recruit candidates to provide a source of diverse, motivated, and well-trained employees that reflect local communities by expanding the successful ProRanger and similar recruitment programs to all seven NPS Regions and to additional disciplines beyond visitor and resource protection." The ProRanger program works cooperatively with two universities to recruit and train park rangers during their undergraduate studies.
- Action 34, Team Buyin', states the NPS will "Create contracting solutions better oriented to customer needs by designing, implementing, and evaluating a streamlined contracting and cooperative agreements process, using a team approach, in at least seven of the major acquisition and buying offices across the country."

dynamic public and private environment of today. Similar to what it is doing for acquisition, the bureau is establishing systems to: identify members of the FA team earlier in and throughout an activity with an FA component, such as from developing the bureau's budget, through the "lessons learned" assessment of an FA activity; clarify roles and responsibilities of all team members; improve communications among team members; and promote exercise of professional judgment by team members as expected by federal and departmental regulation and policy.

As with its acquisition activity, FA transactions can be awarded and administered at every level of the NPS organization. The NPS Contracting Office at headquarters is responsible for the professional development, policy, and oversight of the servicewide FA program, and for servicewide FA support. The Federal Grants and Cooperative Agreement Act and the Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act are the primary legal basis for the regulations and policies which govern the development of financial assistance programs, award, and administration of Grants and Cooperative Agreements.

Workforce, Relevancy and Inclusion: The Workforce, Relevancy and Inclusion function of the National Park Service affects every aspect of the management of the organization. Critical workforce issues such as creating a culturally diverse and inclusive workforce, recruitment, staffing, work/life initiatives, employee relations, retention, employee development, equal opportunity, and succession planning have an impact on every NPS program and employee. The NPS is currently assessing a plan designed to improve employee engagement and satisfaction by transforming the delivery of human resources services; by focusing on building the organization's capacity to better serve its customers; and by growing the vitality, productivity, and professionalism of its Human Resources community. The goal is quick, efficient Human Resources service, and an increased capacity to provide useful strategic human resources guidance. The plan also requires taking advantage of new ideas, new technology, and committing to a future for our workforce that reflects the very best in government practices.

During 2013, the NPS integrated Human Resources, Youth Programs, Learning and Development, the Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, and a new Office of Relevancy, Diversity & Inclusion to facilitate a more holistic approach to providing resources and support to the NPS organization and workforce. The primary functions are to assist managers and supervisors in recruiting and retaining a more diverse workforce, to effectively develop their employees, and to create an inclusive workplace that embraces the richness and diversity of each person's background and perspectives in order to accomplish the NPS mission. A more focused approach is being undertaken to align workforce management policies, programs, processes, and systems to support the accomplishment of the NPS mission, vision, goals and priorities; create and implement a comprehensive leadership and learning and development program designed to develop current as well as the next generation of NPS leaders who are capable and ready to carry out the NPS mission into its second century; create a responsive, accountable, and high performance workplace environment; and promote knowledge-sharing, continuous learning and improvement, and a climate of open communication. The NPS is striving to build and promote a more flexible, diverse, relevant, and adaptive organization with a culture that encourages innovation, collaboration, and entrepreneurship, and that is responsive to employee needs while furthering the mission of the National Park Service.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The Administrative Support function supports and contributes to the accomplishment of all areas of the NPS mission and is integral to all NPS performance and goals.

The programs within the Administrative Support function would:

- Provide the budget formulation and execution, accounting services, property and space management, and business management tools to support the operation of the National Park Service.
- Use best business practices to provide the NPS community and the public with usable information, cost-effective technology, and services that are customer driven, results-oriented, secure, and universally accessible.
- Work with DOI to improve effectiveness and efficiencies in information technology through the transfer to a common e-mail system and the consolidation of servers, data centers, and help desks.
- Continue to enhance communication with the public through social media such as Facebook and YouTube. Continue to develop applications for smart phones and tablet computers to assist with visitor education.
- Provide enhanced recruitment, staffing, retention, equal opportunity, succession planning, work/life and employee relations, and development services and advice through development of more coherent organizational and business practices for delivering quality HR services to managers, employees, and applicants.
- Revitalize the learning and development activities through increasing the technology enhanced learning program, initiating operation of a Distance Learning Center, and providing support to the NPS Career Academy, allowing NPS employees to receive high-quality training opportunities in a cost efficient manner, thereby impacting all NPS mission goals through enabling employees to receive the training necessary to better perform their duties.
- Administer and award procurement and financial assistance transactions in support of the NPS mission. Required training for warrants and other certifications for the procurement, contracting and financial assistance programs will also be supported.

Activity: External Administrative Costs

External Administrative Costs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Employee Compensation Payments	23,508	24,430	+206	0	0	24,636	+206
Unemployment Compensation Payments	17,740	21,180	+317	0	0	21,497	+317
Centralized Information Technology Costs	9,672	7,960	0	0	0	7,960	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	0	0	0	9,238	0
Postage	2,866	2,866	0	0	0	2,866	0
Space Rental	66,490	68,370	+1,188		0	69,558	+1,188
Departmental Program Charges	37,887	43,756	+493	0	0	44,249	+493
Total Requirements	167,401	177,800	+2,204	0	0	180,004	+2,204
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Activity Overview

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

FY 2015 Program Overview and Changes

Employee Compensation Payments

FY 2014 Enacted: \$24.430 million

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, for compensation claims awarded to NPS employees during the previous fiscal year.

Proposed FY 2015: \$24.636 million

Billing Estimate: \$24.636 million

Change: +\$0.206 million

Unemployment Compensation Payments**FY 2014 Enacted: \$21.180 million**

Funding provides unemployment compensation to qualifying former personnel as prescribed under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980. The law requires all unemployment benefits be paid to former federal employees, based on federal service performed after December 31, 1980 to be reimbursed to the Federal Employees' Compensation account of the unemployment trust fund by each federal agency. The Department distributes the total cost among its bureaus, based on total separations. The level of separations for the National Park Service is the highest of the Department because of a large number of seasonal staff.

Proposed FY 2015: \$21.497 million

Billing Estimate: \$21.497 million

Change: +\$0.317 million**Centralized Information Technology Costs****FY 2014 Enacted: \$7.960 million**

Funding provides for charges billed to the NPS to operate servicewide IT systems including centralized software license purchase and portions of the financial and property systems. Another major IT component is the NPS Website, ParkNet. Consolidated billings create efficiencies in bill payment and provide better coordination throughout the Service.

Proposed FY 2015: \$7.960 million**Change: No Change****Telecommunications****FY 2014 Enacted: \$9.238 million**

Funding provides servicewide data network service, Internet service, and telephone service through the Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) network and commercial telephone service. The costs of these services are dictated by rates established by Government Services Administration (GSA) and the telecommunications companies. Funding supports critical mission related activities in every park. The program is vital to ensuring that the NPS maintains the ability to effectively communicate with external partners and manage the 91 million unique visitors annually to the NPS Website.

Proposed FY 2015: \$9.238 million**Change: No Change****Postage****FY 2014 Enacted: \$2.866 million**

Funding supports servicewide postage costs. Postage metering is managed through a central contract, which provides services nationwide.

Proposed FY 2015: \$2.866 million**Change: No Change**

Space Rental**FY 2014 Enacted: \$68.370 million**

Funding provides for the office space and related services leased through the GSA and other private owners by the National Park Service. In addition to general office space, GSA leases may include storage, food service, conference, and training spaces; light industrial facilities; and parking space where necessary. Rental space includes federally owned buildings operated by GSA, and buildings owned by the private sector, some of which the GSA leases and makes available for use by federal agents.

The standard level user charges paid by NPS are determined by GSA and are billed on a quarterly basis. GSA Space changes include rate increases which are considered a fixed cost, transfers of Space funding from park base to this centralized billing, reverse transfers if rental space transitions away from GSA, and programmatic changes such a new or increased space needs.

Proposed FY 2015: \$69.558 million

Billing Estimate: \$69.558 million

Change: + \$1.188 million**Departmental Program Charges****FY 2014 Enacted: \$43.756 million**

Funding provides the NPS contribution to the costs of Department-wide programs and activities conducted on behalf of its bureaus, such as the departmental invasive species program, news services, competitive sourcing oversight, the mailroom, library, the Federal Information Centers, and spectrum management. This includes costs associated with the support of the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). It also provides funding for cross-bureau information technology planning; infrastructure and communications improvements; and security.

Proposed FY 2015: \$44.249 million

Billing Estimate: \$44.249 million

Change: + \$0.493 million**Program Performance Overview**

External Administrative costs support the successful accomplishment of all NPS performance goals.

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Proposal for Park Base Changes



“He is a better citizen with a keener appreciation of the privilege of living here who has toured the national parks.”

Stephen T. Mather

"There is nothing so American as our national parks....The fundamental idea behind the parks...is that the country belongs to the people, that it is in process of making for the enrichment of the lives of all of us."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

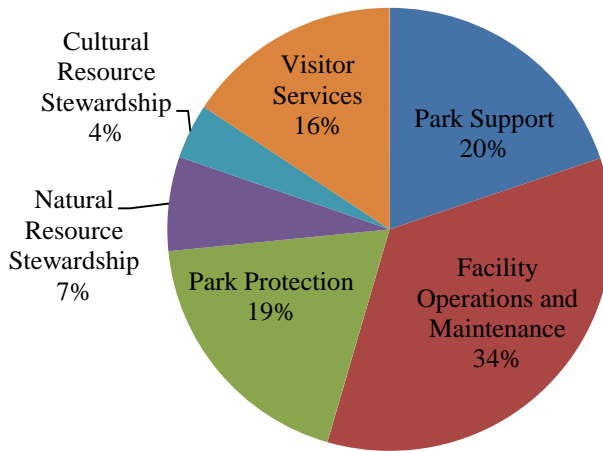
Overview

The mission of the National Park Service (NPS) is to “preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.” This mission is achieved through the efforts of each of the 401 park units and enabled by each park’s operating base funding. This base funding is under the direct control of the park superintendent, who operates the park within the broad policy guidance of the NPS Director and in conformance with authorizing legislation in order to achieve the park’s core mission responsibilities.

In FY 2015, the nation stands at the doorstep of the 100th anniversary of the NPS—a defining moment that offers an opportunity to take strategic action to prepare for the next 100 years. In 2016, the NPS will celebrate its 100th anniversary, an opportunity to reflect on accomplishments and prepare for a new century of stewardship and engagement. America has changed dramatically since the birth of the NPS in 1916. The roots of the NPS lie in the parks' majestic, often isolated natural wonders and in places that exemplify the nation’s cultural heritage, but the reach now extends to places difficult to imagine 100 years ago—into urban centers, across rural landscapes, deep within oceans, and across night skies. In its second century, the NPS must recommit to exemplary stewardship and public enjoyment of these places.

The NPS is responsible for protecting cultural sites which preserve our shared history such as Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island National Monuments, Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site, and the newly established Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument. The NPS is also responsible for preserving the open spaces and irreplaceable resources of magnificent natural wonders that pioneers like John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, and Rachel Carson sought to conserve and preserve such as Yosemite National Park; Theodore Roosevelt National Park; and Assateague Island National Seashore. The NPS is dedicated to maintaining the character and integrity of these locations and ensuring they will continue to be enjoyed for generations to come.

Funding for park operations lies within the appropriation Operation of the National Park System and the activity Park Management. Park operations are categorized into subactivities that demonstrate how the parks spend operational funding on critical functions such as Resource Stewardship (which includes Natural and Cultural Resource Stewardship), Visitor Services, Park Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, and Park Support. The pie chart on the next page demonstrates obligations from park base funds in FY 2013.



All national parks units are unique. They are parkways with hundreds of miles of road; they are canyons that are miles deep; they are monuments and memorials built with thousands of pounds of stone; they are caves, trails, lakes, beaches, and rivers; they are covered in desert sand or feet of snow or thousands of trees; and they are abundant with marine and land plants and animals. Due in part to these differences, each park has its own set of priorities and manages its park operational budget according to the best interests of the park, its visitors, partners, community, and its resources. For

example, a park may use base funding to excavate a newly discovered archeological site or provide a safe nesting area for the threatened or endangered sea turtles. Some parks may create a partnership with a local school district to develop in-class lessons between a ranger and a teacher to teach children about the significance of the park and how it relates to what they are studying in history or science; or increase patrols in an area where illegal crops such as marijuana have been reported or perform life-saving search and rescue missions. Maintenance functions using park base funding may include painting, repairs, mowing, janitorial work, and other daily operations, as well as other cyclic maintenance projects funded from park base, and often support the ongoing preservation of historic assets. Meanwhile, support functions involve the daily operations of park management, which supports all functional areas to manage, prioritize, and strategically plan for the short- and long-term effectiveness of the park's mission.

While all parks face their own challenges, collectively, national parks are responsible for tremendous economic benefits to local businesses and surrounding communities. In 2012, visitors spent \$14.7 billion in local gateway communities (defined as communities within 60 miles of a park).¹ Many national parks are located in areas of the country that are rural or isolated in nature; so the positive economic impact of these parks is crucial to the survival of the surrounding communities.

FY 2015 PARK BASE OPERATIONS FUNDING

As noted above, the fundamental purpose of the NPS is to conserve park resources while providing a safe and enjoyable visitor experience for present and future generations. NPS has made many adjustments to operate more efficiently over the past few years, while still meeting this mission. This includes re-focusing funding on programs with the closest, most basic ties to the NPS mission. NPS has gained additional responsibilities. Three new units were added in 2009 (President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home



*Harriet Tubman
Underground Railroad
National Monument*

¹ Cullinane Thomas, C., Huber, C., and Koontz, L., 2014. 2012 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRTR—2014/xxx. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

National Historic Site, River Raisin National Battlefield, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial), two new units were added in 2011 (Fort Monroe National Monument and Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park), one new unit was added in 2012 (César E. Chávez National Monument), and three new units were added in 2013 (Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, First State National Monument, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument). The NPS welcomed increased visitation at many park units during the Civil War Sesquicentennial (2011-2014) and expects the same for the Centennial (2016) anniversary of the creation of the NPS. These new responsibilities and ongoing commemorations reaffirm the NPS' role as one of the most visible, and positive faces of the federal government.

In FY 2015, the NPS seeks to connect a new generation of park visitors and supporters who see themselves and their experience reflected in the work of the NPS, to recommit to the preservation of these special places. The National Park Service requests a \$30.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the \$30.0 million increase for operations, \$4.0 million would support 21 CSC youth work opportunities to educate and engage the next generation; \$2.0 million would support volunteer opportunities for young people to expand the capacity of the NPS to manage volunteers in parks; \$8.0 million in competitively managed funds would support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; and \$16.0 million would support improvement in the condition of high-priority park assets, such as visitor use facilities, historic structures, and trails. Across these Centennial increases, the budget provides an \$8.0 million increase for youth engagement and employment opportunities, and continues the NPS' efforts to attract qualified veteran candidates to fill federal positions.



Saguaro NP, photo by Erin Huggins, NPS

NPS also requests \$2.0 million to support seasonal positions at new parks added in the past few years, as well as existing parks that have seen their responsibilities increase due to new or re-opened lands, trails and facilities. Seasonal ranger positions are a cost-effective, flexible means to achieve the NPS mission. Seasonal rangers would be provided at the following parks to support new and expanded responsibilities. A list of parks is on the following page.

New Responsibilities at Parks (\$000)				
Park Name	Interpretation & Education	Facility Operations	Law Enforcement	Park Total
Acadia NP	-	140	-	140
Bandelier NM	43	-	-	43
Big Bend NP	28	-	-	28
Big Thicket National Preserve	29	-	-	29
Blue Ridge Parkway	85	106	-	191
Cape Hatteras Group -CAHA, FORA, WRBR	-	53	-	53
Cape Lookout NS	14	18	-	32
César E. Chávez NM	29	-	-	29
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	29	-	-	29
Everglades NP	-	-	31	31
First State NM	14	-	-	14
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	-	35	-	35
Fort Davis NHS	14	-	-	14
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	43	-	-	43
Fort Monroe NM	14	-	-	14
Grand Canyon NP	-	88	-	88
Great Smoky Mountains NP	43	105	31	179
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	14	-	-	14
Keweenaw NHP	57	53	-	110
Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	14	-	-	14
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	-	53	-	53
Lava Beds NM	14	-	-	14
Mesa Verde NP	-	-	62	62
Minute Man NHP	-	53	-	53
Minuteman Missile NHS	43	-	-	43
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	29	-	-	29
National Mall & Memorial Parks (ex-Central)	143	70	-	213
Paterson Great Falls NHP	14	-	-	14
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	14	-	-	14
River Raisin NBP	57	53	-	110
Saguaro NP	29	-	-	29
Selma to Montgomery NHT	29	17	-	46
Voyageurs NP	57	70	31	158
William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace NHS	14	18	-	32
Total, New Responsibilities at Parks	913	932	155	2,000

FY 2015 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY (\$000)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>							
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	15	16	1,239	1,306	10	0	1,316
Acadia NP	74	130	7,391	7,837	61	140	8,038
Adams NHP	23	24	2,295	2,406	17	0	2,423
African Burial Grounds NM	6	6	1,850	1,946	3	0	1,949
Agate Fossil Beds NM	9	9	867	914	6	0	920
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	22	22	1,950	2,054	16	0	2,070
Amistad NRA	38	43	3,725	3,994	30	0	4,024
Andersonville NHS	16	16	1,349	1,422	12	0	1,434
Andrew Johnson NHS	11	11	916	965	8	0	973
Antietam NB	37	46	3,264	3,438	31	0	3,469
Apostle Islands NL	30	39	2,818	2,968	26	0	2,994
Appalachian NST	9	9	1,445	1,523	10	0	1,533
Appomattox Court House NHP	21	22	1,670	1,759	15	0	1,774
Arches NP	18	28	1,802	1,898	16	0	1,914
Arkansas Post NMem	10	10	813	856	8	0	864
Assateague Island NS	39	74	4,984	5,251	32	0	5,283
Aztec Ruins NM	16	21	1,136	1,196	10	0	1,206
Badlands NP	42	69	4,075	4,294	34	0	4,328
Bandelier NM	29	61	3,039	3,201	26	43	3,270
Bent's Old Fort NHS	15	16	1,126	1,186	10	0	1,196
Big Bend NP	72	100	6,568	6,939	52	28	7,019
Big Cypress NPres	64	84	6,272	6,607	53	0	6,660
Big Hole NB	7	8	571	602	5	0	607
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	46	57	4,167	4,390	35	0	4,425
Big Thicket NPres	19	30	2,432	2,561	16	29	2,606
Bighorn Canyon NRA	30	44	3,332	3,601	25	0	3,626
Biscayne NP	36	40	3,997	4,211	34	0	4,245
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	15	19	1,548	1,751	14	0	1,765
Blue Ridge Parkway	152	183	14,852	15,649	125	191	15,965
Bluestone NSR	0	0	70	74	1	0	75
Booker T Washington NM	10	10	893	941	8	0	949

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National Park Service

FY 2015 Budget Justifications

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Boston African American NHS	9	9	737	777	5	0	782
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	13	14	1,110	1,369	9	0	1,378
Boston NHP	85	93	9,084	9,134	72	0	9,206
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	15	15	1,493	1,573	12	0	1,585
Bryce Canyon NP	29	62	3,070	3,232	23	0	3,255
Buffalo NR	59	85	5,461	5,754	46	0	5,800
Cabrillo NM	17	21	1,584	1,669	14	0	1,683
Canaveral NS	29	39	2,974	3,133	24	0	3,157
Cane River Creole NHP	12	13	1,066	1,124	9	0	1,133
Canyon de Chelly NM	22	34	1,866	1,966	16	0	1,982
Canyonlands NP	70	98	5,891	6,202	51	0	6,253
Cape Cod NS	63	105	7,123	7,504	59	0	7,563
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	90	145	9,030	9,513	72	53	9,638
Cape Lookout NS	25	41	2,337	2,462	18	32	2,512
Capitol Reef NP	24	31	2,111	2,275	17	0	2,292
Capulin Volcano NM	9	9	687	723	6	0	729
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	12	15	1,167	1,229	10	0	1,239
Carlsbad Caverns NP	68	84	5,417	5,764	47	0	5,811
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	9	10	787	830	8	0	838
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	17	45	1,981	2,087	16	0	2,103
Catoctin Mountain Park	31	33	3,224	3,397	29	0	3,426
Cedar Breaks NM	6	10	642	678	4	0	682
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP	6	6	828	873	4	0	877
César E. Chávez NM	0	0	0	340	0	29	369
Chaco Culture NHP	18	24	1,910	2,012	13	0	2,025
Chamizal NMem	20	21	2,207	2,326	14	0	2,340
Channel Islands NP	60	70	7,092	7,240	55	0	7,295
Charles Pinckney NHS	6	7	505	532	4	0	536
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	0	0	0	180	0	29	209
Chattahoochee River NRA	31	43	3,147	3,316	27	0	3,343
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	87	102	9,539	9,389	78	0	9,467
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	30	34	3,179	3,349	25	0	3,374
Chickasaw NRA	38	41	3,582	3,775	26	0	3,801
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	18	23	1,630	1,720	13	0	1,733

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	20	21	1,721	1,814	12	0	1,826
City of Rocks NRes	0	0	432	454	0	0	454
Colonial NHP	68	73	6,375	6,717	52	0	6,769
Colorado NM	18	32	1,766	1,870	14	0	1,884
Congaree NP	20	21	1,764	1,858	16	0	1,874
Coronado NMem	13	15	1,634	1,724	12	0	1,736
Cowpens NB	10	12	785	827	8	0	835
Crater Lake NP	50	76	4,997	5,265	43	0	5,308
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	17	21	1,495	1,575	13	0	1,588
Cumberland Gap NHP	34	49	3,301	3,528	27	0	3,555
Cumberland Island NS	23	28	2,445	2,576	20	0	2,596
Curecanti NRA	42	55	3,745	4,026	32	0	4,058
Cuyahoga Valley NP	93	118	10,220	10,769	81	0	10,850
Dayton Aviation NHP	20	21	1,848	1,947	16	0	1,963
De Soto NMem	9	9	667	702	5	0	707
Death Valley NP	85	121	8,240	8,682	69	0	8,751
Delaware Water Gap NRA	88	103	8,960	9,431	78	0	9,509
Denali NP&Pres	110	189	13,044	13,743	104	0	13,847
Devils Postpile NM	5	7	573	604	4	0	608
Devils Tower NM	14	22	1,266	1,334	10	0	1,344
Dinosaur NM	30	44	3,224	3,397	25	0	3,422
Dry Tortugas NP	10	10	1,626	1,884	8	0	1,892
Ebey's Landing NHR	1	2	326	345	1	0	346
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	0	0	364	384	4	0	388
Effigy Mounds NM	13	15	1,116	1,175	9	0	1,184
Eisenhower NHS	8	9	1,027	1,081	10	0	1,091
El Malpais NM	18	25	1,644	1,732	14	0	1,746
El Morro NM	11	11	840	885	7	0	892
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	9	9	787	830	8	0	838
Eugene O'Neill NHS	7	8	646	680	5	0	685
Everglades NP	147	152	15,932	16,612	128	31	16,771
Fire Island NS	45	56	4,575	4,820	40	0	4,860
First Ladies NHS	0	0	937	987	0	0	987
First State NM	0	0	0	200	0	14	214

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	35	53	3,337	3,522	26	0	3,548
Flight 93 NMem	12	13	991	1,045	9	0	1,054
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	11	13	864	911	7	35	953
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	30	31	2,602	2,742	23	0	2,765
Fort Davis NHS	14	18	1,246	1,313	10	14	1,337
Fort Donelson NB	14	18	1,385	1,459	12	0	1,471
Fort Frederica NM	7	8	812	855	6	0	861
Fort Laramie NHS	20	24	1,572	1,656	14	0	1,670
Fort Lamed NHS	11	12	944	995	9	0	1,004
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	23	30	2,376	2,504	18	43	2,565
Fort Monroe NM	2	2	328	489	3	14	506
Fort Necessity NB	15	15	1,486	1,565	13	0	1,578
Fort Point NHS	4	4	499	526	1	0	527
Fort Pulaski NM	14	20	1,287	1,356	10	0	1,366
Fort Scott NHS	14	17	1,241	1,308	12	0	1,320
Fort Smith NHS	12	15	1,008	1,061	9	0	1,070
Fort Stanwix NM	17	20	1,477	1,556	12	0	1,568
Fort Sumter NM	20	24	2,024	2,131	16	0	2,147
Fort Union NM	13	16	1,148	1,209	9	0	1,218
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	9	9	769	811	8	0	819
Fort Vancouver NHS	18	30	1,642	1,927	14	0	1,941
Fossil Butte NM	8	8	697	735	5	0	740
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	33	33	1,666	1,755	15	0	1,770
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	40	42	4,151	4,373	38	0	4,411
Friendship Hill NHS	4	4	530	558	4	0	562
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	37	46	2,691	3,012	19	0	3,031
Gateway NRA	289	389	31,854	32,930	259	0	33,189
<i>[Law Enforcement & Protection, including USPP]</i>	<i>[78]</i>	<i>[78]</i>	<i>[9,892]</i>	<i>[10,189]</i>	<i>[66]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[10,255]</i>
Gauley River NRA	2	2	756	797	8	0	805
George Rogers Clark NHP	9	10	849	895	7	0	902
George Washington Birthplace NM	18	19	1,582	1,667	12	0	1,679
George Washington Carver NM	13	13	1,377	1,450	10	0	1,460
George Washington Memorial Parkway ⁴	120	129	12,326	12,986	103	0	13,089
Gettysburg NMP	67	84	6,413	6,757	58	0	6,815

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	2	2	358	377	1	0	378
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	35	83	4,569	4,813	35	0	4,848
Glacier NP	134	241	12,913	13,324	105	0	13,429
Glen Canyon NRA	98	155	10,281	11,577	79	0	11,656
Golden Gate NRA ⁴	280	372	29,686	31,129	231	0	31,360
<i>[Law Enforcement & Protection, including USPP]</i>	<i>[84]</i>	<i>[84]</i>	<i>[8,909]</i>	<i>[9,124]</i>	<i>[30]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[9,154]</i>
Golden Spike NHS	12	14	1,005	1,058	9	0	1,067
Governor's Island NM	11	11	1,374	1,445	9	0	1,454
Grand Canyon NP	191	454	20,074	21,148	170	88	21,406
Grand Portage NM	11	12	1,269	1,337	9	0	1,346
Grand Teton NP	114	214	11,868	12,275	94	0	12,369
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	17	19	1,399	1,474	12	0	1,486
Great Basin NP	27	48	2,590	2,779	22	0	2,801
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	21	26	2,148	2,263	17	0	2,280
Great Smoky Mountains NP	174	260	17,876	18,834	142	179	19,155
Guadalupe Mountains NP	30	38	2,739	2,886	22	0	2,908
Guilford Courthouse NMP	12	13	1,038	1,093	9	0	1,102
Gulf Islands NS	65	90	6,792	7,155	53	0	7,208
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	10	11	878	925	5	0	930
Haleakala NP	51	81	5,047	5,317	43	0	5,360
Hampton NHS	7	9	1,127	1,187	10	0	1,197
Harpers Ferry NHP	70	82	6,308	6,549	55	0	6,604
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	0	0	0	180	0	14	194
Harry S Truman NHS	15	16	1,178	1,241	12	0	1,253
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	75	132	6,911	7,281	65	0	7,346
Herbert Hoover NHS	13	14	1,299	1,368	12	0	1,380
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	10	11	3,369	3,549	30	0	3,579
Homestead NM of America	15	16	1,189	1,252	10	0	1,262
Hopewell Culture NHP	16	17	1,257	1,325	10	0	1,335
Hopewell Furnace NHS	13	13	1,294	1,363	13	0	1,376
Horseshoe Bend NMP	9	9	747	787	8	0	795
Hot Springs NP	47	58	4,322	4,553	35	0	4,588
Hovenweep NM	4	6	515	543	4	0	547
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	12	13	826	871	7	0	878

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Independence NHP	199	201	22,458	23,229	162	0	23,391
Indiana Dunes NL	88	121	8,539	8,996	73	0	9,069
Isle Royale NP	31	42	4,086	4,306	29	0	4,335
James A Garfield NHS	8	9	653	687	6	0	693
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	54	54	5,137	5,412	40	0	5,452
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	107	126	9,347	9,849	82	0	9,931
Jewel Cave NM	14	22	1,115	1,224	10	0	1,234
Jimmy Carter NHS	19	20	1,549	1,632	13	0	1,645
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	0	0	489	515	4	0	519
John Day Fossil Beds NM	17	18	1,515	1,596	13	0	1,609
John F Kennedy NHS	0	0	480	506	4	0	510
John Muir NHS	10	11	959	1,011	8	0	1,019
Johnstown Flood NMem	6	6	759	800	7	0	807
Joshua Tree NP	57	105	5,775	6,084	47	0	6,131
Kalaupapa NHP	35	46	3,841	4,047	31	0	4,078
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	18	22	1,774	1,869	14	0	1,883
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres & Alagnak WR	28	34	3,727	3,927	28	0	3,955
Kenai Fjords NP	32	41	3,578	3,771	30	0	3,801
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	17	18	1,576	1,660	14	0	1,674
Keweenaw NHP	15	18	1,398	1,473	13	110	1,596
Kings Mountain NMP	12	17	1,085	1,143	9	0	1,152
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	26	39	2,818	2,968	24	0	2,992
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	9	9	668	703	6	14	723
Knife River Indian Village NHS	9	10	821	865	7	0	872
Lake Clark NP&Pres	23	30	3,153	3,321	23	0	3,344
Lake Mead NRA	134	246	16,829	18,491	125	0	18,616
Grand Canyon Parashant NM	12	12	1,547	1,630	10	0	1,640
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	27	37	2,916	3,072	22	53	3,147
Lake Roosevelt NRA	48	62	5,408	5,947	40	0	5,987
Lassen Volcanic NP	53	81	4,976	5,243	40	0	5,283
Lava Beds NM	21	36	2,041	2,191	16	14	2,221
Lewis & Clark NHP	17	21	1,566	1,650	12	0	1,662
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	11	11	921	970	9	0	979
Lincoln Home NHS	33	35	2,638	2,780	23	0	2,803

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	15	20	1,157	1,219	10	0	1,229
Little River Canyon NPres	16	17	1,350	1,423	12	0	1,435
Little Rock Central High School NHS	9	9	923	972	5	0	977
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	0	0	1,103	1,162	10	0	1,172
Lowell NHP	78	85	7,843	8,264	64	0	8,328
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	41	41	3,659	3,855	27	0	3,882
Maggie L Walker NHS	7	7	568	599	5	0	604
Mammoth Cave NP	68	112	5,990	6,411	52	0	6,463
Manassas NBP	27	28	2,914	3,070	23	0	3,093
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	14	14	903	950	15	0	965
Castle Clinton NM	7	7	581	611	3	0	614
Federal Hall NMem	5	5	1,034	1,087	3	0	1,090
General Grant NMem	5	5	859	904	3	0	907
Hamilton Grange NMem	4	4	164	172	3	0	175
Saint Paul's Church NHS	1	1	268	283	0	0	283
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	3	3	223	235	3	0	238
Manzanar NHS	14	16	1,230	1,296	12	0	1,308
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	17	19	1,931	2,034	14	0	2,048
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	28	29	3,863	4,070	25	0	4,095
Martin Van Buren NHS	12	12	1,157	1,219	9	0	1,228
Mesa Verde NP	65	113	6,083	6,409	50	62	6,521
Minidoka NHS	2	3	412	434	3	0	437
Minute Man NHP	26	27	2,598	2,738	22	53	2,813
Minuteman Missile NHS	7	7	617	649	4	43	696
Mississippi NRRRA	21	24	1,844	1,943	17	0	1,960
Missouri NRR	5	10	814	858	4	0	862
Mojave NPres	38	46	4,654	4,903	38	0	4,941
Monocacy NB	14	16	1,429	1,505	13	0	1,518
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	12	32	1,538	1,624	12	29	1,665
Moores Creek NB	8	8	640	674	5	0	679
Morristown NHP	25	27	2,466	2,598	22	0	2,620
Mount Rainier NP	115	172	11,435	12,246	99	0	12,345
Mount Rushmore NMem	41	58	3,810	4,013	33	0	4,046
Muir Woods NM	6	10	419	442	5	0	447

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Natchez NHP	18	19	1,878	1,979	13	0	1,992
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB ⁴	106	119	10,815	11,394	79	0	11,473
National Capital Parks-East ⁴	160	164	15,549	16,382	125	0	16,507
National Mall & Memorial Parks ⁴	301	316	31,833	33,737	239	213	34,189
Presidential Inauguration	0	0	776	0	0	0	0
National Park of American Samoa	13	21	1,826	1,925	12	0	1,937
National Park Service Liaison to the White House	60	89	8,753	9,132	59	0	9,191
Presidential Inauguration	0	0	424	0	0	0	0
National Parks of New York Harbor (Hqtrs)	16	16	679	780	17	0	797
Natural Bridges NM	6	9	495	522	4	0	526
Navajo NM	10	13	1,025	1,079	9	0	1,088
New Bedford Whaling NHP	9	9	868	915	7	0	922
New Orleans Jazz NHP	11	11	1,204	1,269	10	0	1,279
New River Gorge NR	80	98	6,941	7,312	60	0	7,372
Nez Perce NHP	23	23	2,414	2,542	20	0	2,562
Nicodemus NHS	7	7	639	673	5	0	678
Ninety Six NHS	5	6	435	458	4	0	462
Niobrara NSR	6	8	948	999	5	0	1,004
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	68	112	6,921	7,291	58	0	7,349
Obed WSR	9	10	972	1,025	8	0	1,033
Ocmulgee NM	15	15	1,214	1,280	12	0	1,292
Olympic NP	119	182	12,098	12,745	103	0	12,848
Oregon Caves NM	16	20	1,451	1,529	12	0	1,541
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	37	43	4,156	4,384	29	0	4,413
Ozark NSR	63	81	6,187	6,568	52	0	6,620
Padre Island NS	50	69	5,354	5,641	39	0	5,680
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	10	10	886	934	8	0	942
Paterson Great Falls NHP	2	2	328	546	3	14	563
Pea Ridge NMP	15	16	1,150	1,211	10	0	1,221
Pecos NHP	17	23	2,045	2,154	14	0	2,168
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	12	15	1,030	1,085	9	0	1,094
Petersburg NB	34	36	3,199	3,371	29	0	3,400
Petrified Forest NP	35	47	3,239	3,413	27	0	3,440
Petroglyph NM	19	20	1,649	1,737	16	0	1,753

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Pictured Rocks NL	25	33	2,482	2,615	19	0	2,634
Pinnacles NM	32	39	3,264	3,438	28	0	3,466
Pipe Spring NM	14	16	1,156	1,217	10	0	1,227
Pipestone NM	11	11	1,040	1,095	8	0	1,103
Point Reyes NS	63	108	7,080	7,460	62	0	7,522
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	1	1	167	175	1	14	190
Potomac Heritage NST	1	1	368	388	1	0	389
Prince William Forest Park	31	44	3,181	3,351	29	0	3,380
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	17	23	1,765	1,859	14	0	1,873
Puukohola Heiau NHS	11	12	908	956	9	0	965
Rainbow Bridge NM	0	0	104	110	1	0	111
Redwood NP	88	108	8,354	8,802	71	0	8,873
Richmond NBP	30	34	2,999	3,159	25	0	3,184
Rio Grande WSR	0	0	182	191	1	0	192
River Raisin NBP	5	5	276	491	4	110	605
Rock Creek Park	56	57	8,282	8,637	49	0	8,686
Rocky Mountain NP & Cache La Poudre	121	252	11,803	12,434	102	0	12,536
Roger Williams NMem	6	6	622	655	4	0	659
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS ⁵	0	0	67	71	0	0	71
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	12	14	1,220	1,286	10	0	1,296
Russell Cave NM	4	4	365	385	3	0	388
Sagamore Hill NHS	16	16	1,436	1,513	13	0	1,526
Saguaro NP	38	69	3,403	3,585	29	29	3,643
Saint Croix Island IHS	2	2	215	227	1	0	228
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	41	45	3,658	3,854	34	0	3,888
Saint-Gaudens NHS	12	14	1,189	1,252	10	0	1,262
Salem Maritime NHS	25	26	2,383	2,511	17	0	2,528
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	17	22	1,294	1,363	12	0	1,375
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	0	0	748	788	8	0	796
San Antonio Missions NHP	43	45	3,568	3,759	31	0	3,790
San Francisco Maritime NHP	63	78	6,960	7,333	67	0	7,400
San Juan Island NHP	9	11	945	996	9	0	1,005
San Juan NHS	37	94	3,251	3,425	27	0	3,452
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	7	7	785	827	6	0	833

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	72	92	8,084	8,517	67	0	8,584
Saratoga NHP	22	26	2,106	2,219	18	0	2,237
Saugus Iron Works NHS	8	8	831	876	9	0	885
Scotts Bluff NM	10	13	916	965	8	0	973
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	168	299	15,530	16,411	134	0	16,545
Shenandoah NP	122	191	11,790	11,975	95	0	12,070
Shiloh NMP	28	28	2,238	2,358	21	0	2,379
Sitka NHP	16	17	1,942	2,046	14	0	2,060
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	43	76	4,017	4,232	37	0	4,269
Southern Arizona Group (Hqtrs)	4	15	1,322	1,394	4	0	1,398
Springfield Armory NHS	11	11	1,375	1,448	10	0	1,458
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	177	229	26,899	28,111	179	0	28,290
<i>[Law Enforcement & Protection, including USPP]</i>	<i>[116]</i>	<i>[116]</i>	<i>[13,958]</i>	<i>[14,403]</i>	<i>[99]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[14,502]</i>
Steamtown NHS	49	51	5,285	5,568	40	0	5,608
Stones River NB	13	15	1,205	1,270	10	0	1,280
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	9	9	909	957	8	0	965
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	0	0	153	160	1	0	161
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	0	0	270	285	0	0	285
Theodore Roosevelt NP & International Peace Garden	30	39	2,704	2,849	24	0	2,873
Thomas Edison NHP	26	28	2,696	2,841	24	0	2,865
Thomas Stone NHS	5	5	581	612	5	0	617
Timpanogos Cave NM	9	25	1,000	1,103	8	0	1,111
Tonto NM	10	13	820	866	8	0	874
Tumacacori NHP	12	15	1,199	1,266	10	0	1,276
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	7	7	727	931	5	0	936
Tuskegee Institute NHS	9	9	1,006	1,059	7	0	1,066
Ulysses S Grant NHS	13	13	1,187	1,250	9	0	1,259
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	27	27	3,111	3,288	24	0	3,312
Valley Forge NHP	57	62	5,891	6,197	49	0	6,246
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	36	42	1,003	1,056	9	0	1,065
Vicksburg NMP	32	41	2,899	3,054	24	0	3,078
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM	0	0	425	447	3	0	450
Virgin Islands NP	45	51	4,660	4,909	37	0	4,946
Voyageurs NP	41	60	3,985	4,199	34	158	4,391

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE¹	2013 Total FTE²	2013 Final³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan)³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
War in the Pacific NHP	18	19	1,452	1,531	12	0	1,543
Washita Battlefield NHS	8	8	718	757	5	0	762
Weir Farm NHS	10	13	956	1,008	9	0	1,017
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NPres, Noatak NPres, Cape Krusenstem NM, Kobuk Valley NP	26	28	3,484	3,670	25	0	3,695
Whiskeytown NRA	42	66	4,087	4,307	34	0	4,341
White Sands NM	15	23	1,493	1,573	11	0	1,584
Whitman Mission NHS	9	10	756	797	8	0	805
William Howard Taft NHS	7	7	767	808	5	0	813
William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	5	5	276	386	3	32	421
Wilson's Creek NB	22	31	3,069	3,233	16	0	3,249
Wind Cave NP	28	55	2,462	2,644	23	0	2,667
Wolf Trap NP	46	48	3,834	4,039	34	0	4,073
Women's Rights NHP	15	16	1,451	1,530	12	0	1,542
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	33	39	3,317	3,494	24	0	3,518
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	38	49	5,131	5,408	41	0	5,449
Yellowstone NP	296	523	33,169	34,374	269	0	34,643
Yosemite NP	248	641	27,258	28,600	210	0	28,810
Yucca House NM	0	0	98	103	1	0	104
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	0	0	1,787	1,733	13	0	1,746
Zion NP	75	167	7,243	7,581	58	0	7,639
Subtotal, Park Units	11,741	16,312	1,210,511	1,274,714	9,746	1,954	1,286,414
National Trail System^{4,6}							
[Appalachian NST]	[9]	[9]	[1,445]	[1,523]	[10]	[0]	[1,515]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[1]	[1]	[368]	[388]	[1]	[0]	[389]
Ala Kahakai NHT	4	6	485	511	4	0	515
California NHT	0	0	324	343	1	0	344
Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT	0	0	347	365	3	0	368
El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT	0	0	187	196	1	0	197
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT	0	0	268	282	1	0	283
Ice Age NST	8	8	779	821	5	0	826
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	4	4	506	533	4	0	537
Lewis & Clark NHT	12	19	1,887	1,987	10	0	1,997

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Mormon Pioneer NHT	0	0	227	239	1	0	240
New England NST	0	0	120	127	0	0	127
North Country NST	1	1	846	892	4	0	896
Old Spanish NHT	0	0	229	241	1	0	242
Oregon NHT	0	0	399	421	4	0	425
Overmountain Victory NHT	0	1	318	336	0	0	336
Pony Express NHT	0	0	234	247	1	0	248
Santa Fe NHT	18	20	673	708	4	0	712
Selma to Montgomery NHT	8	8	925	974	5	46	1,025
Star Spangled Banner NHT	0	0	139	147	1	0	148
Trail of Tears NHT	0	0	460	485	1	0	486
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT	3	3	92	97	4	0	101
National Trail System Program	0	0	348	367	3	0	370
Subtotal, National Trail System	58	70	9,793	10,319	58	46	10,423
[Total, National Trail System with Park Units]	[68]	[80]	[11,606]	[12,230]	[69]	[46]	[12,327]
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers							
Eightmile WSR	0	0	64	67	0	0	67
Farmington (West Branch) WSR	0	0	164	172	0	0	172
Great Egg Harbor WSR	0	0	164	172	0	0	172
Lamprey WSR	0	0	162	171	0	0	171
Lower Delaware WSR	0	0	164	172	0	0	172
Maurice WSR	0	0	164	173	0	0	173
Musconetcong WSR	0	0	105	111	0	0	111
Sudbury, Assabet, Concord WSR	0	0	164	173	0	0	173
Taunton WSR	0	0	28	30	0	0	30
Wekiva WSR	0	0	108	114	0	0	114
Westfield WSR	0	0	127	134	0	0	134
White Clay Creek WSR	0	0	164	173	0	0	173
Wild & Scenic River Program	0	2	51	53	0	0	53
Subtotal, Partnership W&S Rivers	0	2	1,629	1,715	0	0	1,715
Affiliated Areas							
American Memorial Park	10	11	1,476	1,555	10	0	1,565

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS	0	0	31	33	0	0	33
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	0	0	701	740	0	0	740
Lower Eastside Tenement Museum	0	0	236	249	0	0	249
Oklahoma City NMem	9	9	736	774	7	0	781
Pinelands NR	0	0	287	302	0	0	302
Roosevelt Campobello International Park*	0	0	1,414	1,492	0	0	1,492
Thomas Cole NHS	0	0	150	158	0	0	158
Subtotal, Affiliated Areas	19	20	5,031	5,303	17	0	5,320
Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations							
Accokeek Foundation	0	0	712	750	0	0	750
Alice Ferguson Foundation	0	0	186	195	0	0	195
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	7	7	611	644	5	0	649
Beringia	2	3	615	648	3	0	651
Chesapeake Bay Office	7	19	448	472	4	0	476
Erie Canalway NHA	2	2	243	256	3	0	259
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	4	6	594	625	5	0	630
John H Chafee Blackstone River Valley Technical Assistance	2	7	258	272	2	0	274
Johnstown Area Heritage Associate Museum	0	0	42	44	0	0	44
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	0	0	218	230	0	0	230
Maine Acadian Culture Comm Technical Assistance	0	0	92	97	0	0	97
Masau Trail	0	0	32	34	0	0	34
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	0	0	2,065	2,227	0	-2,227	0
Route 66 National Historic Highway	0	0	271	286	1	0	287
Subtotal, Other Field Offices	24	44	6,387	6,780	23	-2,227	4,576
Total, Park Base⁷	11,842	16,448	1,233,351	1,298,831	9,844	-227	1,308,448
Central Offices							
Alaska Region	0	114	13,858	14,884	136	0	15,020
Intermountain Region	0	212	21,260	22,807	236	0	23,043
Midwest Region	0	99	10,939	11,770	111	0	11,881
National Capital Region	464	563	74,532	78,404	711	0	79,115
<i>[National Capital Area USPP Operations]</i>	<i>[464]</i>	<i>[464]</i>	<i>[62,108]</i>	<i>[64,481]</i>	<i>[579]</i>	<i>[0]</i>	<i>[65,060]</i>

* Additional one time funding of \$143,000 was provided in December 2013 to match the funding provided by the Canadian government in their 2013 fiscal year, for a total NPS allocation of \$1.635 million in FY 2014 for Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Northeast Region	0	183	24,467	27,736	213	0	27,949
Pacific West Region	0	130	16,141	17,517	169	0	17,686
Southeast Region	0	106	11,320	12,217	124	0	12,341
Washington Office	0	340	75,709	78,836	1,052	123	80,011
Total, Central Offices	464	1,747	248,226	264,171	2,752	123	267,046
<u>Program/Support Offices</u>							
Park Administrative Support Functions							
Accounting Operations Center	0	118	12,240	12,724	120	0	12,844
Park Concession Program	0	24	4,081	4,310	31	0	4,341
Human Resources Operation Center	0	82	7,225	7,612	63	0	7,675
Information Technology Programs	0	84	25,611	26,793	117	0	26,910
Major Acquisition Buying Offices	0	0	15,460	16,563	146	0	16,709
Servicing Human Resources Office	0	0	17,283	19,311	563	0	19,874
Training Programs:							
Learning and Development Program	0	94	14,693	15,479	85	0	15,564
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0	13	3,916	4,125	22	0	4,147
Subtotal, Park Administrative Support Functions	0	415	100,509	106,917	1,147	0	108,064
Park Natural Resource Support Functions							
Air Quality Program	0	25	8,135	8,570	33	0	8,603
Biological Resource Management Program	0	32	9,063	11,873	34	0	11,907
Geologic Resource Center	0	26	3,125	3,293	24	0	3,317
Cooperative Landscape Conservation	0	9	1,406	1,481	11	0	1,492
Inventory and Monitoring Program	0	276	41,715	43,949	296	0	44,245
Natural Resources Data & Information Program	0	12	1,782	1,877	10	0	1,887
Natural Sounds Program	0	11	3,264	3,438	13	0	3,451
Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration	0	8	1,327	1,399	12	0	1,411
Social Science Program	0	6	1,614	1,700	9	0	1,709
Everglades Restoration and Research:					0		
South Florida Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Plan	0	27	4,444	4,720	32	0	4,752
South Florida Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	0	10	3,620	3,845	10	0	3,855
South Florida Task Force Support	0	4	1,234	1,311	5	0	1,316

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Water Resources Program	0	51	12,703	13,383	66	0	13,449
Subtotal, Park Natural Resource Support Functions	0	497	93,432	100,839	555	0	101,394
Park Cultural Resource Support Functions							
Field Resource Centers:							
Midwest Archeological Center	0	21	1,163	1,225	13	0	1,238
National Capital Museum Resource Center	0	4	599	631	4	0	635
Southeast Archeological Center	0	27	875	922	17	0	939
Western Archeological Center	0	12	1,135	1,195	13	0	1,208
Interior Collections Management System	0	0	453	0	0	0	0
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Management	0	2	798	841	3	0	844
Subtotal, Park Cultural Resource Support Functions	0	66	5,023	4,814	50	0	4,864
Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions							
D.C. Water & Sewer Program	0	0	10,609	9,996	0	456	10,452
Land Use Planning			150	150	0	0	150
Facility Management Program Support:							
Facility Management Software System	0	8	4,022	4,049	11	0	4,060
Condition Assessment Program	0	15	14,351	14,184	20	0	14,204
Subtotal, Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions	0	23	29,132	28,379	31	456	28,866
Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions							
Informational Publications	0	29	3,047	3,210	30	0	3,240
Interpretation and Education Programs	0	9	1,557	1,639	11	0	1,650
Subtotal, Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions	0	38	4,604	4,849	41	0	4,890
Park Visitor Protection Support Functions							
Public Health Program	0	3	2,019	2,127	3	0	2,130
Special Agents (Criminal Investigators)	0	46	6,350	6,667	58	0	6,725
Structural Fire Program	0	0	1,218	1,295	8	0	1,303
SW Border Radio Communications Program	0	0	554	583	0	0	583
United States Park Police Headquarters	0	39	9,125	10,121	50	0	10,171
Subtotal, Park Visitor Protection Support Functions	0	88	19,266	20,793	119	0	20,912

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Park Partnership Support Functions							
Volunteers In Parks Program	0	0	2,561	2,764	0	2,000	4,764
Youth Partnership Programs	0	1	540	568	4	0	572
Subtotal, Park Partnership Support Functions	0	1	3,101	3,332	4	2,000	5,336
Total, Program/Support Offices	0	1,128	255,067	269,923	1,947	2,456	274,326
PROJECT FUNDING							
Natural Resources Project Funds							
Natural Resources	0	0	8,332	8,778	0	0	8,778
SW Border Resource Restoration Program	0	0	922	971	0	0	971
Subtotal, Natural Resources Project Funds	0	0	9,254	9,749	0	0	9,749
Cultural Resources Project Funds							
Cultural Resources	0	0	20,581	21,683	0	0	21,683
Subtotal, Cultural Resources Project Funds	0	0	20,581	21,683	0	0	21,683
Facility Maintenance Project Funds							
Cyclic Maintenance	0	0	69,356	95,386	0	0	95,386
Emergency Storm Damage Program	0	0	2,574	2,712	0	0	2,712
Environmental Management Program	0	0	5,803	6,113	0	0	6,113
Repair/Rehabilitation Projects	0	0	67,288	71,040	0	16,000	87,040
Subtotal, Facility Maintenance Project Funds	0	0	145,021	175,251	0	16,000	191,251
Interpretation & Education Project Funds							
Interpretation & Education Program	0	0	1,280	1,348	0	0	1,348
Subtotal, Interpretation & Education Project Funds	0	0	1,280	1,348	0	0	1,348

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2013 Park Base FTE ¹	2013 Total FTE ²	2013 Final ³	2014 Enacted (Ops Plan) ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2015 Request
Park Partnership and Special Use Project Funds							
Centennial Initiative - Enhance Visitor Experience	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
Challenge Cost Share Program	0	0	366	386	0	0	386
Connecting National Trails to Park Program	0	0	878	925	0	0	925
Flex Park Projects	0	0	9,216	9,710	0	0	9,710
Youth Partnership Program	0	0	6,620	6,976	0	4,000	10,976
Subtotal, Partnership Project Funds	0	0	17,080	17,997	0	12,000	29,997
Total, Projects	0	0	193,216	226,028	0	28,000	254,028
Total, Park Management	12,306	19,323	1,929,860	2,058,953	14,543	30,352	2,103,848
External Administrative Costs			167,401	177,800	2,204	0	180,004
Grand Total	12,306	19,323	2,097,261	2,236,753	16,747	30,352	2,283,852

Footnotes:

¹ Represents Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) funded from park base operating dollars.

² Total FTE shown for parks in 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, recreation fees, etc.

³ When different from previously listed levels, the FY 2013 Final amounts reflect presentation adjustments or shifts of funds within reprogramming guidelines. NOTE: The FY 2014 Omnibus Bill required the NPS to present an Ops Plan for the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) Appropriation; this column reflects that Ops Plan.

⁴ With the 2013 implementation of the new Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), budget consolidation of units primarily operated through other units was considered. Since function sharing was already occurring, the budget consolidation was reasonable and efficient. These 2013 budget consolidations were: Arlington House, Clara Barton NHS, and Theodore Roosevelt Island NMem under George Washington Memorial Parkway; Presidio under Golden Gate NRA; Natchez Trace NST under the Natchez Trace Parkway/Brices Crossroads NBS/Tupelo NB group; and Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Carter G. Woodson Home NHS, Fort Washington Park, Frederick Douglass NHS, Greenbelt Park, Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS, Sewall-Belmont House NHS under National Capital Parks-East and Ford's Theater NHS under National Mall and Memorial Parks.

⁵ This unit is currently authorized but not officially established; it is not included in the count of NPS units. (As of March 25, 2013, three new national monuments were added, bringing the park unit count to 401.)

⁶ The National Trail System includes three units that are designated as park units. The two that have separate budget allocations are additionally listed here, in brackets, to show the total National Trail System budget level.

⁷ 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.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	171,246	345	345
Acadia NP	2,463,921	47,888	48,877
Adams NHP	325,321	9	24
African Burial Grounds NM	95,359	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Agate Fossil Beds NM	10,953	2,730	3,058
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	116,792	1,255	1,284
Amistad NRA	1,116,407	57,292	58,500
Andersonville NHS	103,269	501	515
Andrew Johnson NHS	45,830	17	17
Antietam NB	411,214	2,743	3,230
Apostle Islands NL	148,919	42,161	69,372
Appalachian NST ¹	N/A	178,327	236,341
Appomattox Court House NHP	336,289	1,695	1,774
Arches NP	1,111,350	76,546	76,679
Arkansas Post NMem	36,190	664	758
Arlington House	623,397	28	28
Assateague Island NS	2,105,661	18,928	41,320
Aztec Ruins NM	43,722	267	318
Badlands NP	912,829	232,982	242,756
Baltimore-Washington Parkway ³	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bandelier NM	129,583	32,831	33,677
Bent's Old Fort NHS	24,602	736	799
Big Bend NP	304,380	775,273	801,163
Big Cypress NPres	1,040,271	677,266	720,567
Big Hole NB	38,637	656	1,011
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	584,738	116,330	125,310
Big Thicket NPres	126,171	107,207	109,086
Bighorn Canyon NRA	242,290	68,491	120,296
Biscayne NP	495,294	171,003	172,971
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	186,350	30,750	30,750
Blue Ridge Parkway	12,818,518	85,293	95,928
Bluestone NSR	36,266	3,032	4,310
Booker T Washington NM	22,776	239	239
Boston African American NHS	402,743	0	1
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ³	N/A	246	1,482
Boston NHP	2,316,685	37	44
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	21,640	2	2
Bryce Canyon NP	1,367,581	35,833	35,835
Buffalo NR	1,122,103	91,813	94,293
Cabrillo NM	883,650	160	160
Canaveral NS	1,076,472	57,648	57,662
Cane River Creole NHP	28,941	62	206
Canyon de Chelly NM	829,906	0	83,840
Canyonlands NP	475,962	337,570	337,598
Cape Cod NS	4,464,073	27,549	43,607
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	2,998,772	30,350	30,351
Cape Lookout NS	457,797	25,174	28,243
Capitol Reef NP	686,283	241,234	241,904

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Capulin Volcano NM	49,858	793	793
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	89,844	264	264
Carlsbad Caverns NP	405,204	46,427	46,766
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ⁴	N/A	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	66,654	473	473
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	1,323,343	318	319
Catoctin Mountain Park	189,762	5,890	5,891
Cedar Breaks NM	458,978	6,155	6,155
Cedar Creek and Belle Gove NHP ³	N/A	86	3,712
César E. Chávez NM	7,147	11	117
Chaco Culture NHP	34,397	32,840	33,960
Chamizal NMem	128,386	55	55
Channel Islands NP	203,900	79,019	249,561
Charles Pinckney NHS	47,922	28	28
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM ⁵	N/A	60	60
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,137,701	5,072	9,792
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	5,062,079	14,465	19,612
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	977,309	8,973	9,036
Chickasaw NRA	1,307,907	9,894	9,899
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	44,794	12,982	12,984
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	152,667	19,042	19,043
City of Rocks NRes	96,365	9,680	14,407
Clara Barton NHS	23,540	9	9
Colonial NHP	3,134,241	8,605	8,677
Colorado NM	426,761	20,534	20,536
Congaree NP	122,580	26,021	26,276
Coronado NMem	86,650	4,828	4,830
Cowpens NB	233,014	791	842
Crater Lake NP	522,840	183,224	183,224
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	205,336	464,304	464,304
Cumberland Gap NHP	826,043	24,531	24,547
Cumberland Island NS	53,611	19,525	36,347
Curecanti NRA	841,863	43,095	43,095
Cuyahoga Valley NP	2,220,347	20,341	32,832
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	61,913	85	111
De Soto NMem	283,952	25	30
Death Valley NP	972,514	3,324,549	3,373,063
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,827,768	56,296	66,741
Denali NP&Pres	531,295	6,036,893	6,075,029
Devils Postpile NM	96,690	798	798
Devils Tower NM	430,446	1,347	1,347
Dinosaur NM	302,285	205,686	210,283
Dry Tortugas NP	59,034	61,481	64,701
Ebey's Landing NHR ⁴	N/A	2,753	19,333
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	8,214	1	1
Effigy Mounds NM	78,486	2,526	2,526
Eisenhower NHS	60,618	690	690
El Malpais NM	148,223	109,947	114,314

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
El Morro NM	42,627	1,040	1,279
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	50,088	181	181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	2,767	13	13
Everglades NP	1,146,870	1,509,258	1,508,974
Fire Island NS	267,071	6,242	19,580
First Ladies NHS	10,979	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
First State NM ⁵	N/A	1,108	1,151
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano, NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	517,265	41,714	41,991
Flight 93 NMem	292,812	1,455	2,320
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	62,571	5,992	5,998
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	1,384,347	8,996	46,439
Fort Davis NHS	44,571	523	523
Fort Donelson NB	241,587	959	1,025
Fort Frederica NM	236,892	283	284
Fort Laramie NHS	56,571	865	867
Fort Larned NHS	35,262	680	718
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	700,639	43	43
Fort Monroe NM ⁵	N/A	325	325
Fort Necessity NB	181,750	894	903
Fort Point NHS	1,620,449	29	29
Fort Pulaski NM	378,400	5,365	5,623
Fort Scott NHS	27,079	17	17
Fort Smith NHS	76,588	38	75
Fort Stanwix NM	139,631	16	16
Fort Sumter NM	826,274	231	235
Fort Union NM	9,532	721	721
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	13,244	437	440
Fort Vancouver NHS	819,186	197	207
Fort Washington Park	448,092	341	341
Fossil Butte NM	18,481	8,198	8,198
Frederick Douglass NHS	49,706	9	9
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	7,223	7	7
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	936,735	7,372	8,382
Friendship Hill NHS	36,097	661	675
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	11,136	8,307,693	8,472,506
Gateway NRA	5,232,758	20,444	26,607
Gauley River NRA	137,684	4,526	11,565
George Rogers Clark NHP	139,736	26	26
George Washington Birthplace NM	139,994	550	662
George Washington Carver NM	33,542	210	210
George Washington Memorial Parkway	7,739,498	6,804	7,035
Gettysburg NMP	1,239,742	5,032	5,988
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	30,070	533	533
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	500,607	3,280,548	3,281,789
Glacier NP	2,219,150	1,013,027	1,013,322
Glen Canyon NRA	2,052,057	1,239,764	1,254,117

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Golden Gate NRA	14,220,342	57,273	79,959
Golden Spike NHS	40,839	2,203	2,735
Governor's Island NM	358,907	22	23
Grand Canyon NP	4,717,534	1,180,651	1,217,191
Grand Portage NM	91,393	710	710
Grand Teton NP	2,787,411	307,831	310,044
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	18,439	1,491	1,618
Great Basin NP	97,756	77,180	77,180
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	250,585	136,374	136,374
Great Smoky Mountains NP	9,576,383	522,016	522,427
Greenbelt Park	147,702	1,106	1,175
Guadalupe Mountains NP	157,445	86,367	86,367
Guilford Courthouse NMP	355,492	250	250
Gulf Islands NS	4,811,962	99,615	137,989
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	21,304	4,335	4,351
Haleakala NP	943,498	33,264	33,265
Hampton NHS	36,536	62	62
Harpers Ferry NHP	270,223	3,547	3,670
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM ⁵	N/A	480	480
Harry S Truman NHS	29,933	13	13
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,642,207	323,431	323,431
Herbert Hoover NHS	135,019	181	187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	153,312	850	850
Homestead NM of America	71,001	205	211
Hopewell Culture NHP	35,327	1,025	1,765
Hopewell Furnace NHS	48,262	848	848
Horseshoe Bend NMP	59,802	2,040	2,040
Hot Springs NP	1,327,088	4,938	5,549
Hovenweep NM	27,086	785	785
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	78,300	160	160
Independence NHP	3,671,044	34	45
Indiana Dunes NL	1,847,725	11,041	15,314
Isle Royale NP	16,444	539,282	571,790
James A Garfield NHS	21,575	8	8
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	406,792	17,798	22,421
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	2,457,953	91	193
Jewel Cave NM	101,688	1,274	1,274
Jimmy Carter NHS	72,374	48	72
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	1,269,759	23,777	23,777
John Day Fossil Beds NM	156,875	13,456	14,062
John F Kennedy NHS	21,926	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
John Muir NHS	37,428	338	344
Johnstown Flood NM	125,783	169	178
Joshua Tree NP	1,459,915	775,407	790,636
Kalaupapa NHP	58,944	23	10,779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	163,613	616	1,163
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres, & Alagnak WR	28,800	4,567,191	4,725,026
Kenai Fjords NP	282,467	603,130	669,984

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,055,749	2,846	2,853
Keweenaw NHP ⁴	N/A	136	1,869
Kings Mountain NMP	264,286	3,945	3,945
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	928,243	3,420	12,996
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	63,961	N/A	N/A
Knife River Indian Village NHS	14,700	1,594	1,749
Lake Clark NP&Pres	12,380	3,746,606	4,030,006
Lake Mead NRA	6,546,578	1,470,712	1,495,806
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	521,998	46,057	46,349
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,530,971	100,390	100,390
Lassen Volcanic NP	453,078	106,448	106,452
Lava Beds NM	108,898	46,692	46,692
Lewis & Clark NHP	221,638	2,729	3,410
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	126,700	181	200
Lincoln Home NHS	237,248	12	12
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	288,647	765	765
Little River Canyon NPRES	187,935	11,042	15,288
Little Rock Central High School NHS	106,225	2	27
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	42,956	2	2
Lowell NHP	526,156	32	141
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	92,219	674	1,570
Maggie L Walker NHS	7,977	< .5 acres	1
Mammoth Cave NP	515,447	52,003	52,830
Manassas NBP	575,520	4,422	5,073
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)			
Castle Clinton NM	1,332,579	1	1
Federal Hall NMem	144,970	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
General Grant NMem	88,136	1	1
Hamilton Grange NMem	20,142	1	1
Saint Paul's Church NHS	15,975	6	6
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	18,928	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Manzanar NHS	80,513	814	814
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	35,882	555	643
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	715,182	14	39
Martin Van Buren NHS	19,084	52	285
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	5,564	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Mesa Verde NP	490,753	52,253	52,485
Minidoka NHS ⁴	N/A	388	396
Minute Man NHP	981,265	801	1,027
Minuteman Missile NHS	79,207	40	44
Mississippi NRRRA	105,628	62	53,775
Missouri NRR	161,752	248	34,099
Mojave NPRES	554,323	1,475,444	1,540,653
Monocacy NB	43,095	1,550	1,647
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	512,007	1,380	1,827
Moores Creek NB	75,153	88	88
Morristown NHP	276,663	1,706	1,711
Mount Rainier NP	1,137,308	236,316	236,381

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,197,338	1,240	1,278
Muir Woods NM	979,015	523	554
Natchez NHP	185,472	86	108
Natchez Trace NST ²	N/A	0	10,995
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB	5,807,846	52,209	52,304
National Capital Parks-East	1,021,192	6,596	6,841
National Mall & Memorial Parks	30,149,279	384	386
National Park of American Samoa	20,483	0	8,257
Natural Bridges NM	88,484	7,636	7,636
Navajo NM	52,685	360	360
New Bedford Whaling NHP	280,900	< .5 acres	34
New Orleans Jazz NHP	208,342	0	5
New River Gorge NR	1,081,928	53,768	72,186
Nez Perce NHP	320,704	3,859	4,565
Nicodemus NHS	3,535	< .5 acres	5
Ninety Six NHS	74,370	1,022	1,022
Niobrara NSR	71,899	981	29,101
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	787,383	679,965	684,305
Obed WSR	206,976	3,713	5,073
Ocmulgee NM	122,242	702	702
Olympic NP	3,092,146	913,547	922,650
Oregon Caves NM	73,740	484	488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	198,791	329,365	330,689
Ozark NSR	1,258,155	61,368	80,785
Padre Island NS	540,516	130,355	130,434
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	32,957	1,720	3,442
Paterson Great Falls NHP ⁵	N/A	0	36
Pea Ridge NMP	96,377	4,279	4,300
Pecos NHP	37,077	6,392	6,703
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	159,285	23	25
Petersburg NB	195,889	2,657	2,740
Petrified Forest NP	699,075	134,915	221,415
Petroglyph NM	124,310	2,936	7,209
Pictured Rocks NL	574,614	35,729	73,236
Pinnacles NP	271,900	26,554	26,606
Pipe Spring NM	54,547	40	40
Pipestone NM	67,408	282	282
Piscataway Park	156,542	4,591	4,626
Point Reyes NS	2,697,710	65,234	71,055
Port Chicago Naval Magazine Nmem	523	5	5
Potomac Heritage NST ³	N/A	0	0
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	10,064	1	1
President's Park	738,435	18	18
Prince William Forest Park	318,674	14,589	16,063
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	382,007	420	420
Puukohola Heiau NHS	130,845	61	86
Rainbow Bridge NM	59,748	160	160

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Redwood NP	408,892	77,633	138,885
Richmond NBP	168,386	2,548	6,956
Rio Grande WSR	806	0	9,600
River Raisin NBP	57,314	42	42
Rock Creek Park	1,980,738	1,755	1,755
Rocky Mountain NP	3,136,953	265,426	265,795
Roger Williams NMem	50,905	5	5
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS ⁶	N/A	0	1
Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHP	24,239	0	145
Russell Cave NM	21,709	310	310
Sagamore Hill NHS	15,031	83	83
Saguaro NP	710,706	87,526	91,442
Saint Croix Island HIS	9,923	7	7
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	343,946	40,534	92,746
Saint-Gaudens NHS	40,529	191	191
Salem Maritime NHS	610,139	9	9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	26,554	985	1,071
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	5,063	221	986
San Antonio Missions NHP	556,046	471	825
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,119,837	30	50
San Juan Island NHP	224,507	2,119	2,146
San Juan NHS	1,333,582	53	75
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	5,057	2,385	12,583
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	645,869	23,335	156,670
Saratoga NHP	58,396	2,913	3,415
Saugus Iron Works NHS	9,055	9	9
Scotts Bluff NM	111,822	2,952	3,005
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,554,199	865,753	865,964
Shenandoah NP	1,235,115	198,259	199,117
Shiloh NMP	564,667	4,954	5,978
Sitka NHP	154,730	110	116
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,356,620	57,431	71,213
Springfield Armory NHS	17,959	21	55
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	1,221,681	58	61
Steamtown NHS	95,160	51	62
Stones River NB	285,849	647	709
Tallgrass Prairie Npres	17,902	44	10,894
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	1,700	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	19,394	1	1
Theodore Roosevelt Island Nmem	157,342	89	89
Theodore Roosevelt NP	597,341	69,702	70,447
Thomas Edison NHP	46,900	21	21
Thomas Stone NHS	6,146	322	328
Timpanogos Cave NM	97,937	250	250
Tonto NM	42,594	1,120	1,120
Tumacacori NHP	34,287	358	360
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	20,042	45	90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	14,502	9	58
Ulysses S Grant NHS	40,204	10	10

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013	Acreage FY 2013 Federal ⁶	Acreage FY 2013 Gross ⁶
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	229,761	31	75,000
Valley Forge NHP	1,871,636	3,175	3,468
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	390,472	212	212
Vicksburg NMP	601,897	1,747	1,802
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM ³	N/A	11,608	12,708
Virgin Islands NP	438,892	13,097	14,945
Voyageurs NP	220,665	133,186	218,200
War in the Pacific NHP	271,358	958	2,037
Washita Battlefield NHS	8,813	312	315
Weir Farm NHS	23,387	68	74
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NP, Noatak NP, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP	58,899	11,522,254	11,684,303
Whiskeytown NRA	784,586	42,463	42,503
White Sands NM	498,287	143,733	143,733
Whitman Mission NHS	67,183	139	139
William Howard Taft NHS	22,060	2	4
Wilson's Creek NB	170,826	1,955	2,369
Wind Cave NP	529,156	33,847	33,847
Wolf Trap NP	441,465	130	130
Women's Rights NHP	33,378	7	7
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,880,025	57	59
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	69,984	12,273,691	13,175,799
Yellowstone NP	3,321,523	2,219,789	2,219,791
Yosemite NP	3,708,699	759,540	761,268
Yucca House NM ⁴	N/A	34	34
Yukon-Charley Rivers NP	3,954	2,195,547	2,526,512
Zion NP	2,874,642	143,718	147,237
Subtotal Park Units	277,308,037	80,472,955	84,479,316

¹ Appalachian NST - pedestrian traffic and multiple access points along the trail present problems in estimating visitation.

²Counts for these areas are included under a separate unit: Baltimore-Washington Parkway is reported as part of National Capital Parks East; Natchez Trace NST is reported as part of Natchez Trace Parkway.

³Counts are not taken because the site is under development or renovation: Boston Harbor Islands NRA, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP, Potomac Heritage NST, and Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM.

⁴ Counts are not taken due to limited or no Federal and/or public facilities: Carter G. Woodson Home, Ebey's Landing NHR, Keweenaw NHP, Minidoka NHS, Yucca House NM.

⁵Visitation and/or acreage information is not yet available for these new parks: Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, Fort Monroe NM, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM, and Paterson Great Falls NHP.

⁶ Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS is not officially a park unit therefore visitation is not counted.

⁷Gross Acreage includes all land within the Authorized Boundary, encompassing land owned by: the United States, including the NPS and other federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, and private organizations and persons. The Gross Acreage may not accurately reflect increases to NPS owned property as it is a relatively static number and does not fluctuate when lands change ownership. The Federal Acreage column includes only land or interests in land owned by NPS and other federal agencies and fluctuates when ownership changes occur.

Budget Account Schedules
Operation of the National Park System

ONPS Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01	1,935	2,062	2,107
00.02	167	178	180
08.01	28	28	28
09.00	2,130	2,268	2,315
Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	43	39	38
10.21	1	1	1
10.50	44	40	39
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00	2,214	2,237	2,284
11.30	-117	0	0
17.00	29	29	29
19.00	2,126	2,266	2,313
19.30	2,170	2,306	2,352
19.40	-1	0	0
19.41	39	38	37
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	471	462	505
30.11	2,130	2,268	2,315
30.31	8	0	0
30.20	-2,135	-2,224	-2,302
30.40	-1	-1	-1
30.41	-11	0	0
32.00	462	505	517
Outlays, gross:			
40.10	1,752	1,723	1,758
40.11	383	501	544
40.20	2,135	2,224	2,302
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
40.30	-29	-29	-29
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	2,097	2,237	2,284
41.90	2,106	2,195	2,273

ONPS Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0/4-1-303		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	886	905	915
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	118	145	158
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	39	40	46
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	1,043	1,090	1,119
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	341	356	363
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	24	32	32
12.20	Transportation of things.....	24	25	25
12.31	Rental payments to GSA.....	60	68	69
12.32	Rental payments to others.....	6	7	7
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	74	81	82
12.40	Printing and reproduction.....	2	2	2
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	29	20	32
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	214	223	218
15.53	Other goods and services from federal sources.....	20	22	23
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	52	58	60
12.55	Research and development contracts.....	1	1	1
12.56	Medical Care.....	1	1	1
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	19	21	22
12.58	Subsistence and support of persons.....	1	1	1
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	82	97	95
13.10	Equipment.....	27	45	45
13.20	Land and structures.....	22	24	25
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	59	65	65
14.20	Insurance claims & indemnities.....	1	1	0
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	2,102	2,240	2,287
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
21.11	Full-time permanent.....	7	7	8
21.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	6	6	6
21.15	Other personnel compensation.....	2	2	3
21.19	Total personnel compensation.....	15	15	17
21.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	4	4	4
22.33	Communications, utilities, & misc. charges.....	1	1	0
22.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	3	3	3
22.54	Operation & ,maintenance of facilities.....	1	1	0
22.60	Supplies and materials.....	2	2	2
23.10	Equipment.....	0	1	1
24.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	2	1	1
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	28	28	28
99.99	Total new obligations.....	2,130	2,268	2,315

ONPS Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1036-0/4-1-303		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate¹
Direct:				
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	16,004	16,805	17,082
Reimbursable:				
20.01	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	285	285	285
Allocations from other agencies:				
30.01	Allocation civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	733	733	754

¹ The 2015 FTE estimate included in this table reflects the estimate in the *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2015*. Other ONPS tables in this document reflect an updated estimated for FTE in 2015.

Appropriation: Centennial Challenge**Appropriation Overview**

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161) authorized the establishment of this appropriation and provided dedicated federal funding to match donations for signature National Park Service projects and programs. With this authority the NPS will leverage private contributions through a matching program targeted at projects and programs to enhance visitor services and improve natural and cultural resource protection in parks across the Service. All federal funds are to be matched on a 50/50 basis, derived from non-federal sources in the form of cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit. Projects are administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

**Summary of Requirements
Centennial Challenge**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: Centennial Challenge

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total											
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Centennial Challenge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+10,000	0	10,000	0	+10,000
Subtotal Centennial Challenge	0	0	0	0	0	0	+13	+10,000	13	10,000	+13	+10,000
TOTAL Centennial Challenge	0	0	0	0	0	0	+13	+10,000	13	10,000	+13	+10,000

Note: As part of the Centennial Initiative, the Budget also includes a mandatory proposal that would provide \$100.0 million a year for three years in this account in support of signature projects at park units.

Centennial Challenge

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of section 814(g) of Public Law 104-333(16 U.S.C. 1f) relating to challenge cost share agreements, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: Provided, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program is derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

This program received a current appropriation in 2008 and 2010. The Budget proposes \$10 million to revive this program in 2015, to provide the federal match for signature projects and programs as the NPS begins its second century of operations. All federal funds must be matched on a 50/50 basis and are administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

Authorizing Statutes

P.L. 110-116 (the FY 2008 Omnibus Act) authorized the establishment of this appropriation.

Activity:	Centennial Challenge
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Centennial Challenge (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Centennial Challenge	0	0	0	0	+10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total Requirements	0	0	0	0	+10,000	10,000	+10,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>+13</i>

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Centennial Challenge

Program Component	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Increase Support for Centennial Challenge Projects	+10,000	+13	CC-5
TOTAL Program Changes	+10,000	+13	

Mission Overview

The National Park Service will begin its second century of stewardship by celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2016. The anniversary of the NPS is an opportunity to restore the luster of our national parks and inspire future generations to protect our national treasures. The NPS will continue to preserve the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Partnerships are an important tool to accomplish these goals and meet the expectations of the American people.

In preparation for NPS's second 100 years of operations, Congress appropriated \$39.6 million from FY 2008 to 2010 to provide the federal match to complete signature projects and programs targeted at enhancing visitor services while improving cultural and natural resources. The NPS more than doubled these funds through private contributions, which resulted in combined benefits of over \$80 million to national parks and their visitors. Projects were evaluated against merit-based criteria such as mission-relevance and need, park capacity, and the economic stability of the partners. These projects were diverse in focus and scope and benefited every aspect of park operations, from museum management to infrastructure. Completed project examples include rehabilitating the underground Franklin Court Museum at Independence NHP, developing an urban waterfront park at Rock Creek Park, and rehabilitating and eliminating safety concerns at Little Round Top visitor use area at Gettysburg NMP.

More information on the estimates for the donations that would match these federal funds can be found under the Miscellaneous Trust Funds appropriation.

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Centennial Challenge is \$10,000,000 and 13 FTE, a program change of +\$10,000,000 and +13 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Increase Support for Centennial Challenge projects (FY 2015 Request: +\$10,000,000/+13 FTE) –

Funding is requested to reinvigorate funding for park partnership projects and programs. Funding would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016. As the National Park Service approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects and programs, the National Park Service will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. A proposal to fund Centennial Challenge grants as a mandatory appropriation would provide an additional \$100.0 million each year for three years in federal funds for projects. If fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the National Park Service would exceed \$220 million in 2015 (discretionary: \$10.0 million in federal funds and at least \$10.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: \$100.0 million in federal funds and at least \$100.0 million from philanthropic donations). The mandatory proposal is discussed in detail in Centennial Initiative-Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation, page M-CENT-Chall-1.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The Centennial Challenge will enable the NPS to engage in projects that will bring facilities and resources into good condition, to develop new and improved educational and interpretive programs for visitors, including the nation's youth, and to provide recreational opportunities to the public.

Budget Account Schedules Centennial Challenge

Centennial Challenge Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park Partnership Projects/Centennial.....	0	0	88
09.00 Total new obligations.....	0	0	88
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00 Appropriation.....	0	0	10
Mandatory:			
12.00 Appropriation.....	0	0	100
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	0	0	110
19.30 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	0	0	110
19.41 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	0	0	22
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year.....	7	0	0
30.10 Total new obligations.....	0	0	88
30.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-7	0	-28
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	60
Outlays (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	0	0	8
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	7	0	0
40.20 Outlays, gross (total).....	7	0	8
Mandatory:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	0	20
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	0	0	110
41.90 Outlays.....	7	0	28

Centennial Challenge Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.13 Other than full-time permanent.....	0	0	3
12.52 Other services from non-federal sources.....	0	0	27
12.60 Supplies and materials.....	0	0	15
13.20 Land and structures.....	0	0	27
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	0	16
99.99 Total, new obligations.....	0	0	88

Centennial Challenge Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
10.01 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	49

Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2015 mandatory proposal for this account.

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Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation**Mission Overview**

The programs within the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) account contribute significantly to the goals of the NPS. By partnering with entities outside of the National Park System, natural and cultural resources are conserved and recreation opportunities are enhanced throughout this country and the world.

Appropriation Overview

The NR&P appropriation covers a broad range of activities relating to outdoor recreation planning, preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources, and environmental compliance. These programs provide a central point at the federal level for recreation and preservation planning; the coordination of federal and state policies, procedures and guidelines; and the administration of technical and financial assistance to federal, state, and local governments and private organizations. Support is provided to the National Historic Preservation Program to develop a national inventory of historic properties, set standards for historic preservation, and provide technical and financial preservation assistance. Staff resources are also provided to coordinate a number of international assistance programs. This appropriation is comprised of the following eight budget activities:

Recreation Programs

Under this activity, the NPS provides technical assistance to state and local governments and transfers surplus federal real property to local governments for recreation uses.

Natural Programs

Natural Programs activities include: the increase of river and trail opportunities through state and local technical assistance and Chesapeake Bay Gateway and Water Trails grants; the creation of river conservation and recreational opportunities that are compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities, the fulfillment of NPS responsibilities under the Federal Power Act, and the protection of park resources through the Hydropower Recreation Assistance Program; and the management of the National Natural Landmark programs.

Cultural Programs

Within the Cultural Programs activity, the NPS: manages the National Register of Historic Places; reviews and certifies applications for Federal Tax Credits for Historic Preservation; conducts cultural resources management planning through the National Historic Landmarks program, the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the Historic American Landscapes Survey programs; advances the application of science and technology in historic preservation and provides information distribution and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and cultural resources through the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training; and coordinates the federal archeology programs, the American Battlefield Protection program, the Japanese American Confinement Site Grants program, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants program.

Environmental Compliance and Review

This activity includes the staff resources to review and comment on environmental impact statements, federal licensing, permit applications, and other actions that may impact areas of NPS jurisdiction.

Grants Administration

This activity covers administrative expenses associated with the Historic Preservation Fund grant programs, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants, the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants, and the American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.

International Park Affairs

The International Park Affairs activity includes the staff resources to coordinate a number of mandated international assistance programs and the exchange and support functions that complement the Service's domestic role.

Heritage Partnership Programs

Financial and technical assistance is provided through this activity to congressionally designated national heritage areas. These are managed by private or state organizations to promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources.

Summary of Requirements
National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: NR&P

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Recreation Programs	4	554	4	584	+5	0	0	0	4	589	0	+5
Natural Programs	94	12,752	94	13,456	+104	0	0	0	91	13,560	-3	+104
Cultural Programs	129	23,371	129	24,662	+150	-250	-3	0	126	24,562	-3	-100
Environmental Compliance & Review	4	407	4	430	+3	0	0	0	4	433	0	+3
Grants Administration	14	1,648	14	1,738	+16	+250	+3	0	17	2,004	+3	+266
International Park Affairs	10	1,551	10	1,636	+12	0	0	0	10	1,648	0	+12
Heritage Partnership Programs												
Commissions and Grants	6	15,533	6	17,689	+5	0	0	-9,474	6	8,220	0	-9,469
Administrative Support	5	931	5	600	+6	0	0	+376	5	982	0	+382
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	11	16,464	11	18,289	+11	0	0	-9,098	11	9,202	0	-9,087
TOTAL NR&P	266	56,747	266	60,795	+301	0	0	-9,098	266	51,998	0	-8,797

NR&P-3

National Park Service

FY 2015 Budget Justifications

National Park Service
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment
(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	+0
There is no change in paid days so the salary impact will be zero.		
Pay Raise	+207	+284
The change reflects the salary impact of a one percent pay raise.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+12	+17
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		
FERS Retirement Plan	+29	+0
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of FERS Retirement Plan.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2015 (+/-)
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants Administration	+/-90
This moves Investigative Services funds from Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants to National Register Programs, both within NR&P/Cultural Programs.	
Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	+/-90
This moves Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants funding, included in NR&P/Cultural Programs, to NR&P/Grants Administration/Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration.	
American Battlefield Protection Program Administration	+/-160
This moves funding, included in NR&P/Cultural Programs/American Battlefield Protection Program Grants, to the new NR&P/Grants Administration/American Battlefield Protection Program Administration program.	

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, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, [\$60,795,000]\$51,998,000. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2014 Enacted.

Authorizing Statutes

General

16 USC 1 to 16 National Park Service Organic Act establishes the National Park Service and provides for supervision of the parks by a Director; authorizes a variety of administrative activities, including contracting, cooperative agreements, addition of areas to the National Park System; establishes the authority to designate law enforcement officers; provides for the publishing of rules and regulations for park areas; authorizes rights-of-way, medical services for employees, emergency aid to visitors, and central supply warehouses.

16 USC 460l to 460l-34 The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 authorizes certain activities with the common purpose of helping provide outdoor recreation resources; these include: inventory, evaluation, and classification of needs and resources; formulation of a comprehensive nationwide recreation plan; technical assistance to non-federal entities; encouragement of cooperation among States and Federal entities; research and education.

16 USC 470a(e) National Historic Preservation Act 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.

Activity: Recreation Programs

40 USC 484(k)(2) to (3) Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended, 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.

Activity: Natural Programs

16 USC 1241 to 1251 National Trails System Act sets prerequisites for inclusion of trails in the National Scenic and National Historic Trails system; prescribes procedures for designation of trails and administration of the system; and establishes a number of specific trails.

16 USC 1271 to 1287 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, establishes Wild and Scenic Rivers system, prescribes how the system will be administered and designates specific rivers for inclusion; prohibits FERC from licensing dams or other project works directly affecting a river so designated.

Public Law 105-312 as Amended by Sec. 3005 of P.L. 111-212, which establishes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program and authorizes funding through fiscal year 2015.

Activity: Cultural Programs

16 USC 461 to 467 Historic Sites Act declares it national policy to protect historic sites, buildings, and objects; establishes various National Historic Sites, National Battlefield Sites, National Heritage Corridors, National Heritage Areas and National Heritage Partnerships; authorizes appropriation of funds for this purpose; provides specific authority for the Secretary 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.

16 USC 469 to 469c-2 Archeological and National Historic Preservation Act of 1974 establishes a program for preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be lost or destroyed as a result of a Federal or Federally-assisted or licensed project, activity, or program, and authorizes appropriation of specific amounts for this purpose.

16 USC 469k American Battlefield Protection Act of 1966 as Amended by Public Law 111-11 establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program to assist citizens, public and private institutions and governments in planning, interpreting and protecting sites where historic battles were fought. Public Law 111-11 notes that any site where a battle was fought on American soil is eligible under this program.

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act provides for assistance to non-Federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage. It 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 licenses project, activity, or program.

16 USC 470a National Historic Preservation Act establishes the National Register of Historic Places and regulations for State Historic Preservation Districts; provides for assistance to Indian Tribes in preserving their historic properties.

16 USC 470x National Center for Preservation Technology and Training establishes the Center to address the complexity of technical problems encountered in preserving historic properties.

16 USC 470aa to 470mm secures the protection of archeological resources on public land and Indian land; provides for excavation and removal permits; addresses custodial issues, penalties for violations, and disposition of properties.

16 USC 1908 Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976 directs the Secretary to take certain actions when a district, site, building, structure or object that has been designated as a national or historical landmark may be lost or destroyed.

16 USC 461 Note (Public Law 109-441) Preservation of Japanese American Confinement Sites provides for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II, and authorizes the administration of grants to assist in the preservation of such sites.

25 USC 3001 to 3013 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 provides for the inventory, protection, management and repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

26 USC 46(b)(4) and 48(g) Tax Reform Act of 1986 authorizes tax credit for rehabilitation of historic buildings and outlines conditions for qualification.

16 USC 469l, as Amended, The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1988 provides for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings or structures associated with the Underground Railroad, and for related research and documentation to sites, programs, or facilities that have been included in the national network.

Public Law 111-11 Preserve America authorizes the Preserve America program through which the Secretary, in partnership with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, may provide competitive grants to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning activities.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs

Federal financial, technical or other assistance to non-Federal entities is authorized in the management of areas designated for historic preservation and interpretation. Public Laws designating these areas, which are provided support under this activity, are as follows:

16 USC 410ccc21 to 26 designates and authorizes Federal support for the Cane River National Heritage Area and Commission.

Public Law 98-398 Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1984, as amended by Public Law 104-333 (Div. I, Title IX, Sec. 902), Public Law 105-355 (Title V, Sec. 502), and Public Law 109-338 Title IV.

Public Law 99-647 Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1986, as amended by Public Law 101-441, Public Law 102-154 (Title I), Public Law 104-208 (Div. A, Title I, Sec. 101d), Public Law 104-333 (Div. I, Title IX, Sec. 901), Public Law 105-355 (Title V, Sec. 501), Public Law 106-113 (Div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(3)), Public Law 106-176 (Title I, Sec. 121) and Public Law 109-338 Title VII.

Public Law 100-692 Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988, as amended by Public Law 105-355 (Title IV).

Public Law 103-449 (Title I) Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994, as amended by Public Law 106-149 *Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Reauthorization Act of 1999*.

Public Law 104-323 Cache La Poudre River Corridor Act of 1996

Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, included the *Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title IX), the *National Coal Heritage Area Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title I), the *Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title VIII), the *South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title VI), and the *Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title IV). It also designated America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Div. II, Title VII), Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (Div. II, Title III), Essex National Heritage Area (Div. II, Title V), and Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area (Div. II, Title II). The *Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996* was later amended by Public Law 106 (Appendix C, Title I, Sec. 117).

Public Law 105-355 (Title I) Automobile National Heritage Area Act

Public Law 106-278 (Title I) Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Act of 2000

Public Law 106-278 (Title II) Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area Act

Public Law 106-291 (Title I, Sec. 157) Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000

Public Law 106-319 Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Act of 2000

Public Law 106-554 (Div. B, Title VIII) Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act

Public Law 108-108 (Title I, Sec. 140) Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003

Public Law 109-338 (Title II) authorizes 10 heritage areas: Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, GA; Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, LA; Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, NY/VT; Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, NJ; Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area, KS/MO; Great Basin National Heritage Route, UT/NV; Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, NC/SC; Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, UT; Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, NM; Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, MA/CT.

Public Law 111-11 Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 Title VIII, Subtitle A designates as a National Heritage Area Site: Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8001); Cache la Poudre River National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8002); South Park National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8003); Northern Plains National Heritage Area, ND (Sec. 8004); Baltimore National

Heritage Area, MD (Sec. 8005); Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, MA & NH (Sec. 8006); Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area, MS (Sec. 8007); Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area, MS (Sec. 8008); Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area, AL (Sec. 8009); and Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area, AK (Sec. 8010).

Activity: Environmental Compliance and Review

16 USC 797(e) and 803(a) The Federal Power Act requires that in licensing power generation projects, the recommendations of agencies with administration over relevant resources be considered; requires licenses to include conditions for protection of wildlife habitat.

42 USC 4321 to 4347 National Environmental Policy Act requires agencies to monitor, evaluate and control their activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment; requires that a detailed statement be prepared for any major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

49 USC 303 Department of Transportation Act of 1966 requires review of proposed Department of Transportation projects which could have an adverse impact on public park and recreation areas and historic sites.

16 USC 1278 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires agencies to notify Interior of any proceeding, study, or other activity which affects or may affect wild and scenic rivers under its jurisdiction.

16 USC 3505 Coastal Barrier Resources Act permits expenditures for the purpose of studying management, protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources and habitats.

Activity: Grants Administration

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act prescribes responsibilities for administration of the historic preservation program

25 USC 3001 to 3013 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 provides for the inventory, protection, management and repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

Activity: International Park Affairs

16 USC 470a-1 and a-2 National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the administration of a grant program in certain areas outside the United States.

16 USC 470a(e)(6)(A) National Historic Preservation Act authorizes cooperation with other nations and international organizations in connection with the World Heritage Convention.

16 USC 470l National Historic Preservation Act 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..."

16 USC 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.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	National Recreation and Preservation
Program Name:	National Heritage Areas
Citation:	Section 109 of Title I, P.L. 105-355 (16 U.S.C. 461 note)
Title of Legislation:	Title I – Automobile National Heritage Area of Michigan
Last Year of Authorization:	1998
FY 2015 Budget Request (\$000):	\$8,220 ¹
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2015	A General Provision (Sec. 123) is requested to extend the authorization for one year for Automobile National Heritage Area of Michigan that would otherwise sunset in 2014.
Program Description:	Heritage areas have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of local natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are the management responsibility of Federal Commissions, nonprofit groups, universities, State agencies or municipal authorities. The work of each National Heritage Area is guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help in developing a sustainable economy.

¹Amount represents total FY 2015 Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants funding for FY 2015 as allocations for individual areas are not yet finalized.

Activity:	Recreation Programs
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Recreation Programs (\$000)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 2015 Request	Change from FY 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Recreation Programs	554	584	+5	0	0	589	+5
Total Requirements	554	584	+5	0	0	589	+5
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	4	4	0	0	0	4	0

Mission Overview

Recreation Programs support work with state and local government partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country. The Federal Lands to Parks Program (FLP) conserves natural and cultural resources through formal partnerships and supports a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails to provide close to home recreational and conservation benefits throughout the United States. The FLP program adds acres of park lands, and helps ensure continued public access to recreational opportunities. FLP also works to ensure that properties are used as intended for public parks and recreation, and natural and cultural resources are protected in compliance with 40 U.S.C. § 550(b and e).

Activity Overview

The Recreation Programs activity primarily covers the FLP program, which assists state and local governments in acquiring surplus federal real property for public parks and recreation areas and helping to ensure continued stewardship of transferred properties. The NPS plays an important role in helping states and communities compete among other potential interests by communicating their needs and demonstrating the importance of ensuring long-term protection of, and public access to, resources. The FLP program is one of the few federal programs that aids state and local governments in acquiring surplus federal land for dedicated public recreation instead of paying fair market value, saving communities and their citizens money while increasing recreational opportunities. This program also provides assistance to local communities and non-profits in the transfer of historic lighthouses under the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000. The activity includes a range of planning, federal coordination, technical assistance, and real estate transactions. This program helps the federal government dispose of its unneeded real estate and reduce federal operating costs while providing public benefit.

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Recreation Programs is \$589,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The FLP program 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. The FLP program helps local communities preserve lands by facilitating transfer of surplus federal properties (military, US General Services Administration, or other) to local and state governments. This ensures long-term conservation by enabling local and state governments to manage locally important resources. In partnership with state and local governments, the FLP program contributes to community revitalization by providing new and expanded state and community parks; increasing close-to-home recreation opportunities (increasingly recognized as important to improving people's health and wellness); and protecting open space and important natural and cultural resources. In addition to benefiting communities, the FLP program helps the federal government save money by reducing its unneeded inventory of federal land and facilities.

The FLP program assists communities interested in acquiring surplus federal land in completing applications, and acts as a broker between the applicant and the federal disposing agency (typically the General Services Administration or the Department of Defense). The FLP program approves the community's application, recommends the property transfer, and prepares and conveys the deed (except for lighthouse properties), including any restrictions associated with the deed.

Once transferred, the land must be used for public parks and recreation in perpetuity. FLP works to ensure continued public park and recreation access and use, resource protection, and compliance with deeds, as required by 40 U.S.C. § 550(b and e), formerly the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949. Four staff oversee more than 1,229 previously transferred properties that cover 132,340 acres as of second quarter of FY 2014. FLP identifies compliance issues through community self-certification reports, site visits, and follow-up contacts, but mostly relies on recipient reporting and citizen/user oversight rather than direct inspection. Properties may be reverted back to federal ownership, but land exchanges are preferred to avoid loss of recreational opportunities. FLP responds to community requests for technical assistance, deed and use agreement revisions, easements, and land exchanges.

The NPS, through FLP, partners with the Department of Defense (DoD), states, and communities in the conversion of closed and realigned military bases under Base Realignment and Closure Acts (BRAC) to park and recreation areas. In addition to BRAC properties, the FLP program works with the US General Services Administration (GSA) regarding other available federal (non-BRAC) property (approximately 50 percent of FLP land transfers).

FLP transfers have transformed former military and other federal properties into new state parks (Fort Ord Dunes State Park, CA; Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park, IN; Fort Trumble State Park, CT; Sauk Prairie Recreation Preserve, WI), hiking areas, local playgrounds and sports facilities, community centers, river access areas, and more. States and communities acquired 104 BRAC properties, including 17,653 acres (all BRAC rounds 1988-2005), at no cost through the FLP for public parks and recreation use, through 2013.

Fiscal Years 2013 – 2014

FLP completed 13 real estate transfers (302 acres, five of which were military BRAC sites), including two Army Corps of Engineers' boat ramps in KY, and four Army Reserve Centers to be converted into recreation centers. The Reserve Centers included the Cleveland Leigh Abbott U.S. ARC, Tuskegee, AL; the James W. Reese U.S. ARC, North Upland, PA; the Quinta-Gamelin U.S. ARC, Bristol, RI, and the Wichita Falls ARC, Wichita Falls, TX.

The City of Port St. Joe, FL acquired the historic Cape San Blas Lighthouse complex, named to the "Doomsday List of Endangered Lighthouses" by "Lighthouse Digest," to move it to a city park in order to rescue the complex from destruction from beach erosion. The City of Gaithersburg, MD, acquired a former Consumer Product Safety Commission site to extend and connect local and regional trails as well as add close to home active recreation uses (basketball courts, playgrounds, etc.) within an established corridor of parks extending from the Patuxent River and the Potomac River.

In addition to new property transfers, FLP staff are responsible for overseeing perpetual recreational use requirements on 1,229 active properties, including 132,340 acres. FLP works with communities to better meet changing land use and recreational needs through land exchanges, easements, and ownership changes. For example, a 48-acre exchange in Waco, Texas, will result in a new regional park with interpretive and educational exhibits and nature trails adjacent to the Waco Mammoth site (a potential new NPS unit). Accomack County, VA, obtained 15 acres for a new sports park, providing otherwise unavailable recreation in the county, in an exchange to support NASA's Wallops Flight Center and benefit the county economically.

FLP helps communities resolve identified compliance issues. Four properties were removed from the recreational inventory: Three were retransferred to other public benefit conveyance programs (education and emergency management), and one was abrogated due to coastal tidal inundation.

Ongoing assistance includes:

- 15 potential new property transfers underway in eight states (AL, CA, HI, KY, PA, PR, NE, VT)
- 20 major post-transfer assistance (such as for easements, public benefit conveyance use changes, land exchanges, and compliance actions) underway in 14 states (AL, AZ, CA, CO, HI, KS, ME, NE, NJ, NY, RI, TX, VA, VT, and WA) in addition to others that will come up this year.

Fiscal Year 2015

FLP will continue to work with communities to acquire new land and facilities, closed under 2005 and earlier-BRAC years, as well as from other federal agencies, as properties become available (i.e. environmental condition allows) and as community or military reuse plans are completed or revised. FLP will continue to help communities at their request on proposed land use changes and easements to carry out the compliance program identifying and helping to resolve compliance issues.

FLP staff also helps implement the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000, working with the General Services Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, NPS cultural resource staff, and local

government and non-profit organization applicants to review and recommend applications for historic lighthouses.

- ① Find the Federal Lands to Parks Program online at www.nps.gov/flp

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, the FLP program would:

- Respond to approximately 12 DoD, state and community assistance requests for BRAC property acquisitions for parks and recreation (including technical assistance on potential property re-use, completion of applications, and real estate transactions) and provide an estimated 18 responses.
- Continue oversight on approximately 1,229 properties (132,340 acres) previously transferred to state and local agencies. Respond to federal, state and local requests to help with previously transferred parks to assure continued public recreation opportunities and stewardship, avoid park closures and inappropriate uses, and help resolve other threats to public parks (mining and alternative energy development proposals; road development) to ensure stewardship while supporting communities.

Activity:	Natural Programs
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Natural Programs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	9,422	9,943	+90	0	0	10,033	+90
National Natural Landmarks	622	656	+4	0	0	660	+4
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	816	860	+8	0	0	868	+8
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	1,892	1,997	+2	0	0	1,999	+2
Total Requirements	12,752	13,456	+104	0	0	13,560	+104
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

Natural Programs support the NPS mission by contributing to the NPS' ability to collaborate effectively with partners, including federal, state, and local agencies and non-profit organizations, to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and maintain a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails and to provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

Activity Overview

Natural Programs include:

- **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance** – Through the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program, the NPS empowers and assists communities to actively protect their own special places, catalyzing and furthering local conservation and recreation connections that improve the quality of life and enhance the relevance of the National Park Service for all Americans.
- **National Natural Landmarks** – The National Natural Landmarks Program recognizes and encourages the conservation of outstanding examples of our country's natural history. The designation of National Natural Landmarks allows the NPS to support public and private landowners' future protection of nationally significant natural resources.

- **Hydropower Recreation Assistance** – The Hydropower Assistance program assists in the development of agreements with hydropower facilities for projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.
- **Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails** – This program provides technical and financial assistance to state, community, and non-profit organizations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. NPS collaborates with partners to provide better access to the Chesapeake and rivers, to conserve important landscapes and resources, to engage youth in meaningful work and place-based education, to improve recreational opportunities, and to interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Chesapeake region.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program is \$10,033,000 and 82 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

Since 1991, the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation program (RTCA) has provided assistance and support to more than 7,000 urban and rural communities across all 50 states and many territories. Working with public and private partners, the program has been a catalyst in creating or improving more than 28,000 miles of trails, conserving more than 17,000 miles of protected river corridor, and preserving more than one million acres of open space. Throughout the country, these community partnerships continue to touch and improve the lives of millions of Americans by providing close-to-home access to parks and outdoor recreation. RTCA projects have connected parks, waterways, and natural areas to people who might not otherwise have access. This effective and efficient program has facilitated and leveraged resources for a wide range of projects that have helped make communities more livable, create new jobs, restore the environment, and foster the next generation of conservation stewards.

The RTCA program is a national network of 90 conservation and outdoor recreation professionals with expertise in community engagement, partnership building, and project implementation. RTCA brings expertise to assist community partners successfully utilize the vast array of resources and tools available through federal agencies and nongovernmental groups. RTCA strengthens community projects by leveraging significant state and local financial and in-kind resources at no long-term cost to the federal government.

The NPS RTCA program has been heralded and recognized as a contributing component of the President's America's Great Outdoors policy, which seeks to connect all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage through recreation, stewardship, and education.



RTCA helps communities create places to be active close-to-home. Photo: City of Boise

The RTCA program is critical for achieving the NPS' second century vision by:

- **Serving all people** by providing close-to-home access to parks, green spaces, and waterways.
- **Strengthening the role of the National Park Service in urban areas** to provide conservation and outdoor recreation in underserved communities.
- **Fostering a sense of place** by promoting natural resource and cultural stewardship and public service within communities.
- **Engaging youth** and the next generation of outdoor leaders and conservation stewards through direct experience with nature and in the outdoors.
- **Building community connections** by linking, and partnering with communities, agencies, and organizations within and beyond National Park Service.

- **Creating strong partner organizations** by promoting best management practices, enhancing networking and communities of practice, building partnership skills and organizational viability.
- **Being an agency that is open, accessible and responsive** through increasing its transparency, communication, and networking.

Groundwork USA and EPA Partnership:

Groundwork USA is a network of independent non-profit organizations called Groundwork Trusts which focus on stabilizing and revitalizing their communities through projects and programs that improve their environment, economy and quality of life. The primary federal partners for Groundwork USA are the EPA Brownfields Program and the NPS RTCA program. The RTCA program plans to continue the EPA Brownfields partnership and expand the network of community-based sustainable partnership organizations in the Groundwork USA network to more than two dozen cities. For each project, to promote self-sustaining organizations, the federal EPA grant sunsets after two years.

- ① Find more information about the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program online at: www.nps.gov/rtca and learn about projects in your state at: www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/rtca/whatwedo/projects_by_state.html

FY 2015 Program Performance

- **Community Technical Assistance and Partnerships:** RTCA and partner organizations plan to facilitate or catalyze community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects by providing technical assistance and consultation to more than 300 projects in over 800 communities. Partners include nonprofit organizations, state and local governments, citizen groups, and managers of national park units. The community assistance projects include connecting communities to their local waterways, linking urban areas to parks and public lands by multi-purpose trails, engaging youth in conservation and outdoor recreation and education, implementing land and river conservation and restoration, and creating sustainable trails, parks, and open spaces.
- **Nationwide Impact:** RTCA is helping to build a network of national, state, and local rivers, trails, greenways, parks, and open spaces that enhance the social, economic, and environmental benefits of outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation to communities across the country.
- **Cost-effective:** RTCA is a cost-effective, innovative, and responsive program. RTCA brings together and generates external funding, resources, and support from private and public partners. On average, RTCA leverages NPS investment in projects that often exceeds 3:1, and sometimes as high as 5:1.
- **Measurable Outcomes:** The RTCA is key in helping the NPS make progress on seven priority goals:
 1. Improve close-to-home **recreation** opportunities in communities with the least access to parks.



RTCA is helping communities work together to reach shared goals. Photo: NPS

2. Build community connections to the outdoors in **urban** areas.
 3. Engage **youth** in stewardship and planning within their communities to create and support parks, green spaces, health, and access.
 4. Extend partnerships with public **health** interests to promote healthy, active lifestyles.
 5. Expand community **access** to water-based recreation and trails.
 6. Help advance large landscape and collaborative **conservation**.
 7. Build viability and sustainability of **partners**.
- **Supporting America's Great Outdoors:** The RTCA program has been identified as leading the way in fulfilling the 21st Century collaborative conservation vision of AGO and as a critical community outreach-based and responsive component of the NPS. The RTCA program is particularly effective and uniquely positioned to help the NPS and the Department of the Interior become more relevant to and valued by all Americans, regardless of who they are or where they live.
 - **Groundwork USA:** RTCA will support creation of two new Groundwork organizations in distressed urban communities, build self-sustainable programs which make tangible improvements to the physical environment including brownfield restoration and greenway protection while engaging youth in environmental activist green teams, and connect with communities through civic engagement programs.
 - **Urban focus:** NPS is committed to building community capacity in urban areas while supporting local needs in conservation and outdoor recreation. NPS contributes, supports, and participates in a variety of cross cutting and collaborative efforts with other agencies and programs that leverage complimentary resources and authorities to support viable and livable urban communities. Over 80 percent of the nation's population lives in urban areas. The NPS is working to promote and provide:
 - Equitable access to and enjoyment of parks for all through outreach and support of urban and underserved communities.
 - Improved health and active recreation through healthy, active outdoor recreation and park access.
 - A stronger economy and job creation through diversification and sustainability of regional jobs, businesses, and tourism economies.
 - Restoration and conservation of communities by offering mechanisms, such as community assistance, grants and tax credit programs, to restore and reinvigorate communities and their environment.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: National Natural Landmarks

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the National Natural Landmarks program is \$660,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Natural Landmarks (NNL) program, established in 1962 by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, recognizes and encourages the conservation of sites that contain outstanding biological and geological resources, regardless of landownership type. It is the only natural areas program of national scope that recognizes the best examples of biological and geological features in both public and private ownership. NNLs are owned by a variety of land stewards, and participation in the program is voluntary.



Zumwalt Prairie National Natural Landmark, Oregon

National Natural Landmarks are selected for their outstanding condition, illustrative value, rarity, diversity, and value to science and education. Sites are identified primarily through inventory studies, evaluated by the NPS, and designated by the Secretary of the Interior, with landowner concurrence. By the end of FY 2013, 596 NNLs within the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been designated.

The National Park Service administers the program, reports on the condition of the NNLs, acts as an advocate for the protection of designated sites, serves as a liaison with landowners, provides program information to interested parties, secures technical assistance to landmark owners, and arranges designation ceremonies when requested. Ongoing partnerships with public and private landmark owners allow participants to share information, solve problems cooperatively, and conserve outstanding sites that illustrate the rich and diverse tapestry of the country's natural landscape.

- ① Find more information online about the National Natural Landmarks program at:
www.nature.nps.gov/nnl

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, the National Natural Landmark program would continue its efforts to recognize and encourage the conservation of outstanding examples of the Nation's natural heritage through the following activities:

- Evaluate four potential NNLs for potential inclusion in the designation process.
- Monitor the condition of existing NNLs and provide technical assistance to owners.
- Report annual details on conservation successes, collaborative projects, and improving or declining conditions at NNLs.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program is \$868,000 and 6 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Hydropower Recreation Assistance program promotes national recreation opportunities by assisting hydropower producers, recreation organizations, and local communities in planning for and providing recreation services. From 2002 – 2013, hydropower projects where NPS has participated have improved access to outdoor recreation on 11,771 river miles, creating or improving 169 miles of trails and contributing to the conservation of 79,805 acres of parks and open space. In addition, funding has supported recreation and conservation improvements including, recreation facilities and access points, shoreline protection, flows for recreation, and interpretation and education materials.

The NPS serves as a knowledgeable participant in collaborative recreation development, primarily through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing process. Increased emphasis on expanding renewable energy and new technologies to generate electricity from waves, tides, and currents is increasing the number of project opportunities.

At a Glance...

Hydropower Project Example

- Clark Canyon Reservoir in Montana is along the Lewis and Clark NHT and has extensive scenic and recreational resources.
- Hydropower turbines are being added to the existing Bureau of Reclamation dam.
- The licensee requested FERC to modify license articles to allow additional hours of construction. This could impact visitors to the reservoir and negatively affect the local economy during major holiday weekends.
- NPS Hydropower staff provided recommendations to minimize the impact of approved construction activities on recreation resources and their users.
- FERC adopted recommendations provided by NPS staff.



During the relicensing process for the Boundary Dam in northeast Washington, NPS helped negotiate recreational site improvements and a river ranger program that will enhance the new scenic Pend Oreille River Water Trail.

Hydropower Recreation Assistance creates opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities. Hydropower licensees are required to consult with the NPS under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations for studies and protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures, and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies, other federal and state agencies, and local recreational and conservation interests and speeding the permitting process with successful results. In addition, the program works

with park units to ensure protection of park resources affected by hydropower licensing proceedings. Program resources are allocated based on the pending hydropower workload and opportunities for significant contributions by NPS. Program costs are reported to the Department of the Interior and forwarded to the FERC to recover costs from licensees.

- ① Find more information online about the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program at www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/hydro.

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015 the program would:

- Continue to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation results and other ongoing activities.
- Fully recover program costs to the U.S. Treasury.

In FY 2014, the program expects to:

- Continue to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation enhancements and ensure recreational interests are considered in proposals to develop new hydropower on existing lock and dams and free-flowing rivers, including:
 - Kaukauna, WI - create essential new water access and trails in the densely populated, industrial Fox River Valley.
 - Susitna-Watana, AK – continue involvement in the study process to evaluate potential recreation impacts and protection, mitigation, enhancement measures for this major proposed new hydropower facility.
- Monongahela River, WV/PA – assist local rail-trail conservancy organization to ensure interests are considered in proposals to add hydropower at existing locks and dams. Respond to requests for assistance from park units, such as:
 - New River Gorge National River, WV – Whitewater and recreational access issues at the Hawks Nest/Glen Ferris Hydro project. Lowell National Historic Park – Continued negotiations regarding historic preservation of the Pawtucket Dam.
 - Continue negotiations for a potential major land conservation and recreation settlement agreement for the Conowingo and Muddy Creek Projects on the Susquehanna River in PA and MD that would significantly contribute to PA Lower Susquehanna Landscape Conservation Initiative and public access and conservation goals associated with the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and Executive Order 13508 - Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.
- Continue development of a reference manual of best practices.
- Report distribution of mitigation funds for conservation and recreation at several projects.

In FY 2013, the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program accomplished the following:

- Reported results on ten hydropower assistance projects contributing over \$16 million in recreation and conservation enhancements including reopening recreational facilities and access to the Appalachian Trail (closed since September 11, 2001).
- Produced an assessment of recreational issues surrounding a proposed tidal energy project on the Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, in cooperation with the Hydropower Reform Coalition. This provides a model for assessing recreation and aesthetic impacts for marine and hydrokinetic energy projects.
- Received 100 percent approval from FERC regarding expenditures related to Part 1 of the Federal Power Act for FY 2012. The approved expenditures were recovered fully by the U.S. Treasury.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program is \$1,999,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program includes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT, the Star Spangled Banner NHT, and collaborative federal, state and local strategies to support Executive Order 13508 for the protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. The Network was originally authorized in 1998. The Trails were authorized in 2006 and 2008.

The program provides technical and financial assistance to state and local partners for increasing public access, developing youth education and employment opportunities, and interpreting natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Seventeen million people live in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and tens of millions more visit and explore the Chesapeake region each year. The Gateways and Trails program assists partners with visitor service amenities, interpretive programs and signage, and public water access projects soft launches and other types of access at over 250 parks, refuges, historic sites and communities, in the Network and along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails, and throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The program is a key element of an overall Chesapeake Bay watershed restoration effort in partnership with Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.



New universally accessible canoe/kayak launch for the Anacostia River at Bladensburg Waterfront Park, Maryland.

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT was created in December, 2006 to commemorate the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. The Comprehensive Management Plan for the trail has been completed and individual segment planning is underway. The Star-Spangled Banner NHT was created in May 2008 to commemorate the Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812, including the British invasion of Washington, D.C. and the Battle of Baltimore in the summer of 1814. The Comprehensive Management Plan was completed at the beginning of the national commemoration of the War of 1812 in June of 2012. Both trails were created under the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, as amended), which provides for technical and financial assistance to states or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area.

Executive Order 13508, Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, signed May 2009, directs federal agencies and partners to recommend and implement a strategy for restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay. The E.O. also requires DOI to identify federal lands that could be used to expand public access on the Chesapeake Bay in concert with partners, such as the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails Network, and the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails. To complete the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Public Access Plan in 2012, the program collaborated with state and local partners and citizens to identify over 300 public access projects to complete by 2025. Suggested public access sites will provide fishing, boating, and viewing access to the Chesapeake Bay and its major tributaries. Projects range from simple soft launch facilities along water trails to more developed facilities such as fishing piers, boardwalks, and ramps for motorized boating. These 300 public access projects support the development of local, state, and national water trails, include access in traditionally underserved communities, and provide additional recreational and economic assets to the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program would:

- Increase public access by adding 10 access sites along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries through partnerships with states, communities, and NGOs.
- Provide financial assistance to partners for the purpose of improving access and providing interpretation, visitor services, and educational programming focused on the Chesapeake Bay.
- Provide partners with technical assistance through expanded web media, networking and capacity building events, compliance consultation, site and segment planning, and at least two water access and trail development workshops within the Chesapeake watershed.
- Expand the Chesapeake Youth Corps program with at least one project in Pennsylvania, building on continuing work in Maryland and Virginia with five interns and three youth work crews.
- Implement front-line staff and interpretive guide training along at least two major trail segments.
- Expand the two-year-old trail stewards program to at least 10 new schools along the trails.
- Implement a consistent trail site marker program along at least two trail segments to complement and connect over 150 existing orientation kiosks and interpretive waysides along the two national trails.
- Make the trail experience more accessible to a national audience through conversion of print media to an online format, improve the functionality of existing trip planning features, and add downloadable, on-demand information and itineraries.
- Provide support for local, state, private, and federal collaborative conservation in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, implementing Chesapeake Bay Watershed agreement and Executive Order 13508 conservation and access outcomes.
- Host teacher professional development workshops and develop additional teacher resources related to the trails and other Chesapeake Bay themes.

Activity:	Cultural Programs
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Cultural Programs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers¹ (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
National Register Programs	15,725	16,594	+149	+90	0	16,833	+239
National Center For Preservation Technology & Training	1,865	1,968	+1	0	0	1,969	+1
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,656	1,747	0	-90	0	1,657	-90
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	2,838	2,995	0	-90	0	2,905	-90
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,287	1,358	0	-160	0	1,198	-160
Total Requirements	23,371	24,662	+150	-250	0	24,562	-100
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ The internal transfers out of the American Battlefield Protection Program and Japanese American Confinement Site moves funding for administration of these programs into the Grants Administration account.–The internal transfer out of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants into National Register Programs moves funding for investigative services.

Mission Overview

The Cultural Programs activity of the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) account supports the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation of cultural resources through formal partnership programs.

Activity Overview

NPS Cultural Programs support the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. Located within headquarters, regional, and field offices, the major program components of this activity are:

- **National Register Programs** - Assists communities in preserving significant historic and archeological properties through formal designation and technical assistance. Federal designation qualifies historic properties for federal financial assistance and regulatory protection.
- **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** - Supports a 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 and advances the application of science and technology in historic preservation.
- **National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)** - Assists Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) in documenting and repatriating cultural items. In addition, it assists museums and federal agencies in fulfilling their responsibilities to consult with tribes and NHOs as they summarize and inventory Native American cultural items for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance. Supports national dispute resolution Review Committee.
- **Japanese American Confinement Site Grants** – Assist communities, states, local governments, not-for-profit institutions, educational institutions, and tribal groups with the preservation and interpretation of Japanese American World War II confinement sites.
- **American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants** - Promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars fought on American soil, along with associated historic sites.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Register Programs

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for National Register Programs is \$16,833,000 and 124 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

National Register Programs encourage the preservation of cultural resources by all levels of government and the private sector. A wide range of technical assistance concerning the documentation and protection of historic and archeological properties is offered by the various programs, including:

- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks Program
- Heritage Documentation Programs:
HABS/HAER/HALS
- Cultural Resources-GIS
- Archeological Assistance Program
- Technical Preservation Services
- National NAGPRA Program
- Education, Outreach and Training
- Preservation Initiatives

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official inventory of historic places that have been determined to be worthy of preservation. It includes all historic areas of the National Park System as well as National Historic Landmarks and properties nominated by states, federal agencies, and tribes. It recognizes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture at the national, state, and local levels. National Register listings are continuously updated and expanded as properties are inventoried and evaluated as eligible. The program encourages citizens, public agencies, and private organizations to recognize, use, and learn from historic places to create livable and viable communities for today and the future.

The primary objectives of the National Register are to:

- Recognize and protect historically significant properties.
- Provide a planning tool for federal, state, and local governments that encourages the preservation of eligible properties.
- Encourage private preservation efforts through federal preservation incentives, such as the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program. Through this program, thousands of properties across the nation have been rehabilitated, resulting in increased property values, capital investment, business and construction spending, an increase in affordable housing units, and employment opportunities.
- Provide standards, guidance, and assistance regarding the identification, evaluation, and registration of historic properties to state and federal agencies, tribes, local governments, and the public. Such information is offered in electronic formats, print publications, and workshops.
- Promote public interest in and awareness of America's historic places through the National Register web site and print publications.
- Provide information that can be used for public education, tourism, planning, and economic development. Innovations in the near future will include an online collection of digitized

nominations and a paperless nomination process that will expedite the submittal of new nominations and streamline online access.

- ① Find more information about the National Register of Historic Places online at:
<http://www.nps.gov/nr/>

National Historic Landmarks Program

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are cultural properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being nationally significant. They are acknowledged as among the Nation's most significant historic places—buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 created the National Historic Landmarks Program, which the National Park Service administers, to increase public attention and interest in nationally-significant properties. The 1935 Act also established the National Park System Advisory Board to advise the Director of the National Park Service on matters related to the National Park Service, the National Park System, and programs administered by the National Park Service including designation of National Historic Landmarks.

The objectives of the NHL program are to:

- Recognize and protect America's most important historic places. The NHL program promotes understanding and appreciation of exceptionally significant buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects.
- Survey American history. National Historic Landmarks theme and context studies outline aspects of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, to guide the evaluation of historic places and help partner organizations and the public identify places worthy of national recognition.
- Provide public access to American history. The records of the National Historic Landmarks Program are accessible to researchers, educators, students, and the public in electronic and print formats. The NHL website provides access to theme studies and NHL nominations.

- ① Find more information about the National Historic Landmarks Program online at:
<http://www.nps.gov/nhl/>

Heritage Documentation Programs:

- Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)
- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
- Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS)

Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) identify and record structures and sites that have an important place in the history of the nation and in the development of American architecture, engineering, and landscapes. Beginning with the establishment of HABS in 1933, HDP has followed the principle of "preservation through documentation," using a combination of large-format photographs, written historical reports, measured and interpretive drawings, field research and, more recently, geographic information systems (GIS) and database management systems to produce a lasting archive of the Nation's

built environment. All documentation is produced to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation, commonly known as HABS/HAER/HALS Standards.

HDP documentation is widely used for interpretation, education, restoration, and facilities planning and management within the National Park Service and among state and local governments and the private sector.

An important component of the HDP mission is the dissemination of historical documentation to the American public. To facilitate this mission, documentation is deposited at the Library of Congress, where it is made available to the public and on the Internet free of charge and without copyright at the Library's website: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh>. It is the most heavily accessed of all the collections in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division.

The program's major objectives are to:

- Create a permanent archive of our Nation's architectural, engineering, and landscape heritage for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.
- Promote architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation as cultural resource preservation, planning, and problem-solving tools, within the National Park Service and nationwide.
- Train future historians, architects, landscape architects, engineers, photographers, and preservationists in the fields of architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation.

① Find more information about Heritage Documentation Programs online at:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/>

Cultural Resources GIS Program

The Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems program (CRGIS) is the only program within NPS dedicated to developing and fostering the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies in documenting, analyzing, and managing cultural resources. Working closely with parks, partners, and other programs, such as the National Register of Historic Places, Technical Preservation Services, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS), CRGIS records the Nation's heritage, using a variety of spatial tools.

CRGIS provides training in the use of GIS and GPS in managing historic properties to NPS staff, State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and other historic preservation organizations.

Under OMB Circular A-16, the National Park Service has been tasked as the lead agency for the cultural resource spatial data theme, which includes developing standards for exchanging cultural resource spatial data. The CRGIS program was designated as the lead program within the NPS to fulfill this mandate. CRGIS has overseen the adoption of the NPS Cultural Resource Data Exchange Standards and its implementation within NPS. CRGIS also collaborates with other federal agencies, State/Tribal Historic

Preservation Offices, and local governments to create similar standards through the sponsorship of the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

① Find more information about CRGIS at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hdp/crgis/index.htm>

Archeological Assistance Program

The Archeological Assistance Program (AAP) provides coordination, leadership, technical assistance, and guidance to all federal agencies with responsibility for archeological resources pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. It also collaborates with state, tribal, and local agencies. Led by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, the AAP offers assistance in activities ranging from identification, evaluation, investigation, documentation, and resource management, to preservation and interpretation of archeological resources and archeological expertise for international heritage diplomacy.

The primary objectives of the AAP are to:

- Coordinate joint archeological activities and programs undertaken by federal and other public agencies to ensure appropriate and responsible stewardship of resources.
- Develop regulations, guidance, and policy documents to implement federal law and regulations.
- Provide a central location for data regarding federal archeological activities.
- Provide professional education on a range of archeological topics.
- Support public outreach and education to demonstrate the relevance of archeological resources to a broad range of audiences.

① Find more information about the Archeological Assistance Program and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist online at: <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/FEDARCH.HTM>

Technical Preservation Services

The Technical Preservation Services (TPS) program develops historic preservation policy and guidance on preserving and rehabilitating historic buildings, as well as related publications, education and training. TPS also promulgates the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the national standards and accompanying guidelines that are used to guide work and changes to historic properties. The Secretary's Standards are used by federal agencies and have been widely adopted at the state and local levels.

TPS and the Internal Revenue Service, in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Offices, administer the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives Program, which includes a twenty percent tax credit available to property owners or long-term lessees who rehabilitate income-producing historic buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or located in a registered historic district. The National Park Service is responsible for certifying that a building is eligible for the program and that the rehabilitation meets preservation standards.

TPS provides national program support for the Historic Surplus Property Program (HSPP), jointly administered by the General Services Administration and the National Park Service. Under the program, surplus historic properties may be transferred to state, county, or local governments for their reuse and

continued preservation. TPS also administers the Historic Preservation Internship Training program with the National Council for Preservation Education, which provides undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to gain practical experience in cultural resource management in the National Park Service and other federal agencies.

① For more information about Technical Preservation Services online at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/tps>

National NAGPRA Program

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a law enacted in 1990 that provides a process for museums and federal agencies to resolve rights to Native American cultural items-- human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

The National NAGPRA program provides support to the Secretary of the Interior with the Secretary's responsibilities for the national administration and implementation of NAGPRA. This program is separate from the Service's compliance activities for the National Park System. Among its chief activities, National NAGPRA develops regulations and guidance for implementing NAGPRA; provides administrative and staff support for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee; assists Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, and federal agencies with the NAGPRA process; maintains the Native American Consultation Database and six other online databases; provides training; publishes NAGPRA Notices of museums and federal agencies; manages a grants program via the Grants Administration subactivity; administers the civil compliance activities; and makes program documents and publications available on the web.

① Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>

Education, Outreach, and Training

The Education, Outreach, and Training program is composed of 3 sections:

Cultural Resources Office of Outreach and Diversity

This program assists governments, private organizations, communities, and individuals with identifying and interpreting cultural resources associated with and of significance to underrepresented groups, develops a new generation of cultural resources professionals who represent the full diversity of the United States, and fulfills the Department's responsibility to extend the benefits of cultural resources programs to diverse communities and to increase the relevance of the national historic preservation program to all Americans.

The primary objectives of this program are to:

- Increase the number of individuals representing all the Nation's cultural and ethnic groups in the cultural resources field as professional historians, archeologists, historical architects, ethnographers, historical landscape architects, and curators.
- Increase the number of diverse organizations and communities that are involved in the historic preservation/cultural resources field and that are served by NPS and other public/private preservation programs.

- Increase the number of historic and cultural resources associated with the Nation's diverse cultural groups that are identified, documented, preserved, and interpreted.
- Effectively connect cultural resource program assessment and documentation with public-facing interpretation and education about parks and programs.
- Encourage collaboration and innovation to enhance the relevance of cultural heritage to all Americans.

① Find more information about the Cultural Resources Outreach and Diversity Program online at <http://www.nps.gov/crdi/>

Heritage Education Services

The Heritage Education Services (HES) program helps educate people of all ages, promoting public knowledge and support for cultural resources in communities and parks nationwide and the role the NPS plays in their identification, preservation, and interpretation. HES carries out a program that enables the NPS to be more fully engaged in using cultural resources and historic preservation programs for education.

HES manages two principal programs: Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) and the NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itinerary series. TwHP provides educators with a series of online curriculum-based lesson plans, training and technical assistance on using historic places in education, and a professional development website entitled "Teaching Teachers the Power of Place." The NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itinerary series features registered historic places and helps people worldwide learn about, and plan trips to, historic places throughout the Nation.

The HES staff promotes the National Park Service's cultural resource programs and educational products to a variety of audiences. In addition, the program also works with park managers, professional organizations, and other government agencies to develop educational activities, lesson plans, itineraries, and other materials using historic places.

① Find more information about Teaching with Historic Places and Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary series online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/>

Federal Preservation Institute

The mission of the Federal Preservation Institute (FPI) is to implement a comprehensive preservation education and training program. The FPI administers the Historic Preservation Learning Portal and assists federal employees in obtaining education, training, and awareness needed to carry out responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and related laws. The FPI supports this effort by identifying instructors, and developing training programs, publications, and online and classroom materials that serve multi-agency needs and the needs of the federal workforce.

① Find more information about the Federal Preservation Institute online at: <https://www.historicpreservation.gov>

Preservation Initiatives - American Battlefield Protection Program

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) helps communities, states and local governments, and federal agencies identify, document, and plan for the protection of historic battlefields within the United States and its territories. The ABPP offers technical assistance on a wide range of battlefield preservation topics, including Section 106 and Section 110 considerations in order to empower communities to preserve these hallowed grounds.

ABPP administers two grant programs, the ABPP assistance grants described later in this section, and battlefield acquisition grants from the LWCF fund as described on page LASA-12. Administration costs are funded in the Grants Administration subactivity as of FY 2015.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Programs would continue to work closely with the Historic Preservation Grants program to preserve prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions in partnership with states, tribes, local governments, and preservation organizations. These programs also plan to:

National Register of Historic Places

- Add an estimated 1,100 properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Continue to provide guidance to federal and state agencies, tribes, and the public. Guidance is provided on the National Register website and by mailing information to constituents, such as National Register bulletins, National Register nominations, and results of queries to the National Register database. In an effort to provide up-to-date information, several bulletins will be re-written in FY 2015. Other forms of assistance include workshops and site visits.
- Incorporate into NPS Focus digitized National Register nomination materials or web links to digitized National Register nomination materials for remaining states.
- Finalize completion of the restructuring/reorganization of the National Register Information System database to increase ease of public access to National Register nomination documentation on more than 88,000 properties representing more than 1,600,000 resources. Increased public access to this information improves the opportunities for historic properties to be protected and preserved by property owners and rehabilitated through private investment.

National Historic Landmarks Program

- Continue to review and process NHL nominations. The program anticipates that approximately 20 National Historic Landmark nominations will be presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in FY 2015.
- Continue to edit and complete NHL nominations for resources dealing with the following groups and topics: Latino American History, Asian American and Pacific Islander History, LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer) History, Women's History, and Cold War History.
- Finalize completion of the new public database for the more than 2,500 NHLs.
- Continue to provide guidance to the public on NHL issues.

Heritage Documentation Programs: HABS/HAER/HALS

- Document two National Historic Landmarks, nine National Park Service structures included on the List of Classified Structures, and approximately 300 other historically or technologically significant structures and sites.
- Use the Priority List of Undocumented Structures to increase recording of threatened, endangered, and underrepresented structures or sites by 10 percent.
- Train 25 students in historical documentation and preservation techniques through increased awareness of the Peterson Prize Competition and summer documentation projects, thereby contributing to the continued future conservation and preservation of irreplaceable cultural resources.
- Train 25 NPS employees and others in the documentation of historic structures to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.
- Continue to encourage donations of documentation from universities, State Historic Preservation Offices, and other institutions.
- Through Inter-Agency Agreements and other mechanisms, develop programs for training other federal agencies in historical documentation techniques.
- Continue to foster partnerships with public and private groups.

Cultural Resources Office of Outreach and Diversity

- 12-15 interns would participate in the summer cultural resources diversity internship program, helping to further the program aim to increase the number of individuals representing all the Nation's cultural and ethnic groups in the cultural resources field, and by extension, also furthering the program goal to increase the number of historic and cultural resources associated with the Nation's diverse cultural groups that are identified, documented, preserved, and interpreted.
- Three to five institutions of higher education serving underrepresented communities would be provided opportunities to collaborate in historic preservation efforts to tell more inclusive stories about American history, engage traditionally underserved communities, and encourage youth to consider careers in historic preservation.

Cultural Resources GIS Program

- Implement NPS Cultural Resource Spatial Data Transfer Standards: serve as chair of the NPS Cultural Resource Subcommittee and continue creating enterprise Cultural Resource datasets.
- Continue GIS policy creation and leadership within the NPS/federal GIS community: serve as the chair of the FGDC Cultural Resource Subcommittee.
- Assist with 8-12 NPS projects.
- Assist with 3-5 projects with partners outside of NPS.
- Conduct 6-10 GIS/GPS Trainings.

Archeological Assistance Program

- Provide assistance to federal and state agencies regarding the identification, evaluation, documentation, management, preservation, and interpretation of archeological sites, including historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources.

- Cooperate with Department of State (DoS) Cultural Heritage Center and Drachhman Institute, University of Arizona to create training for Afghanistan's cultural heritage officials. The project uses DoS funds programmed through a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU).
- Update federal guidance and technical assistance related to archeological resources and ensure it remains readily accessible via online access.
- Participate in interagency efforts to develop training in the effective interpretation of archeological resources
- Serve as the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and interact with other federal agency archeological programs on issues of mutual interest.
- Provide leadership in the development of policies regarding the management of archeological resources facing climate change, development and other impacts.
- Provide leadership and coordination in disaster response as pertains to archeological resources; serving this role for response to both natural and man-made disasters.
- Publish a regulation on deaccessioning federal archeological collections in 36 CFR 79 "Curation of federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections"
- Promote archeology and archeological knowledge to diverse organizations, underserved communities, and youth.

Heritage Education Services

- Promote NPS cultural resource programs and educational products to a variety of audiences to increase public awareness and knowledge of America's historic places and their value to the Nation.
- Work with park managers, professional organizations, and other government agencies to develop educational activities, lesson plans, travel itineraries, and other materials.
- Recruit and utilize college students as interns each semester. These student interns perform essential work on the Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) and the *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itineraries programs and learn about the mission of the National Park Service and its partners and the value of historic places.
- **Teaching with Historic Places:**
 - Complete with partners and post at least one new Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) lesson plan on the National Park Service website, and continue to work with partners to develop additional lesson plans to add to the series. The website now hosts some 150 online lesson places focused on registered historic places.
 - Promote the TwHP program and the use of historic places as primary resources for teaching students a variety of subjects, involving students in service learning projects and youth summits, and encouraging civic engagement and stewardship of these irreplaceable parts of the nation's heritage.
- ***Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itinerary Series**
 - Complete with partners and post at least one new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itinerary to add to the nearly 60 itineraries on the NPS website that educate the public and promote visits to thousands of registered historic places in communities throughout the

nation; such as hundreds of National Historic Landmarks, units of the National Park System, and other historic destinations.

- Market and promote the use of the NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itinerary series worldwide to foster heritage education and tourism and support communities and owners of historic properties in their efforts to preserve and educate others about these irreplaceable parts of the Nation's heritage and keep them economically viable through heritage tourism.

Federal Preservation Institute

- Provide NHPA expertise, training, and Section 110 consultations for all federal agencies and their federal preservation officers and staff.
- Provide quarterly historic preservation training session for federal preservation officers and staff.
- Update and publish the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards.

National NAGPRA Program

- Publish 200 notices of inventory completion and intent to repatriate in the Federal Register.
- Implement the rule 43 CFR 10.7, disposition of unclaimed human remains on federal and Indian Land, including establishing a new database of newly excavated items from federal land.
- Publish substantive amendments to the NAGPRA regulations 43 CFR 10.
- Provide training to over 1,000 participants through both in-person and video sessions.
- Maintain eight public access databases of compliance documents from museums and federal agencies to support consultation and repatriation between tribes, museums, and federal agencies.
- Provide staff support to three Review Committee meetings and the Committee's Report to Congress.
- Provide ongoing technical support on NAGPRA to tribes, museums, federal agencies, and the public; and respond to an estimated 2,000 information requests during FY 2015.
- Provide investigation and staff support to the Secretary for penalty assessment on 50 civil penalty cases and cut by half the backlog of pending cases.
- Coordinate with all federal agencies that have NAGPRA collections to update compliance and repatriation data and produce an annual report for the Department of the Interior on Federal Agency Progress on NAGPRA.
- Produce a comprehensive annual report on NAGPRA, plus research reports to aid constituents.
- Maintain a website of current NAGPRA information; training products, reports, and Review Committee minutes and transcripts.
- Produce Federal Agency compliance report per GAO recommendation.

Preservation Initiatives - American Battlefield Protection Program

- Provide technical assistance relating to the American Battlefield Protection Program to assist identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is \$1,969,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

Congress created the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) to fill a critical need for research and technology transfer among federal, state, and local historic preservation programs. NCPTT serves as a research and development laboratory for historic preservation and advances the application of science and technology to preservation problems. The National Center also supports applied research, partners with professional and scientific organizations, publishes technical guidance for preservation professionals, and trains students and practitioners in the latest preservation techniques. The National Center leverages its staff and funding by partnering with universities and nonprofits to maximize its impact on the field of historic preservation.

NCPTT serves as a clearinghouse for technical and scientific preservation information. It maintains an internationally recognized web presence and social media program, delivering the only regular podcasts on current preservation issues in the US. Additionally, the National Center's catalog of technical reports and training videos keeps preservationists informed about advances in technologies like lasers, radar, raman spectroscopy, infrared thermography, reflectance transformation imaging, and other methods for evaluating historic buildings, sites, and collections.

The National Center's research and training programs reach preservationists throughout the US. In addition, NCPTT provides special support to the National Park System by funding research on unique park resource issues, offering training targeted to NPS park and regional staff and providing technical guidance on difficult preservation problems in the parks. For example, NCPTT has special expertise in cemetery conservation and has trained staff in parks and other NPS centers in advanced stone cleaning techniques. It has also worked with the Superintendents of NPS National Cemeteries to recommend headstone-cleaning protocols and develop national policy for cemetery management. The National Center leads the NPS effort to integrate sustainability into historic preservation policy by convening expert panels, developing policy recommendations, partnering with other federal agencies and nonprofits, and providing historic property-focused LEED training to park and regional staff as well as the public.

① Find more information about the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training online at:
<http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/>

At a Glance...
Reaching Out to Youth

NCPTT encourages youth to consider careers in archeology, architecture, landscape architecture, conservation science, and historic preservation. The National Center works with K-12 students throughout the year through classroom training and educational field trips. In the summer of 2013, NCPTT offered three youth camps: week-long Robotics and History Detectives Camps, and a Conservation Scientist-for-a-Day program. For the History Detectives Camp, NCPTT conducted an excavation at a local turn of the century residence. Students responded enthusiastically and recovered several diagnostic artifacts dating from the eighteenth-century. NCPTT staff taught them artifact identification, archeological field techniques, and reporting requirements, and much fun was had by all.



NCPTT's Adam Cox helps students screen for artifacts in Natchitoches, LA.

Staff also helped a local Girl Scout troop complete their Save Outdoor Sculpture patches, providing hands-on activities on how bronze statues are made and how they weather. The Center also presented “The Chemistry of Soap Making” to the Scouts, who made soap while learning rudimentary lab techniques and some basic chemistry.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Transfer the knowledge gained through NCPTT’s research to multiple audiences through workshops and symposia at NCPTT and around the country on Archeological Mapping, Cemetery Preservation, Petrographic Analysis for Conservation, Historic Paint Pigment Identification, and Conservation of Modern Building Materials.
- Partner with universities, the Smithsonian, the Canadian Conservation Institute, and other nonprofits to offer symposia and workshops on Laser Documentation of Historic Sites, Conservation of Aluminum Building Materials, Historic Barn Preservation, traditional Timber Framing, and state-of-the science cemetery conservation techniques.
- Host live webinars on historic preservation issues from NCPTT headquarters at Lee H. Nelson Hall.
- Initiate a program to provide enhanced technical assistance to national parks, including onsite consultation and physical conservation of historic materials.
- Continue to partner with the Association for Preservation Technology and the Preservation Trades Network on a policy initiative to improve access to traditional trades training in the US. Support the partnership by hosting a web portal on traditional trades.
- Complete development of and host websites for the NPS Maintenance and Cultural Resources Career Academies and assist in content development. Initiate work on a similar site for the NPS Visitor and Resource Protection program Career Academy.

- Test and distribute mobile apps for rapid condition assessment of historic properties damaged in disasters. Enhance NCPTT's web portal on Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery for cultural heritage.
- Advertise and award eight to 10 Preservation and Technology Grants (PTT Grants).
- Complete a Preservation Brief on historic cemetery treatment and maintenance.
- Continue a multi-year demonstration project at Death Valley National Park on archeological predictive modeling and management, in partnership with the University of Illinois and the Desert Research Institute. Enhance cooperation by offering Total Station and Geomorphology training in conjunction with the project.
- Encourage a diverse group of young people to consider science and preservation careers by hosting History Detectives, Robotics, and Conservation Scientist-for-a-Day programs for school groups and as summer youth camps.
- Publish completed research on primers for historic wood and graffiti removal products, and post transcribed, close-captioned videos of 3D Laser Scanning and Folk/Outsider Art Conservation symposia papers.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants is \$1,657,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was enacted on November 16, 1990, to address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program annually awards grants to museums, tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations under the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 3008. From FY 1994 to FY 2013, the NAGPRA grant program has awarded a total of 786 grants totaling \$39.92 million.

The grants fund museum and tribal projects for consultation and identification, leading to NAGPRA notices and repatriation; including costs of transfer of possession from museums and agencies to tribes.

① Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, program work would include:

- The award of grants to fund repatriation requests for the transfer of possession of Native American human remains and NAGPRA cultural items from museums and federal agencies to Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Previous grants have included:

- A grant of \$88,673 to the Karuk Tribe of California to consult with the Autry Museum on its substantial collection of Karuk items, document the collection, identify items of interest to the Karuk, test for contaminants in the collection, and to provide NAGPRA training.
- A grant of \$82,260 to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to consult with five tribes regarding the cultural affiliation of about half the items in their collection, from ten parks.
- A grant of \$63,682 to the Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians to consult with three museums to identify items of cultural patrimony of the tribe now held by those museums and to formulate claims for repatriation.
- A grant of \$89,671 to the Arizona State Museum to consult with tribes in the Tucson Basin of Arizona, involving 70 sites and 600 Native American human remains of several tribes.

NAGPRA Consultation and Documentation grants awarded during FY 2013:

Name of Award Recipient	Amount
Central Council, Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	\$81,764
Hydaburg Cooperative Association	\$90,000
Catalina Island Museum	\$78,019
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	\$90,000
North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California	\$43,573
San Francisco State University	\$87,289
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	\$53,669
Smith River Rancheria	\$90,000
Susanville Indian Rancheria	\$90,000
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology	\$89,919
Field Museum of Natural History	\$81,622
The Evanston History Center	\$20,122
Ball State University	\$52,019
Louisiana State University and A&M College	\$89,258
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan (Ziibwing Center)	\$57,339
Rochester Museum and Science Center	\$73,018
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma	\$74,769
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	\$36,887
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$66,741
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	\$89,955
State of West Virginia Division of Culture and History	\$30,675
TOTAL CONSULTATION/DOCUMENTATION GRANT AWARDS	\$1,466,638

NAGPRA Repatriation grants awarded during FY 2013:

Name of Award Recipient	Amount
Robinson Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, California	\$31,514
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California	\$6,837
Table Mountain Rancheria of California	\$14,470
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology	\$3,520
Seminole Tribe of Florida	\$11,328
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	\$3,050
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico	\$15,000
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation	\$12,154
Gila River Indian Community	\$11,700
The Field Museum of Natural History	\$14,954
The Chickasaw Nation	\$7,753
The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	\$15,000
The University of Washington Burke Museum	\$14,989
TOTAL REPATRIATION GRANT AWARDS	\$162,269

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: Japanese American Confinement Site Grants

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Japanese American Confinement Site Grants is \$2,905,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

In FY 2009, Congress appropriated funds to support a new grant program to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites through partnerships with local preservation groups. In accordance with Public Law 109-441, which authorizes the program, grant funds may be used to encourage and support the research, interpretation, and preservation of historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. In FY 2013, approximately \$2.8 million was appropriated for the program, allowing NPS to award 24 matching grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations, to acquire, preserve, and interpret these sites. Since the first appropriation in FY 2009, NPS has awarded 107 grants totaling \$12.4 million.

Grants were competitively awarded on the basis of applicant proposals meeting the following selection criteria: historical significance; critical preservation need; lasting educational impact of the project; and project feasibility and cost-effectiveness. Grants must have a demonstrated commitment of a 2:1 federal to nonfederal match. The FY 2013 grants range from \$9,380 for the City of Chandler, Arizona, to design and install a kiosk at Nozomi Park (a multi-use recreational park) to tell the story of the internment in Arizona, with a focus on daily life and the importance of baseball at the Gila River Internment Camp; to \$369,765 for the Go For Broke National Education Center to help produce an exhibit on “Divergent Paths to a Convergent America: A 360 Degree Perspective of the Japanese American Response to WWII” in Los Angeles.

The 107 projects awarded over the past four years demonstrate the tremendous commitment of the numerous individuals, organizations, stakeholders, and communities who have dedicated their time and resources towards the goal of preserving and interpreting these sites and stories. Collectively, these projects help engage new audiences, and build new partnerships to work collaboratively towards the long-term preservation of these historic sites and the memories and lessons they hold.

① Find more information online about Japanese American World War II confinement site grants at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/JACS/index.html>

At a Glance...***Jerome-Rohwer Visitor and Interpretation Facility***

With funding from the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, the McGehee Industrial Foundation restored an historic railroad “eating house” in McGehee, Arkansas, to become a museum to house the permanent exhibit for “Against Our Will: The Japanese American Experience in World War II Arkansas”. The exhibit, which was created by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock with major funding from the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation, had been sitting in storage following temporary display in the Little Rock Statehouse Convention Center, until the McGehee Industrial Foundation saw a way to address two needs at once: rehabilitate the town’s vacant railroad building and utilize the space to bring this story to McGehee, which is centrally located between the two internment camps in Arkansas: Rohwer and Jerome. The new museum serves as a central interpretive hub for people to visit as they explore the nearby sites; and also addresses the need to enhance local site interpretation, educational awareness, and visitation to these confinement sites.



FY 2015 Program Performance

- Award approximately 22 grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to acquire, protect, preserve, research, interpret, and restore historic confinement sites. The grants will be competitively awarded on the basis of applicant proposals that best meet the following selection criteria: historical significance, critical preservation need, educational impact of a project, project feasibility, and cost-effectiveness. Grants must have a demonstrated commitment of 2:1 federal to non-federal match.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants is \$1,198,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) in the early 1990s. The goals of the program are to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of American history; to encourage and assist in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites; and to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. To fulfil this goal the ABPP has two kinds of grants available: planning grants for battlefield preservation as described here, and land acquisition grants for select Civil War battlefields through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

ABPP planning grants do not fund land acquisition or capital improvement projects. Rather, they assist in the preservation and protection of America's significant battlefields through site identification and documentation, planning, interpretation, and educational projects. Projects associated with lands already owned by the NPS are not eligible for ABPP grants. Grants funded through this program complement the American Battlefield Protection program land acquisition grants funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These matching grants provide resources to non-federal entities to acquire threatened Civil War Battlefield sites outside the National Park System. More information on LWCF ABPP battlefield acquisition grants can be found in the Federal Land Acquisition section of the budget justification.

ABPP grants support the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative goal of protecting natural and cultural features that reflect the national character. One of the foremost shapers of the National character is America's military history. Recognizing that no single entity--federal, state, tribal, local or non-governmental--is alone able to provide the resources necessary to achieve the Nation's preservation goals, the NPS administers the ABPP program to leverage federal funding with partners to sustain local efforts to promote the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil.

In FY 2013, ABPP awarded assistance grants totaling \$1.1 million to roughly 60 battlefields in 15 states and territories. FY 2013 grants included a grant of \$66,000 to Baltimore Heritage, Inc. to conduct an archeological survey documenting resources in the area of Patterson Park, associated with Hampstead Hill and the Battle of Baltimore, which was fought during the War of 1812. The US defended this site against the British in September 1814, preventing the capture of Baltimore. A public archeology outreach program will be conducted to engage local residents and visitors in the area's War of 1812 history.

① Find more information online about American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants at:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Award approximately 25 assistance grants through the American Battlefield Protection Program to assist in identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.

Activity:	Environmental Compliance and Review
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Environmental Compliance and Review (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Environmental Compliance and Review	407	430	+3	0	0	433	+3
Total Requirements	407	430	+3	0	0	433	+3
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity supports the Service's mission by contributing to the protection, restoration, and preservation of natural and cultural resources; the provision of adequate knowledge to properly manage these resources; and to provide for visitor enjoyment and satisfaction with the appropriate availability, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity provides review and comment on environmental impact statements, federal licensing and permitting applications, and other actions which may impact areas of NPS jurisdiction and expertise. This activity ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental protection mandates. It also provides comments on the effects on environmental quality resulting from proposed legislation, regulations, guidelines, Executive Orders regarding wild and scenic rivers, national trails, wilderness, resource management plans and activities from other agencies, recreation complexes, federal surplus property or transfers, and related projects and undertakings.

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Environmental Compliance and Review program is \$433,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity is the focal point for NPS external environmental review. NPS is the major participating bureau in DOI's Environmental Review Program since the NPS has unique expertise associated with the review of environmental compliance documents that have the

potential to impact outdoor recreation at the federal, state, and local levels. As a consequence of the geographic breadth of these park and recreation lands and improvements, it is routinely necessary for the Department to transmit most environmental documents received from other agencies and bureaus to the NPS for review and preparation of agency comments. This review responsibility makes the NPS environmental compliance review program distinct from its counterparts in the other DOI bureaus. Most DOI-controlled external documents are directed to the NPS based on its diverse program responsibilities, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Trails System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fee Act program, and Heritage Preservation program. Typically, 1,200 to 1,500 documents are submitted to and reviewed by NPS each year. The program facilitates NPS review and comment on the potential impacts of agency proposals on NPS resources and values, and helps other agencies avoid or mitigate these impacts.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity plans to:

- Coordinate NPS review and comment on 1,200-1,500 external environmental review documents, such as environmental impact statements, regarding proposed federal actions that may impact units of the National Park System or NPS-managed programs, and operate and maintain the Environmental Review Tracking Solution, a web-based application used for external environmental review coordination.
- Initiate a coordinated process for Natural Resource Stewardship and Science review of internal NPS documents, such as foundation documents and general management plans, during their development, and launch, operate, and maintain the Solution for Internal Document Review, a web-based application to be used for internal review coordination.

Activity:	Grants Administration
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Grants Administration (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers ¹ (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,467	1,548	+15	0	0	1,563	+15
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	181	190	+1	0	0	191	+1
Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	0	0	0	+90	0	90	+90
American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration	0	0	0	+160	0	160	+160
Total Requirements	1,648	1,738	+16	+250	0	2,004	+266
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>+3</i>

¹These internal transfers move funding for administration of American Battlefield Protection Program from American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants and funding for administration of the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants from Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants.

Mission Overview

The Grants Administration activity supports a nationwide system of parks, open spaces, rivers and trails, historic sites, and cultural resources, which provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people, through partnerships with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Activity Overview

The NPS awards a variety of grants to federal and non-federal entities to promote preservation and conservation. For FY 2015, funds to administer four programs, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA), Japanese American Confinement Site grants, and the American Battlefield Protection Program grants under both the National Recreation and Preservation and Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriations are managed under this budget activity. NPS has the responsibility to ensure that grantees comply with all requirements and that they successfully complete their proposed projects.

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: Historic Preservation Fund Administration

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is \$1,563,000 and 13 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program manages the Historic Preservation Fund, which provides grants to external organizations to support preservation of heritage assets. These grants include Grants-in-Aid to States and Tribes, Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities, and grants previously awarded in the Save America's Treasures and Preserve America Programs. Historic Preservation Fund Grants Administration provides critical oversight for grant programs designed to ensure that the identification and protection of historic resources is accomplished in accordance with Federal requirements.

① Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund programs at:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/>

FY 2015 Program Performance

Funding would allow the program to continue to build upon past accomplishments by providing grants to external organizations to support preservation of heritage assets in the Historic Preservation Fund.

- Award 59 Historic Preservation Fund grants to states and territories totaling approximately \$47 million (see Grants-in-Aid for the planned products and accomplishments to result from those grant awards).
- Award 162 HPF grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.
- Award 25 HPF grants to federally recognized tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations for preservation of traditional cultural heritage.
- Award an estimated 10-25 Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities, leading to the number of properties associated with minority and underrepresented communities listed on the National Register increasing by approximately 50-125 properties.
- Review 215 HPF grant amendment requests from State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs).
- Review 209 HPF grant progress reports from SHPOs and THPOs.
- Administer 150 previously awarded Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants that have not completed their grant-assisted work.
- Review 300 SAT grant progress reports.
- Review 100 SAT grant amendment requests.
- Administer 98 previously awarded Preserve America grants that have not completed their grant-assisted work.
- Review 196 Preserve America progress reports.
- Review 75 Preserve America grant amendment requests

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration is \$191,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation. From FY 1994 through FY 2013, a cumulative total of 1,560 NAGPRA grant applications were received by the National Park Service, requesting \$89.9 million. From FY 1994 through FY 2013, the National Park Service awarded 786 NAGPRA grants, for a cumulative total award of \$39.92 million.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Administer two grant programs, including providing training on grants projects and ongoing assistance to awardees, and review 120 progress reports, 50 amendment requests, and 120 previously awarded grants.
- Provide training to 50 or more potential grantees and 30 or more successful awardees on applying for and managing successful NAGPRA grants.
- Competitively award consultation and documentation grants to tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums.
- Fund non-competitive repatriation grants to Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations for the transfer of Native American human remains and NAGPRA cultural items from museums and federal agencies.
- Review progress reports, payment requests, and deliverables from previously awarded active grants to ensure that grant conditions are fulfilled.
- Update annual policy statements, assistance in applying for a grant, and most recent forms, all available on the National NAGPRA Program website.
- Provide annual reports on grants projects, with feedback from awardees.

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration is \$90,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted. This administrative funding is proposed to be transferred to Grants Administration from Cultural Programs in FY 2015.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, with funding provided through the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Award approximately 22 grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to acquire, protect, preserve, research, interpret, and restore historic confinement sites. The grants will be competitively awarded on the basis of applicant proposals that best meet the following selection criteria: historical significance, critical preservation need, educational impact of a project, project feasibility, and cost-effectiveness. Grants must have a demonstrated commitment of 2:1 federal to non-federal match.

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration is \$160,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted. This administrative funding is proposed to be transferred to Grants Administration from Cultural Programs in FY 2015.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided through the American Battlefield Protection Program; both assistance grants provided through the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation and acquisition grants provided through the Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation are administered via these funds.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Award approximately 25 assistance grants to assist identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.
- Award approximately 28 acquisition grants to non-federal entities to acquire threatened Civil War Battlefield sites outside the National Park System.

Activity:	International Park Affairs
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International Park Affairs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change From 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Office of International Affairs	839	885	+12	0	0	897	+12
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	712	751	0	0	0	751	0
Total Requirements	1,551	1,636	+12	0	0	1,648	+12
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The NPS International Park Affairs activity includes the Office of International Affairs and the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program. These programs support the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources and associated values, the restoration and maintenance of the condition of these resources, and the ability of the NPS to collaborate effectively with partners to achieve these goals.

Activity Overview

Since the designation of Yellowstone as the world's first National Park in 1872, the United States has been looked to for leadership and as a role model in national park management by other countries and the global parks movement. The NPS has a long tradition of international engagement, and the Service has either helped create or significantly influenced the development of park systems in nearly every country in the world. International cooperation is directly related to the NPS mission, and is even included in the Mission Statement, "*The Park Service cooperates with partners...throughout this country and the world.*" In addition to providing other nations with technical assistance, the NPS has learned innovative park management techniques from international cooperation activities, in such diverse fields as invasive species management, interpretation, biodiversity prospecting, and cultural resources preservation.

Furthermore, recent research has demonstrated that international collaboration is essential to protecting many different types of park resources. Hundreds of migratory species, including birds, bats, butterflies, salmon, and whales regularly move between NPS units and habitats outside the U.S. To ensure these species continue to return to U.S. parks, NPS staff work with their counterparts in other countries to establish and manage protected areas outside U.S. borders. Similarly, invasive species, wildland fire, and air and water pollution pay no heed to borders and require international collaboration for effective protection of park resources. While impacts may be most directly felt in the over 25 NPS units located on or near international borders, including those with Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, Russia, and the South Pacific (with hundreds of miles of U.S. borders located within park boundaries), all our Nation's parks are ultimately connected to and impacted by transnational environmental and ecological phenomena.

Activity: International Park Affairs
Program Component: Office of International Affairs

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Office of International Affairs is \$897,000 and 10 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

In response to both Executive and Legislative directives, the NPS works to protect and enhance America's and the world's parks, protected areas, and cultural sites by strengthening the management, operation, and preservation of outstanding natural and cultural resources and critical habitats. The NPS shares its recognized leadership in natural and cultural heritage resource management worldwide and assists in the attainment of United States foreign policy objectives while also working to enhance the protection of NPS units.

The NPS Office of International Affairs (OIA) is the NPS focal point for international activities and serves as the primary contact for other DOI bureaus, agencies, foreign governments, and international and private organizations on park and conservation related matters. Through OIA, the NPS exchanges technical and scientific information, shares knowledge and lessons learned, and provides technical assistance to other nations on park and heritage resource management issues. It also assists in the implementation of international treaty obligations that arise from Legislative mandates and Executive initiatives. OIA coordinates the placement of international volunteers-in-the-parks.

- **World Heritage:** OIA provides staff support to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks on the World Heritage Convention, a U.S. treaty obligation, which the National Historic Preservation Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to lead and coordinate for the U.S. government. The NPS manages 17 of the 21 World Heritage Sites in the United States, including Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks, and OIA administers the Convention's ongoing reporting and nomination process. The World Heritage Committee closely monitors developments that could affect U.S. World Heritage Sites, such as proposed energy development in British Columbia that could have threatened Glacier National Park (part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park). OIA plays a key role in responding to the Committee's interest in such issues. OIA also coordinates the development of U.S. World Heritage nominations. A nomination for Poverty Point State Historic Site and National Monument in Louisiana, which was officially submitted to the World Heritage Committee in late 2012, will be considered for inscription by the World Heritage Committee at its 2014 session; additionally, a nomination for the San Antonio Missions, including the Alamo, was prepared and submitted to the Committee in 2014 for consideration in 2015.
- **Technical Assistance:** As part of official international agreements with partner park agencies, OIA strengthens efforts to protect border park resources and supports U.S. foreign policy objectives through technical assistance to other countries' national park systems. The majority of this assistance is funded with outside financial support, primarily from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. State Department, and the World Bank. Technical assistance is also furnished through 'sister park' relationships between an NPS unit and a foreign park with

which it shares natural features, management issues, or cultural ties. OIA provides advice in the development of sister park partnerships, and in some cases (e.g., Mexico, Chile, Colombia) provides funding to further mutually beneficial activities.

- **Long-Term Programs:** OIA develops and implements cooperative international agreements to conduct long-term programs for protected areas conservation and resource management with key international partners. Each of these international partner countries will have shared significant experiences and knowledge on protected areas issues that will increase their viability as regional role models for and partners with other nations. Key international partners include Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Australia and China, among others.

The NPS 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 and funded directly between NPS park units and field offices, and their counterparts across the border.

- **International Visitors:** OIA serves as the initial NPS point of contact for official international visitors who wish to interact directly with Service professionals to learn about various elements of park management in the United States. On average, OIA handles more than 200 official international visitors from as many as seventy countries each year through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and another 150-200 come from China alone. Most foreign delegations often begin by visiting NPS' Washington office then travel to one or more NPS units.

① Find more information online about the International Affairs Program at <http://www.nps.gov/oia>.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Consistent with the Director's continuing strong interest in supporting an active Service role in the international arena, OIA would undertake a variety of activities to enhance NPS's international reach. The program would also identify opportunities for the Service to be more actively engaged in international initiatives involving, among others, climate change, marine protected areas, and migratory species. In particular, OIA would coordinate NPS participation in and follow-up from the once-a-decade global gathering of the international parks movement at the 6th World Parks Congress to be held in November 2014.

OIA would continue to coordinate various initiatives along the Nation's borders, including the further development of joint activities with Mexico on the Rio Grande between Big Bend National Park and protected areas in Mexico on the opposite bank of the river.

OIA would continue to play a very active role in supporting the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks as co-head of the U.S. observer delegation to the World Heritage Committee. This would include participating in the Committee's 39th Session, as well as on working groups and expert meetings throughout the year. In FY 2015, OIA would also continue to oversee the process of selecting and

preparing additional nominations of U.S. sites for the World Heritage List. OIA would work with the owners of these sites and proponents of their designation to ensure the nomination dossiers are prepared to the highest standard to ensure successful inscription when considered by the World Heritage Committee. OIA would also begin the process of revising the existing Tentative List of future U.S. World Heritage nominations. OIA would further the NPS's international leadership in the World Heritage community through its capacity development initiative, the World Heritage Fellowships, that provide training to World Heritage site managers from the developing world at NPS units.

OIA continues to actively seek and develop partnerships with other federal agencies, multilateral donor organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations to support NPS international work. The vast majority of international work conducted by NPS employees is funded by outside sources, and OIA would continue to seek partnerships as a key priority.

Where outside funding is available, OIA would continue to develop technical assistance and exchange programs with key partners, including Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, China, Jordan, Chile, and other nations. This assistance will include in-country training, study tours in the United States, participation in the International Volunteers in Parks program, the development of 'sister parks' and other initiatives of mutual benefit. OIA would look in particular to develop focused international activities that further the protection of park resources, including shared migratory species.

OIA would continue to closely monitor and evaluate NPS international travel, ensuring such travel is consistent with the NPS mission and Service priorities, is cost-effective, and results in tangible benefits to both the Service's international partners and the NPS itself.

As in previous years, OIA would continue to play an important liaison role between the Service and the international conservation community, including key organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – the World Conservation Union, to ensure that the NPS keeps abreast of new global developments and issues. OIA would continue, as well, to coordinate official international visitors to the NPS, provide information and assistance to NPS employees on international issues, and serve as NPS liaison with other federal agencies, particularly the State Department, on international park matters. OIA would continue to detail an employee to IUCN through the 6th World Park Congress in, both to assist in the organization of the Congress itself and to provide critical assistance in the development of a global protected areas capacity development strategy.

Activity: International Park Affairs
Program Component: Southwest Border Resource Protection Program

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program is \$751,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Park Service manages ten parks along the 2,000-mile border shared between the United States and Mexico. Mexico manages nine protected areas along this same international border. The national park units include Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Big Bend National Park, Amistad National Recreation Area, Palo Alto National Historic Site, Padre Island National Seashore, Saguaro National Park, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Chamizal National Memorial, Coronado National Memorial, and Chiricahua National Monument. Some of these NPS units, such as Organ Pipe NM, have recently experienced serious resource damage due to illegal cross-border activities including drug traffickers and undocumented persons and others traversing the parks. Other national park units within the desert southwest have also experienced impacts to their natural and cultural resources. Thousands of miles of unauthorized roads and trails have been created, major ecological processes and the migration patterns of wildlife have been disrupted, important historic sites have been vandalized, and archaeological sites have been looted. The Southwest Border Resource Protection Program (SWBRPP), located within the Intermountain Regional Office in Denver, works with park units and their Mexican counterparts, as well as educational institutions, international nonprofit organizations, tribes, and local, state, and federal agencies to improve resource stewardship and achieve international cooperation along this border.

This mission of the program is accomplished by implementing the following strategic initiatives:

- Restore and help endangered and threatened species recover, such as the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, the Sonoran Pronghorn, the Lesser Long-Nosed Bat, the Quitobaquito Pupfish, and the Rio Grande Silvery Minnow.
- Preserve nationally significant cultural resources such as the missions of Tumacacori National Historical Park. Share information between national park units and their Mexican counterparts with regard to earthen architecture through the Taller Internacional de Conservacion y Restauracion de Aquitectural de Tierra--an international organization and workshop dedicated to the preservation of adobe and other earthen architecture.
- Monitor and assess the effects of border activities on threatened and endangered species and cultural resources.
- Collaborate with other federal and state agencies to assess soil and vegetation vulnerability and recoverability.
- Monitor and study cross border movement of migratory species and impacts.
- Empower parks in the Intermountain Region to engage in effective partnerships to address critical resource protection issues.
- Facilitate cooperation with Mexico in the stewardship of natural and cultural resources through research projects, inventories, and the development of appropriate protection strategies.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Throughout FY 2015, the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program would continue to provide technical and financial assistance to parks along the international border to achieve common goals with our Mexican partners, maintain cooperative relationships, mitigate impacts on cultural and natural resources, engage new partners, communities, and visitors in shared environmental stewardship, and increase appreciation and understanding of our shared cultural heritage. Moreover, the program intends to provide financial and technical support to parks and partners, consistent with the goals and objectives of the NPS. Specific projects include:

- Continue to support the newly opened Point of Entry (POE) at Boquillas Crossing on the Rio Grande River in Big Bend National Park. Working closely with the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection Commission, and the Maderas del Carmen, Cañon de Santa Elena, and Ocampo Natural Protected Areas in Mexico, the POE will facilitate legal travel between the U.S. and Mexico. In addition, the POE will foster international cooperation in the management of these natural areas, enhance visitor understanding of the cross border connections and traditional uses of the area, and restore the historic connection between the town of Boquillas del Carmen and Big Bend National Park.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to parks and partners to restore riparian habitat along the lower Colorado and Rio Grande rivers.
- Monitor threatened ecosystems on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border and mitigate adverse effects on species such as yellow warblers, lesser-nosed bats, sonoran pronghorn, and Kemp's Ridley sea turtles.
- Document the history of Spanish mission sites in southern Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and the Tarahumara Region, Mexico
- Support new archeological research to identify the precise route and historic sites associated with the 1539-1542 Francisco Vazquez de Coronado expedition.
- Monitor climate change impacts on species migrating between the U.S. and Mexico.
- Facilitate scientific exchange between resource and land managers on both sides of the border, which will enhance professional development, educational programming, research, monitoring techniques, and fire management.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs

Heritage Partnership Programs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Commissions and Grants	15,533	17,689	+5	0	-9,474	8,220	-9,469
Administrative Support	931	600	+6	0	+376	982	+382
Total Requirements	16,464	18,289	+11	0	-9,098	9,202	-9,087
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Heritage Partnership Programs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants	-9,474	0	NR&P-64
• Restore Heritage Partnerships Program Administration	+376	0	NR&P-97
Total Program Changes	-9,098	0	

Mission Overview

The Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) supports the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation and stewardship of diverse natural and cultural resources and the provision of educational and recreational benefits for the American people through partnership programs.

Activity Overview

Heritage areas have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of local natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are the management responsibility of federal commissions, nonprofit groups, universities, state agencies or municipal authorities. The work of each National Heritage Area is guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help in developing a sustainable economy. This activity includes two program components:

- **Commissions and Grants** - This component shows funding support provided to the management entity of each National Heritage Area. Heritage areas provide a powerful tool for the preservation of community heritage, combining historic preservation, cultural, natural resource conservation, local and regional preservation planning, and heritage education and tourism. There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas.
- **Administrative Support** - This component provides servicewide heritage areas coordination, guidance, assistance, training and support to the areas, the agency, partners, and the public.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
Program Component: Commissions and Grants

National Heritage Area	States	Date Authorized	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	Cumulative Incl. FY 2013
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area	IL	2008	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$742,000
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership	IA	1996	\$710,000	\$628,000	\$9,475,107
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	GA	2006	\$147,000	\$288,000	\$1,027,660
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area	LA	2006	\$147,000	\$288,000	\$1,030,660
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	GA	1996	\$308,000	\$288,000	\$6,544,177
Baltimore National Heritage Area	MD	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area	NC	2003	\$690,000	\$610,000	\$7,387,955
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	CO	1996	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$933,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	LA	1994	\$591,000	\$523,000	\$8,964,218
Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership	NY/VT	2006	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$1,175,660
Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area	NJ	2006	\$147,000	\$288,000	\$1,027,660
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	PA	1988	\$610,000	\$540,000	\$12,693,559
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor	NY	2000	\$709,000	\$627,000	\$7,634,528
Essex National Heritage Area	MA	1996	\$628,000	\$556,000	\$13,169,568
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area	KS/MO	2006	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$1,248,660
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area	MA/NH	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Great Basin National Heritage Route	NV/UT	2006	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$889,660
Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor	NC/SC/ GA/FL	2006	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$889,660
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	NY	1996	\$491,000	\$435,000	\$8,951,756
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	IL	1984	\$147,000	\$288,000	\$7,081,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	MA/RI	1986	\$650,000	\$575,000	\$13,705,961
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	PA/MD /WV/ VA	2008	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$742,000
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area	AK	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	PA	2000	\$427,000	\$378,000	\$6,742,398
Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area	MS	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area	MS	2004	\$295,000	\$0	\$1,962,773

National Heritage Area	States	Date Authorized	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	Cumulative Incl. FY 2013
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area	MS	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area	UT	2006	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$1,248,660
MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area ¹	MI	1998	\$491,000	\$435,000	\$6,691,756
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area	AL	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
National Aviation Heritage Area	OH	2004	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$2,244,773
National Coal Heritage Area	WV	1996	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$3,283,394
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area	NY	2008	\$147,000	\$288,000	\$880,000
Northern Plains National Heritage Area	ND	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	NM	2006	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$889,660
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area	OH	1996	\$640,000	\$567,000	\$13,251,448
Oil Region National Heritage Area	PA	2004	\$295,000	\$288,000	\$2,243,788
Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	CT/MA	1994	\$666,000	\$590,000	\$10,371,471
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	PA	1996	\$664,000	\$588,000	\$13,420,919
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area	CO	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Schuylkill River Heritage Area	PA	2000	\$491,000	\$435,000	\$5,868,756
Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District	VA	1996	\$435,000	\$385,000	\$6,705,284
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	SC	1996	\$663,000	\$587,000	\$11,971,015
South Park National Heritage Area	CO	2009	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$594,000
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	PA	1988	\$0	\$0	\$2,432,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	TN	1996	\$436,000	\$386,000	\$4,802,559
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area	CT/MA	2006	\$147,000	\$150,000	\$889,660
Wheeling National Heritage Area	WV	2000	\$596,000	\$528,000	\$9,112,589
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	AZ	2000	\$343,000	\$304,000	\$3,831,134
Total			\$16,391,000	\$15,533,000	\$219,504,486

¹ Funding authorization due to sunset 9/30/2014; a General Provision (Sec. 123) proposes extension of authorization through FY 2015

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Commissions and Grants is \$8,220,000 and 6 FTE, a program change of -\$9,474,000 and 0 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants (FY 2014 Base: \$17,689,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$9,474,000) – The National Park Service is proposing to reduce funding for the National Heritage Area program for FY 2015 by approximately 54 percent from FY 2014 levels. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it does provide support to sustain critical functions of NPS’ valued National Heritage Area partners, especially those areas that are in the process of developing and implementing their sustainability plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships. The performance-based funding formula currently in the process of being implemented for NHAs will, once fully implemented, reward NHA entities that bring in additional non-Federal investment and which have also developed a sustainability plan.

Program Overview

By partnering with national heritage area coordinating entities, the NPS facilitates the management of National Heritage Areas. There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas that conserve and commemorate distinctive stories through regional landscapes. These landscapes include canal corridors; river corridors that once provided access and power to early settlers; battlefields that commemorate the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War; and urban and rural landscapes that tell the story of big steel, oil, coal, agriculture, aviation, water rights, migration and other themes important in America’s diverse culture and heritage.

National Heritage Areas do not have an overall program authorization but, rather, are individually authorized. In most cases, legislation requires a 1:1 match in funding by the managing entities. These entities include private nonprofit groups, federal commissions, states, or local authorities which manage National Heritage Areas. Land use control of the areas rests with local governments. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy, including resource conservation, enhanced economic opportunities, and community appreciation and attention to the attributes that sustain the quality of life and economic vitality of their communities. Areas function largely through partnerships and community engagement, as called for throughout the NPS *Call to Action* report; creating a deep connection to regional aspects of the national story, connecting with youth and diverse communities, interpreting lived-in and working landscapes, and focusing on heritage education and stewardship of important waterways, natural areas, built environments, and healthy ecosystems.

Upon designation as a National Heritage Area, a management entity guides the development of a management plan that provides a blueprint for the area’s future activities. The plan includes a resource inventory and identifies interpretive themes, restoration projects, recreational opportunities and long-term funding strategies. Once the Secretary of the Interior has approved the management plan, the plan is implemented as funding and resources are available.

NPS is initiating phase-in of a new funding formula, which is a merit-based system for allocating heritage area funding that considers a variety of factors based upon criteria related to program goals, accountability, and organizational sustainability.

The revised Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) funding formula uses three sequential tiers so that Tier 1 is funded first, then Tier 2, and lastly Tier 3. The amount of funding available to each heritage area coordinating entity depends upon the total annual HPP appropriation and the number of coordinating entities authorized to receive funds. Tier increases for each coordinating entity are dependent upon eligibility requirements and performance measures.

In general, the formula considers differences among the coordinating entity's capacity to manage and expend HPP funds and rewards those entities that develop strong partnerships, projects, and programs. Three categories of performance measures are associated with the formula – management measures, progress measures, and an evaluation of coordinating entity impacts, outcomes, and organizational sustainability. The management measures are directly linked to funding allocations since noncompliance with these measures may result in the withholding of future allocations.

Tier 1 funding is the base allocation for all heritage area coordinating entities. It is intended to support the work of newly designated heritage area coordinating entities, which includes management planning and early project implementation. As long as sufficient funds are available, every coordinating entity authorized to receive HPP funding receives Tier 1 funding of \$150,000 annually if the area: (1) is still authorized; (2) is able to meet any federal/non-federal match requirements contained in their authorizing legislation; and (3) is able to expend funds obligated under their cooperative agreement within a reasonable period of time.

Tier 2 funding supports the development and maintenance of projects and programs, guided by an approved management plan, that fulfill each entity's commitment to their partners and the communities within their boundaries, and that further the mission of the NPS. As long as sufficient funds are available after Tier 1, each heritage area coordinating entity receives \$400,000 (which includes the \$150,000 provided in Tier 1) annually if the area: (1) is still authorized; (2) meets eligibility requirements related to management plan approval and demonstrated ability to match and draw down funds; and (3) has at least one full-time, paid staff person in place to assume financial and administrative responsibility of heritage area funds. If available funds do not support giving each eligible heritage area entity \$400,000 annually, available funds will be split among eligible entities which meet the necessary performance requirements for Tier 2 funding.

Tier 3 funds support high-performing entities that have developed successful projects, programs, and strong partnerships. If funds remain available after awarding Tier 1 and Tier 2 funds, then Tier 3 funds will be allocated among those coordinating entities that: (1) meet Tier 1 and 2 requirements; (2) have long-term sustainability plans (specifically an approved business plan and financial resource development plan); and (3) can match HPP dollars 1:2 ratio (for every \$1 HPP, \$2 heritage area are matched) with cash or in-kind services, or at a 1:1 ratio entirely in cash.

Detailed information about the revised funding formula is available in the Heritage Partnership Program Funding and Implementation Plan (September, 2013). If funding is available, at least three years prior to the sunset of federal funds, each area will be evaluated by the NPS and recommendations made regarding the future role of the National Park Service with respect to the area.

Before a new area is designated by Congress, the completion of a feasibility study per existing National Heritage Area program feasibility study criteria is recommended and precedes some designations.

- ① Find more information about best practices, guidance on feasibility study and management planning, and links to NHA websites online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/>

FY 2014 National Heritage Area Activities:

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (2008) is home to a unique collection of American history surrounding Lincoln's life; raising his family; and pursuing his passion for the law and politics. This 42 county region of central Illinois shares a mission to preserve, interpret, and promote the heritage and culture of the area in the context of Lincoln's life in Illinois. They seek to inform and educate, develop and interpret historic sites, create living history experiences, chronicle the evolution of the area's landscape, and extend these opportunities to the largest audience possible. Visitors will find the courthouses, log cabins, hotels, and homes where Lincoln argued cases and entertained his neighbors and friends. The cultural landscape provides insight into Lincoln's character and personal development, as he prepared to take office during our country's greatest challenge – the Civil War. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Develop an interpretation plan.
- Create a signage plan.
- Develop a marketing plan.
- Develop a Community Designation Program.

America's Agricultural Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks) National Heritage Area (1996) is a 37 county area in northeast Iowa whose mission it is to interpret farm life, agribusiness, and rural communities, past and present, for all age groups of visitors. Through partnership sites and activities, they preserve and celebrate the land, people, and communities of the area. Silos and Smokestacks tells the story of American agriculture and its global impact in small towns and large cities, trails and county roads, and through farms, natural areas, local museums, and historical buildings. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Launch Phase I of the Iowa Ag Literacy Program for elementary school students.
- Re-design the Silos and Smokestacks Visitor Guide, based on an advertisement/sponsorship supported model, to help ensure its sustainability in the future.
- Research and design Iowans Feeding the World traveling education program and exhibit and launch in the fall.
- Engage modern ag partners.
- Expand seasonal ag-based educational youth camps to other urban areas.

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area (2006) is located in parts of three counties east of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and comprises a region of active quarries, rolling topography, rural landscapes, and unique granite outcrop ecosystems, wetland, and pine and oak forests that include federally-protected

plant species. Panola Mountain, a National Natural Landmark, is a rare example of a pristine granite outcrop characteristic of the area. Arabia Mountain and Stone Mountain possess sites that display the history of granite mining as an industry and culture in Georgia and its impact on the United States. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Complete rehabilitation work on a historic farmhouse which has been leased (pro-bono) and is being rehabilitated for NHA offices. Work is expected to be complete in March 2014.
- Begin implementation of the interpretive plan with gateway and point-of-interest markers. Project will include publishing a visitor's guide/pullout map of the NHA.
- Coordinate events to encourage outdoor activities such as Monadnock Madness and a fundraising marathon in May.
- Revise and republish the wildly popular self-guided bike PATH map. Updates will include new trail segments coming online this year.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (2006) is a national treasury of nature, culture, and history in south-central Louisiana, encompassing the largest river swamp in the country. Characterized by a maze of streams and bayous, the area is rich in wildlife and is an important migratory bird flyway. While the 14 parishes that comprise the heritage area are best-known for the Cajun descendants of French-speaking Acadians, the area's complex racial and ethnic mix is reflected in its distinctive architecture, music, language, food, and festivals. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Development and presentation of education series.
- Water & Land Trail development – main route.
- Curriculum distribution.
- DVD production in additional languages.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (1996) was created to establish and implement an overall plan for the preservation, development, and management of the Augusta Canal as a public resource. Built in 1845 to harness the water and power of the Savannah River, the Augusta Canal offers history, recreation, and unique experiences along miles of towpath, trail, and waterway. It is still being used for three of the original purposes for which it was built: water power, transportation, and water supply. It transformed Augusta from agrarian to an industrial area on the eve of the Civil War, and was instrumental in the post-Civil War relocation of much of the nation's textile industry to the South. The nine-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved industrial canal of its kind remaining in the South. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Improvements to existing canal multiuse trails (paving).
- Confederate States Powder Works Interpretive Plaza.
- Extension of multiuse trail.
- Implementation of new signage program.
- Redesign/upgrade of website.

Baltimore National Heritage Area (2009) includes Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, downtown, and waterfront; including innumerable heritage, cultural, and natural resources. The area features museums, expansive parks, and vibrant neighborhoods shaped by patterns of immigration and architecture. At its center is the Inner Harbor, one of the Nation's oldest seaports and today a vibrant destination for tourists and residents. Baltimore's dramatic role in the War of 1812 is demonstrated at historic sites, including Fort McHenry, where the nation defended independence. From its founding in 1729, Baltimore has stood as a center of commerce and culture for the Chesapeake Bay region and has seen the transformation of America, shaped by war, prosperity, and struggles for freedom and civil rights. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Hidden History Program: The heritage area, in collaboration with the University of Baltimore, is working on a fun new way to discover the hidden history of Baltimore. The program will encourage residents and visitors to sleuth through some of Baltimore's most historic neighborhoods -- all they'll need is a smart phone with a QR scanner.
- Baltimore 1812 Guide: A printed guide to all things 1812 in the immediate Baltimore region. Available for distribution at the Inner Harbor Visitor Center and all 1812 key sites and attractions.
- Activities and programs tied to the Star-Spangled Spectacular (September 6-14, 2014), including a light installation at Patterson Park, a living flag with 6,700 students at Fort McHenry, community relations activities with non-profit organizations and visiting Navy personnel, etc.
- Continue promotion and development of the 1812 Passport and Coin Program.
- Finish design of interpretive trail signage for the Historic Fell's Point Trail and continue trail planning for development of the Market Center/Westside Trail.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area (2003) works to preserve the spectacular beauty of the Appalachian and Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina and to interpret traditional mountain music, folk life traditions, arts, culture, and influences of the Cherokee Indians, Scots-Irish, and African heritage of the 25 county region. Out of the mountains grew a rich cultural heritage as the birthplace of the Cherokee's advanced early civilization, a fertile meeting ground for European and African music traditions, and over time these traditions melded to create the unique music of Appalachia. Today, the region is home to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians which preserves many facets of traditional Cherokee culture as well as the center of handmade arts and craft in America. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- An annual meeting, printed report, and video showcasing ten years of Blue Ridge National Heritage Area (BRNHA) accomplishments and engagement (the 10th anniversary for BRNHA was November 10, 2013).
- Development of a new website, printed visitor map/brochure, and other interpretive and marketing efforts for the Blue Ridge Music Trails of North Carolina.
- Expansion of the BRNHA group tour program, with particular emphasis on itineraries showcasing the region's music heritage.
- A new grant cycle to fund projects aligned with the goals of the BRNHA Management Plan.
- Completion of an economic impact study for BRNHA.
- Continued efforts to raise in-region awareness of the BRNHA designation and market the region to visitors.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor (2006) was established to commemorate the story of water law and water development in the West. The primary emphasis of current programs is on interpretation and education. The area extends 45 miles and includes the lands within the 100-year flood plain of the Cache La Poudre River, beginning in Larimer County at the Roosevelt National Forest, and ends east of Greeley. The legislation calls for private landowners to voluntarily adopt measures for the preservation and restoration of significant resources along the Corridor. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Great Divide film.
- Windsor Heritage Museum exhibit redesign.
- Renovation of Historic Water Works to Water Interpretative Center - Construction Documentation.
- APP Linden Street Interpretative Water Shed Park.
- Well Watch educational curriculum.

Cane River National Heritage Area (1994) Cane River National Heritage Area was established on November 2, 1994 by Public Law 103-449; 16 U.S.C. 410. Cane River National Heritage Area, Inc. (CRNHA) succeeded Cane River National Heritage Area Commission as the federally-approved management entity on August 6, 2010. CRNHA, Inc., is a not for profit organization that fosters the protection, awareness, and development of traditional lifestyles; the natural and the built environment; and a healthy economy compatible with the historic character of the Cane River National Heritage Area. CRNHA, Inc. embraces a goal to facilitate and implement the programs and policies specified in the enabling legislation which created the Cane River National Heritage Area. More specifically CRNHA, Inc. supports preservation, conservation, educational programs, and community development within the Cane River region that lead to recognition and appreciation of the cultural legacy of the Cane River people and their community. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Continue to partner with the NPS Southeast Archeological Center and the University College of London to investigate the Isle Brevelle Community of Cane River and its founders. Of specific interest is research that will assist in documenting the lives of the Metoyer-Coincoin family and the French colonial period that gave rise to the unique cultural fusion of the region.
- CRNHA, the St. Augustine Historical Society and the St. Augustine Catholic Church will complete and submit the nomination of the St. Augustine Church Complex for consideration to the National Register of Historic Places. Founded in 1803, St Augustine Catholic Church is the first Roman Catholic Church established by and for people of color in the US.
- Plan the preservation of the Badin Roque House. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places; this bousillage house offers a view of Cane River Creole frontier life. It is one of a handful of structures remaining in the United States built in the style known as *poteaux en terre* (posts in the ground). A plan will be initiated in FY 2014 to repair the bousillage and floor, along with lime washing the interior and exterior of the structure.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (2006) includes the linked navigable waterways and adjacent lands of Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Champlain Canal, and portions of the Upper Hudson

River in the States of Vermont and New York. This region was the homeland of native people of Algonquin and Iroquois descent and played an important role in the establishment of the United States and Canada. It has served as a route of exploration, military campaigns, and maritime commerce. The history and resources of the region offer outstanding opportunities for interpretation and recreation. The partnership works within the Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP). Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- The Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (CVNHP) is working with the Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area (UNNHA) and stakeholders in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut to finalize the routes for the Western New England Greenway – a contiguous network of bike routes that connect New York City with Montreal. Lake Champlain Bikeways will complete the final maps in winter 2014. The CVNHP and UNNHA are utilizing this project to connect historical and natural sites through their shared interpretive themes.
- The CVNHP is collaborating with representatives of the New York Department of Transportation and the Adirondack Coast Visitors Bureau, the Clinton County Historical Association, and the Clinton County Historian to develop permanent displays focused on the CVNHP interpretive theme “Conservation and Community.” Work should be complete by summer 2014.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area (2006) encompasses 213 municipalities and all or parts of 14 counties from Bergen to Gloucester Counties in New Jersey. General George Washington planned and led some of the most decisive military actions of the war across this landscape including the crucial battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth and spent two severe winters encamped in what is now Morristown National Historical Park. Preserved battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, and hundreds of National Register properties also commemorate this turning point in American history. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Meet Your Revolutionary Neighbors lesson plans and schools outreach.
- Meet Your Revolutionary Website – connecting neighbors to storylines and trails.
- Signage inventory.

Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor (1988) is a 165-mile corridor in eastern Pennsylvania where successive waves of immigrants left their cultural imprints and ethnic identity along the streets of every town and city in the Corridor. Agricultural landscapes bear witness to generations of farmers. Canals and railroads transported lumber, anthracite coal, slate, iron, and steel from mountain to market, fueling America’s industrial revolution. Rows of houses close to industrial buildings tell of “company towns.” Artists found beauty and community among the hills. Churches, cultural centers, and community celebrations are important icons linking to the roots of the Corridor's past and its future. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Upgrade of National Canal Museum.
- Expansion of public awareness programming including upgrade of website and 25th anniversary celebration.
- Close trail gaps.

- Develop long-term education plan.
- Initiate “Save the Canals” campaign.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (2000) stretches 524 miles across the full expanse of upstate New York, including four navigable waterways- the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga-Seneca Canals—showing our Nation’s great successes of engineering, vision, hard work, and sacrifice. The Corridor also includes over 200 municipalities adjacent to the canals with stories to tell, great works of architecture to see, history to be learned, and hundreds of miles of scenic and recreational waterway and trails to explore. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Ticket to Ride program.
- Grants program.
- Festival and event sponsorships.
- National Register Listing for the Barge Canal.
- Downtown Investment Forum in Western New York and continued emphasis on community revitalization Corridor-wide.

Essex National Heritage Area (1996) preserves and interprets three themes of national significance to American history: Early settlement and the first contact between native peoples and colonists (17th century); Great Age of Sail and America’s rise as an international trading power (18th and 19th centuries); and Industrial Revolution with an emphasis on textile and shoe manufacturing and the birth of the labor movement supporting NPS partners Salem Maritime and Saugus Iron Works National Historic Sites (19th and 20th century). Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Sustain and seek grants for programs in conservation, preservation, and interpretation; and provide technical assistance and support in these areas to partnering organizations.
- Continue to work with NPS and support programs in education, interpretation and visitor services.
- Sustain and seek to expand the youth job corps program at Salem Maritime NHS and Saugus Iron Works NHS that provide underserved youth with opportunities for summer jobs and job training at the park units and other sites within the NHA.
- Continue to expand Essex Heritage’s outreach programs to educate the public about nationally significant resources and themes in the NHA.
- Expand the membership program; expand partnership opportunities (such as Trails and Sails).
- Continue to develop and expand educational programs for English Language Learners, teachers, and others so they learn and benefit from the Area’s heritage assets.
- Provide leadership for the Essex Heritage scenic byway program.
- Monitor, assist, promote, and develop regional trails, creating new links and connections.

Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area (2006) encompasses counties in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Along this border, before and during the Civil War, a defining conflict took place between the forces of slavery and freedom. As abolitionists and others fought to keep Kansas a free state and pro-slavery forces gathered in Missouri, the Eastern press began referring to the region as "Bleeding Kansas." This story and the continuing story of the struggle for freedom of other groups - Native

Americans, African Americans, Women and Free Staters - are still reflected in the communities and landmarks of this region. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Thematic programming and brochures that interpret and promote the connected resources of the NHA, such as work on Prairie Landscape preservation, interpretive brochure, and programming.
- Expand interpretive grant program to support a wider range of projects that connect partner sites and organizations across political boundaries (city, county, state).
- Work on establishing a comprehensive marketing plan, which will include Freedom's Frontier Travel Information Centers.
- Work to expand Boys & Girls Club daycamps to include the southern portion of the heritage area with Fort Scott National Historic Site as the camp hub.
- Develop a signage plan for gateway and directional signage. This plan is scheduled to be completed by April 2014.

Freedom's Way National Heritage Area (2009) in Massachusetts and New Hampshire includes 45 communities stretching across the two states. The area has a long history of social and intellectual innovation including: the emergence of a democratic vision which led to the American Revolution; a tradition of religious freedom and experimentation; and nationally influential movements for conservation, social justice, abolitionism, and the American Renaissance of the nineteenth century. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Continue and complete the management plan.
- Broaden existing educational programming, including Patriot's Paths, Freedom's Way Conversations and Technical Assistance Workshops, and In Thoreau's Footsteps series; while initiating new programs including a Family Discovery Day, Author's Conversations, a Vanishing Landscape Series, and a trail project in collaboration with Montachusett Regional Trails Coalition partners.
- Promotion and marketing will be augmented with a planned upgrade of all social media platforms and marketing materials; including the development of a new, interactive web platform. Branding for the Patriots Path and In Thoreau's Footsteps programs will be enhanced.
- Historic Preservation and Enhancement Project: Working with the Department of Conservation and Recreation, complete landscape inventories of every heritage community (22 are done) through the process developed by the Massachusetts Heritage Landscape Inventory Program. Partnering in facilitating this project is University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Great Basin National Heritage Route (2006) incorporates the classic western landscape of White Pine County, Nevada, Millard County, Utah, and the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation. The heritage of Native Americans is represented by several significant archaeological sites from the Fremont era and by modern tribes including the Shoshone, Paiute, and Goshute. Ethnic communities of Serbs, Greeks, Basques, and Italians survive whose ancestors provided the labor for ranching, railroading, and mining enterprises within Great Basin National Heritage Route. Mormon settlers and other early pioneers are also reflected in the living cultural tradition of the Great Basin. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Financial assistance & capacity building.

- Astronomy Observatory project.
- Interpretive programs and projects at the Topaz Museum; heritage and interpretive programs at displays for Nevada Northern Railway; Ely Renaissance Society heritage area displays and programs; Territorial Statehouse Festival heritage skills demonstrations; and additional Youth Camp capacity, in order to reach more people to share in the history and heritage of the area.
- Signage, as well as working to gain permission or access to place signs at specific sites, including highway signs.

Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor (2006) was established to recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by Africans and African Americans known as the Gullah and the Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, the southeast coast of North Carolina, and the northeast Coast of Florida. The distinctive culture of community is reflected in the stories, traditions, arts and crafts, culinary practices, and the Creole language of the people of the corridor. The Gullah/Geechee Cultural area demonstrates the strongest continuities to the indigenous cultures of Africa than any other region in the United States. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Hire Executive Director and Office Manager to implement approved management plan.
- Enhance partnerships.
- Establish community educational outreach program.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (1996), stretching from Troy to New York City, contains a rich assemblage of natural features and nationally significant cultural and historical sites. The period from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War is well represented and complemented by individual sites such as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Springwood, Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill, Lyndhurst, and Vanderbilt Mansion. The valley retains the scenic, rural character that inspired the Hudson Valley School of landscape painting and the Knickerbocker writers. Recreational opportunities abound in local parks, protected open space, and greenways. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Plan and expand the 2014 Hudson River valley Ramble. This annual month-long event, to be held in September, celebrates history, culture, and natural resources of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. The Ramble will include challenging hikes, guided walks, kayak tours, canoe trips, bike rides, guided rock climbing, boat rides, lectures, historical reenactments, concerts, and festivals.
- The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area announces the availability of \$50,000 in matching grants for the 2014 Heritage Development Grant Program. These grants are intended to provide seed money to organizations for the purposes of: programming, interpretation and marketing.
- Refresh hudsonrivervalley.com to update the look, feel and user experience to bring it up to date with the technology of today. A more robust integration with social media and creating a framework that will ensure content remains dynamic will be two goals of the website update process.

- Continue to support the Teaching the Hudson Valley Program, teachers' institutes and THV Explore Awards field trip grants.
- The NHA, in partnership with the Mid-Hudson Valley Path Through History regional workgroup, is funding interpretive training throughout the region. The training will provide guidance and tools to historic site and heritage attraction staff across the region so that they are prepared and empowered to reimagine and/or create new tours, interpretive programs, and special events that more fully engage visitors of all ages; offer an imaginative array of storytelling methods and techniques; and establish or strengthen thematic connections among colleague sites.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (1984) is the first National Heritage Area, created along the 96-mile hand dug canal completed in 1848 that stretches between LaSalle and Chicago, Illinois. In 2006, the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (IMCNHC) was reconfigured and reauthorized by Congress and the Canal Corridor Association was designated the local coordinating entity for the Corridor rather than a federal commission. The Corridor is an 862-square mile region encompassing five counties and 57 communities. The purpose of the IMCNHC is to retain, enhance, and interpret, for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the cultural, historical, natural, recreational, and economic resources of the Corridor where Native Americans, French Explorers and Voyagers, canal workers, and immigrants built the Nation's most populous inland state and the American heartland. The Canal Corridor Association recently completed a ten year Corridor plan with the National Park Service entitled I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor: A Roadmap for the Future 2011-2021. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Hold the 2nd annual I&M Canal Alliance Congress to facilitate partnerships among partners.
- Develop, print, and distribute an overall Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor brochure incorporating new branding and highlighting significant sites.
- Upgrade the website and online presence, also using the new branding, to better serve our partners, residents, and visitors.
- Implement the newly established speakers' bureau, internship, and volunteer programs.
- Develop the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Site Designation Program to further support partner sites and events.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (1986) tells the story of the American Industrial Revolution, which began along the 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island. The mills (including Slater Mill), mill villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Riverway Project - Advance design and construction of new bikeway segments, bring 2 canal restoration projects (in MA and RI state parks) to construction, add river access sites, ensure start of construction on 2 fish ladders and design/engineering for next 2, design and installation of interpretive signage, educational and recreational projects with partners (RI DEM, MA DCR, watershed groups), etc.

- Convert recent update of Corridor Commission plan for use by the nonprofit successor, addressing more recent requirements, as well as recently surveyed partner needs.
- Improve and update public outreach and visitor information services, with special emphasis on innovative and creative ways to optimize use of digital technologies and delivery options, and update the website.
- Heritage Tourism – reconvene bi-state Blackstone Valley Tourism Collaborative, develop specific products such as new tours, marketing content; implement recommendations from recent workshops with partner sites; update strategy for visitor centers and alternative means to promote tourism and provide visitor services, especially with emphasis on visitation and tourism impacts if a new Blackstone National Park is designated;
- Reactivate the NPS VIP program in the Blackstone Valley and start a Junior Ranger program.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (2008) stretches 175 miles along the Route 15 Corridor, covering four states, and includes Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Frederick County, Maryland, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. Its path is a treasure trove of history—Native and African-American sites, restored architectural gems, Presidential homes, and the greatest concentration of Civil War battle sites in the country—but the land is also alive with vibrant downtowns, rich agriculture, and an abundant bounty of wineries, inns, beds-and-breakfasts, fairs, and antique dealers. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Approval of the NHA management plan.
- Conservation and historic preservation goals as outlined in the management plan.
- Education goals as outlined in the management plan.
- Heritage tourism goals as outlined in the management plan.
- National Scenic Byway/enhancement goals as outlined in the management plan.

Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area (2009) in Alaska is comprised of the Kenai Mountains and the upper portion of the Turnagain Arm region in the Southwestern part of the state. The Iditarod National Historic Trail, the Seward All American Road, and the Alaska Railroad all start within the boundaries of the Heritage Area. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Continued to improve signage and interpretation throughout the NHA, including “Welcome to the National Heritage Area” signs at north and south entrances of the main highway traversing the scenic corridor.
- Development of elementary school curriculum, teaching upper elementary grades about the history of the NHA. This is underway and will be launched in the fall of 2014.
- Development of a series of additional publications relevant to the NHA. Two new books for 2014 include *The History of Mining on the Kenai Peninsula* by Mary Barry (currently out of print) and the publication of an original title *Pocketful of Pebbles* by historian Doug Capra.

- Creation of a historic/cultural mural at a Seward High School with students and in partnership with the Resurrection Bay Conservation Alliance.
- Generation of support and establishment of a planning committee for an area-wide bicycle route through the NHA.

Lackawanna Heritage Valley (1996) works with a variety of partners to strengthen and enhance the development and preservation of the historic, cultural, natural, and economic resources of the communities along the Lackawanna River in northeastern Pennsylvania. The architecture, ethnic traditions, and infrastructure of the Anthracite region tell the story of the Lackawanna Valley and its role in the industrial development of the United States. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Additional trail design, planning, construction, and amenities, including signage, art on the trail, establishment of BikeShare program, and rehabilitation of older trail segments.
- The Lackawanna Heritage Valley sub-grants program for educational, historic, cultural and environmental programs,
- Economic impact and trail user studies and evaluations.
- Publication and distribution of the trail guidebook, signage manual, and 2nd edition of “Pennsylvania’s Northeast Treasures”
- Oversight, technical assistance, and planning of the historic preservation project at the Historic Scranton Iron Furnaces/Iron District.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area (2009) in Mississippi includes all the counties in the state that contain land in the alluvial floodplain of the Mississippi river. This area was cleared for cotton and plantation life, and peopled by sharecroppers and land owners, including immigrants from Europe and Asia. Many people from this region became the source of “The Great Migration” north, and thus the family home of many living today in northern cities, like Chicago and Detroit. It is an area known as “The Birthplace of the Blues” and Gospel music as well as many sites that were pivotal in the early civil rights movement. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Work toward approval of draft management plan.
- Development of a logo and visual representation for the NHA will be a high priority, as will a heritage awards celebration.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area (2004) is a six-county area within the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico. This cultural landscape has been shaped by the coastal and river environment and a number of ethnic influences, including those of early Native Americans and Spanish, French, and English settlers. The area contains a rich assortment of cultural and historical resources related to these cultures, in addition to spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources. The NHA is coordinated by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, in consultation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Nature Tourism Task Force: Develop a finance and business plan to conserve the Area's heritage resources, which is Goal 2 in the NHA management plan.
- Create a public garden to commemorate the 2nd oldest French Colonial cemetery in the nation at the Old Moran site; along with a museum display in the Biloxi Visitor Center.
- Landscape the Charnley Norwood home using historic photos from the 1800's.
- Create brochures for the NHA, along with a driving tour of historic homes along the Gulf Coast and update kiosks.
- Implement new policies/procedures for NHA, along with procuring a new staff to run the NHA.
- Create a sustainability plan

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area (2009) includes all or part of 30 counties in the northeastern part of Mississippi representing a distinctive cultural landscape shaped largely by the dynamic intersection of Appalachian and Delta cultures. The area includes the birthplaces of many nationally recognized cultural icons such as Elvis Presley and William Faulkner. It also includes the Nation's first public university for women, Mississippi University for Women, as well as the legacies of Civil Rights pioneers. The region was known as the Crossroads of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Develop a network of partner sites, attractions, and events that meet minimum standards of quality to be included within the promotion of the NHA.
- Utilize a variety of tools and media for interpretation, including regional theme-based tours/itineraries, as well as printed materials and new and emerging technologies.
- Utilize conventional means (ads, brochures, maps, rack cards), as well as internet-based social networking and other new and emerging technologies (downloadable phone apps, GPS, QR codes) to promote the NHA and its resources to a variety of audiences.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (2006) stretches through six counties along the Highway 89 corridor in southern Utah. The region is recognized for its dramatic landscapes including Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Zion National Park. It is also known for a string of communities along the axis of the corridor that reflect the experience of Mormon colonization. Each community is marked by the town planning principles of the time and the distinctive buildings of the Mormon faith. This setting tells the story of the native peoples and the early settlers, who farmed, ranched, logged, and mined in this part of the state. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Native American Interpretive Center in Monroe, UT.
- Heritage Veterans Memorial in Salina, UT.
- Ephraim Co-op Heritage Building restoration in Ephraim, UT.
- Hole in the Rock Interpretive Center in Escalante, UT
- Discovery Road television series.

Motor-Cities National Heritage Area (1998) preserves, interprets, and promotes Michigan's rich automotive and labor heritage through nearly 1,200 auto-related resources; the largest concentration of auto-related sites, attractions, and events in the world. The regional boundary covers 10,000 square miles

and portions of 13 counties and 250 townships municipalities including over 6 million people. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2014:

- Huron River Trail.
- The renovation and adaptive reuse of the historic Cherry Hill Village Industry Plant into the Cherry Hill Cultural Art Center; an on-going, multi-phased project.
- The 100th Anniversary of Dodge.
- The ongoing research and design of an Arsenal of Democracy education program and website.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (2009) operates under the University of North Alabama in Alabama, spans across six counties within the Tennessee River basin of North Alabama, and was developed to help preserve the history of the region. From the tribal flute sounds and handmade instruments of Native Americans and the early settlers to the booming years of the Muscle Shoals recording studios in the 1960s and 1970s, the region created a rich music heritage that helped shape today's music world. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2014 include:

- Complete management plan.
- Re-develop website, targeting tourists and highlighting themes, attractions, tours, and schedule of events.
- Continue developing Roots of American Music Trail.
- Develop a network of partner sites, attractions and events that meet minimum standards of quality and contribute to NHA themes.
- Development of a series of theme based tours using various interpretative tools.

National Aviation Heritage Area (2004) is recognized as the Birthplace of Aviation and home of the Wright brothers. The area, centered in Dayton, encompasses an eight-county area in Ohio (Montgomery, Greene, Miami, Clark, Warren, Champaign, Shelby, and Auglaize counties). Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Work associated with the acquisition and development of the Wright Company Factory Site.
- Revise and update website in an effort to communicate current information about the activities within the National Aviation Heritage Area via the web.
- Implement the new structure for the NHA as proposed in the revised strategic planning document to ensure sustainable operations for the future.
- Advocate for the inclusion of the regional Wright brothers' aviation sites in the UNESCO World Heritage Site program.

National Coal Heritage Area (2009) is located in southern West Virginia. The rugged industrial landscape of the area showcases the stories of miners of many ethnicities who labored to extract and transport coal, and their wives, who struggled to maintain homes under primitive conditions. Coalfield history and culture contains key elements of a unique social and economic history including the stories of industrial might, the struggle for labor unions, and the growth of distinctive cultural communities among different ethnic groups who worked side-by-side and lived together in the "company towns" of the region. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Coal Heritage Discovery Center.
- Guyandotte River Water Trail.
- Completion of John Henry Historical Park.
- Stories from Paint Creek: Oral histories and on-line exhibit.
- Interpretive displays for Country Roads Scenic Byway Interpretive Center.

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area (2008) is home to the natural wonder of Niagara Falls, the rapids of the Niagara River gorge, and the communities of Niagara Falls, Youngstown, and Lewiston. The region includes nationally significant historical sites including Old Fort Niagara, which tells the story of international conflict between the French, Iroquois Confederacy, British, and the United States; especially during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Implementation of the second round of partnership grants.
- Development of a comprehensive bus grant and field trip program.
- Implementation of the Long Range Interpretive Plan: Establish a presence at the Niagara Tourism and Convention Corporation and orientation centers in Lewiston and Youngstown.
- Increase staffing according to management plan recommendations.
- Develop and distribute a Niagara Falls National Heritage Area brochure including a detailed map.
- Implement Quality Standard program by announcing applications and awarding and monitoring the status of attractions, events, and visitor services that receive NHA certification.

Northern Plains National Heritage Area (2009) encompasses the 80-mile free-flowing stretch of the Missouri River between the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site and the Huff Indian Village State Historic Site, and includes sites in Burleigh, Morton, Mercer, McLean, and Oliver counties in central North Dakota. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Develop and implement Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation educational programs.
- Develop video documentary on historical happenings in area.
- Infrastructural improvements in tourism transportation network.
- Classroom addition to site adjacent to Knife River Indian Villages.
- Facility development planning for riverboat-era museum.

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area (2006) is located in Northern New Mexico, stretching from Santa Fe to Taos, and includes the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos. It encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including eight Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area as early as 1598. Within its boundaries are many significant historic sites and a cultural landscape that reflects long settlement of the region, including the Taos Pueblo, a World Heritage Site. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Expand the revamped website to permit streaming information and access to promotional and educational information that exposes the public to the history, culture, and traditions within the NHA.

- Continue documentation of NHA resources, history, and cultural attractions; establishing libraries and information databases at the NHA center or linkages to existing repositories. Broaden access to databases using new technologies and advances in communication.
- Continued expansion of the community grants program beyond the funding provided in prior years, expanding the level of community outreach conducted.
- Implement new records management partnership with Historic Records Advisory Board, beginning with outreach to Taos Pueblo and other pueblos.
- Explore and promote partnerships across the NHA, capturing living traditions along the Río Grande corridor and outlying rural areas (farming, shepherding, weaving, pottery, and other artistic traditions) and matching with cultural outlets in Santa Fe and Taos to provide expanded markets for their products and exposure to national and international visitors.

Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway (1996) preserves and celebrates the rails, trails, landscapes, towns, and sites that grew up along the first 110 miles of the canal that helped Ohio and our nation grow. It offers opportunities to discover canal history along an 81-mile towpath trail as well as a myriad of interconnected communities as a source of inspiration and economic development that contribute to the quality of life in the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, and Tuscarawas in Northeastern Ohio. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Strategic Initiative grant program that will leverage \$1,427,915 in private, local, and state investment.
- Development of the 101-mile multi-use recreational Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail.
- Educational stewardship programs, including River and Canal Clean Ups, Fishing Derbies, and running and bicycling events.
- Public information publications.
- Providing technical assistance and support to Connector Trails throughout the Ohio & Erie Canalway.

Oil Region National Heritage Area (2004) centers around the story of Colonel Edwin Drake's drilling of the world's first successful oil well in 1859, which changed the course of industry, society, and politics in the modern world. The Oil Region contains a number of remnants of the oil industry, as well as historic valley settlements, riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes. The area was shaped by Native Americans, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigrants. The NHA designation enhances efforts of Pennsylvania, volunteer organizations, and private businesses to interpret and promote the cultural, national, and recreational resources of the region. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Complete the installation of the Oil City Visitor Center inside Venango Museum, and conduct public dedication thereof.
- Complete interior rehabilitation of the historic Tarbell House in Titusville, PA. Establish new non-profit organization entitled "Friends of the Tarbell House," to take over event operation.
- In accordance with the preservation plan for the Downs Building in Oil City, conduct façade improvements on its Centre Street, Elm Street, and Sycamore Street sides; also rehabilitate the

first floor interior into retail space with public ADA-accessible restrooms and layout suited for trail-related business occupancy; as it is directly adjacent to the Erie to Pittsburgh Trail in downtown Oil City.

- Coordination of continued implementation of management plan. Continue providing technical assistance for the planning, development, and promotion of the Erie to Pittsburgh Trail within NHA territory, especially the Oil Creek Memorial Landing (combined trailhead, canoe/kayak access in Oil City).
- Continue researching, designing, producing, and installing outdoor interpretive panels and Erie-to-Pittsburgh Trail logo signs throughout the NHA.

Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Area (1994) is known as the Last Green Valley due to the surprisingly rural character of the 1,085 square-mile area defined by the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers systems and the rugged hills, forests, and agricultural fields that surround them in northeastern Connecticut and south-central Massachusetts. Forest and farmland make up 78 percent of its 695,000-acres. It is one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the northeastern US in the sprawling metropolitan Boston-to-Washington Corridor. It has important prehistoric archeological sites, diversified agriculture, excellent water quality, beautiful rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and mill villages, 35 towns, and large acreage of green space. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Develop additional curricula for stewardship education for students and adults.
- Strategic planning for the years after authorization ends (2015).
- Website redesign and reconstruction.
- Expansion of The Last Green Valley Ranger Program to maximize outreach efforts and partner involvement.
- Land Use Education programs for land use decision makers.

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area (1996) works within the seven counties of southwestern Pennsylvania to conserve, preserve, manage, and interpret the legacy of big steel and its related industries. Over 270 heritage development projects are underway or have been completed in the Rivers of Steel eight county region. Rivers of Steel is building on the area's remarkable transition from heavy industry to high technology and diversified services as well as bolstering the new regional economy by promoting tourism and economic development based on the region's historic industrial saga, including the site of the 1892 Homestead Steel Strike Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Expansion of tour programming at Carrie Furnaces to attract more tourists to the National Historic Landmark site.
- Parking lot and drainage improvements at the 1892 Battle of Homestead site to better serve the bikers, walkers, and event attendees.
- Outreach for more volunteers and tour guides.

Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area (2009) in Colorado's San Luis Valley is the cradle of Colorado's earliest settlement, and is recognized as a confluence of Hispano, Anglo, and American Indian cultures. Spanning more than 3,000 square miles, the area includes the counties of Conejos, Costilla, and Alamosa, the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, the Baca National Wildlife Refuge, the Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge, and the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, containing the largest sand dunes in North America. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Cornerstone Community Economic Development workshops.
- Way finding signage.
- Heritage tourism itineraries for the NHA.
- Collaborate with Chambers of Commerce to develop hospitality and customer service training for front line staff.
- Collaboration with Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area – trails and trains.
- Contribute to local history day competition and provide incentives for local history projects.
- Develop marketing plan.
- Develop and promote NHA brand.

Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area (2000) conserves interprets and develops the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources related to the heritage of the Schuylkill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania. By 1777 when George Washington wintered his troops at Valley Forge, early entrepreneurs had already founded many of the historic towns along the river where the charcoal, iron, and textile industries of the region would grow. In 1822, the first load of anthracite coal was taken from the Schuylkill headwaters to Philadelphia along the Schuylkill Navigation System (canal). Pre-Revolutionary mills and late 19th century factories, rural villages, and the City of Philadelphia are all part of the fabric of the Schuylkill River Valley. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Implementation of *Bringing the War of Independence to Life: 19th Century Illustrations of the American Revolution* Exhibition and programming at Valley Forge National Historic Park and Morristown National Historic Park in partnership with Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.
- The 16th Annual Schuylkill River Sojourn.
- Construct and sign the remaining 1.5 miles of the Leesport Section of the Schuylkill River Trail in Berks County.
- Develop programming for area schools at the River of Revolutions Interpretive Center.
- Plan and implement the third ride of the Schuylkill River Trail Bike Tour Series involving the Schuylkill River Heritage Area, Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and Independence National Historical Park.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District (1996) tells the military and civilian stories of the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 when the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was caught in the crossfire between the North and the South because of its strategic location between the two capitals and a key

transportation corridor. Today, 15 battlefields and over 320 sites, towns, villages, and farms in the eight county National Historic District attest to the struggle, courage, and perseverance of soldiers and civilians alike. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Implementation of Shenandoah Valley Civil War Orientation Center at Lee-Jackson Building in New Market, Virginia.
- Public symposia for Civil War 1864 campaigns.
- Funding of development activities to leverage increased private donations.
- Hold major commemorative event for Third Winchester and 1864 Shenandoah Campaign accompanied by creation of a visitor's guide to Third Winchester battlefield.
- New youth activity booklet and youth guide to the Civil War.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor (1996) is bounded on one end by the port city of Charleston and on the other by the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The 240 miles and 14 counties that comprise the Heritage Corridor are divided in four distinct regions that work together to tell the story of the Old South: a story of plantations and cotton fields, of kindred spirits and a county in conflict, of hardships and prosperity, of family and friends. They also tell the story of the New South: a story of railroads and its towns, industry and its villages, of technology and its accomplishments. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Phase II of the South Carolina Great Outdoors (SC GO) Initiative.
- Expansion of marketing and public relations efforts.
- Feasibility study for the SC GO Educational Center.
- Heritage-based technical assistance to National Heritage Corridor (NHC) communities.
- Continuation of NHC grant program.

South Park National Heritage Area (2009) in Colorado includes 19 working ranches, some of which were founded as early as the 1860s, along 30 miles of stream corridor and 17,000 acres of wetlands and agricultural lands in the headwaters of the South Platte River. It also includes a number of mines, including the world's highest mine, at 14,157 feet, on Mt. Lincoln near Alma. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- The first phase of rehabilitation of the historic Paris Mill will begin in 2014, with the South Park NHA providing project and grant management. The project is being funded by grants from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Colorado's State Historical Fund, with additional funding from the Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety and Park County.
- Partner with HistoriCorps to preserve the historic Tarryall School and Teacherage during a two week volunteer project.
- In partnership with the Park County Office of Historic Preservation, continue the cultural resource survey of the Town of Fairplay and undertake a new survey endeavor, cemeteries.
- The Tarryall Rural Historic Landscape District and the South Park City Museum National Register nominations will be submitted to the state review board. These projects are managed by the South Park NHA and funded by Colorado's State Historical Fund and/or Park County.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission (1988) recognized the cultural heritage of the nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania associated with the three basic industries of iron and steel, coal, and transportation. The Commission no longer receives funding under this activity.

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (1996) is administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University. They provide leadership and support to organizations across Tennessee, creating opportunities for education, interpretation, preservation, and economic development by telling the powerful stories of vicious warfare, the demands of the home front and occupation, the freedom of emancipation, and the enduring legacies of Reconstruction. Geographic location, along with strategic river and rail routes, productive farmlands, and industrial sites made Tennessee a crucial prize fought for by both armies. The area is coordinating statewide events for the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Partner with the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission and local partners in Franklin to develop, present, and implement the 2014 Tennessee Civil War Signature Event in Franklin.
- Partner with the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, the state Department of Education, and Nashville Public Television to develop and produce an additional hour long documentary and video clips on Reconstruction for distribution statewide, in schools, and nationally. The first two documentaries in the series debuted to exceptionally high ratings and were nominated for local Emmy awards.
- Partner with Main Street Murfreesboro/Rutherford County to continue operations and maintenance for the Heritage Center of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County.
- Partner with Franklin's Charge, Inc. to develop and fabricate kiosks and interpretive materials for the Carter's Hill site, an integral part of the Battle of Franklin reclamation project.

Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area (2006) is located in northwestern Connecticut and western Massachusetts and is noted for its picturesque landscape, the meandering Housatonic River, and traditional New England towns. The early history of the area was marked by the Revolutionary War, early industrialization and deforestation, followed by a long history of reclamation and conservation. Writers, artists, and vacationers have visited the region for 150 years to enjoy its scenic wonders and artistic festivals, making it one of the country's leading cultural resorts. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Annual Heritage Walks program; free, guided exploration of the regions natural, cultural and historic assets led by educators and historians, in partnership with dozens of partner organizations.
- Oral history project; in partnership with Berkshire Community College, Berkshire Historical Society, and the CT League of History Organizations.
- Waterpower Survey in the Upper Housatonic Valley: Comprehensive survey of past / current hydro-power sites that enabled early industry.
- Additional programming to be informed by the final interpretive plan.

Wheeling National Heritage Area (2000). Throughout the 19th century, Wheeling served as the "Crossroads of America", playing an important role in the settlement of the Nation. Wheeling was a crossroads of western expansion and is the site of many industries including iron and steel, nails, textiles, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and tobacco manufacturing. LaBelle Cut Nails, one of two manufacturers in the nation, continues to produce cut nails with equipment and a process that is over 150-years old. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in 2014 include:

- Architectural and engineering feasibility studies of existing, vacant historic structures.
- National Register nomination(s) for South Wheeling, Oglebay Park, and architect Frederic Faris Buildings.
- Mount Wood Cemetery restoration.
- Create brand identification for the Central Business District of downtown Wheeling.
- Downtown Wheeling housing needs assessment study.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (2000) commemorates the natural ford on the Colorado River, which has been a gathering spot for people for over 500 years and is an important landmark of the Nation's westward expansion. Yuma celebrates its historic role in water management to produce abundant agriculture in the desert, and now is an innovator in community-driven wetlands restoration along the Colorado River. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships funding in FY 2014 include:

- Provide \$50,000 match for the overall annual maintenance budget for the East Wetlands of \$500,000.
- Provide \$100,000 match for a total annual capital fund of \$300,000
- Provide \$25,000 support for the Yuma County Historical Society's program to spend \$150,000 for Phase I implementation of the Arizona Historical Society Yuma Museum campus master plan.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The National Park Service would continue partnering with state governments, non-profit organizations, and federal commissions to facilitate the management of the 49 National Heritage Areas designated by Congress. NPS expects completion of 3-5 management plans and the implementation of signage and travel programs; oral history, interpretive, and educational programs; completion of regional guidebooks, exhibits, and informational kiosks; development of GIS data; initiation and continuation of partnership programs to enhance stewardship of natural and cultural resources; capacity-building programs for partners; outdoor recreation projects; heritage tourism; and organizational development and sustainability planning (including business planning and financial resource development planning).

FY 2015 National Heritage Area Activities:

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Publish two non-scholarly books about Abraham Lincoln, *Lincoln in Springfield* and *Lincoln and the Mormon Story*.

- Implement NHA interpretation plan
- Develop NHA Gateway Kiosks (interpretive displays).
- Bring *History Comes Alive* programs to various NHA communities.

America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Launch Phase II of the Iowa Ag Literacy Program for high school students.
- Iowans Feeding the World Traveling Exhibit will travel to 6 partner site locations.

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continued funding of the interpretive/wayfinding plan.
- Developing tourism opportunities focused on our more than 25 miles of dedicated, paved hike-bike paths.
- Protect historic properties in the area by assisting jurisdictional partners with preservation, stabilization, and re-use plans.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Complete main Water & Land Trail.
- Complete mini-trails for hiking, biking, and paddling.
- Development and presentation of education series.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue implementation of signage program.
- Construction of new trails.
- Improvements to existing trails.
- Construction of additional trailheads and parking.

Baltimore National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Development of heritage neighborhood program as described in the management plan.
- Continued trail development for the Market Center/Westside Trail and start of development of the Federal Hill/Sharp Leadenhall trail (trail development includes a map and guide as well as interpretive signage).
- Finalize marketing and communications plan.
- Finalize development plan.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Selection of a new thematic area (e.g., natural heritage or agricultural heritage) for concentrated focus by the NHA.
- Continued promotion and development of new visitor experiences for the Blue Ridge Music Trails for North Carolina.
- Continue expansion of the NHA group tour program.
- A new grant cycle to fund projects aligned with the goals of the NHA Management Plan.
- Continued efforts to raise in-region awareness of the NHA designation and market the region to visitors.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Heritage Culturalist volunteer program.
- Grants program, the potential projects of which could include river flow level meters for public information; a cultural kiosk tied to a video podcasting project, and the Discovery Museum new water heritage exhibit, program, or film for digital dome theatre. Scholarships for K-12 visits to NHA partner sites/programs.
- Interpretative program with social media.

Cane River National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Collaborate with the City of Natchitoches and Natchitoches Parish officials to develop and implement a walking and bike trail system throughout the NHA. This system will include both in town and downriver trails that will connect travelers with the Cane River National Heritage Trail.
- Work with Saint Augustine Historical Society, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and qualified experts to implement the preservation program developed during FY 2014 for the Badin-Roque House, the only extant *poteux en terre* structure in Louisiana.
- Advance technical assistance and capacity building to Heritage Partners.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- The Lake Champlain Basin Partnership would continue to link individual and collective resources within the NHA with sites in other NHAs through our shared interpretive themes.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Heritage partner grant program.
- Partner recognition program.

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Enhanced marketing and visitors services.
- Arts on the Trail program.
- Undertake comprehensive interpretive and wayfinding plan.
- Implement resource development plan to build private financial support for operations.
- Develop organizational standards of excellence.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Ticket to Ride program.
- Grants program.
- Festival and event sponsorships.
- Publications and website upgrade to new content management system.
- Erie Canalway Heritage Award of Excellence.

Essex National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue to provide leadership for the Scenic Byway, including signage system and kiosks.
- Continue to expand partnership programs in coordination with NPS and other regional partners, especially collaborations that foster greater resource stewardship, provide new educational opportunities, and sustain heritage resources.
- Provide ongoing regional outreach programs such as Trails & Sails, lecture series, membership, and special events.
- Work to expand the youth job corps program and seek to expand grant opportunities to sustain heritage resources.
- Continue to increase organizational sustainability and that of partners by increasing efficiency and developing new sources of revenue.
- Continue to monitor, assist, promote, and develop regional trails.
- Continue to provide technical assistance to organizations in the areas of nonprofit program management, heritage education, and historic preservation.

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Create regional interpretive plans which will form the basis for an NHA-wide interpretive plan.
- Continue and expand grants program to include more recreation, conservation, and preservation projects as they relate to the Freedom's Frontier themes.
- Formalize a program for technical assistance.
- Create educational resources for K-12 use.
- Install signage, beginning with two pilot sites.

Freedom's Way National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Implementation of the management plan.
- Organizational capacity building.
- Complete Department of Conservation and Recreation landscape inventories to develop a large, region-wide landscape vision with a possible meadow restoration project.

Great Basin National Heritage Route

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue to implement approved management plan.
- Start signage projects within the entire NHA and ten major entry points.

Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Develop Heritage Centers throughout the Corridor.
- Continue partnerships.
- Develop GGCHC Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Conference.
- Expand list of endangered sites and properties.
- Develop educational materials.
- Produce heritage and interpretive signs for Corridor.
- Develop grants program.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue to implement approved management plan and continue to develop projects initiated in 2014.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Hold the 3rd annual Illinois and Michigan Canal Alliance Congress to facilitate partnerships among our partners.
- Create an Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor bicycle map, website and/or app.
- Continue to develop programs that were designed in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Implement education program strategic plan with defined roles for partners, nonprofit staff, volunteers and NPS park rangers, and with defined products, such as lesson plans and field trips.
- Make grants available for partnership projects that advance the Corridor mission.
- Heritage Tourism projects as in FY 2014.
- Continue youth projects work that began in 2013 and 2014, including summer camp and Junior Ranger programs on and along the river.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Implementation of management plan.

Kenai Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Work on development of an area-wide bicycle route through the NHA, leveraging local and state Department of Transportation support and funding.
- Additional publications/books about the NHA.
- A restored “Old 557” steam locomotive would ride the rails for the first time in 2015. Restoration is currently underway and funded in part by a grant from the NHA.

Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Additional trail design, planning, construction, and amenities.
- A sub-grants program for educational, historic, cultural and environmental programs.
- Expansion of the successful Heritage Explorer series, the Heritage Explorer Bike Tour and the BikeShare program.
- Creation of exhibits, including photography, art, and other interpretive exhibits to highlight the region’s heritage.
- Technical assistance, oversight, and development of the historic preservation project at the Historic Scranton Iron Furnaces/Iron District.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Implement management plan, utilizing funding for projects and operating expenses.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Complete the sustainability plan.
- Complete the business/finance plan.
Develop a new comprehensive website and create new brochures and driving tours to create a marketing strategy to assist the Mississippi Gulf Coast as a heritage tourism destination.

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Pursue projects which fulfill key management plan goals, including exploring the development of an interpretive center and a wayfaring and wayfinding program which identifies NHA boundaries along major thoroughfares and key communities and assets, and assisting communities within the NHA to establish tools to help preserve heritage assets and reinforce community character.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Phase II-Native American Interpretive Center in Monroe, UT.
- Phase II Central Utah Pioneer Heritage Center in Manti, UT.
- Phase III Hole in the Rock Interpretive Center in Escalante, UT.
- Discovery Road television series.

MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Phase III of Huron River Trail.
- Labor History Memorial Park at Fort St. Bridge.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Establish oral history programs related to the themes of the NHA using community members, public history students, and high school students working within the community.
- Work with land trust organizations and property owners to protect lands and historic resources.
- Explore development of establishing interpretative centers based on the themes of the NHA.

- Encourage and assist in community enhancement and development of tourism infrastructure by hosting speakers in various subjects such as historic preservation.

National Aviation Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Begin restoration work at the Wright Company Factory site to allow for visitation (on a limited basis) during the NPS Centennial in 2016.
- Begin marketing and promotion of parcels that are adjacent to the Wright Company factory site as a place for aerospace manufacturing; establish agreements for lease of property that will help generate funding for the sustainment of the NHA beyond FY 2019.
- Continue with the development of application for World Heritage designation of the Wright brothers' aviation sites and advocate for such a designation.

National Coal Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Develop Coal Heritage Discovery Center.
- Great Eastern Trail linkage and promotion.
- Interpretive plan and design for Coal Heritage Interpretive Center in Bramwell.
- Outdoor performance space for interpretive presentations in Matewan.

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Implementation of a third round of partnership grants.
- Continue implementation of long range interpretive plan.
- Continue implementation of management plan.

Northern Plains National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Install a free-to-the-public Captain Grant March Steamboat Museum at the Port of Bismark.
- Increase public awareness campaign about the NHA and its national significance and continue development of partnerships in Middle Missouri coalition.
- Provide for a competitive grant program to leverage partner efforts with federal funds in support of the management plan.

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Establish a new and more visible physical presence for the NHA to permit introduction of new educational programs and activities that support the promotion of the NHA and its resources.

- Establish partnerships to expand promotion of cultural tourism, including work with pueblos, cities, colleges, and other institutions to document and distribute information on cultural activities, historic landmarks, trails, and natural resources; and to introduce visitors to the NHA.
- Create a new heritage grants program to support generation of film/video documentation of historic places, place names, communities, and other cultural assets of the NHA.
- Participate in the recognition of national monuments and other conservation initiatives in the heritage area boundaries, and in establishing heritage area boundaries in state law.
- Continue expansion of grants program to undertake larger projects and provide funding for community development efforts.

Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue to work with partners on the development of the Towpath Trail and Connector Trails, as well as restoration of historic resources, conservation of natural areas, and the presentation of educational stewardship events, programs, and publications.
- Begin planning for Canal Basin park in Cleveland, a key element in the management plan.
- Display and interpret the historic contribution of the Hulett Ore Unloaders in Great Lakes shipping.

Oil Region National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Outdoor mural initiative throughout Oil Region National Heritage Area, emphasizing accurate depiction of petroleum and/or natural gas historical people, places, events, and objects.
- Reconstruct third-floor cupola on the Tarbell House, thus completing its restoration to the period of 1870-1918 while the Tarbell family was in residence.
- Complete interior rehabilitation of the Downs Building by tackling the second and third floors, in accordance with the preservation plan for this 1894 building.
- Construct Oil Creek Memorial Landing as a combined trailhead, canoe/kayak access, and pocket park along the Erie to Pittsburgh Trail within Oil City.
- Conduct conference on Victorian Architecture and its Preservation within the NHA.

Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Watershed protection programs.
- Recreational enhancements through water trails.
- Valuation of town benefits generated by environment and The Last Green Valley to promote an annual funding source.
- Universal trails assessments and outreach.
- Expand smartphone and tablet applications.

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Continue tourism development at the W.A. Young Machine and Foundry.
- Launch an international component of the receptive services program to take advantage of the region's multi-ethnic heritage, in partnership with other local and regional tourist promotion agencies.
- Implement a formalized plan to share the growing success at Carrie Furnaces with the adjacent communities by promoting other nearby points of interest, restaurants, shopping, etc.

Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Small business development and assistance.
- Implement marketing plan.
- Support Cornerstone Community's outreach and marketing.
- Collaborate with Chambers of Commerce to provide training to front line employees.
- Develop regional promotional public relations.

Schuylkill River Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Educational programming at the River of Revolutions Interpretive Center.
- Development of a fourth bicycle ride designed to promote the Schuylkill River Trail and the communities it serves.
- Continue to develop the Schuylkill River Trail in Berks and Schuylkill Counties.
- The 17th Annual Schuylkill River Sojourn.

Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Increase protection of battlefield acreage.
- Interpretive trails and signage at Third Battle of Winchester.
- Strengthen economic development initiatives, e.g., marketing of products produced in the Shenandoah River Valley National Historic District.
- Update Civil War Orientation Center in McDowell.
- Update website to a new responsive platform that will be both desktop and mobile friendly.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Phase III of South Carolina Great Outdoors Initiative.
- Overhaul website to include resource toolbox for heritage development.

- Continuation of grant program
- Economic impact study on the outdoor economy for South Carolina.

South Park National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- The first phase of the Alma Ladies Aid Hall rehabilitation; in partnership with the Town of Alma and the Alma Foundation, with the South Park NHA providing grant and project management.
- The second phase of rehabilitation of the Paris Mill, with the South Park NHA providing grant and project management.
- Implement the Site Stewardship program, following the pilot study completed in 2013 - 2014.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission

The Commission no longer receives funding under this activity.

Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Partner with the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission and local partners in Franklin to develop, present, and implement the 2015 Tennessee Civil War Signature Event in Knoxville.
- Partner with Main Street Murfreesboro/Rutherford County to continue operations and maintenance for the Heritage Center of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County.

Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Programming to be informed by the final interpretive plan.
- Build on Berkshire Audience Initiative (BAI). Initiated by Berkshire Taconic Community Foundation, BAI now resides in 1 Berkshire where it is awaiting revitalization.
- Host an education summit with educators and site representatives, to be held at a site with behind-the-scenes interest.

Wheeling National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership funding in FY 2015:

- Conduct architectural and engineering feasibility studies of existing, vacant historic structures.
- National Register nominations for Warwood and Elm Grove.
- Potential brick and mortar projects.
- Streetscape improvements to the Wheeling Arts and Education District.
- Work associated with Downtown Wheeling, Inc.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2015:

- Commitments from FY 2014 which greatly leverage NPS funds will continue.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
Program Component: Administrative Support

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Administrative Support is \$982,000 and 5 FTE, a program change of +\$376,000 and no FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Restore Heritage Partnerships Program Administration (FY 2014 Base: \$600,000 / FY 2015

Request: +\$376,000) – The National Park Service requests an increase of \$376,000 in order to ensure continued focus on long-term sustainability and enhancement of accountability, as well as engagement of partners and stakeholders and provision of guidance and technical assistance.

Program Overview

The NPS provides support to National Heritage Areas, in the process leveraging its institutional expertise to enhance the management of these areas. This component provides administrative support and technical assistance to the 49 Congressionally designated National Heritage Areas and their partners; including the provision of guidance, information and support on budget and policy, and the coordination and dissemination of information to the public, the Service, and heritage area partners. Through this function, the NPS seeks to instill management excellence among heritage areas by engaging local, state, and national partners on the present and future status of heritage areas; encourage standards and accountability through a variety of avenues including research, measurement, organizational sustainability, business planning, financial resource development planning, and evaluation of heritage areas; encourage consistency and quality in heritage areas towards a seamless network; and encourage best practices in the protection of cultural and national heritage resources.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Funding for FY 2015 would be used to continue the implementation of recommendations from the National Park System Advisory Board study *Charting a Future for National Heritage Areas*, fulfilling the NPS *Call to Action*, and additional requirements from P.L. 110-229, P.L.111-11 and Congressional directives.

- Organize and coordinate NPS headquarters, regional, and park assistance to heritage areas. Continue to develop a National Heritage Areas Leadership Team comprised of WASO and regional heritage area program coordinators.
- Provide follow-up to any corrective actions per findings for NPS' 2014 A-123 audit on internal management controls.
- Guide development of management planning documents.
- Evaluate national heritage areas with authorization sunset dates in 2015.
- Continue to provide training for National Heritage Areas on business planning, organizational sustainability, and fundraising to support long-term sustainability.
- Provide training on evaluation and performance measures for National Heritage Areas.
- Provide training related to NHA program Administrative Guide

- Update guidance on feasibility studies, management planning, and compliance for National Heritage Areas.
- Partner with National Heritage Areas to provide educational opportunities regarding best practices in heritage area management.

Budget Account Schedules National Recreation and Preservation

NR&P Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Recreation programs.....	1	1	1
00.02 Natural programs.....	13	13	14
00.03 Cultural programs.....	23	25	24
00.05 Grant administration.....	2	2	2
00.06 International park affairs.....	1	2	2
00.08 Heritage partnership programs.....	16	18	9
08.01 Reimbursable program.....	1	2	2
09.00 Total new obligations.....	57	63	54
Budgetary Resources:			
10.00 Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1.....	1	3	3
10.50 Unobligated balance (total).....	1	3	3
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00 Appropriation.....	60	61	52
11.30 Appropriations permanently reduced.....	-3	0	0
17.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary: collected.....	2	2	2
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	59	63	54
19.30 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	60	66	57
Change in obligated balance:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year	46	41	34
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	57	63	54
30.20 Outlays (gross).....	-61	-70	-65
30.41 Recoveries of of prior year unpaid obligations, expired.....	-1	0	0
30.50 Obligated balance, end of year.....	41	34	23
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	36	42	36
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	25	28	29
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	61	70	65
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
40.30 Offsetting collections (collected) from: Federal sources.....	-2	-2	-2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	57	61	52
41.90 Outlays.....	59	68	63

NR&P Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.11 Full-time permanent.....	20	20	20
11.13 Other than full-time permanent.....	3	3	3
11.19 Total personnel compensation.....	23	23	23
11.21 Civilian personnel benefits.....	7	7	7
12.10 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
12.52 Other services from non-federal sources.....	1	3	3
12.60 Supplies and materials.....	0	1	1
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	24	26	17
19.90 Subtotal, direct obligations.....	56	61	52
Reimbursable obligations			
21.11 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
22.52 Other Services.....	0	1	1
99.99 Total, new obligations.....	57	63	54

NR&P Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct			
10.01 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	266	266	266
Reimbursable			
20.01 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	5	5	5

Appropriation: Historic Preservation Fund**Mission Overview**

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) contributes to the National Park Service's goal of protecting significant cultural resources. The National Park Service provides resources to partners outside of the National Park System to protect and conserve important cultural and historic assets and sites. The intent of the HPF is to encourage agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist state and local governments in executing and accelerating their historic preservation programs and activities pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and other relevant laws.

Appropriation Overview

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) appropriation includes grant programs to facilitate the preservation of the Nation's historic and cultural resources. The appropriation is composed of a single budget activity, Grants-in-Aid:

Grants-in-Aid

The Grants-in-Aid activity includes matching grants to the states, territories, and Indian tribes for the preservation of their cultural heritage, as well as competitive grants to underrepresented communities.

Summary of Requirements
Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: HPF

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total											
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Grants-In aid												
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	0	44,479	0	46,925	0	0	0	0	0	46,925	0	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	0	8,518	0	8,985	0	0	0	0	0	8,985	0	0
Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	0	52,997	0	56,410	0	0	0	0	0	56,410	0	0
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)	0	47,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL HPF	0	100,486	0	56,410	0	0	0	0	0	56,410	0	0

HPF-2

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470), \$56,410,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, [2015]2016, of which \$500,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That such grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in Section 102(a)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(a)(3)) to States and Tribes as defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and nonprofit organizations. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Addition: "...of which \$500,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That such grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in Section 102(a)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(a)(3)) to States and Tribes as defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and non-profit organizations."

This provision is needed in order to allow for communities which may not have the financial means to match a federal grant to preserve their historic properties, and to allow for direct award of grants to local governments and non-profit organizations.

In addition, Tribes as included in language is defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w and means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a Native village, Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as those terms are defined in section 1602 of title 43.

Authorizing Statutes

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), establishes the historic preservation grant program to provide assistance to non-federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage; a 1976 amendment in Public Law 94-422 established the Historic Preservation Fund as the funding source; and section 470h, as amended by Public Law 94-422 Section 108, 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." This section also allows appropriations from the fund to be made "without fiscal year limitation," thus allowing the two-year appropriation language.

Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, institutes procedures to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archeological significance.

Executive Order 13287, March 4, 2003, institutes procedures by which agencies shall assure the protection and use of historic properties owned by the Federal Government. Agencies shall pursue partnerships with state and local governments, Indian Tribes, and the private sector to promote the preservation of the unique cultural heritage of communities and realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide.

Public Law 104-333, Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, provides authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to eligible historically black colleges and universities for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures on the campus of these institutions.

Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 permanently authorizes the Save America's Treasures Program and authorizes an appropriation of \$50,000,000 "for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended." P.L. 111-11 also stipulates rules and regulations for carrying out the Save America's Treasures Program.

Activity:	Grants-in-Aid
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Grants-in-Aid (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	44,479	46,925	0	0	0	46,925	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	8,518	8,985	0	0	0	8,985	0
Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	0	500	0	0	0	500	0
Total Requirements	52,997	56,410	0	0	0	56,410	0
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The Grants-in-Aid program supports the National Park Service mission by providing educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people through partnerships with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Activity Overview

The Grants-in-Aid activity provides grants in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, demonstrating leadership and support for the preservation of the nation's cultural, historic, and prehistoric treasures. Grants under this activity fall into the following categories: 1) matching grants to states, territories, and the Freely Associated States (Micronesia), 2) grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians for cultural heritage preservation, and 3) competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties associated with communities underrepresented on the National Register and as National Historic Landmarks.

The Administration's proposal for a government-wide Opportunity, Growth and Security Initiative will also support historic preservation by requesting \$6.0 million to support the development of a nationwide inventory of historic properties to help expedite federal permitting and get infrastructure projects off the ground.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories is \$46,925,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

In 1966, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors addressed the need to establish a national historic preservation program. The result was the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which authorized a State Historic Preservation Officer for each state and created the National Register of Historic Places -- a mechanism for improving and coordinating Federal agency planning efforts that affect historic assets to more effectively protect these assets. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) was established in 1977 as a matching grant program and is currently authorized at \$150 million per year. The HPF is funded by Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, the reasoning being that it is appropriate to use revenues generated by depletion of one resource to augment efforts to conserve other resources, such as historic assets. Subsequent amendments to NHPA in 1980 created the Certified Local Government program and in 1992 established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

The National Park Service administers the HPF on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, and uses the majority of appropriated funds to provide matching grants to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to assist in their efforts to protect and preserve their historic resources. Each State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor for each state, manages this annual appropriation to perform the federal preservation responsibilities required by the NHPA. Preservation activities may be carried out directly by states, or in the form of subgrants and contracts to public and private agencies, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. HPF grants to Indian tribes, as described in the Grants-in-Aid to Tribes section, allow tribes to fulfill similar preservation activities and responsibilities on Indian lands.

Funding is used by states to pay for HPF eligible preservation projects including: survey and inventory completion, National Register nominations, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation plans, and bricks and mortar repair to buildings. SHPOs also use funds to perform reviews of federally-funded projects that potentially affect historic resources and assets, under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Ten percent of each SHPOs' allocation must be subgranted to assist Certified Local Governments, local governments certified by NPS and the state as having made a commitment to local historic preservation. These funds are spent locally on preservation projects, with selection decisions made at the state level.

Below are recent activities funded through Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid to the State Historic Preservation Offices:

- Over \$6.7 billion of private investment in FY 2013 in the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program; and a total of \$69 billion in completed projects since the program's inception in 1977.
 - 6,366 low and moderate income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program, a total of 216,279 units since 1977 through FY 2012, the most recent year available.
 - Approximately 20.9 million acres surveyed during FY 2012 for cultural resources by states. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
 - State Historic Preservation Offices reviewed four 141,721 federal undertakings in FY 2012 providing 104,813 National Register eligibility opinions. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
 - An estimated 57,800 jobs created by Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program in FY 2012, and over 2.4 million from the program's inception in 1977 through 2012 (the most recent year available).
 - 1,070 new listings to the National Register of Historic Places in FY 2013. Similar levels of performance are expected in subsequent years.
 - 32 new communities became Certified Local Governments (CLGs) during FY 2013, bringing the cumulative total to 1,867 CLGs throughout the nation (41 and 1,846 in FY 2012)
- ① Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund grants, including grants to States and Territories, at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg>

At a Glance...
***Want to Learn What the Historic Preservation Fund
and the Federal Preservation Program Have to Offer?***



Deer Lodge, Montana, boasts a population of just 3,400 people. The heart and soul of the community is the Rialto Theater, a National Register listed Beaux-Arts movie palace that since 1921 has brought movies, plays, concerts, and school recitals to the area. More recently; the community banded together to raise \$65,000 needed to purchase the theatre. This CLG community then spent the next eleven years restoring their local gem—but in November 2006, the unthinkable happened as the community gathered to watch 50 foot flames shoot from the Rialto’s roof. Fire crews worked for three days as the community cried, with an onlooker stating, “There should be enough tears here to put that fire out.”

All that remained was the beautiful façade, side walls, and stage; but two weeks the community voted to rebuild when two middle school students donated the \$300 raised at a bake sale. The restoration estimate was \$3.5 million, and over the next six years, the community’s determination and creativity served as inspiration across the state. Volunteers hauled debris, cleaned, hung dry wall, and painted. Art students worked on the decorative ceiling, where a repurposed satellite dish cleverly serves as a dome. The NPS facility at Grant-Kohrs donated expertise, curatorial facilities, and use of their flatbed truck to haul supplies. And each year, the Deer Lodge CLG used their HPF subgrant - \$5,500 for four years –toward planning their restoration project – making that \$22,000 work harder by matching it with private funding.

In April 2012, the Rialto reopened, and once again serves historic Deer Lodge as a performance and gathering venue for the region. This CLG community has proven that patience, planning, partnerships, volunteerism, a little help from the HPF, and extreme dedication can have extraordinary results.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- Contribute to efforts to protect and preserve historic resources.
- Contribute to the fulfillment of state responsibilities under the NHPA.
- Award 59 Historic Preservation Fund grants to states and territories totaling \$46.9 million.
- Nominate approximately 1,200 properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Approve approximately 50 new CLGs, bringing the cumulative national total approved since 1985 to 1,967. Under local law, CLGs would newly designate approximately 100,000 properties in FY 2015. Approximately 75,000 properties would take part in local preservation review, programs, and incentives.
- Assist in evaluating commercial property rehabilitation proposals that may qualify for federal preservation tax incentives.
- Survey approximately 21 million acres for cultural resources by states; with over 610,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- Review approximately 150,000 federal undertakings in FY 2015, providing 105,000 National Register eligibility opinions.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to Tribes

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to Tribes is \$8,985,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer grants to Indian tribes for preservation of their cultural heritage. NPS assists tribes in assuming the same duties as the State Historic Preservation Offices. The number of THPOs is continually growing. Distribution of grants to THPOs is based on a formula that considers both the number of eligible tribes and the relative size of tribal lands. Eligible activities may include development of tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, historical and archeological surveys, oral history projects, and performing Section 106 reviews of proposed federally-funded projects. Grants to tribes, which do not have a matching requirement, serve to help preserve vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage, allowing tribes to participate in a national preservation program and developing capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs.

Below are recent activities funded through Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices:

- Approximately 195,000 acres surveyed during FY 2013 for cultural resources by tribes. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
- Approximately 11,000 new listing were added to the Tribal Register in FY 2013. Similar levels of performance are expected in subsequent years.

① Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund grants, including grants to Indian Tribes, online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg>

FY 2015 Program Performance

- The NPS would award an estimated 162 grants to support THPOs, with approximately 25 competitive individual project grants, totaling \$9 million.
- Approximately 10,000 new listings would be added to the Tribal Register.
- Approximately 200,000 acres would be surveyed during FY 2015 for cultural resources by tribes with over 610,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would review approximately 41,000 federal undertakings in FY 2015, providing 3,000 National Register eligibility opinions.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities is \$500,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

While traditional grants-in-aid have been successful in increasing the capacity of states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments to engage in preservation activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, the issue of underrepresentation of certain communities and groups in the range of properties represented on the National Register continues, in part because many such communities may not have the financial means to match a federal grant and are less able to work within the mechanisms of traditional grants-in-aid to preserve their historic properties. As these grants would not require a match, they would allow for reaching more communities, encouraging innovative community engagement and culminating in nominations to the National Register. Competitive grants would contribute towards the preservation of community heritage and make strides towards ensuring that the makeup of the National Register fully reflects the diversity of the American story.

FY 2015 Program Performance

- The NPS would award an estimated 10-25 grants, leading to the number of properties associated with minority and underrepresented communities listed on the National Register increasing by approximately 50-125 properties.

Budget Account Schedules Historic Preservation Fund

HPF Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Grants-in-Aid.....	89	65	56
09.00 Total new obligations.....	89	65	56
Budgetary Resources:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	4	15	6
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00 Appropriation.....	50	0	0
11.01 Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF.....	56	56	56
11.30 Appropriations permanently reduced.....	-3	0	0
11.32 Appropriations temporarily reduced.....	-3	0	0
19.30 Total budgetary resources available.....	107	71	62
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	15	6	6
Change in obligated balances:			
Unpaid obligations			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year.....	75	97	84
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	89	65	56
30.20 Outlays, gross:.....	-66	-78	-88
30.41 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired.....	-1	0	0
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	97	84	52
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	23	29	29
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	43	49	59
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	66	78	88
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	100	56	56
41.90 Outlays.....	66	78	88

HPF Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	89	65	56

HPF Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	0

Appropriation: Construction**Mission Overview**

The Construction appropriation provides support to several National Park Service mission goals, including preserving park resources, providing for visitor enjoyment, and improving organizational effectiveness.

Appropriation Overview

The Construction appropriation is composed of five budget activities:

Line Item Construction

National Park Service Line Item Construction provides for major rehabilitation and replacement of existing facilities needed to accomplish mission goals throughout the National Park System.

Special Programs

Special Programs provide for minor, unscheduled and emergency construction projects; inspection, repair or deactivation of dams; repair or replacement of park employee housing; and replacement of automated and motorized equipment.

Construction Planning

This activity uses research, design, and planning to ensure effective construction project management in later phases. Archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information is collected and comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents are created as needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities in areas throughout the National Park System. This activity also includes broad environmental and site development planning to define traffic flows, improve pedestrian circulation, and mitigate resource protection issues.

Construction Program Management and Operations

The Construction Planning Management and Operations Program component provides centralized design and engineering management services, as well as contracting services for park construction projects. One of the key activities is a servicewide project management control system to validate the cost and scope of each requirement and monitor status throughout all phases of the effort.

Management Planning

This program component prepares and maintains up-to-date plans to guide management decisions on the protection, use, development, and management of each park unit. Unit Management Plans support the Department's strategic plan by defining the desired conditions for watersheds, landscapes, marine and biological resources, cultural resources, and opportunities for quality recreational experiences. Additionally, the Special Resource Studies component conducts Congressionally-directed studies of the various alternatives available for protection of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System or other designations; River and Trails Study work is also included in this component. Finally, the Environmental Planning and Compliance component completes environmental impact statements for special projects within the requirements of NEPA.

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: CONST

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Line Item Construction	32	49,581	32	60,563	0	0	0	+1,115	32	61,678	0	+1,115
Special Programs												
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	1	3,646	1	3,855	0	0	0	0	1	3,855	0	0
Housing Improvement Program	4	2,081	4	2,200	0	0	0	0	4	2,200	0	0
Dam Safety and Security Program	1	1,181	1	1,248	0	0	0	0	1	1,248	0	0
Equipment Replacement Program	1	12,769	1	13,500	0	0	0	0	1	13,500	0	0
Subtotal Special Programs	7	19,677	7	20,803	0	0	0	0	7	20,803	0	0
Construction Planning	1	6,866	1	7,265	+1	0	0	0	1	7,266	0	+1
Construction Program Mgmt & Operations												
Construction Program Management	15	3,178	15	3,380	+23	-628	0	0	10	2,775	-5	-605
Denver Service Center Operations	142	16,368	154	17,602	+178	0	0	0	154	17,780	0	+178
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	75	9,687	80	10,431	+85	-390	0	0	75	10,126	-5	-305
Regional Facility Project Support	34	5,810	34	5,669	+41	0	+1	380	35	6,090	+1	+421
Subtotal Construction Program Mgmt & Operations	266	35,043	283	37,082	+327	-1,018	+1	380	274	36,771	-9	-311
Management Planning												
Unit Management Plans	42	6,378	39	5,915	+41	0	0	0	39	5,956	0	+41
Special Resources Studies	13	2,087	11	1,772	+14	0	0	0	11	1,786	0	+14
EIS Planning and Compliance	16	4,438	16	4,061	+18	0	0	0	16	4,079	0	+18
Subtotal Management Planning	71	12,903	66	11,748	+73	0	0	0	66	11,821	0	+73
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	377	124,070	389	137,461	+401	-1,018	1	1,495	380	138,339	-9	+878
<i>Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned</i>	0	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]</i>	42	329,815	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-63	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	419	465,385	452	137,461	+401	-1,018	+1	+1,495	380	138,339	-72	+878

Note: As part of the Centennial Initiative, the Budget includes a mandatory proposal that would provide \$200.0 million a year for three years in this account to complete high-priority deferred maintenance projects, which are needed to ensure that parks can complete their missions and serve visitors safely and effectively. For more information, including a full accounting of the proposed mandatory funding, please refer to page M-CENT-Inf-1.

National Park Service
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment
(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	+0
There is no change in paid days so the salary impact will be zero.		
Pay Raise	+278	+376
The change reflects the salary impact of a one percent pay raise.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+19	+25
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		
FERS Retirement Plan	+38	+0
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of FERS Retirement Plan.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2015 (+/-)
Consolidate Construction and NPS Budget Offices	-628
This moves the Construction Budget office funding from CONST/Construction Program Management & Operations/Construction Program Management to ONPS/Park Management/Park Support/Administrative Support.	
Consolidate Servicing Human Resources Office (SHRO) Efforts	-390
This moves Harpers Ferry Center's Human Resources funding from CONST/Construction Program Management & Operations/Harpers Ferry Center Operations to ONPS/Park Management/Park Support/Administrative Support.	

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation Language

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, including modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-8), [\$137,461,000]\$138,339,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year [2014] 2015 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause “availability of funds” found at 48 CFR section 52.232-18[: *Provided further*, That in addition, the National Park Service may accept and use other Federal or non-Federal funds to implement the Tamiami Trail project, and may enter into a cooperative agreement or other agreements with the State of Florida to transfer funds to the State to plan and construct the Tamiami Trail project: *Provided further*, That a contract for the Tamiami Trail project may not be awarded until sufficient Federal funds and written commitments from non-Federal entities are available to cover the total estimated cost of the contract: *Provided further*, That because the Tamiami Trail project provides significant environmental benefits for Everglades National Park, the requirement of 49 U.S.C. 303 are deemed satisfied with respect to such project and no additional documentation shall be required under such section]. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: “...*Provided further*, That in addition, the National Park Service may accept and use other Federal or non-Federal funds to implement the Tamiami Trail project, and may enter into a cooperative agreement or other agreements with the State of Florida to transfer funds to the State to plan and construct the Tamiami Trail project: *Provided further*, That a contract for the Tamiami Trail project may not be awarded until sufficient Federal funds and written commitments from non-Federal entities are available to cover the total estimated cost of the contract: *Provided further*, That because the Tamiami Trail project provides significant environmental benefits for Everglades National Park, the requirement of 49 U.S.C. 303 are deemed satisfied with respect to such project and no additional documentation shall be required under such section.”

The FY 2014 language provides NPS with the authority needed for the Tamiami Trail project, so the language is unnecessary in FY 2015.

Authorizing Statutes

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. Studies of areas, which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System, was included; but new language now requires studies to be individually authorized. (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.

16 U.S.C. 410r-8, Section 104, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229). Section 104 authorizes certain modifications at Everglades National Park.

16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f), Section 102(f), the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989. Section 102(f) authorizes appropriations for this purpose.

16 U.S.C. 1276d requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies on potential new wild and scenic rivers and submit reports to Congress.

Activity:	Line Item Construction
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Line Item Construction (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Projects	49,581	60,563	0	0	+1,115	61,678	+1,115
Total Requirements	49,581	60,563	0	0	+1,115	61,678	+1,115
<i>Total FTE Requirements¹</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ 2013 and 2014 FTE excludes those associated with the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (P.L 113-2).

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Line Item Construction

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Increase Line Item Construction Program	+1,115	0	CONST-8
Total Program Changes	+1,115	0	

Mission Overview

The Construction Program provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission, contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, the safety of park visitors and employees, and the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The National Park Service Line Item Construction Program provides for the construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of those assets needed to accomplish the management objectives approved for each park using a two-tier priority system that maximizes construction investments. The first tier assesses and prioritizes improvements related to financial sustainability, health and safety, resource protection, and visitor services. Projects are scored using the Service's Capital Investment Strategy scoring system, which incorporates the Department's Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan criteria. The second tier assesses the advantage or benefits associated with each project. Projects are evaluated based on five NPS mission factors and a benefit score is determined along with a cost benefit ratio. Projects with the highest combined scores, receive priority in the Services' Line Item Construction Program. The NPS tracks the facility condition index (FCI), allowing NPS to benchmark desired conditions on types of assets, and measure improvements at the individual asset level, park level, and national level.

Campaign to Cut Waste

On June 13, 2011, the President signed an Executive Order establishing the Campaign to Cut Government Waste, which aims to increase the efficiency of Government operations. The federal government is the

largest property owner and energy user in the United States. One component of this Campaign is the sale, consolidation, or elimination of excess or underutilized federal property. The National Park Service leverages the Line Item Construction Program to address this initiative, including office consolidations and elimination of excess properties. The NPS has committed a minimum of three percent of overall capital construction funding, per year, to this critical effort.

For example, a multi-faceted construction project at Hains Point (Washington, DC) would renovate and consolidate existing office space in FY 2015, replacing and demolishing three temporary modular structures (roughly 21,000 square feet) that are extremely vulnerable to flooding. This project leverages a parallel effort to upgrade the windows, mechanical, electrical, and lighting systems through an Energy Savings Performance Contract (sponsored by the Department of Energy). Work would dramatically improve the condition of two existing historic structures and greatly reduce the vulnerability of critical law enforcement and operations facilities to the impacts of climate change, providing greater resilience to future extreme weather events.

The NPS will not construct new facilities; repair or rehabilitation efforts will not result in an increase to existing square footage on any administrative office or warehouse space, consistent with the Administration's Freeze the Footprint initiative.

Activity: Line Item Construction
Program Component: Line Item Construction Projects

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Line Item Construction program is \$61,678,000 and 32 FTE, a program change of +\$1,115,000 from FY 2014 Enacted.

Increase Line Item Construction - (FY 2014 Enacted: \$60,563,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$1,115,000)

This increase allows for construction funding to address the highest priority requirements. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the Service's new Capital Investment Strategy and the Department of the Interior's project scoring/priority setting guidance. The multi-year investment strategy and individual projects are documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2015 Line Item Construction list includes only the most critical life/health/safety, resource protection, and emergency projects, and does not propose funding any new facility construction.

Program Overview

Five-Year Line Item Construction Program: The NPS Five-Year Line Item Construction Program provides a strategically-balanced, long-term approach to capital investment and financial sustainability that addresses the highest priority critical Life/Health/Safety and resource protection projects.

All eligible NPS line item construction projects are scored according to the Service's Capital Investment Strategy with a conversion to the Department of the Interior scoring system that gives the highest scores, and paramount consideration for funding, to those projects that will correct critical health and safety problems, especially if the project involves the repair of a facility for which corrective maintenance had been deferred. The following are the weighted ranking criteria, in priority order: Critical Health and Safety, Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance, and the meeting of Visitor Needs. These scores, and the criteria against which they are rated, are shown on the justification for each line item construction project.

The FY 2015 line item construction project list is the current set of construction priorities to meet the most urgent programmatic needs during FY 2015.

FY 2015 Program Performance

With the proposed funding, the program would continue work on the most critical major construction projects identified through the servicewide asset inventory and condition assessment program. The capital construction program gives priority to projects that resolve critical health and safety improvements, critical system components, and emergency issues.

Capital improvement program performance is measured by:

- Resolving critical life, health, and safety issues. Each capital improvement project meets safety and health codes for both visitors and employees at the end of construction;
- Protecting resources. Capital construction actions have protected or resolved natural or cultural resource issues related to the scope of the project;

- Meeting energy and sustainability guidelines. All new and remodeled assets meet or exceed intent and guidelines of E.O.13423, E.O. 13514, include mitigation strategies for potential climate change vulnerabilities, and adhere to all other existing energy management guidelines;
- Reducing long-term maintenance costs and/or activities. Each capital improvement project reduces or improves maintenance activities measured against the current FCI and maintenance costs for the asset;
- Meeting building and related codes. Each capital improvement project complies with current building codes, accessibility codes, and other applicable codes.

Because of the age of existing NPS assets, the capital construction backlog has rapidly expanded beyond the capabilities of the Service to keep up with known major repair or rehabilitation needs. Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial Initiative. Overall, the budget proposal – including permanent, current, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources – will allow NPS to ensure 1,700 or 20 percent of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition during this three-year initiative,

At A Glance...***Redwood National and State Parks***

Located near Crescent City in Northern California, this park is cooperatively managed by both the National Park Service and the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Established in 1978, the lands were set aside to preserve the largest remaining contiguous section of ancient coastal redwoods in the United States. This stand constitutes approximately one-half of the remaining redwoods in the world. At one time, these forests covered an estimated 2 million acres; however, logging activities beginning in the mid-1800's reduced the forested area significantly. Today, the parks have the principal challenges of protecting the world's best remaining ancient redwood forests and restoring thousands of acres of intensely logged landscapes.

The site has both World Heritage and International Biosphere designations, one of only five in the United States with this distinction. Over the last decade, the NPS Line Item Construction Program has invested in three projects, from the Line Item Construction Program (LICP) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to address deferred maintenance, life/safety issues, and resource protection in the park.

**Relocate & Replace Maintenance Facility from Geologically Unstable Area (059882):**

This phased LICP project in FY 2008 and FY 2009 included demolition and removal of deteriorated, code-deficient structures on NPS owned land and relocation of those functions to a centrally-located site on California Department of Parks and Recreation owned land.

A total of \$17.1 million was appropriated, \$11.8 million in FY 2008 for the replacement facilities and \$5.3 million appropriated in FY 2009 for the hazardous waste mitigation and demolition. The California Department of Parks and Recreation, who contributed \$1 million to the new Maintenance Building, continue to share in the O&M partnership.

At A Glance...***Redwood National and State Parks (continued)***

One of the more significant outcomes of the project was the demolition of park assets. Over 33 building and nine infrastructure systems (roads, water and wastewater) were removed. A majority of the demolition was completed by the local Yurok Tribe, who successfully recycled and diverted 84 percent of the waste materials. Once completed, the park's Deferred Maintenance was reduced by \$6.5 million, and the Current Replacement Value was reduced by \$29.0 million.

**Protect Park Resources By Removing Failing Roads (059730) and Restoring Lost Man Creek (152277):**

These two projects, funded in phases by both FY 2006-2008 LIC and FY 2009-2010 ARRA, removed old logging roads built over the last 100 years during the period of “cut and run” operations. Located in ecologically-sensitive Lost Man Creek watershed, it is a refuge for five species listed under the Endangered Species Act (Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Steelhead, Coho Salmon and Chinook Salmon). These deteriorated, failing roads created unstable slopes, slope failure, erosion and decreased water quality in the 7,700 acre watershed. The projects removed and re-contoured 11 miles of road and excavated over 500,000 cubic yards of sediment from road benches and stream crossings that posed risks to streams and aquatic habitat.

Restore Ancient Redwood Forest and Watershed (137510):

This FY 2009-2010 ARRA project included two types of restoration activities, forest thinning and erosion control, to meet the overall project goal of restoring redwood forest ecosystem and salmon habitat. Application of these ecologically-based forest restoration prescriptions protect stream corridors, improve water quality, and enhance riparian habitats. Improved forest resiliency, using sustainable practices, increases carbon sequestration which contributes to mitigate climate change.

Program Performance Overview - Line-Item Construction							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Plan	2015 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2018
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR Ia1H)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,956,584 of 38,290,723)	75.9% (29,062,666 of 38,290,723)	76.2% (29,168,500 of 38,290,723)	29,486,000
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	57% (14,916 of 26,360)	57% (14,940 of 26,360)	16,065
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	52% (372 of 711)	53% (375 of 711)	384
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Enhance Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						

National Park Service													
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction													
Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Categories				Project Cost (\$000)
									API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	
2015													
2015	1	96.9	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Stabilization of Bastions 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, Phase 1	149152A	FL	FL25	40.0	16.9	20.0	20.0	4,500
2015	2	92.4	Southeast	Mammoth Cave National Park	Reconstruct Historic Tour Cave Trails	150067	KY	KY02	40.0	20.0	20.0	12.4	6,734
2015	3	90.8	Northeast	Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	Replacement of Electrical System and Provision of Life Safety Code Compliance	154129	NY	NY14	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.8	4,375
2015	4	87.5	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions, Phase 1	154334	PR	PRAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.5	1,770
2015	5	86.0	Northeast	Petersburg National Battlefield	Restore Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements to National Cemetery Standards	152860	VA	VA04	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	4,993
2015	6	85.9	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	Correct Critical Health and Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Annex 2	152999	MT	MTAL	38.2	20.0	20.0	7.7	6,300
2015	7	85.5	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize & Repair Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection - Alcatraz, Phase 1	149952A	CA	CA08	24.0	20.0	20.0	21.5	3,872
2015	8	85.2	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Correct Critical Safety Hazards and Rehabilitate the Ahwahnee Hotel, National Historic Landmark	154910C	CA	CA19	39.9	20.0	20.0	5.3	5,575
2015	9	83.6	Alaska	Katmai National Park & Preserve	Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Walkway	148250	AK	AKAL	40.0	7.1	16.5	20.0	4,374
2015	10	63.9	Pacific West	Olympic National Park	Restoration of Elwha, Completion	005375	WA	WA06	39.4	7.1	16.7	0.7	6,275
2015	11	63.5	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System & Re-landscape National Mall, Phase 3	151515C	DC	DCAL	21.9	20.0	20.0	1.6	5,000
2015	12	57.8	National Capital	National Capital Regional Office	Renovate and Expand D Wing to Mitigate Flooding at Hains Point	201409	DC	DCAL	40.0	12.0	5.0	0.8	6,060
2015	13	62.00 38.90	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Denali National Park and Preserve	Demolish and Remove Hazardous and Excess Structures	160156 170540	AK	AKAL	40.0 8.0	0 10.2	19.3 20.0	2.7 0.7	452
2015	14	66.6	Northeast	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Dangerous Structures to Correct Safety Hazards at Highlands Center	201169	MA	MA10	40.0	0.0	15.7	10.9	1,158
2015	15	51.4	Northeast	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, Phase 2	163981	CT MA MD ME NH NY PA VA VT	CT05 MA01 MD06 ME02 NH02 NY19 PA11 PA15 VA06 VA09 VTAL	40.0	0.0	9.5	1.9	240
Total FY 2015													\$61,678

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	96.90 / 1
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilization of Bastion 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, Phase 1		
Project Number: 149152A		Unit/Facility Name: Dry Tortugas National Park
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: FL25	State: FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40800000	79444	100	0.038	0.025

Project Description: This project supports the multi-phased preservation of Fort Jefferson and begins work on the Front (3), providing the stabilization of Bastions 2 and 3 and Embrasures 28 to 78. Work items include string course and parapet reconstruction, infill, arch reconstruction, repointing, brick placement, Totten Shutter removal, bronze strike plate installation, and window or vent replacement. The project is broken into components to allow for phasing of work and flexibility to complete segments in a logical order across multiple fiscal years. Emergency masonry repairs and stabilization work on Front 3 under DRTO 174086, appropriated in FY2013, is not included within the scope of this project.

Justification: Stabilization of the park's primary cultural resource, Fort Jefferson, is necessary to preserve historic fabric, correct life safety concerns, and continue park operations. Once the protective brick surface has worn away, the softer wall fill material is exposed to the harsh weathering elements which, in time, threaten the structural integrity of the casemates, which endangers park operations and public use as well as threatens the structure's very existence. The intent of this project is to correct both areas of failed masonry and those areas which are threatened but have not yet failed. The NPS has reviewed sea level rise data and incorporated this into the design to address deferred maintenance and guard against future vulnerability.

If this project is not funded, original historic fabric will be lost and failure will continue to occur; life safety issues will remain. Once historic fabric is lost, the cost of replacement increases at an exponential rate. A limited structural evaluation of Fronts 2 and 3 in 2008 indicated that the structure is exceptionally vulnerable in Front 3 where most of the three course veneer brick is absent, creating the danger of collapse during a category 4 or 5 hurricane. The risk of failure increases with each storm surge, each incidence of direct wave action on the exterior, or wind event in excess of 135 MPH; risks increase proportionate to the duration of these events. Recently, a heavy rain of short duration rapidly dissolved sand from the infill coral concrete substrate, literally washing it away. Behind Front 3 lie eight of the Park's fifteen housing units, the first aid room, dry storage, package wastewater treatment plant, equipment storage, and maintenance shops. If these structures were to be lost or rendered unsafe, the impact to park operations would be catastrophic.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 16.9
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 20
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY13, FY 14 Completed:

Total Project Score: 96.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :			\$ 4,500,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 539,000
Capital Improvement Work:			\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 4,500,000
Total Component Estimate:			\$ 4,500,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 16,320,000
					Project Total:	\$ 21,359,000
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015					Planning Funds Received in FY13/14 \$ 539,000	
					Design Funds Received in FY NA \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet		DOI
Construction Start/Award:		1Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated:		Approved:
Project Complete:		4Q/2016		02/2014 (mm/yy)		YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$3,500*	Projected: \$3,500	Net Change: \$0
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* Current monitoring of walls by staff as a collateral duty.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	92.40 / 2
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Reconstruct Historic Tour Cave Trails		
Project Number: 150067	Unit/Facility Name: Mammoth Cave National Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: KY02	State: KY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	75737	100	0.959	0.825

Project Description: This project will reconstruct 4,000 linear feet of unsafe cave tour trail along the Historic Tour route within Mammoth Cave. The existing dirt trails will be reconstructed using concrete pavers or other suitable/sustainable materials. The project includes reconstruction of the surface, installation/replacement of steps, upgrade of safety rails, installation of lint guards along the edges of the trails, and installation of lights, where necessary, to provide a safe walking area.

Justification: Two million people visit Mammoth Cave National Park every year. Of those, on average, 350,000 view the cave on a variety of tours; visitors must participate in a tour to view the cave. The proposed project would protect sensitive cave resources by eliminating impacts related to dust, lint, and trampling. The most cost-effective way to maintain significant visitor experiences and provide needed resource preservation benefits is to reconstruct the cave trails using durable materials, such as concrete pavers that permit replacement to occur as a routine maintenance practice. Durable materials would also reduce the potholes which have, in the past, resulted in several closures including elimination of significant visitor experiences. New trail surfaces will be durable, provide for lower life-cycle cost by reducing future maintenance costs, meet resource protection goals, and provide for safe visitor and employee travel.

Without this project the park may have to severely curtail visitor access to Mammoth Cave and eliminate significant visitor experiences. Providing a smooth, stable, and sustainable surface will improve accessibility for visitors in the cave.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 12.4

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY12 Completed: FY12	Total Project Score: 92.40
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 6,734,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 750,381
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 6,734,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 6,734,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 7,484,381
Class of Estimate: B				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY2010-2014 \$ 125,323	
				Design Funds Received in FY2013-2014 \$ 625,058	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		1Q2015		Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2014	
Project Complete:		4Q2016		(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$)

Current: \$120,000	Projected: \$100,000	Net Change: \$-20,000
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	90.80 / 3
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Electrical System and Provide Life Safety Code Compliance		
Project Number: 154129	Unit/Facility Name: Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	Congressional District: NY14	State: NY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	80954	100	0.497	0.22

Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the existing structure to correct numerous life/safety code deficiencies. Corrections of code deficiencies would include: replacement of the antiquated electrical and mechanical systems, provision of fire sprinkler and suppression needs and upgraded alarm (where appropriate), improvements for accessibility, improvements for egress/exit requirements (including door swings) and removal of identified hazardous materials. Mitigation requirements are being strategized to minimize construction impacts. This includes, but is not limited to: reuse of existing chases/shafts, minimizing impacts to the historic fabric, and sequencing improvements to limit collection movement/storage to one time (separate project). Construction activities will occur on all floors of the facility requiring building closure. The upgraded auditorium, with adequate place of refuge and proper fire sprinklers/suppression systems, would allow the park to expand educational programs and after hour programs (i.e. partnerships, local groups, etc.).

Justification: The structure is a reconstruction on the site of the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States. Preservation of the home and its contents, the site's primary resource, is specifically mandated in the park's enabling legislation.

The NPS acquired the facility in 1965; today, the facility does not comply with established building codes. The project would provide appropriate code compliance for fire egress, accessible safe exits and routes from interior spaces and the building, and improved exit signage. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) visited the facility and has been informed of the code issues. Continued SHPO involvement will ensure corrective actions have minimal or no impacts to the historic defining characteristics.

Construction activities would ensure safety of the visitors/users/staff and protection of park assets and the collection. Over 43,500 visitors frequent the site each year including many Middle and High School students. As a direct result of this project, visitation and use are expected to increase (including partners, community groups and school children of all ages).

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 10.8

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2014 Completed:

Total Project Score: 90.80

Project Costs and Status

<u>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</u>		\$'s	%	<u>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</u>	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 3,500,000	80	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 696,760
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 875,000	20	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 4,375,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 4,375,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 5,071,760
<u>Class of Estimate:</u> C				<u>Planning and Design Funds</u>	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY2012-2014 \$ <u>326,000</u>	
				Design Funds Received in FY2014 \$ <u>370,760</u>	
<u>Dates:</u>		<u>Sch'd (qtr/vy)</u>		<u>Project Data Sheet</u>	
Construction Start/Award:		2Q2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		4Q2016		02/2014	
				(mm/yy)	
DOI					
Approved:					
YES					

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$360,500	Projected: \$357,500	Net Change: \$ -3,000
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	87.50 / 4
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions		
Project Number: 154334	Unit/Facility Name: San Juan National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: PRAL	State: PR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40800000	66162	100	0.053	0.052

Project Description: This project will preserve the Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions of the West Wall City of Old San Juan by repairing the masonry and stucco surface and by repairing drains. This project incorporates several mitigation strategies to increase resiliency and to protect the historic resources. Approximately 8%, (181,901 sq. ft. out of a total 2,229,543 sq. ft.) of the critically deteriorated exterior wall surface will be repaired using traditional techniques and lime base mortar. Mortar will replicate the original formula as closely as possible and vegetation will be removed. Inappropriate portland cement repairs are causing deterioration of the sandstone and brick wall and will be replaced with a soft lime base mortar. The walls will be cleaned and three coats of lime mortar applied with a finishing coat to provide a surface similar to surviving historic finish.

Five historic storm drains will be repaired where they penetrate the walls of the El Morro Esplanade. The circular shaped drains measure from 3 to 6 feet across and penetrate the walls where they are 32 feet thick. Repairs will extend out 14 feet in each direction for a repair area of 60 linear feet per wall penetration. The repaired drains will be repainted and a concrete lining poured at the base to better control the water flow. Collapsed areas will be rebuilt.

This is the first of three phases of work spanning FY's 2015-2017. Work has been planned so specialized day labor crews can accomplish the effort in 3 years.

Justification: San Juan NHS manages 11 of the 13 remaining bastions and batteries of the City Walls and the three forts which protected the city. There are approximately 11 million cubic feet of masonry in the 2.7 miles and 3 forts (El Morro, San Cristobal, & El Cañuelo). Ninety percent of the exterior finish is missing or eroded causing serious deterioration in the stone, brick and mortar. Preserving and repairing of the walls will protect the park's primary resource by significantly stopping the erosion thus reducing the maintenance burden. Localized structural failures are imminent if a preservation program is not funded to stabilize this World Heritage Site. Another threat to the walls comes from storm drain failure. The El Morro Esplanade is honeycombed with historic storm drains. There are approximately 8,000 linear feet of historic drains remaining in the park. When a drain collapses, the section of the historic wall through which the tunnel runs is severely damaged by the washout. Large sink holes and internal cavities are occurring in the walls which endanger park visitors and nearby residents and cause areas of the esplanade to be closed to the public until repairs can be made. These drains carry off surface water; tropical rains cause serious collapses in the grounds and walls of the surrounding commercial areas and, therefore, are essential to the local community. Stabilization is required to stop the loss of historic fabric which will result in wall failures.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 7.5
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2014 Completed:	Total Project Score: 87.50

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 1,770,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 646,000
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 1,770,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 1,770,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 3,894,000
				Project Total:	\$ 6,310,000
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY 2013-2014 \$ 323,000	
				Design Funds Received in FY 2014 \$ 323,000	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		1Q2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI
Project Complete:		1Q2017		02/2014	Approved:
				(mm/yy)	YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$150,000	Projected: \$15,000	Net Change: \$ -135,000
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	86.00 / 5
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements to National Cemetery Standards		
Project Number: 152860	Unit/Facility Name: Petersburg National Battlefield	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	Congressional District: VA04	State: VA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290800	22737	100	0.455	0.000
35291500	22738	85	0.696	0.000
35300700	22740	71	0.001	0.000
35600100	22741	64	0.178	0.000
40760100	22766	100	0.105	0.000
40750700	240702	78	0.001	0.000
40750700	240713	77	0.001	0.000
40750300	83525	100	0.604	0.000
40710300	86268	70	0.167	0.000
40710900	86269	80	0.654	0.584

Project Description: This project would rehabilitate existing facilities, resources and infrastructure; upgrade basic visitor services; and remove the debilitating effects of previous inappropriate treatments at Poplar Grove National Cemetery. The work of this project includes: replacement and repair of over 5,000 headstones/grave markers; repair/rehab of more than ½ mile of a brick wall enclosure; rehabilitation to 6 acres of grounds that include leveling, grading, drainage improvements, accessible walks, signage, exhibits, markers, monuments and flagpoles; road resurfacing and repair; repair and rehabilitation of buildings and landscape structures; upgrade of fire protection systems and alarms; repair and replacement of necessary mechanical and electrical systems components; lead base paint removal and repainting; replacement of the well and associated equipment for public drinking water; replacement of septic tanks and drain fields; relocation and replacement of above ground fuel storage; and repainting of metal roofing and exteriors.

Justification: The work of this project would bring the cemetery and its associated infrastructure into compliance with established standards, regulations, expected conditions, public law and executive orders governing all cemeteries within the national cemetery system. The site is composed of 9.5 acres, located in Dinwiddie County, and is the typical configuration of most civil war era national cemeteries - lodge, stable, restrooms, brick wall enclosure, flagpole, carriage lane, headstones and monuments. Many deficiencies exist: burial registers and signage are unreadable; facilities and restrooms are inaccessible; unmanaged trees have uprooted graves; grounds have numerous sinkholes and are difficult to mow and maintain; cemetery wall needs extensive repair/rehabilitation and is threatened by uncontrolled vegetation; Bandstand's ornamental iron needs restoration, conservation, and foundation repairs; Carriage Lane is badly deteriorated; mechanical and utility systems have exceeded life cycles and are grossly inefficient; Lodge needs complete rehabilitation and repairs; exhibits on site history are inadequate; failed drainage systems leave large areas of standing water; water supply is not fit for consumption; waste water and septic systems are over 90 years old; and fuel storage is inside historic structures. Each deficiency would be corrected with this project.

The primary purpose of this project is to remove those conditions which impair the ability of the American public to safely access, understand, enjoy and reverently commemorate Poplar Grove National Cemetery as the final resting place for soldiers that died during the Petersburg and Appomattox campaigns.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 6
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY14 Completed:	Total Project Score: 86.00

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 4,993,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 613,220
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 4,993,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 4,993,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 5,606,220
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY2013-2014	\$ 270,000
				Design Funds Received in FY 2014	\$ 343,220
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		3Q2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	02/2014
Project Complete:		3Q2017		(mm/yy)	
				DOI	Approved:
					YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$25,976	Projected: \$25,976	Net Change: \$ 0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	85.90 / 6
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Critical Health & Life Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Annex 2, Phase 1		
Project Number: 152999	Unit/Facility Name: Glacier National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: MTAL	State: MT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35291700	7921	100	0.099	0.004

Project Description: This project combines Line Item Construction and FLREA 80% funding to provide for rehabilitation of 73,337 square feet of the building within the south half of the hotel including the lobby, south bridge and 115 guest rooms in Annex 2. The scope of work includes: 1) Mitigating the fire hazard by replacing electrical system (original knob and tube wiring); 2) Replacing the old and deteriorated fire sprinkler system and upgrading the fire alarm system; 3) Installing code-required fire-rated separations between building occupancies; 4) Mitigating structural and seismic deficiencies by improving attic, floor, and interior framing; 5) Replacing old steel and lead domestic water piping system; 6) Replace old deteriorated cast iron wastewater piping system; 7) Providing building code-compliant egress by ventilating corridors, installing smoke extraction system in lobby and providing code-compliant finishes; 8) Replacing/repairing public communication and security systems; 9) Correcting surface drainage issues and providing accessible egress for individuals with disabilities; and 10) Repairing and restoring interior finishes damaged by the installation of building systems described above. Phase 1 of Annex 2 would complete work in the rooms and Phase 2 would complete the Lobby and South Bridge.

Justification: The Many Glacier Hotel is a National Historic Landmark and the primary visitor service facility on the east side of Glacier National Park. This project would complete stabilization and repairs for approximately the second half of the 141,103 square foot structure. Prior work completed in 2012 included structural repairs on the building's exterior, roof replacement, balcony stabilization, and the same elements for Annex 1, the Dining Room and Kitchen as stated (above) for Annex 2. This project contains both Line Item Construction Funding and FLREA 80% funding in accordance with the NPS guidelines to utilize a portion of the FLREA revenue to address the deferred maintenance backlog.

Completion of Annex 2, would address code/life safety issues in the remaining 47% of the square footage of the hotel. Meeting building codes and replacement of the leaking fire sprinkler system and other failing utilities, would provide for 115 guest rooms (48% of the 238) where safety threats are greatest because visitors are sleeping and vulnerable. This phase also includes rehabilitating and addressing code compliance, life safety issues in the lobby, which contains gathering spaces, lecture room, retail, and snack bar, which are highly used by both day and overnight guests. Annex 2 is in an advanced state of deterioration and requires immediate rehabilitation to address serious health and life safety needs and to comply with building codes, fire codes and NPS standards. Failure to rehabilitate this building will pose serious health and life safety threats to park visitors and park and concession employees. Loss of this nationally significant historic resource would cause major impacts to visitor services, the park concessioner and the visitor experience.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 38.2
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 7.7
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C, D Scheduled: FY14 Completed:	Total Project Score: 85.90
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 5,544,000		84	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 1,274,220
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,056,000		16	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 6,300,000
Total Component Estimate (LICP and FLREA):	\$ 6,600,000		100	Formulated in FY 2015 FLREA 80%:	\$ 300,000
				Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 6,684,000
				Project Total:	\$ 14,558,220
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY 2013 \$ 737,520 Design Funds Received in FY 2014 \$ 536,700	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		2Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI
Project Complete:		4Q/2016		02/2014 (mm/yy)	Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)

Current: \$ 47,000	Projected: \$ 47,000	Net Change: \$ 0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	85.50 / 7
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize & Repair Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection, Alcatraz, Phase 1		
Project Number: 149952A	Unit/Facility Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA08	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	38383	100	0.460	0.230

Project Description: This project is a phased approach to stabilize and structurally repair corrosion related damage to the Cellhouse: by repairing 11,700 square feet of the exterior perimeter bearing walls and removing delaminated concrete; by repairing exfoliated steel reinforcing; by patching concrete, by replacing lost concrete features; by epoxy crack injection treatment to 500 linear feet; by providing both passive zinc anodes and induced current cathodic protection on the west facing walls; by replacing 5 deteriorated exterior windows; by repairing 225 windows; by removing 83 deteriorated storm windows; by installing 86 new storm windows; by repairing 30 glass block windows; by rebuilding 1 glass block window; by repairing 5 historic doors; by abating lead paint and recoating approximately 34,500 square feet of exterior walls.

Funding this request would specifically Stabilize and Repair Exterior North and West Walls of the Hospital Wing and the North Wall of Cell Block D. This will result in repair to: 4,300 square feet of spalled concrete on exterior wall, providing 2,500 square feet of cathodic protection, repaint 10,300 square feet of exterior walls, repair 30 glass block windows, reconstruct 1 glass block window, repair 32 steel security windows, replace with new 4 security windows, patching 272 linear feet of cracks in concrete, abate 1,750 square feet of lead paint on the interior of the building, repair plaster removed by repairs, rebuild concrete stair in the recreation yard and to the roof from the second floor, and stabilize miscellaneous exterior features in conjunction with other work.

The remaining work is identified in 2 future components: Stabilize and Repair the East and South Walls of the Main Prison Building; and Stabilize and Repair the West Walls of the Cellblock and the Administration Wing.

Work funded in the FY 2011 appropriation included repair and stabilization of the beams and columns of the shower room and citadel.

Justification: The Alcatraz Cellhouse is a significant, unique, mission critical cultural resource at Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA), a contributing structure to a National Historic Landmark District, and one of the most heavily and best-interpreted buildings within the National Park Service. The project would implement sorely needed structural repairs and stabilization improvements and maintain safe access and egress. This project protects previous investments to seismically strengthen the Main Cell Block. Alcatraz is located in an active seismic area (Zone 4). While the cell block portion of the main prison building (also called the Cellhouse) was seismically strengthened since the last major earthquake in 1989, the damage unrepaired from that earthquake and the loss of reinforcing steel due to corrosion in the exterior walls, makes the building more susceptible to severe damage in another major earthquake. This project only returns the walls to their original design strength through repairs but does not make improvements to seismically strengthen the building to modern standards.

The Cellhouse in its current state of deterioration is not maintainable. The walls leak, concrete falls off the building, rust jacking is causing the building to move and crack, interior finishes with their historic lead paint

coatings are crumbling, and paint coatings are peeling. Permanent repairs to the deteriorated reinforcing and spalling concrete and prevention of water infiltration can slow the rate of deterioration. Emphasizing long term durability can extend recurring maintenance to a 15 year cycle. A reoccurring investment of around \$2 million dollars every 15 years to repaint and perform minor repairs on the exterior walls would generate revenues by allowing continuous building operations which would more than cover the investment. The National Park Service would be able to utilize the revenue to continue to address the identified and quantified need for additional renovations on other Alcatraz buildings.

Funding this project is a wise investment of the line item construction program's budget. The funds will address deferred maintenance and code compliance needs for a mission critical asset located on Alcatraz Island. If unfunded, continuing deterioration would increase safety risks and could lead to closures of the area, impacting 1.5 million visitors per year.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 24
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 21.5

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C, D Scheduled: FY 2010, FY 2014 Completed: FY 2010	Total Project Score: 85.50
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 3,562,000	92	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 6,003,000
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 310,000	8	Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 3,872,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 3,872,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 11,963,800
				Project Total:	\$ 21,838,800
Class of Estimate: B				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u> \$ <u>220,000</u>	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u> \$ <u>35,000</u>	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		1Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		4Q/2016		02/2014	
				(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$43,726	Projected: \$43,726	Net Change: \$0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	85.20 / 8
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Critical Safety Hazards and Rehabilitate the Ahwahnee Hotel NHL		
Project Number: 154910C	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35291700	83740	40	0.295	0.000
35291700	84562	100	0.504	0.015
35291700	84563	100	0.504	0.016
35291700	84564	100	0.671	0.183
35291700	84565	100	0.508	0.019
35291700	84566	100	0.504	0.016
35291700	84741	100	0.645	0.005
35291700	84769	100	0.006	0.000
35310000	84810	23	0.583	0.219
35291700	85811	100	0.163	0.002
35291700	85818	100	0.346	0.006

Project Description: The Ahwahnee, a National Historic Landmark, is an architectural crown jewel in the National Park System. This project comprises a phased, long-term program of comprehensive repair and upgrades to bring this year-round landmark hotel, guest cottages and employee dormitory into compliance with current codes, seismic safety standards, and accessibility requirements. This project includes the following components:

A. and E. Fire and Life Safety Improvements were both COMPLETED in 2011 with funding from the Yosemite Capital Improvement Fund program. Component A added fire detection, alarm, and suppression systems for all six floors of the hotel. Component E provided code compliant secondary egress from the 5th and 6th floors.

B. Seismic Strengthening will provide structural seismic retrofits to comply with current seismic safety standards for existing federal buildings. Focus areas are the Dining Room, egress paths, and chimneys. FUTURE PHASE

C. East Wing Improvements, will correct non-compliant fire egress, provide additional ADA accessible guest rooms, and rehabilitate the historic bar and bar-kitchen. PROJECT FUNDED THIS BUDGET REQUEST

D. Historic Preservation and Rehabilitation. Stabilize, rehabilitate, and/or restore deteriorated and altered elements of the historic building fabric and cultural landscape as recommended in the Historic Structure Report and Cultural Landscape Report. In addition, this component will simultaneously replace inefficient and aging mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems. FUTURE PHASE

F. Guest Cottages and Employee Dormitory. Work will improve fire-truck access and extend fire alarm and fire suppression systems to these existing facilities. FUTURE PHASE

Justification: With this project, the Ahwahnee Hotel, as a National Historic Landmark historically significant for rustic architecture, will be afforded cultural resource protection. The facility experiences high visitor use and enjoyment; in operation the entire year, it provides approximately 100,000 overnight stays and over 277,000 meals annually.

This current work effort will provide historically sensitive resource protection and address deferred maintenance by rehabilitating historic fabric (in the East Wing bar and bar-kitchen) and provide more historically appropriate character on the exterior of the east wing. It will augment the visitor experience by providing additional ADA accessible guest rooms and will correct non-compliant fire egress, which will protect the health, safety, and welfare of visitors and employees.

The phased comprehensive rehabilitation plan has been partially completed and it is important to continue with the identified phases. As the hotel is a major visitor attraction in Yosemite Valley, documented deficiencies corrected by this project must be addressed both to preserve the cultural resource and to insure the safety of its users. The work will also provide for visitor enjoyment and services and will improve efficiency of park operations and sustainability.

Failure to complete this project component (East Wing Improvements) would be detrimental to the cultural resource by leaving significant and noticeable defects to appearance of the East Wing. It would leave in place unsightly, non-historic additions that are architecturally incompatible with the historic character of the Ahwahnee Hotel. Reports by several subject area experts have identified fire egress deficiencies citing non-conformant fire egress systems from two guest room floors down to the ground level. The existing bar-kitchen does not comply with public health codes pertaining to food service. The utility system is outdated, work space for employees is inefficient, and the service areas are difficult to clean. The addition of ADA accessible guest rooms would greatly enhance the visitor/guest experience.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 39.9
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 5.3

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
 VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2012 Completed: FY 2012

Total Project Score: 85.20

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 5,575,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 621,000
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 5,575,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 5,575,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 80,483,534
				Project Total *:	\$ 86,679,534
Class of Estimate: B				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY 2013:	\$ 60,000
				Design Funds Received in FY 2013:	\$ 561,000
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		2Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI Approved:
Project Complete:		3Q/2016		02/2014	YES
				(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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* Future Funding is identified for Components B, D, and F to show the balance for the current and future costs.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.60 / 9
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Floating Bridge and Access Trail with Elevated Bridge and Walkway		
Project Number: 148250	Unit/Facility Name: Katmai National Park & Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40760800	112030	90	0	0.000
40760800	53672	90	0.996	0.000
40751100	99570	90	0.039	0.000

Project Description: This Brooks Camp project would replace a deficient, not-fully accessible floating bridge (240 ft x 8 ft) and access trails (700 linear ft x 8ft) in the Brooks River area. The replacement is a fully accessible bridge (300 linear ft x 9 ft) with elevated boardwalk (538 linear ft) on the north access with an accessible ramp (245 linear ft) on the south access. The project serves three functions: 1) primary foot access for the public and employees crossing the river; 2) "administrative UTV use" e.g. lite-service vehicles; and 3) a structure to hang utility lines, eliminating excavations or tunnels. The bridge and board walk will be elevated a minimum of ten feet above the ground and ramp down to ground level at each end. The project would hang electrical conduit (3") and a septic pump out system (3" line) from the bridge and boardwalk. The new fully accessible elevated bridge and boardwalk will negate the need for the existing trail. The river would be allowed to return to its natural channel while providing safe passage for bears, employees and the public. This project will be funded in two phases.

Justification: The Brooks River corridor is the center of brown bear viewing activities in Katmai National Park. Many visitor facilities (visitor center and lodging) are on the north side of the river; with the access road to important resources, trails, and bear viewing areas on the south side. The existing floating bridge is the only way for visitors and employees to cross the river during the visitor season. The divide necessitates visitors, employees and concessionaires travel back and forth across the river to access facilities, resources and duty stations. Delays in crossing the bridge due to the presence of bears, often last up to 2 hours, and can result in missed flights or boats. No food is allowed on the bridge and there are no sanitary facilities while waiting for the bridge to open to traffic. Elevation of the bridge crossing and connecting pathways, would minimize human-bear interaction, promote health and safety, provide uninterrupted access, and improve visitor satisfaction by eliminating delays and restoring the natural river flow. The new bridge with ramps would be fully accessible and provide year-round access to each side of the Brooks Camp District. The elevated walkway would provide wildlife viewing stations along the walkway and passing places for utility vehicles (UTV's). Current maintenance and interpretive/ranger staff operations related to the floating bridge and access trails would no longer be required which would reduce annual expenses by an estimated \$173,100. The bridge-related electrical distribution work would allow consolidation of all electrical generation and most of the bulk fuel storage at the Valley Road Administrative Area (a less sensitive resource area). This electrical work would significantly increase the efficiency of power generation, reduce potential resource impacts and improve the quality experience for Brooks Camp visitors and staff. The septic pump-out system would eliminate trailering septic tank waste across the Brooks River in the spring, reducing the risk of spills and other environmental hazards.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 7.1
IS	Score 16.5
CFA	Score 20
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2010 Completed: FY 2010	Total Project Score: 83.60
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 1,137,240	26	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 890,673
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 3,236,760	74	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 4,374,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 4,374,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 2,235,000
				Project Total:	\$ 7,499,673
Class of Estimate: B				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY12/13 \$ 614,273	
				Design Funds Received in FY2013 \$ 276,400	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		3Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2014	
Project Complete:		3Q/2017		(mm/vy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$225,100	Projected: \$52,000	Net Change: \$ -173,100
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	63.9 / 10
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries		
Project No: 005375	Unit/Facility Name: Olympic National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: WA06	State: WA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code NA	Real Property Unique Identifier NA	API NA	FCI-Before NA	FCI-Projected NA
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Project Description: The Department of the Interior has determined that removal of two hydroelectric projects on the Elwha River is required to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. This project is for the purposes of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 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 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (the Tribe). This is a cooperative effort including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and the Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) and the Tribe. The overall project will involve:

1. Acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities (COMPLETED).
2. Preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) to examine methods of dam removal and ecosystem restoration (COMPLETED) and a supplemental EIS to examine alternatives for protection of downstream water users (COMPLETED).
3. Preparation of de-construction and restoration plans based on the selected removal alternative (COMPLETED).
4. Installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users according to the selected alternative for dam removal (UNDERWAY).
5. Removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams (2011-2014), restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts (2011-2023). (UNDERWAY)
6. Other actions including interim operations and maintenance of the projects for power production by BOR and the Bonneville Power Administration (Completed), development of on-reservation and off-reservation flood mitigation by the Corps of Engineers, operation of water quality mitigation facilities, and mitigation of cultural resources impacts (UNDERWAY).
7. Provide for construction related to; Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Wastewater Treatment Improvements, Nippon Paper Water Quality Mitigation Improvements, Mitigation for Individual Septic Systems, On-going Planning, Project Management, and Mitigation Tasks. (UNDERWAY)

Funding this request will provide for revegetation, fisheries restoration, sediment management, operation of water quality mitigation facilities, project management, and mitigation tasks; primarily included in item numbers 5, 6 and 7 above.

Project Need/Benefit: The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 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. Previous analyses conducted by agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, National Park Service, and the General Accounting Office all concluded that full restoration can only be achieved through the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon projects. P.L. 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 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. Dam removal 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. As of June 2013, this multi-year project is now in the middle of dam removal, fisheries restoration, revegetation, and water quality mitigation process. It is critical that these tasks be carried through to completion.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 39.4
SB	Score 7.1
IS	Score 16.7
CFA	Score 0.7
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: [YES]	Total Project Score: 63.9
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project): \$'s			
Deferred Maintenance Work :			\$	6,275,000	100	Appropriated to Date*:		\$ 280,417,000
Capital Improvement Work:			\$	0	0	Pre-2000 Planning*:		\$ 8,080,000
Total Project Estimate*:			\$	6,275,000	100	Land Acquisition*:		\$ 29,880,000
Class of Estimate:			B			Requested in FY 2015 Budget:		\$ 6,275,000
Estimate Escalated To FY:			3Q/2015			Required to Complete Project:		\$ 0
Project Total*:						Project Total*:		\$ 324,652,000
Dates:			Sch'd (qtr/vy)			Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:			2Q/2015			Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2014		YES
Project Complete:			4Q/2023					

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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* Appropriated to Date and the Project Total, above, include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding of \$44.448 million. Pre-FY 2000 planning (\$8.08 million), and land acquisition to date (\$29.88 million) have been added for clarity.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	63.50 / 11
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: National Mall Restoration Project: Stormwater Reclamation and Irrigation, Phase 3		
Project Number: 151515C	Unit/Facility Name: National Mall and Memorial Parks	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	Congressional District: DCAL	State: DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	00002450	80	0.249	0.098

Project Description: This project will reconstruct the center panels of the Mall between 3rd and 14th Streets in Washington DC. Work will include installation of a cistern system for collection of water to be used for irrigation; installation of a new irrigation system and a drainage system; installation of a below grade pump facility for pumping the irrigation water and an ultra-violet light water treatment system; installation of granite curbs around each of the eight large lawn panels, reinstallation of soil and turf; and replacement of existing walks where they are disturbed by construction activities. Irrigation and drainage systems will promote better survival rates for the lawns in spite of the many special events which currently destroy the turf and the soil structure.

Phase III will result in the installation of a new irrigation system, drainage, and water collection systems on Mall Lawn Panels 18 and 19, as well as installation of cistern #1.

Phase IV will result in soil and turf improvements and the installation of perimeter granite curbs around these Panels (18 and 19) will also collect runoff and prevent gravel from migrating from the Mall walkways onto the Lawn Panels.

Phase I is complete for panels 29, 30 and 33, two cisterns and a pump house; Phase II is underway to complete Panels 21, 22, and 23-26 and to install cistern #2.

Justifications

The National Mall and the cultural landscapes surrounding its monuments and memorials create the heart of the nation's capital. More than 25 million visitors enjoy these landscapes each year. There are at least 100 special events here annually, varying in size from 25 to several hundred thousand participants, and occasionally, upwards of a million.

There are no working irrigation systems anywhere in the lawn panels because they have all been compromised beyond repair by tent poles and heavy vehicles. Without the ability to irrigate and keep roots alive to loosen the soil, the soil density on the Mall is almost identical to that of concrete, creating a worsening spiral of environmental degradation. Rain water frequently runs off rather than percolating, and the soil grows ever more densely packed and barren. The design intention of a 'greensward' connecting two major icons of our democracy (the US Capitol and the Washington Monument) is reduced to denuded, hard-packed brown dirt for a great portion of each year. Providing a functional irrigation system with storm water collection cisterns reduces tapping into the potable water system of the District of Columbia resulting in a sustainable system.

The National Mall Plan, a multi-year planning effort aimed at improving the health and sustainability of the National Mall has received over 5000 comments from the public. The most common single comment is that the Mall doesn't look as good as it should, considering its importance to the nation. With the extremely high rates of visitation and special events, keeping turf alive and healthy is a daunting challenge, but one that can be met by re-building the Mall to allow for irrigation.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 21.9
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 1.6
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY 2013, FY 2014 Completed: FY 2013	Total Project Score: 63.50

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 1,250,000	25	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 32,978,000
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 3,750,000	75	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 5,000,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 5,000,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 5,195,000
				Project Total:	\$ 43,173,000
Class of Estimate: B				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY 2010-2013 \$ 957,000	
				Design Funds Received in FY 2010-2014 \$ 75,000	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		1Q2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		4Q2016		02/2014	
				(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved:	
				YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$190,081	Projected: \$1,209,180	Net Change: \$1,019,099
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA
SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	57.8 / 12
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Renovate and Expand D Wing to Mitigate Flooding at Hains Point		
Project Number: 201409B	Unit/Facility Name: National Capital Regional Office	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	Congressional District: DCAL	State: DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35100000	27698	90	0.321	-working-

Project Description:

This project, coupled with Hurricane Sandy emergency construction repairs, will mitigate the vulnerability of future extreme flooding events and resolve longstanding flooding issues for multiple essential NPS facilities and infrastructure located on Hains Point in Washington, DC. By relocating the US Park Police D1 Substation (USPP D1) and the National Mall and Memorial Parks Headquarters (NAMA HQ) to the National Capital Regional Campus (NCR Campus), these critical functions can remain on Hains Point and be outside of the 100 year flood plain. With small additions totaling approximately 15,000 sq. ft., the existing US Park Police Headquarters Building (USPP HQ) and the National Capital Region Headquarters (NCR HQ) buildings will be fully renovated to provide efficient work spaces for all D1, NAMA HQ, USPP HQ and NCR HQ staff. The consolidation will also allow three temporary modular facilities comprising approximately 21,000 sq. ft. to be torn down and the current D1 facility comprising approximately 9,700 sq. ft. to be repurposed, most likely by the concessioner who operates the East Potomac Park Golf Course where the facility is located. The Hurricane Sandy effort expands and rehabilitates the A, B, and C Wings of the current NCR HQ building and this request expands and renovates Wing D, the current USPP HQ building.

Justifications

Flanked on its two long sides by the Potomac River and not far from the Chesapeake Bay, Hains Point is subject to regular and increasing river flooding, which can be exacerbated by tidal influences and storm surges. Independently, both river flooding and storm surges pose significant threats to the facilities on Hains Point. Collectively, river flooding as well as a storm surge could be catastrophic, especially for the USPP D1 and the NAMA HQ which are located within the floodplain. Storm and high water events significantly impact police and park operations at least monthly, sometimes more frequently depending on tides. High water also frequently affects the primary electrical distribution system, cutting off power to campus buildings. Consolidation of USPP D1 and NAMA on higher ground within the NCR Campus will allow these critical facilities to remain on Hains Point, which is important due to response time and operational needs associated with the Park. With only minor additions required, the interiors of the existing NCR HQ and USPP HQ buildings will be reconfigured to allow D1 and NAMA to be consolidated within the USPP HQ and NCR HQ buildings, will improve the efficiency of the facilities, and will reduce the average amount of space per employee below the new NPS 180 sq. ft. /person standard. This renovation, coupled with a parallel effort to upgrade the windows, mechanical, electrical, and lighting systems through an Energy Savings Performance Contract (sponsored by the Department of Energy), will also improve energy efficiency. Collectively, these projects will dramatically improve the condition of two historic structures, which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and will greatly reduce the vulnerability of critical law enforcement and operations facilities to the impacts of climate change, providing greater resilience to future extreme weather events.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 40.00
SB	Score 12.00
IS	Score 5.00
CFA	Score 0.8
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis	Total Project Score: 57.8
Required: VE Study: C Scheduled: 08/2014 Completed:	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	1,575,600	26	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 516,491
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	4,484,400	74	Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 6,060,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	6,060,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 6,576,491
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	1Q/2016			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u>	\$ 0
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u>	\$ 516,491
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:	3Q/2015			Prepared/Last Updated:	02/2014
Project Complete:	4Q/2016			(mm/yy)	DOI Approved: Yes

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 192,161	Projected: \$ 161,112	Net Change: \$ -31,074
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA
SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	62.00/ 13
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish and Remove Hazardous and Excess Structures		
Project Number: 160156, 170540	Unit/Facility Name: Gates of the Arctic National Park & Preserve and Denali National Park and Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35300700	73385	0	0	0.000
35100000	00001513	61	0	0.000

Project Description: This project involves the demolition and disposal of two obsolete housing units (4,704 sq. ft.) and their utilities systems in Bettles, Alaska. The Federal Aviation Administration has determined they are hazards to navigation and must be removed.

Additionally, the Denali project involves the demolition of Building B141 (1,042 sq. ft., constructed in the late 1950's) which has exceeded its life cycle and has been designated operational/obsolete. This structure previously served as the Ranger Dispatch Center; however, dispatch operations have been relocated to a new emergency services facility. All serviceable windows, doors, and other building materials will be recycled; the site will be graded and revegetated.

Justifications

This project is required. A Federal Aviation Administration audit conducted in June 2009 determined that under current guidelines these structures are within the potential glide path for aircraft landing and taking off from Bettles Field and must be moved or demolished. They are excess to the park's needs, are partially deconstructed (interiors) and past efforts to interest others for reuse of the structures have failed. The Bettles structures and associated utility systems would be physically removed from the site and the glide path. Unless this project is completed, the NPS will be in violation of federal law.

The Denali segment of this project will demolish an obsolete building that is structurally unsound and currently infested with various woodland creatures. This building is in the immediate headquarters historic district where traffic and parking are an issue. Removing this structure and the associated need for parking would improve employee safety as well as the cultural landscape.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40.0
SB	Score 0
IS	Score 19.3
CFA	Score 2.7
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required:

No
VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 62.00

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	452,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 63,597
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	0	0	Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 452,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	452,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 515,597
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u> \$ <u>26,187</u>	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>2014</u> \$ <u>37,410</u>	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		1Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>02/2014</u>	
Project Complete:		4Q/2015		(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	66.60 / 14
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish Dangerous Structures to Correct Safety Hazards at Highlands Center		
Project Number: 201169	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Cod National Seashore	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	Congressional District: MA10	State: MA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35100000	44142	7	0	0.000
35100000	44154	7	0	0.000
35100000	44155	7	0	0.000
35300300	44165	7	0	0.000
35300200	44166	7	0	0.000
35300300	44167	7	0	0.000
35300200	44168	7	0	0.000
35300300	44169	7	0	0.000
35300200	44170	7	0	0.000
35300300	44171	7	0	0.000
35300200	44172	7	0	0.000
35300300	44173	7	0	0.000

Project Description: This project would demolish 12 structures (22,525 sq. ft.) at the Highlands Center that are significant attractive nuisances and pose serious threats to public safety as they contain hazardous building materials. These 12 buildings are in the worst shape of the 57 buildings at the Highlands Center. Demolition of 9 former single-family housing units, 2 former barracks and one steam generating plant is essential to initial phases of the redevelopment of the Highlands Center. There is a high risk of hazard as buildings continue to deteriorate. The project will include asbestos abatement and appropriate disposal of contaminated/non-contaminated materials and complete demolition of the walls, flooring, roof, and concrete foundations. Itemized building material quantities and cost estimates were prepared by an Architectural and Engineering firm in 2001 with three sub-consultants, including structural engineers and hazardous materials specialists; cost estimates have been reviewed and updated annually since that time. Construction scope of work documents are needed, but no building design plans.

This project has been phased but the entire effort is described here.

Justification: In 2003, the Massachusetts SHPO determined that the buildings at the Highlands Center are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In their current state, these 12 structures present an immediate health and/or safety hazard. The structures are located in an area that is easily accessible by visitors, contractors, partners and employees. All of these structures were deemed to be unsuitable for reuse and were slated for demolition in the 1999 Site Plan and Environmental Assessment.

Monitoring vacant deteriorated buildings and incremental repairs also take away from more important park priorities. Structures have been entered illegally and great harm could come to trespassers or to emergency personnel called to handle trespassing, arson, or other incidents. Exposure threats include, but are not limited to, asbestos, lead paint, mercury, and PCB light fixtures.

Delays in demolition impede potential development of leasing opportunities for more than 30 other park buildings; deteriorating structures adjacent to reusable structures dissuade private reinvestment. The buildings suffer increasing acts of vandalism each year they are unused, including forced entry, which poses a threat to safety. The park's ranger division cannot be on-site 24/7 and these acts of vandalism pose a threat both to the perpetrators and to staff who may need to respond to such incidents. Fire department personnel would be put at risk if fire suppression or rescue was needed in one of these hazardous buildings.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 40.00
SB	Score 0
IS	Score 15.70
CFA	Score 10.90
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	Total Project Score: 66.60

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 1,158,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 198,000
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 1,158,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 1,158,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 258,000
				Project Total:	\$ 1,614,000
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY 2014 \$ 79,000	
				Design Funds Received in FY 2014 \$119,000	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		2Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2014	
Project Complete:		2Q/2016		(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	51.40 / 15
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish Non-Historic Incidentally Acquired Structures, Phase 2		
Project Number: 163981	Unit/Facility Name: Appalachian National Scenic Trail	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	Congressional District: ME02,NH02,VTAL,MA01,CT05,NY19, PA11, PA15, MD06, VA06, VA09	State: CT,MA,MD,ME,NH,NY,PA,VA, VT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35500200	101915	0	0	0.000
35600100	101921	0	0	0.000
35410500	81121	0	0	0.000
35291700	81126	7	0	0.000
35410500	81127	0	0	0.000
35291700	81131	0	0	0.000
35291700	81152	7	0	0.000
35410500	81199	7	0	0.000
35410500	81204	0	0	0.000
35291700	81208	0	0	0.000
35300500	81209	0	0	0.000
35291700	81210	0	0	0.000
35291700	81211	0	0	0.000
35410500	81212	0	0	0.000
35410500	81214	0	0	0.000
35410500	81224	0	0	0.000
35291700	81231	0	0	0.000
35291700	81232	7	0	0.000
35291700	81237	7	0	0.000
35291700	81240	0	0	0.000
35291700	81241	0	0	0.000
35291700	81243	0	0	0.000
35291700	81259	0	0	0.000
35291700	81260	0	0	0.000
35291700	81264	0	0	0.000
35291700	81265	0	0	0.000
35291700	81275	0	0	0.000
35291700	81279	0	0	0.000
35291700	81281	0	0	0.000

35300500	81469	7	0	0.000
35291700	81489	7	0	0.000
35291700	81491	0	0	0.000
35291700	81493	0	0	0.000
35291700	89640	0	0	0.000
35291700	89642	0	0	0.000
35300500	89646	7	0	0.000
35500200	89651	0	0	0.000
35410500	89653	7	0	0.000
35800500	89684	0	0	0.000
35410500	89685	0	0	0.000
35410500	89686	0	0	0.000
35600100	91149	0	0	0.000
35300500	91200	0	0	0.000
35600100	91201	0	0	0.000
35410500	91202	0	0	0.000
35410500	91203	0	0	0.000
35410500	91204	0	0	0.000
35410500	91205	0	0	0.000
35800500	91207	0	0	0.000
35800500	91208	0	0	0.000
35410500	91209	0	0	0.000

Project Description: This project will demolish and remove up to 51 non-historic incidentally acquired excess structures (36,350 sq. ft.) that pose significant safety threat. Work will include: hazardous material assessments and necessary abatement prior to demolition; completion of all necessary compliance, Report of Survey, GSA concurrence, Title V HUD posting, and other required real property disposition requirement; removal of all remnant man-made materials; and restoration of land to natural condition by re-vegetating with native species to encourage natural forest succession. Phase 1 began in 2014 and this Phase 2 project should complete the demolition and removal of all 51 structures.

Justification: Since 1978, more than 175,000 acres of land have been acquired by the federal government as part of the protective corridor of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Through this process, approximately 74 incidentally acquired, non-historic structures remain on National Park Service and USDA Forest Service lands awaiting demolition and site restoration. These structures are attractive nuisances, public health risks, and safety hazards. All structures are in poor condition and are diagnosed to be at high risk for structural failure. Many of these structures have broken windows and rotting floors, roofs, and stairways. Each structure is posted against trespassing and has been secured; however, vandalism and unauthorized access are periodic and ongoing. Requests from local governments and residents have urged the removal of these structures due to their deterioration and safety hazards. Only a limited number of structures can be removed due to funding levels. Structures range from abandoned warehouses to deteriorating foundations. Removal of each structure requires hazardous material assessment and required abatement, followed by structure demolition and land restoration. Under the National Trails System Act, the National Park Service has primary responsibility for the administration and management of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service. In some cases, NPS is responsible for the removal of structures on USDA Forest Service lands before those lands can be administratively transferred to USDA Forest Service management.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 0
IS	Score 9.5
CFA	Score 1.9
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2014 Completed:	Total Project Score: 51.40
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 240,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 1,297,908
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 240,000
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 240,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 1,537,908
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2015				Planning Funds Received in FY 2013-2014 \$ 86,000	
				Design Funds Received in FY 2014 \$ 79,530	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		2Q/2015		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		2Q/2016		02/2014 (mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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National Park Service													
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction													
Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Categories				Project Cost (\$000)
									API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	
2016													
2016	1	96.9	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Stabilization of Bastions 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, Phase 2	149152B	FL	FL25	40.0	16.9	20.0	20.0	4,214
2016	2	94.3	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Primary Electrical Cables on Floyd Bennett Field	201185	NY	NY09	40.0	14.3	20.0	20.0	5,594
2016	3	92.0	Midwest	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Repoint Exterior Mortar Joints of Perry's Memorial, Phase 1	201919	OH	OH09	40.0	20.0	20.0	12.0	2,757
2016	4	91.1	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Repair Historic Kennecott Mine Structures and Utilities, Phase 3	159092C	AK	AKAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	11.1	3,905
2016	5	89.1	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	Provide Seismic Stabilization of Mammoth Hotel, Phase 1	189105	WY	WYAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	9.1	3,008
2016	6	88.8	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate El Portal Sanitary Sewer to Prevent Raw Sewage Spills	158675A	CA	CA19	40.0	20.0	20.0	8.8	4,886
2016	7	87.5	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions, Phase 2	154334A	PR	PRAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.5	1,947
2016	8	85.9	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	Correct Critical Health and Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Lobby and South Bridge	152999C	MT	MTAL	38.2	20.0	20.0	7.7	6,684
2016	9	85.5	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize & Repair Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection - Alcatraz, Completion	149952E	CA	CA08	24.0	20.0	20.0	21.5	5,650
2016	10	83.6	Alaska	Katmai National Park & Preserve	Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Walkway, Completion	148250 A, B	AK	AKAL	40.0	7.1	16.5	20.0	2,235
2016	11	83.2	Intermountain	Grand Teton National Park	Protect Public Health, Replace Moose Water System	149677	WY	WYAL	39.8	20.0	20.0	3.4	5,813
2016	12	80.9	Alaska	Katmai National Park & Preserve	Construct South Side Elevated Board Walk at Brooks Camp	197791	AK	AKAL	40.0	6.8	15.6	18.5	2,802
2016	13	80.7	Intermountain	Bandelier National Monument	Replace Frijoles Canyon Section of Primary Electrical System	190519	NM	NM03	40.0	19.9	20.0	0.8	5,138
2016	14	63.5	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System & Re-landscape National Mall, Completion	151515C	DC	DCAL	21.9	20.0	20.0	1.6	5,195
2016	15	66.6	Northeast	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Dangerous Structures to Correct Safety Hazards at Highlands Center	201169	MA	MA10	40.0	0.0	15.7	10.9	258
2016	16		Southeast	Southeast Regional Office	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, project being refined	201968A	FL GA KY MS NC SC TN	FL25 GA01 GA06 GA11 KY02 MS02 NC03 NC13 SC01 TN01					1,592
Total FY 2016													\$61,678

National Park Service													
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction													
Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Categories				Project Cost (\$000)
									API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	
2017													
2017	1	96.9	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Stabilization of Bastions 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, Phase 3	149152C	FL	FL25	40.0	16.9	20.0	20.0	6,796
2017	2	93.1	National Capital	Rock Creek Park	Rehabilitation of Meridian Hill Park, Phase 5	185767	DC	DCAL	40.0	13.1	20.0	20.0	1,980
2017	3	92.0	Midwest	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Repoint Exterior Mortar Joints of Perry's Memorial, Completion	201919	OH	OH09	40.0	20.0	20.0	12.0	6,036
2017	4	89.1	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	Provide Seismic Stabilization of Mammoth Hotel, Completion of Phase 1	189105	WY	WYAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	9.1	5,886
2017	5	87.5	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions, Phase 3 Completion	154334A	PR	PRAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.5	1,947
2017	6	85.4	Pacific West	Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex	152787	WA	WA08	32.0	20.0	20.0	13.4	5,852
2017	7	85.3	National Capital	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Repair Stone Walls, Lock 17 to 20	150812	MD	MD08	40.0	20.0	20.0	5.3	3,967
2017	8	83.0	Northeast	Johnstown Flood National Memorial	Preserve 1889 Clubhouse by Replacing Failed Utility Systems and Repairing Exterior Membrane	154167	PA	PA12	40.0	20.0	20.0	3.0	2,993
2017	9	81.6	Northeast	Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	Rehab Waterfront Facilities on Thompson Island	163763	MA	MA06 07 08 09 10	32.0	9.6	20.0	20.0	2,016
2017	10	79.0	Southeast	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Florida Bay and Whitewater Bay Marina	149252	FL	FL25	38.6	20.0	20.0	0.4	3,882
2017	11	78.4	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Elkmont Water and Waste Water System	149280	TN	TN01	40.0	18.3	20.0	0.1	2,507
2017	12	78.0	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace North Rim Potable Water Distribution System, Phase 1	160057	AZ	AZ01	40.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	4,898
2017	13	77.8	Pacific West	Fort Point National Historic Site	Repair Leaks in North Barbette Tier/Repoint North Exterior Wall & Interior Casemates	150103	CA	CA08	32.0	20.0	20.0	5.8	5,765
2017	14	77.4	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	Rehabilitate Building 206 for Accessibility, Leasing, and Hazmat Removal	201947	NY	NY10	40.0	12.7	20.0	4.7	1,926
2017	15	76.4	Intermountain	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Replace Visitor Center Contact Trailer with Smaller, Safer and Sustainable Facility	152836	UT	UT03	40.0	18.3	17.4	0.7	2,234
2017	16	75.4	National Capital	George Washington Memorial Parkway	Rehab Arlington House, Outbuildings and Grounds, Slave Quarters, Foundations, ADA Route and Kitchen Gardens	150130	VA	VA08	27.6	20.0	20.0	7.7	1,143
2017	17	84.3	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures on Floyd Bennett Field, Phase 1	147079	NY	NY09	40.0	4.3	20.0	20.0	1,850
Total FY 2017													\$61,678

National Park Service													
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction													
Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Categories				Project Cost (\$000)
									API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	
2018													
2018	1	96.9	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Stabilization of Bastions 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson, Completion	149152A	FL	FL25	40.0	16.9	20.0	20.0	5,295
2018	2	81.6	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Replace Lighting System for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial	150644	DC	DCAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	1.6	1,817
2018	3	80.2	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Elevator and Restrooms at the Lincoln Memorial	151803	DC	DCAL	39.7	20.0	20.0	0.5	1,810
2018	4	78.0	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace North Rim Potable Water Distribution System, Completion	160057	AZ	AZ01	40.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	5,782
2018	5	76.4	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Sanitary Sewer Lines at Breezy Point	148773	NY	NY09	32.0	20.0	20.0	4.4	2,986
2018	6	76.1	Pacific West	Oregon Caves National Monument	Correct Life Safety and Other Deficiencies in the National Historic Landmark Chateau	150025A	OR	OR04	36.5	19.3	20.0	0.3	5,206
2018	7	75.8	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Rehabilitate Wright Brothers Visitor Center	152008	NC	NC03	32.0	20.0	20.0	3.8	7,381
2018	8	75.3	Northeast	Shenandoah National Park	Convert Community Water systems from Springs to Wells (Skyland/Big Meadows)	151064	VA	VA07	40.0	15.2	20.0	0.1	2,083
2018	9	75.3	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Sugarlands Water and Wastewater Systems	149285	TN	TN01	40.0	15.3	20.0	0.0	5,065
2018	10	74.1	Southeast	Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Green River Ferry Site	149985	KY	KY02	39.3	14.5	20.0	0.3	4,135
2018	11	74.0	Northeast	Petersburg National Battlefield	Rehabilitate Shoreline & Seawalls / Bluff Stabilization	149125	VA	VA04	29.5	17.5	20.0	7.0	5,438
2018	12	73.3	Pacific West	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Construct Structural Flood Mitigation for Visitor and Employee Safety at Cottonwood Cove	158678	NV	NV03	40.0	2.9	14.9	15.5	7,180
2018	13	62.3	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Enhance and Improve Washington Monument Visitor Screening, Phase 1	151073	DC	DCAL	40.0	17.7	4.6	0.0	5,650
2018	14	84.3	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures on Floyd Bennett Field, Completion	147079	NY	NY09	40.0	4.3	20.0	20.0	1,558
2018	15	34.5	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Demolish Capehart Housing North of Bunker Road, Phase 1	186553	CA	CA06	20.2	2.1	7.2	5.0	292
Total FY 2018													\$61,678

National Park Service														
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction														
Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Categories				Project Cost (\$000)	
									API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score		
2019														
2019	1	81.6	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Correct Jefferson Memorial Settlement and Drainage Problems Below the Colonnade, Phase 1	151063	DC	DCAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	1.6	4,457	
2019	2	74.8	Northeast	Acadia National Park	Rehabilitate Eagle Lake Carriage Road	161676	ME	ME02	40.0	14.0	20.0	0.8	2,093	
2019	3	74.7	Pacific West	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	Replace Non-Compliant Lodgepole Water Treatment System	172423	CA	CA21	40.0	10.2	20.0	4.5	2,427	
2019	4	73.2	Pacific West	Channel Islands National Park	Replace the Anacapa Stiff-Leg Derrick Crane with a Two-Crane System	185164	CA	CA24, 26	38.3	9.0	20.0	5.9	4,077	
2019	5	73.0	Intermountain	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	Replace Old/Failing Primary Electrical Distribution Infrastructure Outside of Cave	169636	NM	NM02	40.0	13.0	20.0	0.0	2,130	
2019	6	72.8	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	Consolidate Park Operations, Install Safety Fire/ Security Systems, Establish Visitor Contact Area	178580	NY	NY10	40.0	12.0	20.0	0.8	2,982	
2019	7	72.0	Midwest	Voyageurs National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Ingersoll Summer Estate and Provide Visitor Access	199733	MN	MN08	35.4	16.2	20.0	0.4	1,624	
2019	8	72.0	Intermountain	Rocky Mountain National Park	Connect Park Water System to Municipal Water System	159491	CO	CO02	39.9	16.2	15.9	0.0	4,505	
2019	9	70.3	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate and Replace South Rim Sewer Collection System, Phase 1	160058	AZ	AZ01	40.0	10.3	20.0	0.0	4,264	
2019	10	71.7	Northeast	Acadia National Park	Demolish Waste Water Treatment Plant and Install Subsurface Treatment	187203	ME	ME02	40.0	11.8	19.6	0.3	1,804	
2019	11	71.4	Pacific West	North Cascades National Park	Replace Obsolete, Code Deficient and Deteriorated Stehekin Wastewater Treatment Plant	156728	WA	WA04	37.7	10.3	19.9	3.5	4,289	
2019	12	71.0	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Stabilize Historic Hangers 3 and 4 for Use as Historic Aircraft Storage and Display	147758	NY	NY09	32.0	19.0	20.0	0.0	6,418	
2019	13	70.9	Midwest	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site	Flood Mitigation, Stabilization and Restoration of Hoover Creek	160186	IA	IA02	32.0	16.6	20.0	2.3	3,501	
2019	14	70.2	Midwest	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Replace Visitor Center to Correct Serious Safety Deficiencies and Enhance Visitor Experience	198204	WI	WI07	29.3	6.1	16.1	18.7	2,077	
2019	15	69.9	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Cosby Area Water and Waste Water Systems	149279	TN	TN01	32.0	17.3	20.0	0.6	2,830	
2019	16	69.4	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	Construct Aircraft Hanger	200139	AK	AKAL	32.7	1.4	20.0	15.3	1,671	
2019	17	68.8	Alaska	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Construct Electrical Inter-Tie to Falls Creek Hydro Project - Renewable Energy	148991	AK	AKAL	40.0	9.8	19.0	0.0	4,850	
2019	18	67.7	Southeast	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Cinnamon Bay Waste Water Treatment Plant	201188	VI	VIAL	32.0	15.5	20.0	0.2	1,866	
2019	19	62.3	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Enhance and Improve Washington Monument Visitor Screening, Completion	151073	DC	DCAL	40.0	17.7	4.6	0.0	1,963	
2019	20	34.5	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Demolish Capehart Housing North of Bunker Road, Phase 2	186553	CA	CA06	20.2	2.1	7.2	5.0	1,779	
2019	21		Intermountain		Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures	TBD							71	
Total FY 2019													\$61,678	

Federal Lands Transportation Program

Overview

The National Park Service (NPS) owns and operates approximately 5,450 paved miles of park roads, the equivalent of 971 paved miles of parking areas, 7,000 miles of unpaved roads, 1,442 bridges, and 63 tunnels that are open to the public. These transportation assets are spread through-out National Parks scattered across the country in all but a handful of states. Deferred maintenance of the paved roads and bridges is estimated at \$5.7 billion, and these assets have a current replacement value of \$30 billion. These assets are a significant part of the NPS asset portfolio, and are critical to meeting the NPS mission.

In addition to roads, bridges and tunnels, the NPS has 147 discrete Alternative Transit Systems (ATS) in 72 of the 401 park units across the nation. Included are: trolleys, rail systems, canal boats, ferries, tour boats, cable cars, snow coaches, trams, buses and vans. Notable system characteristics include:

- 97 (66 percent of systems) operate under concession contracts and represent the majority (54.4 percent) of all passenger boardings
- 20 (13.6 percent of systems) are owned and operated by NPS
- 13 (8.8 percent) operate under service contracts and represent 13.4 percent of all passenger boardings
- 17 (11.6 percent) operate under a cooperative agreement and represent 18.7 percent of passenger boardings.

There were approximately 36.3 million passenger boardings, of which 29.6 million (81.4 percent) were associated with the top 10 high use systems (by passenger boardings). Some of these systems are located in such parks as Acadia NP, Rocky Mountain NP, and Yosemite NP.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) serving the NPS include traveler information, traffic management, parking lot demand management, global positioning systems for fleets, interactive kiosks, and entrance gate fast-pass systems. Together, these two systems offer attractive and convenient public access to parks for visitors and park employees. They also contribute to preserving resources, such as air quality and soundscapes, and they reduce wildlife and auto collisions. Implementation and use of these systems demonstrates NPS leadership in efforts to reduce fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The NPS manages its transportation facilities using proven life-cycle asset management techniques to optimize allocation of funds. In FY 2013, approximately two thirds of all NPS transportation improvements were funded through the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21, P.L. 112-141). The remaining third were funded through sources such as Transportation Fees, NPS Repair Rehabilitation and Cyclic Maintenance Programs, and assistance provided by non-profit organizations and corporations. This authority expires the beginning of FY 2015 and the Administration is currently working with Congress to secure a timely reauthorization.

MAP-21 provides the NPS Federal Lands Transportation Program (formerly the Park Roads and Parkways Program) approximately \$240 million per year. While the NPS has a dedicated stream of

funding under the new Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) in MAP-21, other DOT programs that previously benefitted the NPS transportation infrastructure were eliminated, specifically the Public Lands Highway Discretionary Program, Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program, Scenic Byways Grant program, congressional high priority projects, and portions of Transportation Enhancements. MAP-21 also restricted eligibility to states via the Ferry Boat Discretionary Program. Furthermore, inflationary adjustments are not available under the current MAP-21, making it difficult to protect the baseline condition previously maintained under the “Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users” (Public Law 109-59; SAFETEA-LU) and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

NPS will continue to address needs through the practice of sound asset management and will optimize funding where it will be most cost effective in terms of extending the useful life of existing facilities. NPS will focus the majority of available funds on repair, resurface, and rehabilitation projects to preserve the existing paved road and bridge core network. Funds are also used to benefit surface and water transit, ITS, trails connecting transportation systems, railroads, multi-modal facilities, and promoting the use of low-emission vehicles within the NPS. The majority of these funds are used for system preservation and life cycle replacement needs. Remaining funds are utilized for such things as new ITS, missing trail links to existing transit systems, and projects benefitting visitor experience and safety such as bus shelters.

Recent Federal Highway Administration analyses of pavement conditions using funding levels afforded under MAP-21 indicate that the NPS will continue to see a decline in the overall condition of its paved road network. To partly mitigate this effect, the NPS must continue to use preventive maintenance techniques on its entire network and to focus major rehabilitation funding on a subset of its roads. This strategy could slow the annual deterioration in condition to approximately one to three percent.

Current funding levels allow for moderating the decline in condition. This slow steady decline in condition has been consistent for many years. Going forward, any project that is not a repair, rehabilitation, or renovation of an existing transportation facility in any of the three Categories, as described below, will require strong justification, a well-documented cost-benefit analysis, and case by case review and approval.

While paved roads network wide are projected to reflect slight condition deterioration, based on available funds from MAP-21, the performance goal for bridges is to hold them in their current good condition.

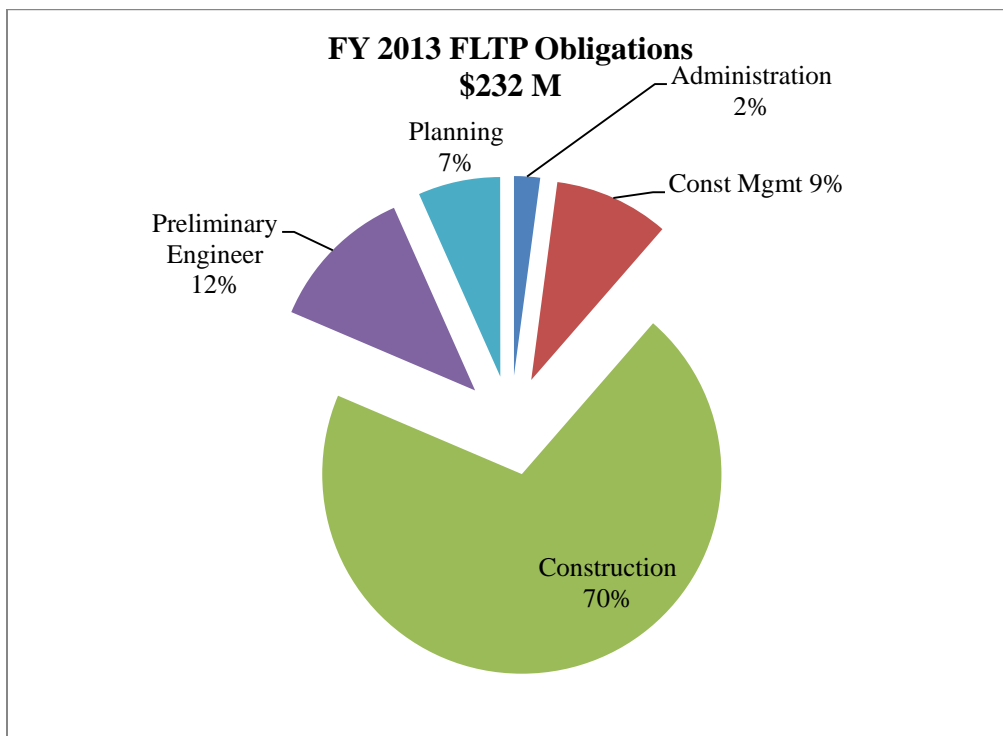
- Category I:
 - **MAP-21:** Slow the deterioration in condition of the existing park roads and parkways infrastructure. As much as possible, curtail the deterioration of the most important functional classes of roads and maintain the good condition of all public bridges through investments focused on these assets. Funding is distributed to the field based on a formula that accounts for condition, usage, accidents, and inventory.
- Category II:
 - **MAP-21:** Support for finishing incomplete parkways through planning, design, and engineering to prepare the next logical projects for award. As funding becomes available in

the future, these projects can advance for the Foothills Parkway “missing link” and the multi-use trails around key urban areas along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

- Category III:
 - **MAP-21:** Support for ATS’. In the future, this category will use life-cycle management strategies to focus on the sustainability of existing ATS’. Priority is placed on preservation of the existing ATS infrastructure.

Funding levels for the three categories are adjusted annually to accommodate project scheduling, balance program priorities, and address legislative adjustments, such as reductions of 10 to 17 percent annually in accordance with Title 23 U.S.C. Section 1102(f) (known as “takedowns”). The majority of the remaining available funds are directed to initiatives that address system preservation and life cycle replacement needs. The rehabilitation of bridges open to the public receives the highest priority to ensure structural integrity and public safety.

Since MAP-21 was enacted in August 2012, the NPS has rehabilitated approximately 100 miles of road and repaired, rehabilitated, or replaced 82 bridges and two (2) tunnels. In addition to those major projects, to protect investments made in prior years, approximately 210 miles of road have received preventative maintenance treatments. Over this same period, the MAP-21 FLTP also achieved an annual obligation rate in excess of 97 percent and met the industry standards for planning, engineering design, construction, construction supervision, and administrative costs (see FY 2013 program delivery pie chart below).



FY 2015 Program Performance

Funding from MAP-21 for NPS roads totals \$480 million at the annual amounts shown in the table below. Under MAP-21, funding for the newly-named FLTP for FY 2013 - 2014 remained level at annual funding level of \$240 million.

Fiscal Year	PRPP/FLTP Funding Level
2013	\$240 million MAP-21
2014	\$240 million MAP-21
Total	\$480 million

FY 2015 target NPS needs and performance goal options and corresponding funding levels have been developed for Category I based on the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA), a pavement performance computer model, and NPS capital investment and sustainability guidelines which grant the highest priority to critical Life/Health/Safety and resource protection projects. Funding for FY 2015 is assumed to be flat at \$240 million per year.

Although funding for FY 2015 will be assumed to be \$240 million per year for planning purposes, the reauthorization process may open up additional avenues of funding for very large, nationally significant projects. The Administration is proposing the creation of a Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects Program (NSFLTP), which will provide needed construction or reconstruction of large, nationally-significant transportation infrastructure within or accessing federal or tribal lands. Due to the magnitude of costs, projects greater than \$50 million generally cannot be advanced within the scope of the existing Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Programs. Examples of potential NPS projects that will be eligible for these funds if the NSFLTP is authorized by Congress include the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, DC and reconstruction of the Tamiami Trail (US 41) near Everglades National Park to promote ecosystem restoration in the park.

Under MAP-21 most of the funds provided to NPS are prioritized using transportation asset management principles to focus the funding on work required to keep existing assets in good condition rather than expensive reconstruction of poor condition assets. Funding projects of the magnitude of the Memorial Bridge, estimated at \$128 million, would require the deferral of many other projects in the National Capitol Region for years, during which time Memorial bridge would continue to deteriorate even further, resulting in higher repair and replacement costs.

The Tamiami Trail project, estimated at approximately \$193 million, is necessary to reestablish more natural and increased water flow to Everglades National Park, a key requirement for Everglades restoration. The current roadway limits water flow and separates the remaining natural Everglades, including Everglades National Park, south of the roadway, and the state-managed water conservation areas north of the roadway.

The Tamiami Trail project is a high priority for NPS. In FY 2014, Congress provided \$7.5 million for Tamiami Trail bridging through the NPS Construction appropriation and the state of Florida has committed to match federal funds for this project, up to \$90 million over three years. There is no discretionary funding requested for this project in the FY 2015 President's Request. If the transportation

reauthorization process is not accomplished by the beginning of FY 2015 and the current MAP-21 authority is extended for another year, the NPS plans to defer up to \$30 million in projects, if needed, to cover 50 percent of the cost of contract payments due. The exhibit on the following page summarizes the project and expected timeline.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	27.40
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Federal Lands Highways Program	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct 2.6-Mile Tamiami Trail Bridge		
Project Number: 196127 / 202746	Unit/Facility Name: Everglades National Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: FL25	State: FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Project Description: Construct a 2.6-mile bridge to replace an at-grade section of US Route 41 (also designated State Road 90, SW 8th Street, and "Tamiami Trail") in Miami-Dade County, Florida. This bridge will begin a half mile east of the Osceola Camp and end a half mile west of the Airboat Association property. This represents Phase 1 of the Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps (TTM:NS) project authorized by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-74). The bridge will be constructed approximately 50 feet south of the centerline of the existing roadway to maintain motor vehicle traffic during bridge construction. Following bridge construction, the section of existing highway and embankment will be removed. A down ramp is included in the project to maintain access to Everglades Safari Park (a private attraction) as well as a temporary access road to a privately held radio tower (the Lincoln Financial facility).

This project is a partnership effort between the NPS and state of Florida. Florida's Governor Scott has pledged \$90 million to this effort (subject to State Legislative approval requested in their FY 2014 budget). Preliminary design work was initiated by the NPS in FY 2013, utilizing DoT/Federal Highways funding. An additional \$7.5 million in NPS construction funding (plus \$7.5 million in state funds) is available in FY 2014 for final design. Final design and project construction efforts are expected to transition to the state of Florida after legislative approval and upon completion of appropriate project agreements.

Justification: The 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (March 10, 2009) directed the National Park Service (NPS) to evaluate bridging alternatives to the Tamiami Trail (10.7-mile eastern section), beyond what was authorized by the 2008 Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR), in order to "restore more natural water flow to Everglades National Park (ENP) and Florida Bay and for the purpose of restoring habitat within the Park and the ecological connectivity between the Park and the Water Conservation Areas." In response to this Congressional directive, the NPS has completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the TTM:NS project. The Record of Decision (ROD) for this EIS was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2011.

On December 23, 2011, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-74) which authorized construction of the EIS selected plan, Alternative 6e. The first priority of TTM:NS Alternative 6e is the 2.6-mile bridge located between the Osceola Camp and the Airboat Association. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-76) provided \$7.5 million as the NPS share to finalize the design effort for this 2.6 mile bridging effort.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 00
SB	Score 20.00
IS	Score 06.95
CFA	Score 00.45
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: Yes Scheduled: Completed: 12/19/2013	Total Project Score: 27.40
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Project Costs and Status

		Project Funding History (Entire Project): NPS/FHWA Design Funding: \$ 3,280,000 Appropriated FY 2014 NPS Const: \$ 7,500,000 State of Florida Commitment: \$ 90,000,000 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 92,500,000 Project Total: \$ 193,280,000	
Class of Estimate: B Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/2017			
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/vv)</u> Construction Start/Award: 4Q/2015 Project Complete: 1Q/2020	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 03/2014	DOI Approved: YES	

Activity:	Special Programs
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Special Programs (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Emergencies & Unscheduled Projects	3,646	3,855	0	0	0	3,855	0
Housing Improvement Program	2,081	2,200	0	0	0	2,200	0
Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program	1,181	1,248	0	0	0	1,248	0
Equipment Replacement Program	12,769	13,500	0	0	0	13,500	0
Total Requirements	19,677	20,803	0	0	0	20,803	0
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The Construction appropriation provides support to several National Park Service mission objectives, including the preservation of natural and cultural resources and the provision of visitor services and experiences.

Activity Overview

The Special Programs subactivity provides for the accomplishment of minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects; the inspection, repair or deactivation of dams; the repair or replacement of park employee housing; and the replacement of automated and motorized equipment. This activity is composed of four subactivities:

Emergency and Unscheduled Projects: The purpose of this program component is to perform minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects to protect and preserve park resources, provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, address unforeseen construction contract claim settlements, provide necessary infrastructure for approved concessioner expansion projects, and ensure continuity of support and service operations.

Housing Improvement Program: The purpose of this program component is to ensure that the park areas that need to provide housing do so consistent with public laws and other directives; strive to provide the resources to maintain and operate housing units that are in good or better condition; and ensure that housing units are managed as assets through proper maintenance practices. Recent emphasis has been to

repair the most seriously deficient park employee housing units, remove unneeded units, and replace others when obsolete. Of the current 5,459 housing units the average Facility Condition Index (FCI) is 0.103 (fair).

Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program: The purpose of this program component is for inventory and documentation, condition assessment, asset management integration, inspection and repair, and the deactivation of dams and other streamflow control structures (levees, dikes, berms, canal plugs, high embankments with undersized culverts) to ensure the protection of life, health, property, and natural resources.

Equipment Replacement: The purpose of this program component is to provide for systematic replacement of automated and motorized equipment to support safe, energy-efficient operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System. Existing equipment items that meet or exceed GSA minimum replacement criteria are prioritized by NPS regions and the US Park Police. Replacement equipment is purchased that complies with NPS energy, security, and safety standards.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Emergencies and Unscheduled Projects

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Emergencies and Unscheduled Projects program is \$3,855,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Park System contains over 24,000 buildings and more than 50,000 other structures, including thousands of individual utility systems. Through the course of normal operations, these structures and systems can unexpectedly fail or be damaged by natural disasters or malicious behavior, and require immediate attention to avoid more costly reconstruction in the future. These projects often cross fiscal years. Work may include replacement of critical structural elements or entire buildings damaged by severe wind, water or fire; debris removal in the aftermath of catastrophic natural disasters; park equipment and furnishings lost or damaged due to tsunamis; potable water and wastewater treatment facilities damaged through minor fires; mechanical breakdowns in critical park infrastructure systems or equipment; or other unforeseen incidents.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Housing Improvement Program

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the NPS Housing Improvement program is \$2,200,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Housing Improvement Program provides funding to address needed repairs to employee housing and is used to remove or replace obsolete units in order to provide for adequate and appropriate housing needs at each park area. The management of employee housing involves in-depth studies and evaluations, including cost-benefit analysis and external benchmarking research. Currently, the average Facility Condition Index (FCI) servicewide for the housing inventory is 0.103 (Fair); the NPS goal is to ensure that every employee housing unit is in a good condition, and to sustain that condition of housing over time. As recently as FY 2010, the FCI servicewide for the housing inventory was 0.15 (Fair). This recent improvement in condition can only be sustained by managing the housing units using proper maintenance practices, and meeting all life-cycle requirements.

The average age of a NPS housing unit is 52 years. Housing assets range from 100 year-old cabins to newly-constructed assets that have replaced old and failing trailers and obsolete housing units. As the age of the housing inventory increases, the NPS faces waves of expiring systems and deferred maintenance requirements. Housing is a mission-essential management tool used to effectively and efficiently protect park resources, property, and visitors, and it involves a long-term commitment. Data analysis in FY 2010 revealed that the annual cost required for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the NPS Housing inventory is \$42 million (to maintain the current condition of Fair) while the annual revenue collected to support the inventory was only \$21 million. Rental rates for employee housing cannot factor in this need, as the rates are governed by OMB Circular A-45, which states “Rental rates, including charges for related facilities when appropriate, will be based upon prevailing rates for comparable private housing located in the same general area, after taking into account those factors that reduce or increase the value of the housing to the tenant”.

The larger-scale projects addressed by the Housing Improvement Program frequently require planning funds in advance of the construction contract and require more than a single fiscal year to obligate, necessitating a funding source other than routine O&M funds appropriated through the Operations of the National Park System account.

The NPS continues to utilize a servicewide five-year plan for improving housing units in park areas where housing conditions exist that are in less than good condition. The NPS has developed a variety of new tools to help parks proactively manage their housing inventories including the development and implementation of a strategy to control revenue carryover amounts, effective planning of housing units as incorporated in the Park Asset Management Plan, and the requirement for an approved Housing Management Plan (HMP). The HMP format was revised in FY 2010 to include greater detail on asset management processes, as well as park-level Total Cost of Facility Ownership analyses. Housing managers are conducting audits, following the A-123 process, to ensure that parks are

adhering to polices and mitigating risks. Additionally, a business practice document is being finalized that will instruct parks on evaluating and implement leasing in the private sector as an effective alternative to on-site housing.

The NPS is using the on-going Housing Needs Assessments (HNA) to re-evaluate servicewide housing needs. This effort will continue in FY 2015. The HNA process is funding dependent. Some parks have used unplanned rental income to accomplish their HNAs; however, the majority of the assessments will be funded using the housing appropriation or other available fund sources. These assessments will determine minimum housing requirements at NPS locations, will hold park leadership accountable to certify both minimum requirements and utilization, and will evaluate housing maintenance needs in FY 2015.

Park managers use data received from annual inspections to develop cost-benefit analyses to determine fiscally responsible housing decisions. Where replacement housing is needed, the NPS determines the proper mix of housing and examines the possibility of larger projects being identified for line item construction. Based on the servicewide five-year Housing Improvement Plan funds were distributed in FY 2013 for two trailer replacement/obsolete housing projects at Mojave NP, and Western Artic Park Areas. Additionally in FY 2013 funds were distributed for four rehabilitation and one housing removal projects at five parks, three of which addressed immediate health and safety issues and three which addressed accessibility. Funds are being distributed in FY 2014 for two obsolete housing replacement at Yellowstone and Yosemite NPs and five rehabilitation projects at four park areas.

Housing improvement projects are selected using merit-based criteria that evaluate the demonstrated needs for the housing unit; the required or non-required occupancy; the condition and health and safety, accessibility, and sustainability factors affecting the unit (both interior and exterior); the condition of the unit after work is completed; and the cost effectiveness of the repairs. Screen-out factors for any project include the status of an approved Housing Management Plan at the park, the availability of affordable private sector housing within a 60-minute commute, and the completion of compliance/historic structure clearances for the proposed effort. In addition to the screen out factors, the Housing Improvement Program has utilized the NPS Capitol Investment Strategy to evaluate projects since FY 2013.

Housing Improvement projects also address critical systems that have been identified which must be in good working order for a housing unit to function effectively. By using the critical system approach to limited project funding the housing program can sustain integrity and limit adverse effects. Funding criteria and guidelines will be further refined to prioritize the resulting projects to ensure that the NPS is directing available funding to the greatest need for repair, rehabilitation, replacement, removal, or construction. The NPS is utilizing standardized asset management practices to oversee its housing inventory.

FY 2015 Program Performance

NPS has identified the following projects for funding in FY 2015:

- Rehabilitate an estimated ten housing units.
- Replace two trailer housing units at Mojave National Preserve.
- Demolish approximately five obsolete cabins.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the NPS Dam and Levee Safety and Security program is \$1,248,000 and 1 FTE, with no program change from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program is mandated by Public Law 104-303, Section 215, National Dam Safety and Security Program Act of 2002; US Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Part 753, Dam Safety Program; and the NPS Management Policies, 2006. The primary reason for creating this program was to prevent another incident like the Rocky Mountain NP Lawn Lake Dam Failure of 1982 when three park visitors were killed and \$30 million in damage occurred. The mission of the NPS Dam Safety and Security Program is to minimize the risk posed by dams and water impoundment structures to national park natural and cultural resources, facilities, personnel, visitors, and neighbors. To accomplish this mission, the NPS Dam Safety Program provides regularly scheduled inspections and studies to identify risks posed by these structures. The program also provides funding to projects that mitigate these risks by repairing, modifying, or removing the dam. The program funds educational opportunities for regional and park contacts to stay informed regarding Dam Safety and Security matters, as well as Emergency Action Plans for each dam with high or significant hazard ratings.

In FY 2008, there were over 500 dams in the NPS inventory. Today, that number has been reduced by more than 100 but many of these structures are too small to be of consequence and are not eligible for the Dam Safety program. Of concern, 14 are classified as high hazard (could cause loss of life if they fail) and 5 are significant hazard (could cause significant damage); a total of 46 dams are low hazard (potentially threatening park resources). Many of the low hazard dams are expected to be reclassified as too small to be under the jurisdiction of the Dam Safety program. While all dams in the NPS inventory are eligible for funding, the NPS focuses on high and significant hazard projects as the first priority. The NPS also owns canals and levees; the program focuses on the management of risks of these hydraulic structures.

FY 2015 Program Performance

The NPS plans to focus on the following projects:

- Support the completion of the National Mall Levee (17th Street Closure project), subsequent levee certification, and residual risk studies.
- Develop conceptual design for Sprague Lake (Rocky Mountain NP) dam
- Develop conceptual design for Manzanita Lake (Lassen Volcano NP) dam
- Examine, evaluate, and repair high hazard dams
- Examine, evaluate, and repair significant and low hazard dams
- Continue comprehensive dam risk evaluations
- Continue dam safety training for park staff and provide increased focus on Emergency Action Plans

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Equipment Replacement Program

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the NPS Equipment Replacement program is \$13,500,000 and 1 FTE, with no program change from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS Equipment Replacement Program provides funding for systematic replacement of automated and motorized equipment to support safe, energy-efficient operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System. The replacement of NPS equipment continues to be a safety concern. The average age of the NPS motor vehicle fleet is 9.6 years, already well above the GSA replacement minimums of six years or older. The NPS construction equipment fleet currently averages 11.8 years of use.

Each NPS Region has defined merit-based criteria for eligible equipment items to be replaced using this fund source. These are based on the unique requirements of the region with respect to the types of equipment eligible, the respective GSA standard service life, and replacement eligibility criteria. Instructions for reuse, sale and disposal of excess equipment are clearly articulated. NPS regions and the US Park Police prioritize their equipment replacement needs and replacements are purchased that comply with NPS energy, security and safety standards.

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, the NPS will replace various equipment items that are long past their respective service lives. Additionally, care will be taken to replace or rebuild critical components on major equipment pieces, such as marine engines in resource or law enforcement patrol boats, if the remainder of the items are still in good working order.

Examples of equipment items scheduled for purchase include:

- 21 Servers, Routers, Switches, and Telephone Systems
- 19 Truck and passenger vehicle replacements
- 16 Heavy construction and snow removal equipment, items
- 8 All-terrain or specialty snow vehicles
- 4 Marine vessels and large marine engine replacements
- 4 Generator replacements

Activity:	Construction Planning
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Construction Planning (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Planning	6,866	7,265	+1	0	0	7,266	+1
Total Requirements	6,866	7,265	+1	0	0	7,266	+1
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

Construction Planning provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission, contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, the safety of park visitors and employees, and the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The Construction Planning activity provides for advance planning studies associated with future major capital construction, special technical investigations, surveys, and comprehensive designs necessary to support pre-design development. These activities ensure that initial phases of the development planning process accommodate proper scheduling and information gathering to successfully complete construction projects within budget and on schedule. Funds are used to acquire archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information and prepare comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities; restore and protect natural resources; and ensure visitor satisfaction and safety in areas throughout the National Park System.

Activity: Construction Planning
Subactivity: Line-Item Construction Planning

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Line-Item Construction Planning is \$7,266,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

As one of the key phases of major construction projects for the National Park Service, construction planning serves to lay the groundwork for actual construction with design, budgeting, condition surveys, and other services. This allows for more efficient and effective execution of the construction phase of work. The Construction Planning program further serves to ensure the best possible visitor experience by providing for safe, sound, and appropriate infrastructure.

This program supplies critical budgetary resources needed for a two-step planning process to assure the satisfactory completion of major construction projects. The first step consists of pre-design and supplementary services that need to be completed before final design starts and construction documents are completed. These typically include project programming and budgeting, resources analysis, existing condition surveys, site analysis, geotechnical engineering, utilities studies, and surveys. Supplementary services and environmental reporting are tasks that are usually completed concurrently with pre-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, resource compliance studies, hazardous materials surveys, detailed cost estimating, monitoring and testing, and mitigation. Compliance documents that are underway concurrently with pre-design documents are funded separately. Pre-design includes presentation of a recommended schematic design to the servicewide Development Advisory Board.

The second step is project design. 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 along with final cost estimates; contract bidding documents are developed. Without completion of these tasks, construction awards could not take place. Architectural/engineering contractors will accomplish almost all of the project design activity.

Construction planning criteria can change from year to year, however priority consideration is normally given in the following order based on:

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. Projects or phased components of projects of the National Park Service's Five-year Construction Program planned for funding within the next two to four fiscal years.
4. Planning and design needs for projects funded in other construction program activities.
5. Conceptual development planning needs when a broad planning overview of a developed area is necessary to determine the most cost effective approach to addressing proposed projects.

The NPS will continue to prepare capital asset plans for major construction projects, consistent with OMB Circular A-11 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. These plans identify the cost, schedule, and performance goals of proposed projects and then track the project's progress in meeting those goals.

FY 2015 Program Performance

To be most effective, planning for FY 2017-2018 Line Item Construction projects should begin in FY 2015-2016. The planning process takes approximately two years to complete. Planning work would continue in FY 2015 according to the priority order on the previous page. The table below displays a list of projects in the approved Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan that represent potential planning starts in FY 2015.

PARK	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	REGION	STATE or TERRITORY	CONSTRUCTION FISCAL YEAR	\$000 *
Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Florida Bay and Whitewater Bay Marina Bulkheads	Southeast	FL	2017	3,882
Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Sanitary Sewer Lines at Breezy Point	Northeast	NY	2018	2,986
George Washington Memorial Parkway	Rehab Arlington House, Outbuildings and Grounds, Slave Quarters, Foundations, ADA Route and Kitchen Gardens	National Capital	VA	2017	1,143
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Demolish Capehart Housing North of Bunker Road, Phase 1	Pacific West	CA	2018	292
Governor's Island National Monument	Rehabilitate Building 206 for Accessibility, Leasing, and Hazmat Removal	Northeast	NY	2017	1,926
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Sugarlands Water and Wastewater Systems	Southeast	TN	2018	5,065
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Construct Structural Flood Mitigation for Visitor and Employee Safety at Cottonwood Cove	Pacific West	NV	2018	7,180
Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Green River Ferry Site	Southeast	KY	2018	4,135
National Mall and Memorial Parks	Replace Lighting System for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial	National Capital	DC	2018	1,817
National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Elevator and Restrooms at the Lincoln Memorial	National Capital	DC	2018	1,810
Oregon Caves National Monument	Correct Life Safety and Other Deficiencies in the National Historic Landmark Chateau	Pacific West	OR	2018	5,206

* Amounts shown are for estimated costs of the construction projects, not the planning costs.

Activity:	Construction Program Management & Operations
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Construction Program Management & Operations (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Construction Program Management	3,178	3,380	+23	-628 ¹	0	2,775	-605
Denver Service Center Operations	16,368	17,602	+178	0	0	17,780	+178
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	9,687	10,431	+85	-390 ²	0	10,126	-305
Regional Facility Project Support	5,810	5,669	+41	0	+380	6,090	+421
Total Requirements	35,043	37,082	+327	-1,018	+380	36,771	-311
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	266	283	0	-10	+1	274	-9

¹ The internal transfer out of Construction Program Management realigns funding for the Office of Budget, Construction Division within the NPS Comptroller's office to ONPS, which is a more appropriate fund source for ongoing administrative work associated with funds management of the Construction appropriation and associated projects.

² The internal transfer out of Harpers Ferry Center realigns funding for Human Resources personnel to the consolidated Servicing Human Resource Office (SHRO).

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Construction Program Management & Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Enhance Regional Facility Project Support	+380	+1	CONST-74
Total Program Changes	+380	+1	

Mission Overview

Construction Program Management & Operations provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission by contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, to the safety of park visitors and employees, and to the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The National Park Service Construction Program is managed in accordance with applicable DOI and NPS rules and guidelines, and the National Academy of Public Administration's (NAPA) recommendations in the *Strengthening the National Park Service Construction Program* report in 1998 to effectively ensure the economical use of human and fiscal resources. The Construction program centrally coordinates all major construction and rehabilitation projects for the NPS for the consistent, effective, appropriate, and efficient construction of visitor and administrative facilities at parks around the country. Some of this is accomplished through the management of several key programs: Line Item Construction, Federal Lands

Highways Program, Management Planning, Recreation Fee projects, and others. The NPS provides two central offices, the Denver Service Center and, for the highly specialized needs associated with providing media such as exhibits and films, the Harpers Ferry Center. The purpose for construction projects can range widely, but is generally aimed at providing for and improving visitor safety, enjoyment, and access to park resources. Centralized design, engineering management services, and media support are provided; contracting and other support services for consultant design and construction management contracts are administered within this activity.

Construction Program Management: Consistent with National Academy of Public Administration report findings, this office 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 within the office of the Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands. Additionally, this component supports a Servicewide Partnership Coordinator and related database operations needed to coordinate and insure consistency among the numerous NPS fundraising efforts, particularly those that involve philanthropic funding of major capital improvement projects.

Denver Service Center: The Denver Service Center (DSC) coordinates most major construction and planning activities, providing for park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for the parks and regions within the National Park Service.

Harpers Ferry Center: Harpers Ferry Center (HFC), the NPS Center for Media Services, provides servicewide support, technical assistance, and project implementation in the highly specialized areas of communication and interpretive media (exhibits, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, etc.). Many of the DSC visitor services construction projects include interpretive components administered by HFC.

Regional Facility Project Support: This component provides support at Regional Offices associated with construction activities. It also provides funding for contract compliance needs, such as archeological surveys and preparation of environmental assessments, associated with construction projects.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Construction Program Management

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Construction Program Management component is \$2,775,000 and 10 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

Consistent with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report findings, this office undertakes servicewide project management control to provide accurate assessments of project status. This oversight function is performed for the Director through a small staff of project management professionals within the offices of the Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands, the Construction Program Management Office adjacent to the Denver Service Center in Denver, CO, and the Housing Program Management Office. Additionally, this program supports a Servicewide Partnership Coordinator and related database operations needed to coordinate and insure consistency among the numerous NPS fundraising efforts, particularly those that involve philanthropic funding of major capital improvement projects.

This office formulates policy and provides guidance and oversight for park planning, design development, capital construction, and facilities management on a servicewide basis. The office also oversees the activities of the Servicewide Development Advisory Board and the NPS Investment Review Board. The office monitors line item construction projects included on the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan and manages the servicewide value analysis and modeling programs. The Associate's office is responsible for formulating and implementing major capital construction asset investment strategies, reporting on the success of implementation activities, and recommending program adjustments related to individual project construction activities.

This office is also responsible for major infrastructure partnerships. Associated requirements involved with major capital improvement efforts are coordinated through this

At a Glance... Value Analysis (VA)

VA Goal – Ensure that decision-making considers an appropriate range of alternatives and makes an informed choice that maximizes benefits achieved for any specific investment.

- **Information** – Understand the context of the decision and initial alternatives. Who are the stakeholders?
- **Function** – Examine the proposed project functions: Why do we need a function? Establish evaluation factors.
- **Creativity** – Brainstorm alternative ways for achieving functional goals, including reconsideration of previous alternatives.
- **Evaluation** – Compare benefits of competing alternatives, e.g., Weighted Factor Analysis, Choosing by Advantages, etc.
- **Development** – Develop cost estimates, both initial and Life Cycle Cost/Total Cost of Ownership (LCC/TCFO) for each alternative.
- **Recommendation** – VA team evaluates benefit and cost trade-offs of the competing alternatives; reconsiders and shapes the final recommendations, which may be a hybrid of various alternatives.
- **Implementation** – How are the decisions and recommendations included in a plan/design, and ultimately implemented or built?

effort (e.g., determining the total cost of ownership and insuring proposals favorably support the Service's needs from both a business and investment perspective). Prior to fundraising, outside expertise may be hired to evaluate a partner's capacities to raise the funds promised.

The Office of Budget, Construction Division within the NPS Comptroller's Office is included in this program component. The funding for this division is requested to be transferred to ONPS in FY 2015, which is a more appropriate fund source for ongoing administrative work associated with funds management of the Construction appropriation and associated projects.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Denver Service Center Operations

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Denver Service Center (DSC) Operations is \$17,780,000 and 154 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The DSC provides park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for the parks and regions within the National Park Service. The DSC base appropriation provides professional project management throughout the three-year construction cycle. Ongoing Line Item Construction work in FY 2015 includes completion of projects funded in prior years, and is estimated to include approximately \$190 million in active construction projects, \$410 million of projects in the post construction phase, and \$147 million in the Line Item Construction design phase. These numbers include the \$325 million Elwha Dam Removal and Restoration Project with \$43 million in active construction and \$282 million in post construction activities. The DSC also employs specialized quality assurance staff members who manage project compliance, quality, and risk.

In addition, and not included in the above cost figures, DSC base funding provides project management services for the \$330 million City Arch River 2015 Project at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the \$100 million Water Line Project at the Grand Canyon, and the approximately \$190 million Tamiami Trail Project at Everglades, and for continuing work on the \$34 million Lincoln Reflecting Pool Project. Major construction efforts for Hurricane Sandy disaster recovery are also managed by DSC. Over 70 projects valued at more than \$200 million are managed through streamlined processes that were a direct result of lessons learned during the NPS response to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

DSC base appropriations fund the Technical Information Center (the NPS repository for servicewide documents and drawings) and for e-tic. E-tic is a web-based document management system that allows NPS users the ability to instantly retrieve critical information on park buildings and infrastructure. In the spring of 2014, e-tic will be made available to the general public for education and research. These activities do not fluctuate with LIC funding. Continued availability of these up-to-date electronic records ensures that parks, regions and central offices have access to data for research purposes, current details on facility improvements and repairs, and the ability to take advantage of past investments in the documentation of facilities and assets.

The DSC has refined and changed business practices to accomplish the workload while continuing to provide the NPS with quality design and construction services on time and within budget. Through reduced use of advisory contracts and increased strategic sourcing, the NPS is committed to improving the efficiency of project management. These efficiencies result, in part, from the lessons learned and streamlined processes implemented in ARRA and the expedited procurement of Washington Monument Earthquake Repairs. With the DSC's increased emphasis on client services and improved performance, regions are relying more on the Center to manage the large construction, road, and planning projects.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Harpers Ferry Center Operations

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Operations is \$10,126,000 and 75 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

This represents costs associated with base funding for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) salaries and administrative/infrastructure costs. HFC, the NPS Center for Media Services, provides servicewide support, technical assistance, and project implementation in the highly specialized areas of communication and interpretive media (exhibits, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, etc.). Many of the DSC visitor services construction projects include interpretive components administered by HFC.

Media projects are becoming increasingly complex – with more multi-media components, intellectual property issues, and programmatic accessibility requirements. The majority of these projects are no longer associate with large facility projects, but are focused on renovating media already in place to meet latest scholarship, programmatic accessibility, and more effective and engaging media to reach younger and more diverse audiences. Parks are increasingly dependent on HFC for media technical specialists to provide consistent standards, effective contract and project management, and sufficient indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts and capacity. Very few parks have either the technical staff or resources to manage media projects that will meet the public’s expectation for information that is accurate, current, accessible, and interactive.

HFC’s interdisciplinary teams of planners, designers, filmmakers, curators, cartographers, conservators and writers, supported by administrative and business staff, bring diverse perspective and deep experience to the task of creating the media the parks need to reach and inform visitors. The Center’s project management staff coordinates and facilitates large visitor center and other complex media projects that span multiple project years, have several fund sources, and involve a number of diverse project and facility stakeholders. Each year HFC works on more than 700 projects with an aggregate value of \$65-70 million that support parks all across the NPS. These projects range from individual outdoor exhibit panels to complex visitor center exhibit packages and movie productions. HFC maintains more than 70 IDIQ media contracts to help the National Park System obtain the highest quality, best value media products for park units. Visitor experience and safety within the parks are enhanced by the use of educational information introduced through a wide variety of media. Most importantly, interpretive media connects visitors to the parks by providing the unique history and significance of the resources within each site, giving visitors the opportunity to understand the need for and their role in protecting those resources. Additionally, the NPS has several hundred million dollars of interpretive media that doesn’t meet legal requirements for programmatic accessibility. Parks cannot update these products without continued HFC support.

HFC products include indoor and outdoor exhibits, smart phone applications, web applications, publications, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, interpretive plans, and media-related interpretive

training. HFC manages several bureau-wide initiatives including the NPS Identity Program, the NPS Sign Program, and the Media Inventory Database System.

The funding level for HFC reflects the proposed transfer of funding for Human Resources personnel to the consolidated Servicing Human Resource Office (SHRO) in FY 2015. The SHRO consolidation had been accomplished in prior years, and the transfer simply aligns the funding with the organization in which HR activities are accomplished.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Regional Facility Project Support

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Regional Facility Project Support is \$6,090,000 and 35 FTE, a program change of +\$380,000 and +1 FTE from FY 2014 Enacted.

Enhance Regional Facility Project Support – (FY 2014 Enacted: \$5,669,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$380,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to restore the capacity of regional facility project support back approximately to the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding would largely be devoted to contractual support of compliance activities for projects to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. This increase will ensure that parks, particularly smaller ones, have support at the Regional level to oversee these projects, allowing for more efficient and cost effective completion of projects.

Program Overview

The Regional Facility Project Support program provides staff salary and other support at the seven NPS Regional Offices associated with the construction and major deferred maintenance activities. It also provides funding for contract compliance needs, including archeological surveys, hazardous material surveys, preparation of historic structure documentation, coordination with State Historic Preservation Offices, and environmental assessments.

This subactivity provides staff and contract funds to develop facility need statements through all project approval stages; write scopes of work for project planning and design; monitor budget and financial activity; manage development and supervision contracts; undertake contractor evaluation and monitoring; manage compliance issues that affect planned development at NPS sites; and negotiate, award and amend costs for both planning and supervision contracts. The funding provides regional support, including a multitude of contracts, and has enabled the NPS to add a higher level of professionalism to construction and deferred maintenance remediation efforts, insure adherence to architectural and construction standards throughout the process, and execute funds in a more timely and efficient manner.

Activity:	Management Planning
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Management Planning (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Unit Management Plans	6,378	5,915	+41	0	0	5,956	+41
Special Resource Studies	2,087	1,772	+14	0	0	1,786	+14
EIS Planning and Compliance	4,438	4,061	+18	0	0	4,079	+18
Total Requirements	12,903	11,748	+73	0	0	11,821	+73
<i>Total FTE Requirement</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

The Management Planning Program budget activity (formerly General Management Planning) supports all NPS goals by providing long-term planning functions for park units and servicewide activities. More specifically, this activity supports preservation of park resources; collaboration with partners; and provision for visitor enjoyment and recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

Unit Management Plans

The Unit Management Plan program prepares and maintains comprehensive management plans and targeted, small scale plans that articulate the park's mission, define what resource conditions and visitor experiences should be achieved and maintained over time, and address critical planning needs. In order to reduce construction costs and deferred maintenance, planning encourages the development of alternatives that consider both financial and ecological sustainability. The program office is in the process of producing a foundation document for each NPS unit. The park foundation document provides information about a unit's establishing legislation, purpose and significance, fundamental and other important resources and values, and it establishes a baseline for all park planning activities. The planning documents produced by this program affect all areas and functions of the NPS and are essential to providing a consistent basis for decision-making by park management. Unit Management Plans support the Department of the Interior's strategic plan by developing and applying management strategies to ensure that the park's environmental quality, cultural integrity, and appropriate visitor experiences are not eroded by inconsistent actions.

Special Resources Studies

This program component conducts studies of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System or other national designations. Studies are prepared for areas that Congress has deemed to be of interest due to natural, cultural, or historic values or uniqueness and are overseen by the program office to ensure cooperation with agencies that have mutual interests, an interdisciplinary approach that involves subject matter experts and NPS program leads, and the inclusion of interests of the public in the study process. The program office directs these Congressionally-authorized studies to the appropriate experts for evaluation of values that determine the area's significance, suitability and feasibility for inclusion as an NPS unit. This includes cultural, natural and historical parameters, as well as the cost of any needed restoration. These areas may become national historic areas, national trails, national parks, wilderness areas, or wild and scenic rivers.

Environmental Planning and Compliance

This program component supports parks, regions, and headquarters offices in the process of completing Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), Environmental Assessments (EAs), and other compliance actions related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with a priority emphasis on legislatively or judicially mandated NEPA related compliance. These planning and compliance actions relate to major management decisions that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the unit management planning program and thorough completion helps ensure appropriate stewardship of natural and cultural resources.

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Unit Management Plans

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Unit Management Plans is \$5,956,000 and 39 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The legislative requirement for the NPS production of General Management Plans can be found in 20USC § 201a-7. The planning documents funded by this program provide the basic framework for how parks will carry out statutory responsibilities for protection of park resources unimpaired for future generations while providing for appropriate visitor use and enjoyment. Plans are prepared by interdisciplinary teams including the park superintendent and staff, landscape architects, community planners, and specialists in natural and cultural resources, environmental compliance, commercial services, interpretation, and other fields as needed. Public involvement is essential in the planning process and has the potential to significantly reduce litigation by engaging communities at an early stage prior to final decision-making. The use of NPS park planning professionals to address often complex planning issues is preferable to outsourcing these studies because NPS planners have extensive background, experience and training skills, and are proven to be more effective liaisons between park managers, partners, and state and local groups.

The traditional full-scale general management planning projects that are currently ongoing will be largely completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015. With the exception of immediate resource endangerment and new parks or new lands being added, it is anticipated that the streamlined need-based planning portfolio approach will work for most existing parks and will be more cost-effective and less time consuming. A pilot park planning portfolio management approach was put into place in mid FY 2013 and is proving to be critical in enhancing internal and external communications and workflow.

The planning program's top priority is to complete foundation documents for all park units by 2016. Foundation documents identify the parks' legislative mandate, important resources and values, core elements, and the unit's most urgent NPS planning needs so that the program can target future funding to address those needs. In FY 2015, the program will continue to focus on the production of foundation documents for all NPS units and completion of ongoing general management plans. Additionally, the program will undertake a limited number of smaller-scale plans that address immediate management needs for selected park units. Production of foundation documents continues to be a key program emphasis so that by FY 2016, all park units will have a firm baseline for planning activities and operations. The program will then use the baseline data gathered from this effort to evaluate the most critical planning needs to ensure that the integrity of the NPS units remains congruent with our mission.

In addition to serving the NPS, the program promotes cost-efficiency government-wide through cooperative efforts with other program leads, federal agencies, and partners in areas of mutual concern. This enhances the ability of the NPS to respond to a growing population and the changing needs of our visitors. The program leads NPS overall planning strategies and employs a small cadre of interdisciplinary specialists who coordinate with other NPS leads and subject matter experts to ensure

quality control, servicewide consistency, and compliance with NPS policy in the work performed. The program engages in communications among regional and park staff, project offices at DSC and HFC, and other agencies. The program seeks to achieve a balance between statutory requirements, the NPS mission, fiscal realities, and timeliness.

New planning efforts will identify areas of greatest need, with targeted, smaller scale cost efficient plans generally being produced. Where new units have been established, and in cases where a park unit requires comprehensive planning in order to address critical needs effectively, a traditional full-scale general management plan may be initiated. In total, these efforts will further the interests of the NPS as a whole by providing essential management planning products to a greater number of parks than could previously be served. Because planning is involved in all aspects of the operations of the NPS, the agency as a whole benefits from these products.

The Unit Management Plan 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. In addition, this fund supports multi-agency agreements that coordinate planning approaches throughout the Department and leads the multi-agency Visitor Use Management Council efforts.

FY 2015 Program Performance

These lists are subject to change in response to requests to accelerate or delay schedules to better coordinate with partners, available NPS staff or contractors, and other agencies.

Anticipated FY 2015 Foundation Documents Scheduled:		
• Acadia NP	• George Washington Carver NM	• Navajo NM
• Amistad NRA	• Glacier NP	• Obed WSR
• Big Cypress Pres	• Great Sand Dunes NP & Pres	• Oklahoma City NM
• Bighorn Canyon NRA	• Hampton NHS	• Olympic NP
• Boston Harbor Islands NRA	• Harpers Ferry NHP	• Oregon Caves NM
• Cabrillo NM	• Harry S. Truman NHS	• Organ Pipe Cactus NM
• Canyon De Chelly NM	• Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt NHS	• Petrified Forest NP
• Cedar Breaks NM	• Hubbell Trading Post NHS	• Petroglyph NM
• Chaco Culture NHP	• Jewel Cave NM	• Pipe Spring NM
• Charles Pinckney NHS	• Keweenaw NHP	• Richmond NBP
• Chickasaw NRA	• Lassen Volcanic NP	• Saint Croix Island IHS
• Colonial NHP	• Lowell NHP	• San Antonio Missions NHP
• Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	• Maggie L. Walker NHS	• Saratoga NHP
• Eugene O'Neill NHS	• Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	• Scotts Bluff NM
• Fort Davis NHS	• Missouri National Recreational River	• Tallgrass Prairie NPres
• Fort McHenry NM		• Timpanogos Cave NM
• Fort Stanwix NM		• Tonto NM
		• Tuskegee Airmen NHS

Anticipated FY 2015 Foundation Documents Scheduled:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Fort Sumter NM | • Monocacy NB | • Tuskegee Institute NHS |
| • Fort Vancouver NHS | • National Park of American Samoa | • War in the Pacific NHP |
| • Fossil Butte NM | | • Wright Brothers NM |

Anticipated FY 2015 Management Planning Work:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • Big Thicket NP&Pres Management Plan/EIS | • Gulf Islands NS Management Plan | • Mississippi National River and Recreation Area Coldwater Development Concept Plan |
| • Chickamauga Chattanooga NMP | • Hawaii Volcanoes NP General Management Plan | • Natchez Trace Parkway, Fort Rosalie Development Concept Plan |
| • Moccasin Bend Area Plan | • Isle Royale NP Cultural Resource and Wilderness Plan | • Old Spanish NHT Trail Multi-Agency Management Plan |
| • City of Rocks General Management Plan | • Kalaupapa NHS General Management Plan | • Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM Management Plan |
| • Glacier NP Comprehensive River Management Plan | • Kings Mountain NMP General Management Plan | • Wrangell Saint Elias NP&Pres Wilderness Stewardship Plan |
| • Glacier NP Going to the Sun Avalanche Area Visitor Use and Development Concept Plan | • Knife River Indian Villages NHS Resource Protection Plan | • WWII Valor in the Pacific NM Tule Lake Area Management Plan |
| • Grand Tetons Moose-Wilson Transportation and Visitor Use Plan | • Lake Mead NRA Resource Stewardship Plan | • Yellowstone NP Old Faithful Development Concept Plan |
| | • Little Bighorn Battlefield NM Development Concept Plan | |
| | • Little River Canyon NP&Pres Management Plan | |

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Special Resource Studies

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Special Resource Studies is \$1,786,000 and 11 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Special Resource Studies program evaluates potential national park or affiliated sites through information gathering and analysis. This enables consistent use of established criteria in evaluating potential sites and in reporting clear findings to Congress.

As directed by Congress (16 U.S.C. 1a-5), the NPS 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 program also supports studies for National Heritage Areas and other potential designations. The primary purposes of the study program are to provide information for Congress in evaluating the quality of potential new park units, and to encourage the protection of important resources and defray costs for existing NPS units. Analysis of costs and environmental consequences included in the studies will identify the potential costs of adding new units to the NPS.

Limited studies may be initiated by the NPS without congressional direction. These Reconnaissance Surveys also investigate potential additions to the National Park System and their findings are transmitted to Congress with either recommendations for further study or determination that the area is not an appropriate NPS addition. Reconnaissance Surveys are limited to \$25,000 each.

The NPS also conducts Rivers and Trails studies, which are also congressionally-mandated studies for possible inclusion or expansion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. To be eligible for designation under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, a river must be in free-flowing condition and possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values. As directed in the National Trails System Act, factors considered in a trail study include the national significance of the route, as well as the recreational and historic resources along the route. These studies evaluate whether designation is merited; solicit stakeholder and public engagement; explore partnerships with local communities, States, or Tribes; and determine potential for National designation by Congress.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Available funds will be directed to completing previously authorized studies first, then starting any newly authorized studies. Depending on the complexity of the work, the number of stakeholders identified, and

whether environmental compliance is required, studies require three to six years to complete. Special Resource Studies are authorized by Congress and requests may be legislated several times in any given year.

Anticipated FY 2015 Special Resource Study Work (Including Rivers and Trails):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butterfield Overland Trail – Multistate• Chattahoochee Trace NHA - AL and GA• Chisholm Great Western Cattle Trail – Multistate• Four Trail Study Update in Intermountain Region – Multistate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Honouliuli Gulch Internment Camp – HI• Lewis & Clark NHT, Eastern Legacy• Michigan Maritime Sites – MI• Rim of the Valley Corridor SRS – CA• Reconnaissance Studies all regions (7)

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance

Justification of 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance is \$4,079,000 and 16 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance program supports parks, regions, and headquarters offices in the process of completing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), Environmental Assessments (EA), and other compliance actions related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with a priority emphasis on legislatively or judicially mandated NEPA related compliance. This program also serves as the focal point for all matters relating to National Park Service NEPA planning and other related environmental mandates; provides NEPA-related technical assistance and training to parks, regions and WASO offices; and develops servicewide guidance on matters relating to NEPA planning and other federal resource protection mandates.

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 ability of the National Park Service to conduct legally defensible NEPA analyses that are scientifically based and that facilitate sound decision-making. In order to make NEPA and related compliance activities more efficient an integrated system to relate funding, planning, compliance and public comment has been developed and is in use for all NPS projects. This Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) system assures better coordination and timely completion of compliance through use of one bureau-wide web based system.

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance Program would:

- Support parks, regions, and other NPS programs in preparing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning documents, with emphasis on planning efforts necessitated by court orders, litigation, national precedent-setting, or of an unusually complex or controversial nature. These planning and compliance actions relate to major management decisions that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the management planning program. Their completion helps ensure appropriate stewardship of natural and cultural resources and achieves significant cost savings by reducing the potential for litigation.
- Continue to develop and refine NPS servicewide NEPA policy and guidance, and provide training to NPS staff on NEPA implementation.
- Continue to serve as the servicewide focal point for matters concerning NEPA, and provide technical assistance to parks, regions and other NPS programs on NEPA-related matters.

Anticipated FY 2015 Environmental Impact Analysis Work:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antietam/Monocacy/Manassas NBS – Multi-park Deer Management Plan/EIS • Cape Cod NS – Herring River Restoration Plan/EIS • Cape Lookout NS – Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan/EIS • Capitol Reef NP – Range Management Plan/EIS • Death Valley NP – Saline Valley Warm Springs Management Plan/EIS • Fire Island NS – Deer Management Plan/EIS • Glen Canyon NRA – Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Management Plan/EIS • Golden Gate NRA – Dog Management Plan/EIS • Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres – Ungulate Management Plan/EIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Canyon NP – Bison Management Plan/EIS • Gulf Islands NS – Personal Watercraft Use Plan/EIS • Mojave NPres – Water Resources Management Plan/EIS • Morristown NHP – Vegetation and Deer Management Plan/EIS • Point Reyes NS – Agricultural Lease/Permits Lands Management Plan/EA • Sequoia & Kings Canyon NPs – Wilderness Stewardship and Stock Use Plan/EIS • Shenandoah NP – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan/EIS • Yellowstone NP – Bison Conservation Plan/EIS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Budget Account Schedules Construction

Construction Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01	144	184	148
00.02	21	20	23
00.03	7	8	8
00.05	35	39	37
00.06	13	14	12
00.07	0	0	136
07.99	220	265	364
08.01	103	131	131
09.00	323	396	495
Budgetary resources available:			
Unobligated balance:			
10.00	173	433	288
10.10	-3	0	0
10.10	-1	0	0
10.21	7	0	0
10.50	176	433	288
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, Discretionary:			
11.00	479	137	138
11.20	-4	0	0
11.21	16	0	0
11.30	-25	0	0
11.60	466	137	138
Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.00	0	0	200
12.60	0	0	200
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary			
17.00	117	114	114
17.01	-3	0	0
17.50	114	114	114
19.00	580	251	452
19.30	756	684	740
19.41	433	288	245

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

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Change in obligated balances:			
Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
30.00 Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross).....	305	208	72
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	323	396	495
30.20 Outlays (gross).....	-413	-532	-387
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-7	0	0
30.50 Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	208	72	180
Uncollected Payments			
30.60 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1.....	-146	-143	-143
30.70 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired.....	3	0	0
30.90 Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year.....	-143	-143	-143
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	65	-71	37
Budget authority and outlays, net:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Budget authority, gross.....	580	251	252
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1	112	112
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	412	420	235
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	413	532	347
Offsets:			
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
40.30 Federal sources.....	-87	-84	-84
40.33 Non-Federal sources.....	-30	-30	-30
40.50 Change in uncollected pymts, Fed Sources, unexpired.....	3	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
40.70 Budget authority, net (discretionary).....	466	137	138
40.80 Outlays, net (discretionary).....	296	418	233
Mandatory:			
41.60 Budget authority, net (mandatory):.....	0	0	200
41.70 Outlays, net (mandatory):.....	0	0	40
41.80 Budget authority, net (total).....	466	137	338
41.90 Outlays, net (total).....	296	418	273

Construction Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	28	29	29
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	6	7	6
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	8	8	8
11.18	Special personal services payments	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	43	45	44
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	11	12	10
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	5	3	3
12.20	Transportation of things.....	1	1	0
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	2	3	2
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	1	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	34	47	85
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	48	56	88
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	4	5	6
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	5	7	11
13.10	Equipment.....	17	23	30
13.20	Land and structures.....	32	44	69
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	4	5	6
19.90	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations.....	207	252	219
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
21.11	Full-time permanent.....	20	20	19
21.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	9	9	9
21.15	Other personnel compensation.....	3	3	4
21.18	Special personal services payments.....	1	1	1
21.19	Total personnel compensation.....	33	33	33
21.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	9	9	10
22.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	3	2	2
22.20	Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
22.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	9	17	17
22.40	Printing and reproduction.....	0	0	1
22.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	3	1	1
22.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	16	10	11
22.53	Other goods and services from federal sources.....	1	1	1
22.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	2	1	1
22.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1	1	1
22.60	Supplies and materials.....	6	5	7
23.10	Equipment.....	3	3	5

Construction Object Classification (continued) (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
23.20	Land and structures.....	5	25	19
24.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	11	22	21
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	103	131	131
Allocation Account - direct:				
32.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	13	13	9
99.99	Total new obligations.....	323	396	495

Construction Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct:				
10.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment....	419	452	421
Reimbursable:				
20.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment....	537	537	537
Allocations from other agencies:¹				
30.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment....	155	155	155

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.

Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2015 mandatory proposal for this account.

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Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance**Mission Overview**

Land Acquisition and State Assistance contribute to several goals of the National Park Service. The Federal Land Acquisition activity directly supports the National Park System in the following ways: 1) natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; 2) the National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information and 3) visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities. The State Assistance activity directly supports partnerships with state and local agencies through grant funds for projects that help create and protect a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails. These areas provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people, complimenting the mission of the NPS. The state and local assistance grants directly support the Department and National Park Service's goals to enhance the enjoyment and create opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration by reinvigorating urban parks in ways that would encourage people to connect or re-connect with the outdoors.

Appropriation Overview

The Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation uses funding derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to support NPS land acquisition activities, the American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants, and grants to states and local governments for the purchase and development of land for outdoor recreation activities.

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory appropriations funding in fiscal year 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize an annual \$900 million in mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. For fiscal year 2015, the Budget includes a total discretionary request of \$350 million for LWCF programs that conserve lands and support outdoor recreation within Interior and the US Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, and a mandatory funding proposal of \$550 million.

In 2015, the budget requests \$104 million in discretionary funding, of which \$55.9 million funds federal land acquisition and \$48.1 million supports state grants. The mandatory proposal includes \$167.2 million, of which \$115.2 million is for federal land acquisition and \$52 million is for state grants. The breakdown of those amounts, by activity, is discussed in the appropriate sections. The mandatory breakdown is discussed in greater detail in the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Permanent Appropriation section, page number M-LASA-1, and in the Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Permanent Appropriation section, page number M-UPARR-1.

Federal Land Acquisition Administration

This activity provides for the administration of land acquisitions throughout the National Park System in a responsible and accountable way, ensuring compliance with existing guidelines and laws. National Park Service employees are well-versed in the complexities of land acquisition and other land management requirements, and work closely with National Park System managers, sister bureau personnel, and non-profit partners to further the mission and goals of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

Federal Land Acquisition

This activity provides for the acquisition of 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. The acquisition of land may be through donation, exchange, or purchase. Under this budget activity, NPS also has the authority to issue grants to eligible entities such as states, local communities, or non-profit groups to allow the acquisition and protection of Civil War battlefields outside of the National Park System.

State Conservation Grants Administration

This activity provides for the administration of matching grants to states and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Further tasks include the provision of technical assistance to states in developing and updating of State-wide outdoor recreation plans.

State Conservation Grants

This activity provides matching grants to states and local units of government for the acquisition and development of land and facilities that will provide the public with access to new opportunities to engage in outdoor recreation. The grants provide incentives for continuing state planning efforts to address outdoor recreation needs and for greater commitments from state and local governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

Summary of Requirements
Land Acquisition and State Assistance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2015 Budget Requirements: LASA

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Actual		2014 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2015 Request		Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)		
	Total												
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	77	8,989	77	9,500	+96	0	0	-70	77	9,526	0	+26	
Federal Land Acquisition	0	45,000	0	40,510	0	0	0	+5,847	0	46,357	0	+5,847	
Subtotal Land Acquisition & Administration	77	53,989	77	50,010	+96	0	0	+5,777	77	55,883	0	+5,873	
State Conservation Grants Administration	24	2,644	24	3,090	+27	0	0	0	24	3,117	0	+27	
State Conservation Grants	0	39,934	0	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	
Subtotal State Grants & Administration	24	42,578	24	48,090	+27	0	0	0	24	48,117	0	+27	
Subtotal Land Acquisition/State Assistance	101	96,567	101	98,100	+123	0	0	5,777	101	104,000	0	+5,900	
<i>Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned</i>	0	(1,150)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL LASA	101	95,417	101	98,100	+123	0	0	+5,777	101	104,000	0	+5,900	

Note: The Administration proposes \$900.0 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in fiscal year 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900.0 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. For the LASA account, the mandatory proposal would provide \$115.158 million for Federal land acquisition plus \$52.000 million for State Conservation grants in FY 2015.

LASA-3

National Park Service

FY 2015 Budget Justifications

National Park Service
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment
(Dollars In Thousands)

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2014 Total or Change	2014 to 2015 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days There is no change in paid days so the salary impact will be zero.	+0	+0
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of a one percent pay raise.	+85	+115
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.	+6	+8
FERS Retirement Plan The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of FERS Retirement Plan.	+10	+0

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. 460l-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, [\$98,100,000]\$104,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which [\$48,090,000]\$48,117,000 is for the State assistance program and of which [\$8,986,000]\$8,516,000 shall be for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants as authorized by section 7301 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2014 Enacted budget.

Note. – The American Battlefield Protection Program Grants appropriation authorization (Section 7301(c)(6) of P.L. 111-11) is due to expire after 2014. A General Provision (Sec. 417) is proposed to extend the authority for FY 2015. Additional detail regarding General Provisions can be found in the FY 2015 Office of the Secretary Congressional Justification.

Authorizing Statutes

16 U.S.C. 460l-4 to l-11 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, establishes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, prescribes how funds are to be obtained and distributed. Authorizes certain activities with the common purpose of helping provide outdoor recreation resources; these include: inventory, evaluation, and classification of needs and resources; formulation of a comprehensive nationwide recreation plan; technical assistance to non-federal entities; encouragement of cooperation among states and federal entities; research and education.

16 U.S.C. 410r Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-229) 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.”

16 U.S.C. 698f(d), Big Cypress National Preserve; Big Cypress National Preserve Addition (P.L. 93-440 as amended by P.L. 100-301) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse the State of Florida up to 80 percent of the cost for lands transferred from the State to the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition.

Public Law 104-303 Water Resources Development Act of 1996 Section 316 requires that non-Federal funding make up a maximum of 25% of the cost of acquiring portions of the Frog Pond and Rocky

Glades areas necessary to implement improvements related to the Everglades restoration program at Canal 111.

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4), The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by Title VIII of Public Law 106-291, Department of Interior appropriations for FY2001, lists appropriations within which funding to preserve natural resources, provide for recreation, and related purposes constitutes ‘conservation spending category.’

Public Law 111-11 Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program reauthorizes the Civil War Battlefield Grants under a new title, the Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program, which can be found under section 7301, The American Battlefield Protection Program. The program authorization was extended through FY 2014 in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L.113-76, General Provisions Sec. 429.)

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance
Program Name:	American Battlefield Protection Program Grants
Citation:	Section 7301(c)(6) of Public Law 111-11
Title of Legislation:	Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009
Last Year of Authorization:	FY 2014
FY 2015 Budget Request (\$000):	\$8,516
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2015	A General Provision (Sec. 417) is requested to extend the authority for one year for the National Park Service to issue grants under the American Battlefield Protection program.
Program Description:	The Grants title was changed in 2009 from the Civil War Battlefield Grants to the current program name. Grants are limited to targeting non-federal land acquisition of the Civil War battlefields included in the “Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields” published in 1993.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (CANCELLATION)

Appropriation Language

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2014]2015 by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-10a) is [rescinded] *hereby permanently cancelled*. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2014 Enacted budget.

However, the 2015 President's Request differs from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Division G – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 in that it substitutes the phrase "hereby permanently cancelled" for the phrase "rescinded". This language would cancel the contract authority authorized in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Activity:	Federal Land Acquisition Administration
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Federal Land Acquisition Administration (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	8,989	9,500	+96	0	-70	9,526	+26
Total Requirements	8,989	9,500	+96	0	-70	9,526	+26
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>0</i>

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Federal Land Acquisition Administration

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Reduce Federal Land Acquisition Administration	-70	0	LASA-9
TOTAL Program Changes	-70	0	

Mission Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition Administration activity supports the NPS mission by contributing to three fundamental goals: 1) natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystems and cultural contexts; 2) the NPS contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information; and 3) visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition Administration activity administers the acquisition of lands throughout the National Park System to ensure compliance with existing guidelines and laws. This activity is accomplished in a collaborative effort throughout the Department of the Interior, taking into account the national priority to protect and enhance the treasured natural, cultural, and historic landscapes, including watershed and riparian habitat, urban recreation opportunities, and nationally significant historical moments or events such as Civil War Reconstruction and civil and women's rights events.

Land Acquisition Administration funds are used to staff land acquisition offices at seven region-based program centers, three project offices, and the Washington Office, including the National Program Center and the National Technical Center. The funds cover personnel and all administrative costs for the administration, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of the federal land acquisition program of the NPS. The staff provides specialty support for several realty-based functions, including, but not limited

to, assisting parks preparing land use plans, providing guidance and assistance in the preparation of land acquisition requests, working with willing sellers from the initial explanations of federal acquisition options to the final acquisition procedures, preparing responses for official information requests from a variety of sources, providing the regional and national levels of scoring of annually renewed acquisition requests towards a nationally ranked listing, and conducting research into issues such as proposed developments.

Since FY 2012, the NPS and the other land management bureaus (including the Department of Agriculture's US Forest Service) have worked with the Secretary of the Interior to better coordinate land acquisition between the various bureaus. For example, DOI incorporated criteria for landscape level conservation into the already approved NPS prioritization process in order to facilitate interagency coordination. This process first applies criteria at the local and regional levels and then applies national level criteria to develop national priorities for land acquisition within the National Park System. Coordination between other federal agencies and bureaus, when appropriate, is part of the NPS acquisition process, and is considered at the regional and national levels. Landscapes of high importance to the national efforts to address climate change adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and protection of open space for recreation, particularly in urban areas, were a focus of the final overarching priority process established for FY 2012. This laid the groundwork for future years.

The FY 2015 Federal Land Acquisition program continues to build on these efforts to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the US Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals.

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for the Federal Land Acquisition Administration is \$9,526,000 and 77 FTE, a program change of -\$70,000 from FY 2014 Enacted.

Reduce Federal Land Acquisition Administration (FY 2014 Base: \$9,500,000 / FY 2015 Request: -\$70,000) – To address high priority land acquisition project needs, a decrease of \$70,000 is requested in the Federal Land Acquisition Administration funding.

FY 2015 Program Performance

With the requested base funding, the program would administer work on acquiring the interest in lands identified for acquisition in NPS management plans to further ensure natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected. The program would continue to work on ongoing acquisition projects and identify future acquisition needs. On average, the NPS completes a standard acquisition from the start of due diligence through the landowner's complete relocation in three years. The program would also continue to address the ongoing workload of donations, exchanges, and reimbursable work such as easement monitoring and realty consultation, in addition to acquisition projects. The NPS would continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies that operate in local jurisdiction of park units. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the US Forest Service may also be involved. The

coordination efforts include communication; discussion of conservation needs of all agencies in the areas, including state natural resource agencies; identification of acquisition priorities to further the collective missions of those involved; and execution of strategic actions.

Activity:	Federal Land Acquisition
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Federal Land Acquisition (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies	2,838	3,093	0	0	+835	3,928	+835
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,731	6,364	0	0	-1,436	4,928	-1,436
American Battlefield Protection Program	8,516	8,986	0	0	-470	8,516	-470
Federal Land Acquisition Program	28,915	22,067	0	0	+6,918	28,985	+6,918
Total Requirements	45,000	40,510	0	0	+5,847	46,357	+5,847
<i>Total FTE Requirements¹</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

¹This activity has no FTE.

Summary of FY 2015 Program Changes for Federal Land Acquisition

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE	Page
• Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program	+835	0	LASA-12
• Decrease Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program	-1,436	0	LASA-12
• Decrease American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants	-470	0	LASA-12
• Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects' Acquisition Capacity	+6,918	0	LASA-12
Total Program Changes	+5,847	0	

Mission Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition activity supports the NPS mission by contributing to protection of natural and cultural resources and their enjoyment by visitors for recreational experiences. The NPS acquisition of land is required to be within authorized park boundaries, and is a key component of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative. In particular, federal land acquisition is an important tool to achieve the AGO goals of enhancing recreational access and opportunities; catalyzing large-scale land conservation partnership projects; protecting America's historic and cultural resources; and supporting the restoration and conservation of rivers, bays, coasts, lakes, and estuaries for recreation, healthy fisheries, and wildlife habitat.

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for Federal Land Acquisition is \$46,357,000, a program change of +\$5,847,000 from FY 2014 Enacted.

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2014 Base: \$40,510,000 / FY 2015 Request: +\$5,847,000) –

Of the \$5.847 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed to adjust the distribution of the funds for the Acquisition programs as discussed below:

- **Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program (+\$835,000)** – This request would bring the funding level to \$3.928 million for this critical piece of the land acquisition program. These funds give the Service the flexibility to respond quickly to acquisition opportunities which suddenly become available on an emergency or hardship basis. It also provides required funding for relocation costs and to address deficiencies resulting from condemnation cases. The more flexible of the two options designed to address administrative emergency acquisitions; these funds may be used to acquire lands within any authorized unit.
- **Decrease Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program (-\$1,436,000)** – This \$1.436 million decrease is requested to bring the funding level to \$4.928 million. This program has the flexibility to acquire lands in response to rapidly developing opportunities or threats. This option is limited to land acquisitions within units of the National Park System which existed prior to July, 1959. Given the age of these units, and the icon designation of many of them, they typically have a higher appraisal cost per acre than other units. Additionally, funds provide the costs associated with due diligence activities required to complete donations and exchanges for lands inside of park unit boundaries. While the costs for these lands are higher, the Emergency funding piece provides more flexibility as it can be used for acquisition within any unit. The NPS feels that this balance between the two options would provide the best flexibility as the Emergency funding could be utilized to supplement Inholding acquisitions as necessary.
- **Decrease American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants (-\$470,000)** – This \$470,000 decrease is proposed to allow the program to resolve large, unobligated end-of-year carry-over balances. The Grants program has made improvements towards getting grants issued in the last two years, reducing an over \$8 million carry-over in FY 2011 to just over \$4.3 million in FY 2013. Funding levels would still support high priority battlefield acquisition projects.
- **Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects' Acquisition Capacity (+\$6,918,000)** – The \$6.918 million funding increase is requested for high priority land acquisition projects. For FY 2015, the NPS discretionary request includes eighteen projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire over 4,000 acres of land and over 90,000 acres of grazing and water rights (Death Valley NP) within 17 units. This includes \$4 million to acquire tracts within the NPS' Civil War Battlefield units (four units commemorating their sesquicentennial) and over \$11 million for acquisitions at six National Trails, in seven states that received expanded authorization under PL 111-11, to better provide recreational opportunities to the American public. This increase will directly support the NPS' efforts to acquire priority inholdings within Congressionally authorized boundaries and to manage the lands already owned. The NPS will continue to work cooperatively with the other land management bureaus within the Department of the Interior (FWS and BLM) and the

Department of Agriculture (FS) to acquire land, still within the authorized park boundaries, for landscape-scale conservation projects.

Mandatory Appropriation: Land Acquisition

The Department of the Interior's FY 2015 budget request proposes a multi-year strategy leading to full mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Mandatory funding would help to fulfill the commitment of LWCF: a fair return of the profits from oil and gas development to improve and increase the availability of outdoor opportunities for all Americans. The FY 2015 mandatory request through LWCF would provide an additional \$115.158 million for NPS land acquisition activities, for a total of \$171.041 million between discretionary funding and the mandatory proposal. The complete listing of proposed projects would cover the top 33 NPS priorities, located in at least 23 states from Hawaii to Maine and Alaska to Florida. In addition to the 2015 requests, the NPS has identified over \$2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. For more information on the mandatory funding proposal, see the Mandatory Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation section.

Activity Overview

Since its inception in 1916, the NPS has served as the ultimate caretaker of the country's most valuable natural and cultural resources, while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. Today the National Park System has a vast and diverse portfolio of assets under its care totaling more than 84 million acres, yet 2.7 million acres of private land remains within NPS boundaries. Of the remaining private land, approximately 1.8 million acres are either unprotected or are not available for public use, and have therefore been identified to be purchased either in fee or through scenic/conservation easement interest. The public strongly recommended providing full funding for LWCF programs to support public access to recreational lands during the America's Great Outdoors listening sessions.

The National Park Service's Land Resources Program provides a key support for the AGO efforts through new recreational opportunities and economic benefits to local communities. When done strategically, acquisitions of fee title or easement interests in lands can strengthen national parks and sometimes result in cost savings that can offset most, if not all, additional operational costs. The projects proposed for the FY 2015 budget reflect important factors, including contribution of leveraged funds, partner participation and urgency of project completion to protect natural areas and wildlife species' habitats from development or other incompatible uses. NPS projects support mission-related priorities as well as potential Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) projects, including the California Southwest Desert and the National Trails. Recreational visits to national parks and other Federal lands support jobs, both on site and in surrounding communities, and generate economic value throughout the region.

Each year, the NPS Land Resources Program cooperates with Federal bureaus and agencies, Tribal, State, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and property owners to provide the appropriate protection measures. In FY 2013 alone, NPS preserved approximately 8,367 acres by acquiring 149 tracts of land. The LWCF acquisition program works with landowners who want their land to be protected in perpetuity, instead of being developed in a way that threatens surrounding resources in national parks. The Federal

Land Acquisition activity includes three targeted land acquisition subactivities, as well as a subactivity for general land acquisition project requests. Each of these elements is described below.

Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies

The NPS makes use of this element to fund acquisition of lands where the owner is experiencing financial hardship and must quickly sell her or his land within the boundary of a park unit, or there is a management emergency which can best be addressed through acquisition from a willing seller. The funds in this element are also used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims as directed in P.L. 91-646, the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Historically, these funds have been used to acquire land within park units in diverse hardship cases, such as an Alaska Native Corporation that desired to raise additional Tribal funds or an older couple who faced significant medical expenses and needed to raise money by selling their lands. Funds have also been used in emergency situations ranging from a proposed subdivision development on top of an historic battlefield to protecting the last privately owned parcel in an historic district that protects a unique ecosystem.

Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges

The NPS makes use of this funding to complete purchases from willing sellers at park units authorized prior to July 1959 (FY 1960). As of December 31, 2013, there were approximately 2,257 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,434 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$457.4 million. In addition, this line-item is also used to fund costs associated with donations and exchanges of land. These acquisitions are only purchased when opportunities arise, and are therefore funded on an as-needed basis throughout the fiscal year.

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program [formerly the Civil War Battlefield Grants]

The name of the program was changed by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11). Acquisition grants, however, continue to be limited to acquiring land on those sites included in the "Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields" published in 1993. Grants totaling \$10 million a year were authorized through 2014 (per the Consolidated Appropriations, 2014's amendment of the 2009 ABPP authorization (16 U.S.C 469k-1)). The President's Budget again includes reauthorization for the program for one year. There have been 23 grants approved so far with FY 2013 funds, with approximately \$2.1 million FY 2013 funds remaining. Based off of submitted applications and proposed projects, the ABPP expects to have approximately eight more grants for a total of 31 grants from FY 2013 funding. Grant amounts vary widely, depending on the cost of the land to be purchased, which is directly affected by the realty market, the location of the tract, and the number of acres.

Federal Land Acquisition Projects

The NPS list of requested acquisitions for consideration exemplify how the NPS is working to promote stewardship of vulnerable natural and cultural resources across the country, from Ala Kahakai NHT to Glacier NP to the Virgin Islands NP. In FY 2015, the requests for acquisition funding consideration included 282 projects totaling \$624 million. The national prioritized acquisition list for NPS includes core NPS and the NPS-located collaborative landscape projects using both the traditional discretionary and the newly proposed mandatory appropriations, both funded by the LWCF. The acquisitions proposed for FY

2015 were selected from the requested acquisitions using merit-based criteria established by the NPS and by the Department, including:

- Threat to the Resource
- Preservation of the Resource
- Visitor Use Facility accommodation
- Involvement of Partners, Non-Profit Groups or availability of matching funds
- Continuation of an ongoing effort
- Recreational opportunities
- Local support for the acquisition

These criteria are further defined to include riparian and watershed aspects, urban outreach, and landscape level concerns as part of the Secretary's focus.

NPS Servicewide Ranking Process (Core List): The NPS uses the above criteria and others, both at the regional and national levels to weight and rank all land acquisition requests in the bureau process. The individual request information provided by the park unit is reviewed by regional or field offices of the Land Resources Program, who assist NPS regional offices in ranking the requests received, using national guidelines. NPS regional ranking scores and lists, as well as the pertinent background information, are submitted to the National Land Resources Program Office. The National Office then ranks all requests using additional factors best considered on a national scope. Those additional factors include the sufficiency of acquisition authority, the ability to obligate funds, currently available funding, regional priority, current price escalation factor, and the level of Congressional and local support. The final calculated list reflects a combined score of the regional and national factors and is used by the Director to determine the national priority list. This process is ongoing and each fiscal year's request reflects the latest information and most current needs of the National Park System.

Collaborative Landscape Planning: The national CLP priority list contained in this document reflects the collaborative efforts between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in specific focal areas, including the California Southwest Desert ecosystem.

As part of the landscape program, Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the Forest Service and with government and local community partners to plan projects to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals most effectively. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), made up of BLM, FWS, NPS, and USFS, identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals could be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. The TAC ranked the prospective projects according to criteria that included:

- Process: ensure that proposals are community-driven, collaborative, and cost-effective;
- Outcome: ensure that proposals contribute to informed, science-based, important local landscape-scale outcomes, so that Federal resources strategically achieve land management objectives;
- Urgency: ensure that funding decisions acknowledge where funds must be spent sooner rather than later to achieve outcomes or prevent harm, versus areas where outcomes could be achieved even if funding were postponed; and,

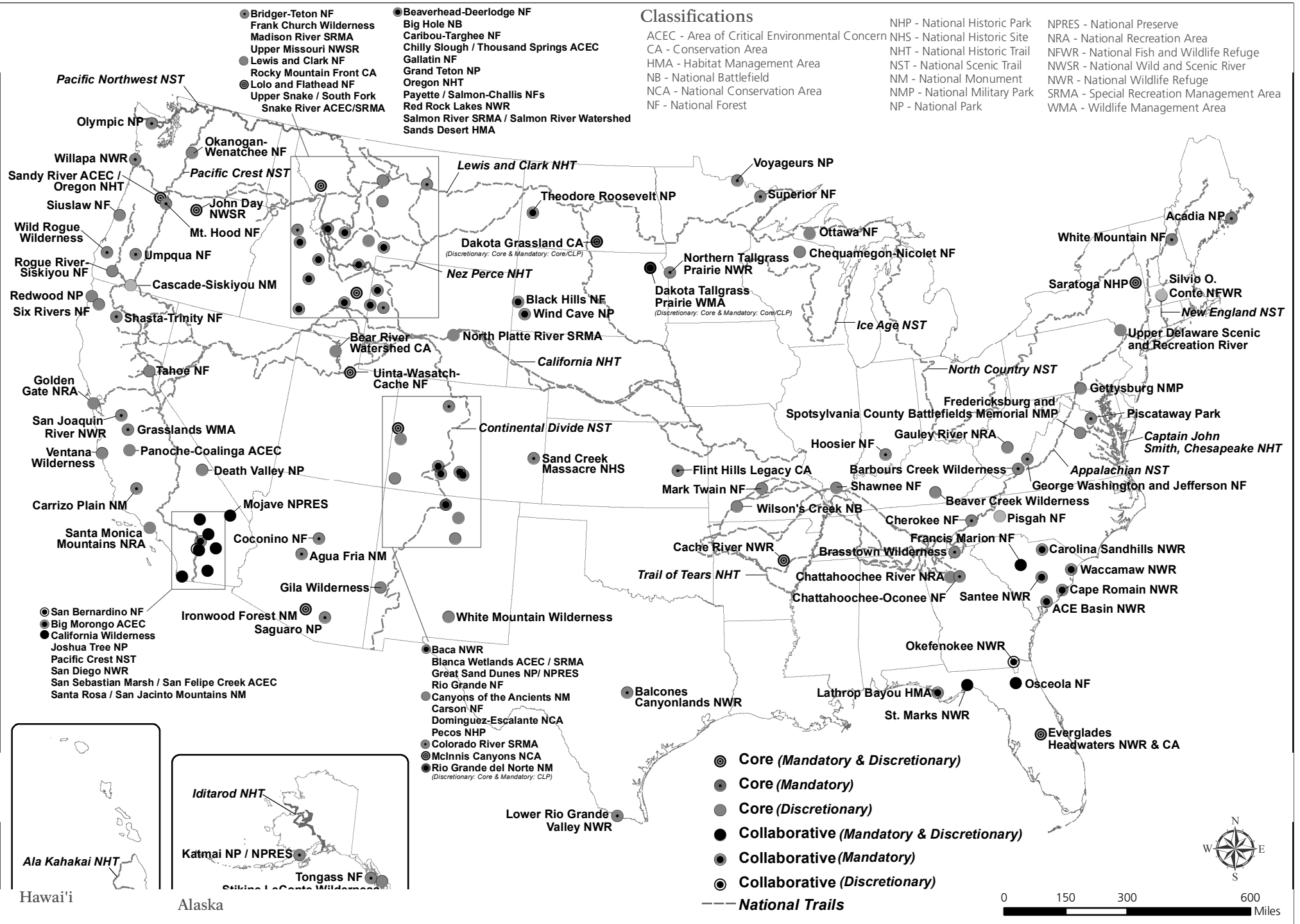
- Contribution to National/Regional priorities: ensure that outcome goals contribute to regional and national priorities.

After analyzing the results of this process, bureau directors advised the Secretary on the development of the final CLP acquisition list.

FY 2015 Program Performance

There are no specific performance measures for the Federal Land Acquisition program; however, the program supports all NPS performance goals related to natural and cultural resource protection and visitor satisfaction. Additionally, the program contributes to the America's Great Outdoors program, including its goals of enhancing recreational access and opportunities, protecting historic and cultural resources, supporting the restoration and conservation of natural resources, and supporting large-scale land conservation partnership projects.

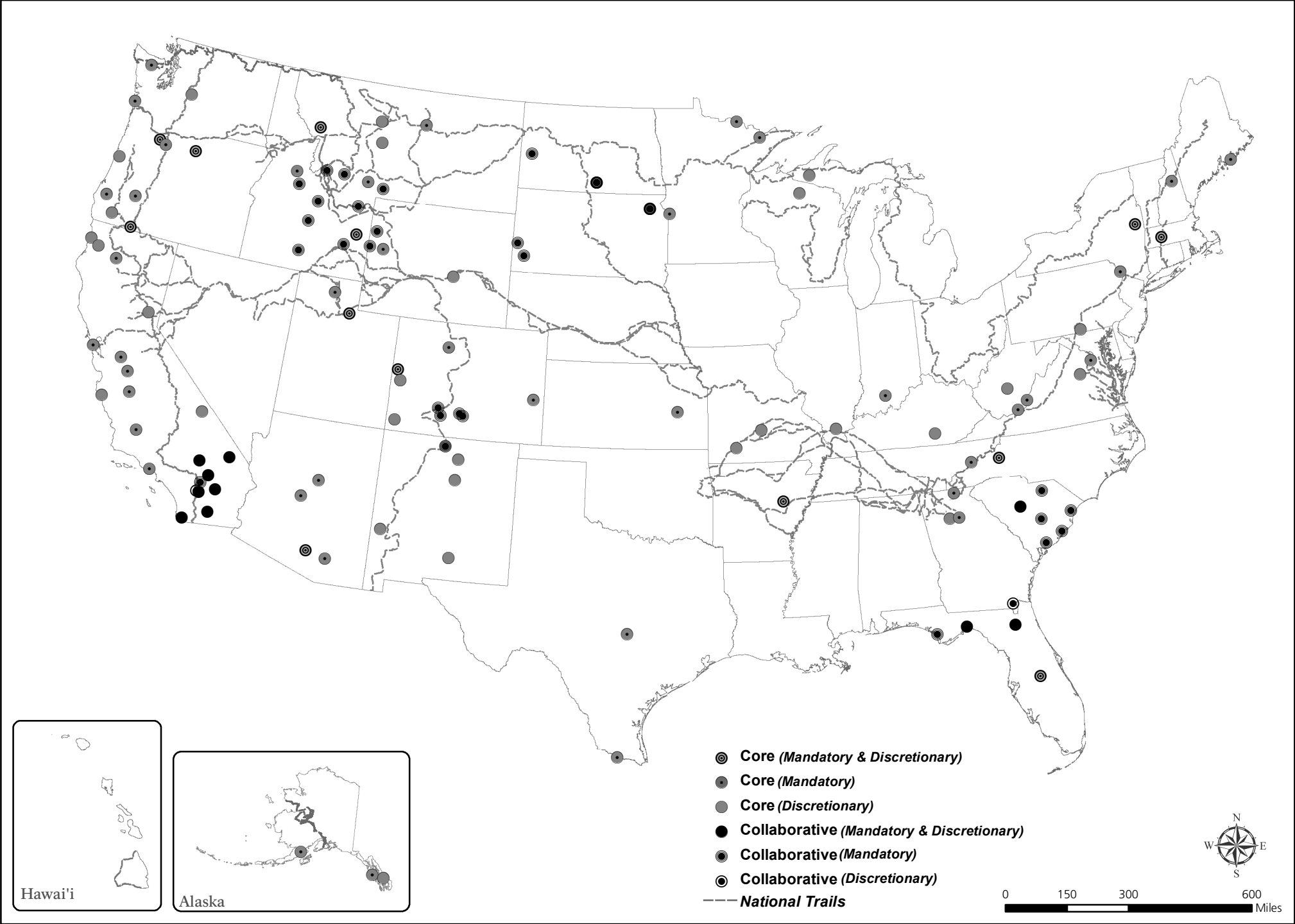
Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2015



Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only

This map depicts LWCF federal land acquisition only and does not include the dozens of projects funded through Forest Legacy, and other LWCF state grant programs.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2015



Information on this map is provided for purposes of discussion and visualization only

This map depicts LWCF federal land acquisition only and does not include the dozens of projects funded through Forest Legacy, and other LWCF state grant programs.

FY 2015 Land Acquisition
Core and Collaborative Landscape Planning Acquisitions
(dollars in thousands)

Discretionary Funds

Acquisition Management	9,526
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	3,928
Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	4,928
American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	<u>8,516</u>
	26,898

Project (In Priority Order)	Acres	2015
1 CA Joshua Tree National Park <u>1/</u>	201	138
CA Mojave National Preserve <u>1/</u>	1,862	1,873
2 CA Redwood National Park	198	6,250
3 MO Wilson's Creek National Battlefield <u>2/</u>	60	900
NM Pecos National Historical Park <u>2/</u>	47	1,205
VA Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields National Military Park <u>2/</u>	80	1,519
PA Gettysburg National Military Park <u>2/</u>	96	376
4 HI Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail <u>3/</u>	59	2,000
VT Appalachian National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	81	533
NH Appalachian National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	173	2,251
VA Capt. John Smith National Historic Trail <u>3/</u>	173	4,000
WI Ice Age National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	110	1,664
MA New England National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	8	247
MI North Country National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	143	519
5 WV Gauley River National Recreation Area	975	2,814
6 CA Death Valley National Park <u>4/</u>	[90,075]	455
7 GA Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	29	1,536
8 NY Saratoga National Historical Park	<u>170</u>	<u>705</u>
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - discretionary funds	4,465	28,985

Mandatory Funds

Acquisition Management	4,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	6,000
Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	6,800
American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	5,000
Recreational Access	<u>2,500</u>
	24,300

9 CA Joshua Tree National Park <u>1/</u>	700	1,956
CA Mojave National Preserve <u>1/</u>	660	1,351
10 NY Saratoga National Historical Park	7	145

Project (In Priority Order)			<u>Acres</u>	<u>2015</u>
11	ME	Acadia National Park	5	776
12	NY	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River	20	540
13	HI	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail <u>3/</u>	1,951	2,000
	MA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	306	777
	NH	Appalachian National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	300	200
	PA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	107	500
	VA	Capt. John Smith National Historic Trail <u>3/</u>	88	2,000
	WI	Ice Age National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	118	2,248
	MI	North Country National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	246	543
	NM	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail <u>3/</u>	2,885	4,310
	ID	Nez Perce National Historic Trail <u>3/</u>	113	1,210
14	WA	Olympic National Park	10	5,220
15	CO	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve <u>5/</u>	12,518	3,365
16	AZ	Saguaro National Park	82	2,139
17	CA	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	317	3,760
18	SD	Wind Cave National Park <u>6/</u>	48	574
	ND	Theodore Roosevelt National Park <u>6/</u>	490	1,438
19	CO	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	4,078	1,690
20	MD	Piscataway Park	8	1,437
21	MT	Big Hole National Battlefield <u>7/</u>	355	150
22	AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve	6,932	2,545
23	MN	Voyageurs National Park	67	1,241
24	WY	Grand Teton National Park <u>8/</u>	640	45,000
25	CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	330	3,743
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - mandatory funds			33,381	90,858
Subtotal, All NPS line-item projects			37,846	119,843
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Discretionary Funds				55,883
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Mandatory Funds				115,158
Total, Federal Land Acquisition				171,041

1/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Desert Southwest landscape (\$2,011 Discretionary; \$3,307 Mandatory).

2/These projects are part of the Core NPS Civil War Sesquicentennial Units for FY 2015 (\$4,000 Discretionary). This is the final year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

3/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape (\$11,214 Discretionary; \$13,788 Mandatory).

4/This project is to acquire the grazing and water rights for these acres (Discretionary).

5/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Upper Rio Grande landscape (Mandatory).

6/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Grasslands/Prairie Potholes landscape (\$2,012 Mandatory).

7/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the High Divide landscape (Mandatory).

8/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Greater Yellowstone landscape (Mandatory).

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

FY 2015:	\$3.928 million requested
	No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition
FY 2014:	\$3.093 million appropriated
FY 2013:	\$2.838 million appropriated w/ sequester
FY 2012:	\$2.995 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2015 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.

NPS will continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies which operate in park units' local jurisdictions. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the US Forest Service may be involved.

Need: The funds requested would be used for the acquisition, from willing sellers, of emergency and hardship tracts at areas where 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 as directed in P.L. 91-646. Historically, these funds have been used in hardship cases to acquire lands within units from owners as diverse as an Alaska Native Corporation that needs to sell to secure additional Tribal funds or an older couple who face medical expenses, and have been used in emergency situations ranging from proposed subdivision development on top of a historic battlefield or the last privately owned parcel in a unit that protects a unique ecosystem.

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings, Donations and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

FY 2015:	\$4.928 million requested
	No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition
FY 2014:	\$6.364 million appropriated
FY 2013:	\$4.731 million appropriated w/ sequester
FY 2012:	\$4.992 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: An Inholding is a parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 (before Fiscal Year 1960). NPS 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. All NPS acquisitions are generic inholdings; the parcels are located within authorized park boundaries.

Costs related to the acquisition of lands by donation are incurred for title and appraisals, required hazardous materials surveys, other surveys and clearances, and relocation payments when necessary, for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required hazardous materials surveys, other surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary, for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

The NPS will continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies which operate in park units' local jurisdictions. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the US Forest Service may be involved.

Need: As of December 2013, there were approximately 2,257 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,434 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$457.4 million. The funds requested would be used (1) to acquire Inholdings (lands within park units which were created prior to FY 1960), (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) associated with accepting a donation of land, and (3) 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.

NPS will target \$750,000 in discretionary and \$500,000 in mandatory funds from this national line item (Inholdings/Donations/Exchanges) towards pursuing priority, meritorious wilderness inholdings (within a

Congress-designated boundary). This effort will enhance the intent of this line item, to provide funds to those areas where immediate protection is needed for the resource, outside of the normal budget cycle, as willing sellers come forward.

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **American Battlefield Protection Grant Program**

Location: Civil War sites outside of the National Park System

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A.

Cost Detail: **FY 2015:** **\$8.516 million requested**

No estimated annual operating and maintenance costs are associated with this acquisition.

FY 2014: \$8.986 million appropriated

FY 2013: \$8.516 million appropriated

FY 2012: \$8.986 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2015 would be used to provide grants to states and local communities for the purpose of acquiring lands or interest in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites located outside of the National Park System.

Public Law 107-359 (December 2002) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 and authorized \$10 million in Battlefield Protection Grants to be appropriated each year FY 2004 through 2008. The act noted that well over half of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields (as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1993) were already lost, or were in imminent danger of being lost entirely or fragmented by development. Another 17 percent were cited as being in poor condition. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 extend the authority for this program through 2014. The President's budget request includes a General Provision (Sec. 417) to extend the authority for one year for the NPS to issue grants under this program.

Need: The number of unprotected sites and the rapid growth of development in the eastern United States create an urgent need to move this program forward as quickly as possible. The nature of identifying and developing partnerships, raising funds and finalizing land transactions are time-consuming. Given the immediacy of the danger to these sites, the requested funding would be needed without delay, as the previous amounts are committed, in order to maintain continuity and momentum.

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Acadia National Park**

Location: Along the Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, Maine

State/County/Congressional District: State of Maine/Hancock and Knox Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$7,750,000

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	5	\$776
Future Funding Needed	2,841	\$22,224

Improvements: None

Description: Acadia National Park, originally established as a national monument on July 8, 1916, was designated a national park on January 19, 1929, to preserve and interpret for the public benefit scientific, scenic, and historic resources of the area. The Act of September 25, 1986, established a permanent boundary and authorized the acquisition of conservation easements on certain islands adjacent to the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Situated on the Maine coast in the heart of the old region of Acadia, the park conserves mountains and rugged islands that are unequaled along the eastern seaboard. The northern coniferous and temperate deciduous forests meet and overlap, bringing together nearly 1,500 species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plant life.

Threat: Little of New England's rockbound coast remains in public ownership, undeveloped and natural. The primary threat to park resources is the development of previously undeveloped land, an action not compatible with preserving the natural and scenic resources of the area.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from a willing seller, a tract that contains five acres of undeveloped and pristine upland and wetland forest in the park, and is an important piece of Round Pond's shoreline. Round Pond is a 38-acre lake without developed trails, and provides habitat for a variety of aquatic organisms, including a high diversity of amphibian species. Approximately half of the shore frontage around Round Pond is federally owned. The remainder of the shore and land surrounding the pond is privately held and mostly undeveloped, including this acquisition parcel. Acquisition of this parcel would provide much needed habitat and scenic protection for the Long Pond Watershed. Acquisition would also protect a significant wildlife corridor, which provides a connection between the two sides of the island, the island to the mainland, and the island to the larger regional landscape. Maine Coast Heritage Trust (MCHT) and Friends of Acadia (FOA) have purchased the property to hold in conservation for the NPS to purchase.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected other than increase in time needed for rangers to patrol the area. However, this is offset with fewer boundary miles to patrol as the acquisition eliminate an inholding in the boundary.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Island of Hawaii, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawai'i/Hawai'i County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	59	\$2,000
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: The Act of November 13, 2000, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service. The trail passes through four National Park System units: Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail is a 175-mile coastal trail corridor that traverses all of Hawai'i Island's western half and most of its southern coast. The trail connects shoreline sites associated with Polynesian settlement, illustrating how Hawaiians flourished as a civilization. Events commemorated along the trail include Captain Cook's historic landing, the rise of Kamehameha I, and changes leading to Hawai'i's unique blend of cultures.

Threat: Development of the subject property may permanently destroy significant cultural and natural resources, as well as the view sheds from the land and ocean. The proposed acquisition will conserve a half-mile of undeveloped and scenic coastline.

Need: Combined with \$1.5 million made available in FY 2013, it is expected that the requested funds would permit the acquisition of a 59-acre undeveloped tract that contains numerous important cultural and natural resources associated with the region. The natural resources include, but are not limited to, at least four threatened and endangered species. The tract is part of a larger subdivision where large residential estates have already been built or are in the process of being built. The owner must liquidate land assets in the near future. If sold on the private market, it is highly likely that development of the tract, as reflected in neighboring parcels, will proceed. The Trust for Public Land is assisting with this acquisition.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Approximately \$25,000/year will be obligated to cover costs associated with land management planning and community capacity building. Land management planning results will then serve as the basis for future requests to public and private funding sources to be used for facility improvements, management, interpretation and maintenance.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Island of Hawaii, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawai'i/Hawai'i County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	1,951	\$2,000
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: The Act of November 13, 2000, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service. The trail passes through four National Park System units: Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site, Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Pu'uhoonua o Honaunau National Historical Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail is a 175-mile coastal trail corridor that traverses all of Hawai'i Island's western half and most of its southern coast. The "Great Crack" is one of a series of cracks, eruptive fissures, and cones along the southwest rift zone of Kilauea Volcano at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The lava flows within the parcel originate from Kilauea and can be identified as four distinct periods: historic flows primarily from 1823; flows that date between 400-750 years before present; 750-1500 years before present; and finally flows that date between 1,500-3,000 years before present. The greatest percentage of flow in this area is from the 400-750 year range, leaving remnants of older flows only visible within small islands or kipuka. These kipuka are critical links to the past because of the resources they hold and preserve. The value of these resources cannot be overemphasized.

Threat: The ongoing pressure of development threatens the integrity of trail and park resources.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated towards a phased acquisition of a 1,951-acre property that contains an 8-mile long volcanic fissure known as the "Great Crack", numerous archaeological sites, pockets of endangered plant communities, and 2 miles of coastline. Its prehistoric and historic lava flows and related geological features including major lava tube systems are of significant biological and cultural value. Lava tube caves are a natural result of the volcanic forces that formed the island's coastline and served as shelters and burial places for Native Hawaiians. The total estimated value of the property is \$3,900,000.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Approximately \$5,000/year will be obligated to cover operations and maintenance costs associated with acquisition*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	81	\$533
Future Funding Needed	8,625	\$10,467

Description: Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas of the nation. The trail totals approximately 2,174 miles.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be obligated to acquire an easement interest in an 81-acre property, known as the Pomfret Pines Farm, situated on a hill adjacent to and above the Appalachian Trail in the Town of Pomfret, Vermont. The property may be under threat of subdivision and high-end residential development. The Conservation Fund, on behalf of the NPS, is proposing to acquire an easement interest in the property in order to conserve its natural and scenic character.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	173	\$2,251
Future Funding Needed	8,533	\$8,749

Description: Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas of the nation. The trail totals approximately 2,174 miles.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be obligated to acquire a 173-acre tract of land owned by Dartmouth College and located in the town of Hanover, New Hampshire. This acquisition will protect the Appalachian Trail (AT) corridor from incompatible development and permanently protect side trails maintained by the town of Hanover which connect to the AT, but which do not have permanent protection status. Acquisition of this property, known as Hudson Farm, will also protect wetland and riparian systems, grassland bird habitat, rare plant sites, a significant wildlife corridor, and forest resources. The Hudson Farm is likely to be divested by Dartmouth College within the next 2-4 years, as it has been deemed a non-strategic real estate holding. The Trust for Public Land is assisting NPS with this acquisition.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	306	\$777
Future Funding Needed	8,400	\$10,223

Description: Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas of the nation. The trail totals approximately 2,174 miles.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be obligated to acquire a 306-acre tract of the Hottle-Fahey Forest that lies in the foreground viewshed of Warner Hill in Hinsdale, Massachusetts. In 2010, an industrial wind developer proposed constructing six large wind turbines within 500 feet of the AT corridor at this point. This would have seriously altered the view from Warner Hill and significantly changed the character of this section of the Trail through the small rural village of Hinsdale. In late 2012, the developer withdrew plans to develop the site, but the threat for industrial development and/or timber extraction remains. The Hottle-Fahey Forest lies in the center of the Hinsdale Flats, an area designated by the state of Massachusetts as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), a site that receives special recognition because of the quality, uniqueness, and significance of their resources.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	300	\$200
Future Funding Needed	8,406	\$10,800

Description: Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas of the nation. The trail totals approximately 2,174 miles.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be obligated to acquire a 300-acre tract in Coos County, New Hampshire. The tract runs east and west and will broaden the Appalachian Trail corridor in these highlands, protecting the natural flora and fauna along it, as well as the high-elevation watershed found along the crest of the mountains that Trail traverses at this point. These lands are part of the Mahoosuc Mountain range, which is the northerly extension of the White Mountains in northeastern New Hampshire. Acquisition of this property also would enhance protection for three major peaks in the area, including Bald Cap, North Bald Cap, and the area around Success Mount, the three primary peaks of the Bald Cap massif. Additionally, this acquisition will protect key access points to one of the more remote sections of the Trail. The Conservation Fund has been working with the National Park Service on a plan to protect these lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	107	\$500
Future Funding Needed	8,599	\$10,500

Description: Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the open-air, outdoor areas of the nation. The trail totals approximately 2,174 miles.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be obligated to acquire a 107-acre tract in Monroe Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The property is in the southerly and easterly viewshed of the of the Appalachian Trail as it crosses the White Rocks formation just southeast of Boiling Springs, PA. Nineteenth and twentieth century historical land use likely involved timber harvesting for the creation of charcoal for local ironworks common to Pennsylvania and the surrounding region. Maturing mixed hardwood timber currently occupies the landscape with minimal evidence of human occupation.

The most pressing threat to this landscape is the potential for additional development by the landowner, and a housing development just to the northeast of the property is an immediate reminder of this potential.

White Rocks consists of a 600 million year old pinnacled ridge of Antietam quartzite. The outcrop represents the northernmost terminus of the Appalachian Blue Ridge, a tectonic and physiographic province that extends from northwestern Georgia. Because of the special nature of rock bedding and

jointing displayed in the quartzite outcrops, it is considered to be an excellent geologic educational site. The site is scenic and educational. White Rocks provides a commanding view of the Great Valley physiographic province to the northwest and the core of the South Mountain section to the southeast.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Big Hole National Battlefield**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Southwestern Montana

State/County/Congressional District: State of Montana/Beaverhead County/Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	355	\$150
Future Funding Needed	0	\$0

Description: Originally established by Executive Order as a national monument in 1910, the unit was enlarged and re-designated as Big Hole National Battlefield by the Act of May 17, 1963.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The site pays tribute to the battle between the Nez Perce Indians and the 7th US Infantry forces in August 1877. Ninety Nez Perce men, women, and children and 31 soldiers lost their lives.

Threat: Development would harm significant archeological resources and historic landscapes related to the 1877 battle.

Need: The requested funds would be used to acquire, from a willing seller, a tract containing 355 acres at Big Hole National Battlefield in the state of Montana. Acquisition would ensure protection of known archeological features and natural resources along the North Fork of the Big Hole River. Acquisition would also enable NPS to interpret the entire battle story from the exact location of the historic events. The landowner is ageing and in poor health and would like to leave the preservation of this land as a legacy. This acquisition will provide additional recreational opportunities, and add public open space that connects to other public lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Estimated additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land are approximately \$1,000 annually for general grounds and law enforcement activity.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Along the Chesapeake Bay

State/County/Congressional District: States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia; and the District of Columbia/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	173	\$4,000
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: The Act of December 19, 2006, amended the National Trails System Act to include Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The Act provided that, if the state or local governments fail to acquire or protect through written cooperative agreements lands necessary for trail purposes, the Secretary, may (I) enter into such cooperative agreements with landowners, states, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, a series of water routes in and around Chesapeake Bay extending approximately 3,000 miles and tracing the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the lands and waterways of Chesapeake Bay.

Threat: Development or subdivision along the trail corridor would adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the trail.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated to commence the phased acquisition of the 261-acre Werowocomoco site, located along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail at Purtan Bay on the north side of the York River in Virginia. It is expected that federal acquisition of the complete site will cost approximately \$6 million. The site has been described as the most significant American Indian archaeological area in the Chesapeake Bay region. It is the location of Chief Powhatan's main residence and headquarters during the time of the English arrival at Jamestown and the location where Captain John Smith was taken after his capture. It was here that Smith met the powerful Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas. The village site is one of the most important Virginia archaeological finds in recent history and its protection, study, and interpretation to the public are of high importance. In December 2012, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources acquired a conservation easement on 57 acres of the property, providing some protection. However, the site is of such significance that public acquisition is necessary for long-term protection and visitor access.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of the property would incur management costs. The trail Comprehensive Management Plan included long-term estimates for overall trail management costs.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Along the Chesapeake Bay

State/County/Congressional District: States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia; and the District of Columbia/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	88	\$2,000
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: The Act of December 19, 2006, amended the National Trails System Act to include Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The Act provided that, if the state or local governments fail to acquire or protect through written cooperative agreements lands necessary for trail purposes, the Secretary, may (i) enter into such cooperative agreements with landowners, states, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, a series of water routes in and around Chesapeake Bay extending approximately 3,000 miles and tracing the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the lands and waterways of Chesapeake Bay.

Threat: Development or subdivision along the trail corridor would adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the trail.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated to complete the phased acquisition of the 261-acre Werowocomoco site, located along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail at Purtan Bay on the north side of the York River in Virginia. It is expected that federal acquisition of the complete site will cost approximately \$6 million. The site has been described as the most significant American Indian archaeological area in the Chesapeake Bay region. It is the location of Chief Powhatan's main residence and headquarters during the time of the English arrival at Jamestown and the location where Captain John Smith was taken after his capture. It was here that Smith met the powerful Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas. The village site is one of the most important Virginia archaeological finds in recent history and its protection, study, and interpretation to the public are of high importance. In December 2012, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources acquired a conservation easement on 57 acres of the property, providing some protection. However, the site is of such significance that public acquisition is necessary for long-term protection and visitor access.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of the property would incur management costs. The trail Comprehensive Management Plan included long-term estimates for overall trail management costs.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area**

Location: Vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Georgia/Cobb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties//Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	29	\$1,536
Future Funding Needed	869	\$57,464

Description: The 9,792-acre Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was authorized August 15, 1978, to protect the natural, scenic, recreation, historic and other values of a 48-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area was established to preserve and protect the recreational and natural resources (especially water quality) of the Chattahoochee River, adjacent lands, and wetlands, from development and use which would substantially impair them.

Threat: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is located within some of the fastest growing areas of the country. Open spaces along the river are being cleared at an alarming rate. These areas are being cleared and developed into subdivisions covering thousands of acres per year. Such development causes extensive erosion, siltation, and other damage to park resources.

Need: The funds will be used for the acquisition of one or more tracts in an area referred to as Bowmans Island West. There are three tracts that form a contiguous stretch of 51 acres along the western bank of the Chattahoochee River in Forsyth County whose owners are all eager to have the lands protected by the National Park Service. Acquisition of these tracts would contribute to contiguous federal ownership and protection for trail purposes along both banks of the Chattahoochee River from Buford Dam to Highway 20, a two-mile stretch of the river at the northern boundary of the national recreation area. In addition to providing optimal protection of a critical watershed along the most pristine portion of the river, acquisition would enable the completion of a trail system along both sides of the river connected by a multi-use trail that traverses the Highway 20 bridge. The Trust for Public Land, a nonprofit conservation organization, is actively working with the National Park Service to acquire and protect these tracts.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *The out-year cost to maintain the trail network would be minimal and partially offset by savings associated with the avoidance of major impacts to the river and its buffer in the*

area. The planned trails would employ sustainable practices by retaining a natural surface aligned with the natural contours of the terrain. Clearing of land and development of parking facilities would not be required because the area would connect to existing facilities.

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Continental Divide National Scenic Trail** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 3,100 miles, extending from the Montana-Canada border to the New Mexico-Mexico border, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	2,885	\$4,310
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of November 10, 1978, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Continental Divide National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Running the length of the Rocky Mountains near the Continental Divide, this trail extends from Canada's Waterton Lake into Montana, along the Idaho border, and on to Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, ending at the US-Mexican border.

Threat: Development of the subject property would harm significant cultural and natural resources located on that portion of the trail that traverses El Malpais National Monument in New Mexico. Additionally, trail continuity would be disrupted by such development.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from a willing seller, a tract containing 2,885.16 acres of land within the boundary of El Malpais National Monument in the state of New Mexico. The tract, the highest acquisition priority at the national monument, contains a portion of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. The tract contains the highest concentration of nationally significant resources within the 114,000-acre national monument, including the ice cave, Bandera Crater, and numerous spatter cones, lava tube caves, and historic structures. It is also significant to the Trail and would provide additional opportunities for trail users in the area to explore the Continental Divide.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Death Valley National Park**

Location: Southeastern California and Southwestern Nevada

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Inyo and San Bernardino Counties/Congressional District No. 8; and state of Nevada/Esmeralda and Nye Counties/Congressional District No. 4.

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 (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	(90,075)	\$455
Future Funding Needed	9,830	\$29,545

Description: The site was originally designated as a national monument in 1933. The Act of October 31, 1994 (P.L. 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: Grazing damage is ongoing in this unique Mojave Desert-Great Basin transitional forest, which includes sensitive meadow habitats supporting an endemic butterfly species

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire significant grazing and water rights in the park. The Hunter Grazing Allotment is the last permitted grazing allotment in Death Valley, and it covers 90,705 acres of federal land. Base property for the allotment is water rights claims, some of them adjudicated. The owner is interested in selling the water rights and retiring his grazing allotment. Conservation groups are willing to contribute \$500,000 in addition to the federal appropriation requested.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Because the subject property is already in federal ownership, no additional costs are expected.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield in and around Fredericksburg, Virginia.

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Caroline, Orange, Spotsylvania, and Stafford Counties, City of Fredericksburg/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	80	\$1,519
Future Funding Needed	870	\$14,481

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. 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." The commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial finishes in 2015.

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.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire two tracts containing approximately 80 acres. One tract is undeveloped forested land located in the Core Area of the Chancellorsville Battlefield (as defined by the 1993 Civil War Sites Commission) along Route 3 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The tract is at the heart of the 380-acre Jackson Flank Attack zone at Chancellorsville with frontage on Route 3 opposite a major intersection (part of which is zoned commercial). The other tract is in the Core Area of the Wilderness Battlefield along Route 20 in Orange County, VA, and still in a relatively natural state. This is an area of the park under heavy development pressure as exemplified by the recent controversy over a Super Walmart that was planned for the intersection of Routes 3 & 20. This area is subject to some of the most intense development pressure in the Eastern United States.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Once acquired, this tract will largely be managed in its natural state, so maintenance costs will be minimal.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Gauley River National Recreation Area**

Location: West Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: State of West Virginia/Fayette and Nicholas Counties/ Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	975	\$2,814
Future Funding Needed	5,069	\$7,186

Improvements: None

Description: The 11,565-acre national recreation area was established in 1988 to provide the public with outdoor recreation opportunities, including whitewater boating, picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing and hunting, while protecting a large natural area.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The mostly wooded national recreation area encompasses a 25-mile section of the Gauley River and a 5.5-mile section of the Meadow River in Nicholas and Fayette Counties, West Virginia. Both of these rivers have formed narrow gorges in the rugged Allegheny Plateau, part of the Appalachian physiographic region.

Threat: Recreational and residential development along the river threatens to diminish public access to the river and its resources.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire 10 tracts totaling 975.24 acres. Three tracts totaling 659.48 acres lie at the very heart of the national recreation area and are threatened with subdivision development. The proposed subdivision would clear 10.5 miles for new roads, re-open 0.9 miles of a substantially re-vegetated two-track state road in Nicholas County, and pave 2.1 miles of abandoned rail grade as new road. The remaining seven tracts total 315.76 acres and include 2 miles of rail trail, 2 river access points, and 2 roads from the park boundary to the river.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is expected that yearly maintenance costs would be approximately \$10,000.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

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 (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	96	\$376
Future Funding Needed	847	\$14,124

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.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The great 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: One tract contains the remains of McAllister's Mill, the only documented Underground Railroad site within the Park boundary. The tract was the site of the Civil War-era James McAllister farm and grist mill and was central to local efforts related to the Underground Railroad. The McAllister family had been active in the abolitionist and underground railroad movement since its inception in Adams County in the first half of the nineteenth century. The buildings, primarily the grist mill, were used as stations on that railroad in which fugitive slaves were sheltered on their way to New York and Canada. The site contained many landscape features and structures that affected the outcome of the battle or were used for field hospitals. These included the stone dams that provided water power for the grist mill but had a far more reaching effect in backing up and deepening the water of Rock Creek thereby slowing the crossing of Confederate infantry in its attempt to carry Culp's Hill on the night of July 2, 1863. The acquisition of this tract will preserve the remaining foundations of the McAllister Buildings, as well as landscape features. Three other tracts will be acquired in the key areas of the battlefield with the help of the Civil War Preservation Trust.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is expected that acquisition will save money in the long run by preventing additional deterioration of the historic structures, allowing removal of invasive species and providing for sustainable development of a trail system to reduce erosion and improve water quality in the local creek.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**

Location: In and around the city of San Francisco.

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties/Congressional District Nos. 6,8,12 and 14.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	330	\$3,743
Future Funding Needed	2,856	\$36,257

Description: Golden Gate National Recreation Area was authorized October 27, 1972, to preserve outstanding historic, scenic, and recreational values. The Act of December 20, 2005 (Public Law 109-131), revised the boundary to include approximately 4,500 acres of additional land known as the ‘Rancho Corral de Tierra Additions’ and authorized the acquisition of those lands only from a willing seller.

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: The funds will be used to acquire the 330-acre Gallagher Ranch, the last privately owned property along Lagunitas Creek within the boundary of the national recreation area. Acquisition is necessary to protect critical natural resources and to prevent adverse development. Lagunitas Creek is the largest and most important stream in Marin County. The ranch includes more than one mile of creek frontage and riparian habitat. The current owners are the heirs of the Gallagher family and the property is currently listed for sale. The ranch is presently leased for cattle grazing. If sold to a private buyer, it may be converted from a beef cattle ranch to a vineyard or ranchette development, resulting in intensified use and pollution that would adversely impact the creek. Acquisition would provide a key regional multi-use trail link that connects with Samuel P. Taylor State Park and would encourage an alternative bike/pedestrian transportation mode.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year costs would depend on the terms of sale and whether there is a reservation of use and occupancy. Such costs could be associated with operational requirements similar to those of other historic ranches in the park: a park partner use of the structures, resource management*

and restoration costs for the undeveloped portions of the site if grazing does not continue. Ongoing costs are estimated at \$4,000/year for staff, and \$20,000/year for site costs (resource management, restoration, signs, and trail maintenance).

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Grand Teton National Park**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Northwestern Wyoming

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wyoming/Teton County/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	640	\$45,000
Future Funding Needed	1,574	\$165,000

Description: On December 16, 2010, the United States executed an agreement with the state of Wyoming for a phased conveyance, to be completed by January 5, 2015, of approximately 1,400 acres of state-owned land within Grand Teton National Park for the appraised value of \$107.002 million and the costs of due diligence activities, subject to the availability of necessary funds. Phase 1, conveyance by the state of mineral rights in 39.59 acres, was completed in April 2011 with \$2,000 of funds available in fiscal year 2011. Phase 2, federal acquisition of the 86.32-acre Snake River tract for \$16,000,000, was completed in December 2012 for \$16 million of funds appropriated for federal land acquisition in fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013. To complete the acquisition by purchase of the final two phases (Phase 3 and Phase 4) would require that approximately \$91 million be appropriated for that purpose.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The tracts are located in highly visible, scenic wildlife-rich areas of the park. They contain wildlife migration corridors used for both summer and winter grazing. Development of this land in the park would have significant impacts and consequences, irreparably affecting water quality, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the visual integrity of the entire park.

Threat: The development of these lands into further resort housing, or by individuals for trophy homes will destroy the integrity of the open space, the wildlife habitat and the migration corridors of the landscape.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated to complete Phase 3 (the acquisition of a 640-acre tract of state-owned land valued at \$45,000,000) and thereby continue to meet the requirement of the agreement with the state of Wyoming.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Following federal acquisition, the tracts will remain undeveloped, and thus there would be no additional maintenance or operations costs. Conversely, failure to acquire the parcels could result in some increased costs associated with working with developers and local authorities to attempt to mitigate the effects of real estate development.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Great Sand Dunes National Park/Preserve** Collaborative Landscape Program

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 (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	12,518	\$3,365
Future Funding Needed	0	\$0

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. On November 22, 2000, Congress authorized establishment of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve and abolishment of Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Public Law 106-530).

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: The requested funds would be used to acquire the 12,518-acre Medano Ranch that is authorized for acquisition at the park. The ranch, presently owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), contains pre-Columbian archeological sites and historic ranch structures. This property forms one of the most spectacular landscapes in the park with the large dunes and large peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains as the backdrop. TNC does not have the funding or mission to protect and restore these archeological sites (some 10,000 years old) and historic resources. Historic buildings on the property are deteriorating and each year that passes will require more preservation time and funding. TNC does not have the staff to monitor or protect the archeological sites on their lands. Due to lack of fencing, the property is being looted and it has proven difficult for NPS rangers to prevent access across TNC lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Following federal acquisition outyear costs are estimated to be \$150,000 for routine patrols and interpretive programs which will enhance visitor understanding and experiences of these natural spaces.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Ice Age National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Northern Wisconsin, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wisconsin/Dane County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	110	\$1,664
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of October 3, 1980, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Ice Age National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: During the Ice Age, much of North America lay under a huge glacier. Mammoths, saber tooth cats and cave lions roamed the earth. Some of the best evidence of this glacier is found in Wisconsin's many lakes, river valleys, gently rolling hills, and ridges. The nearly 1,200 mile Ice Age National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, traces the glacier's edge. Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

Threat: Pressure is increasing in the Ice Age/Cross Plains area to change zoning in order to permit more development. Prices for land in the area already reflect that development pressure. Timely acquisition is imperative in order to protect and make whole the glacial landscape and to preserve geological and recreational resources.

Need: The funds will be used to acquire a 110-acre property that contains a significant glacial feature known locally as "Table Bluff" which is a Saint Peter sandstone cap over Prairie du Chein dolomite. The property is directly across the road from an existing segment of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail and is needed to continue the trail northward. Not only will acquisition of this parcel enable an additional segment of the Ice Age Trail, it also provides scenic views of the surrounding glacial landscape.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Ice Age National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Northern Wisconsin, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wisconsin/Polk County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	118	\$2,248
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of October 3, 1980, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Ice Age National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: During the Ice Age, much of North America lay under a huge glacier. Mammoths, saber tooth cats and cave lions roamed the earth. Some of the best evidence of this glacier is found in Wisconsin's many lakes, river valleys, gently rolling hills, and ridges. The nearly 1,200 mile Ice Age National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, traces the glacier's edge. Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.

Threat: Timely acquisition is imperative in order to protect and make whole the glacial landscape and to preserve geological and recreational resources.

Need: The funds will be used to acquire lands needed for a continuous 7-mile trail segment that will provide residents of the city of St. Croix Falls with a connection to the western terminus of the trail. Some of this land will also provide connectivity between the Trail's interpretive site and the US Fish and Wildlife Service waterfowl protection area. Acquisition of these parcels will begin the creation of an additional segment of the Ice Age Trail and provide outstanding views of the surrounding glacial landscape, including the Baraboo Range NNL, 25 miles to the north.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Joshua Tree National Park**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Desert of Southern California, in Desert Southwest Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Riverside and San Bernardino Counties/Congressional District No. 8

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established four NPS units in Southern California, including Joshua Tree National Park, and authorized appropriations for land acquisition therein not to exceed \$300 million.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	201	\$138
Future Funding Needed	12,532	\$14,862

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Joshua Tree National Park is located in the southern Mojave and northern Colorado Deserts. Approximately 98 percent of the park's 790,636 acres is in federal or state ownership. The remainder, 12,733 acres, is privately held. These privately-owned lands are divided into 353 separately-owned tracts, and remain unprotected natural habitat under threat from development.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Two deserts, two large ecosystems whose characteristics are determined primarily by elevation, come together at Joshua Tree National Park. Below 3,000 feet, the Colorado Desert encompasses the eastern part of the park and features natural gardens of creosote bush, ocotillo, and cholla cactus. The higher, moister, and slightly cooler Mojave Desert is the special habitat of the Joshua tree.

Threat: Developments and other land uses adjacent to the boundary threaten the integrity of the park's resources, views, and wilderness values. Surrounding land use has changed significantly since the original designation of the site as a national monument in 1936. Subdivisions, utility corridors, interstate and state highways, mining, military facilities, landfills, and agricultural interests are near or, in some cases, right along the boundary.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire, from Mojave Desert Land Trust (MDLT), 201.45 acres of land at the park. These tracts were acquired by MDLT with grants from the Resources Legacy Fund, a public charity with a mission to advance the conservation of natural resources. These undeveloped tracts are located at the southeastern quadrant area of the park within or adjacent to a designated wilderness area. Costs related to land stewardship and holding expenses are causing a significant strain on the MDLT

budget. Federal acquisition of these tracts from MDLT will ensure the preservation of this wilderness area and provide MDLT with the funds necessary to pursue additional acquisitions at the park.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Joshua Tree National Park**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Desert of Southern California, in Desert Southwest Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Riverside and San Bernardino
Counties/Congressional District No. 8

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established four NPS units in Southern California, including Joshua Tree National Park, and authorized appropriations for land acquisition therein not to exceed \$300 million.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	700	\$1,956
Future Funding Needed	12,033	\$13,044

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Joshua Tree National Park is located in the southern Mojave and northern Colorado Deserts. Approximately 98% of the park's 790,636 acres is in federal or state ownership. The remainder, 12,733 acres, is privately held. These privately-owned lands are divided into 353 separately-owned tracts, and remain unprotected natural habitat under threat from development.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Two deserts, two large ecosystems whose characteristics are determined primarily by elevation, come together at Joshua Tree National Park. Below 3,000 feet, the Colorado Desert encompasses the eastern part of the park and features natural gardens of creosote bush, ocotillo, and cholla cactus. The higher, moister, and slightly cooler Mojave Desert is the special habitat of the Joshua tree.

Threat: Developments and other land uses adjacent to the boundary threaten the integrity of the park's resources, views, and wilderness values. Surrounding land use has changed significantly since the original designation of the site as a national monument in 1936. Subdivisions, utility corridors, interstate and state highways, mining, military facilities, landfills, and agricultural interests are near or, in some cases, right along the boundary.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire a 60-acre property at Samuelson's Rocks and 63 tracts totaling 640 acres in the Pine Valley area of the park.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Katmai National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southwest Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Bristol Bay, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, and Lake-and-Peninsula Boroughs/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	6,932	\$2,545
Future Funding Needed	14,294	\$8,205

Description: Originally proclaimed a national monument in 1918, Katmai National Park and Preserve was established by the Act of December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national park and preserve contains lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands, all teeming with wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this arctic environment.

Threat: Threats of residential and/or recreational development plague the Service's ability to protect the natural resources of Alaskan parks.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$2,545,000 are needed to acquire an easement interest in two tracts containing a total of 6,932 acres at the park. The Igiugig Native Corporation owns the surface estate, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation owns the subsurface estate of these lands. The lands surround the western end of Kukaklek Lake, where the Alagnak Wild River exits the Lake. The Igiugig Corporation has received requests from lodge/resort developers to lease or buy lands in this area for construction of facilities. The corporation is in need of revenues, and is considering these requests. Increasing numbers of park visitors start float trips on the Alagnak Wild River in this currently undeveloped area. Developments on the western end of Kukaklek Lake would degrade the current wild setting. The corporations are interested in selling a conservation easement to the National Park Service that would prohibit any large-scale development.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no out-year operations or maintenance costs associated with this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Mojave National Preserve**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Desert of Southern California, in Desert Southwest Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/San Bernardino County/Congressional District No. 8

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established four NPS units in Southern California, including Mojave National Preserve, and authorized appropriations for land acquisition therein not to exceed \$300 million. To date, approximately \$13.5 million has been appropriated for land acquisition at the preserve.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	1,862	\$1,873
Future Funding Needed	25,415	\$29,128

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of October 31, 1994, established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. As of December 31, 2013, the preserve contains a total of 1,540,653 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Mojave National Preserve is an expanse of desert lands representing three of the four major North American deserts: the Mojave, Great Basin and Sonoran. Dozens of seeps and springs coupled with varied elevations and soil types create microhabitats that support a diversity of plant and animal life. 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: The requested funds are needed to acquire 1,861.66 acres at Mojave National Preserve. Much of this land is located within or adjacent to wilderness areas and has been acquired by The Mojave Desert Land Trust (MDLT) for eventual conveyance to the United States, subject to the availability of federal acquisition funds. MDLT is a small land trust and the costs to hold and maintain these lands are a significant drain on the MDLT budget. Failure to acquire these tracts from MDLT will threaten this partnership effort which has successfully protected many tracts of land at Mojave National Preserve.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory**Program or Park Area: Mojave National Preserve**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Desert of Southern California, in Desert Southwest LandscapeState/County/Congressional District: State of California/San Bernardino County/Congressional District No. 8

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established four NPS units in Southern California, including Mojave National Preserve, and authorized appropriations for land acquisition therein not to exceed \$300 million. To date, approximately \$13.5 million has been appropriated for land acquisition at the preserve.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	660	\$1,351
Future Funding Needed	26,617	\$29,649

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of October 31, 1994, established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. As of December 31, 2013, the preserve contains a total of 1,540,653 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Mojave National Preserve is an expanse of desert lands representing three of the four major North American deserts: the Mojave, Great Basin and Sonoran. Dozens of seeps and springs coupled with varied elevations and soil types create microhabitats that support a diversity of plant and animal life. 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: The requested funds are needed to acquire 660 acres at Mojave National Preserve. Much of this land is located within or adjacent to wilderness areas and has been acquired by The Mojave Desert Land Trust (MDLT) for conveyance to the United States, subject to the availability of federal acquisition funds. MDLT is a small land trust and the costs to hold and maintain these lands are a significant drain on the MDLT budget. The NPS has previously partnered with MDLT to successfully protect many tracts of land at Mojave National Preserve until federal funds can be appropriated. Failure to acquire these tracts from MDLT could negatively impact the Trust and this successful partnership effort.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **New England National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 215 miles from Long Island Sound stretching across long ridges to scenic mountain summits in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Connecticut/Hartford, Middlesex and New Haven Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Commonwealth of Massachusetts/Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	8	\$247
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of March 30, 2009, amended the National Trails System Act to designate New England National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The trail offers panoramic vistas and an assortment of New England's natural and cultural landscape: rock ridges, historic village centers, farmlands, forests, quiet streams, steep river valleys and waterfalls.

Threat: Encroaching residential development threatens the continuity and resource values of designated trail and river corridors in New England.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from a willing seller, 8 acres located in Northfield, Massachusetts. Acquisition would enable NPS to relocate the trail from Gulf Road in Northfield to a scenic ridge trail off the road, thereby enhancing overall safety for hikers. The Appalachian Mountain Club, Mt. Grace Land Trust, and the town of Northfield have supported NPS in efforts to acquire this tract.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Nez Perce National Historic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 1,170 miles, extending from northeastern Oregon through Idaho to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Idaho/Idaho County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	113	\$1,210
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of October 6, 1986, amended the National Trails System Act to designate Nez Perce National Historic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The trail commemorates the flight of the non-treaty Nez Perce Indians in 1877.

Threat: Development of the subject property would harm significant cultural and natural resources at the trail and at Nez Perce National Historical Park where the trail begins and continues throughout the four areas of the Park.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire 113 acres of land that hold significant historical resources along the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and inside the National Historical Park. The artifacts and evidence of Native American use on and within these lands include stone rifle pits, barricades and a smoking lodge foundation, as well as orally documented sites of significant interaction between peoples along the Trail. The lands targeted for acquisition are all currently used for grazing, and the continual domestic animal presence is eroding and destroying these artifacts and the physical features of the landscape. There is also significant drain on the water rights, which negatively impacts groundwater and the ability of native prairie grasses to regenerate, as well as water quality with the introduction of animal excrement into the groundwater sources.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Annual maintenance costs would be less than \$1,000, and there would be some savings realized as the native grasses regenerated and water was no longer negatively impacted.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **North Country National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 4,000 miles traversing seven states: Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	143	\$519
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of March 5, 1980, amended the National Trails System Act to designate North Country National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The North Country National Scenic Trail links scenic, natural, historic, and cultural areas in seven northern states. The trail includes a variety of hikes, from easy walking to challenging treks. When completed, through the efforts of many people, the trail will become the longest continuous hiking trail in the United States. From the Missouri River in North Dakota to the shores of Lake Champlain in New York, the trail allows hikers to experience a variety of features, from clear-flowing streams, to thick Northern woods, from vast prairies to clean lakes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from willing sellers, two tracts totaling 143 acres needed to secure a protected corridor for the North Country National Scenic Trail along Tyler Creek in southwestern Michigan.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **North Country National Scenic Trail**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 4,000 miles traversing seven states: Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; in the National Trails Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	246	\$543
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, and USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of March 5, 1980, amended the National Trails System Act to designate North Country National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The North Country National Scenic Trail links scenic, natural, historic, and cultural areas in seven northern states. The trail includes a variety of hikes, from easy walking to challenging treks. When completed, through the efforts of many people, the trail will become the longest continuous hiking trail in the United States. From the Missouri River in North Dakota to the shores of Lake Champlain in New York, the trail allows hikers to experience a variety of features, from clear-flowing streams, to thick Northern woods, from vast prairies to clean lakes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from willing sellers: (1) two tracts totaling 200 acres needed to secure a protected corridor for the North Country National Scenic Trail along Tyler Creek in western Michigan, and (2) a 46-acre tract located in western Michigan on the Flat River and needed to link the Saranac-Lowell State Game Area conservation property owned by the city of Lowell.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Olympic National Park**

Location: West of Seattle on the Olympic Peninsula.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The Act of October 21, 1976, authorized appropriations not to exceed \$13,000,000 for land acquisition at the park. The Act of March 5, 1980, increased the combined ceiling to \$23,700,000. To date, \$82,897,717 has been appropriated for land acquisition at the park. A ceiling increase to permit the requested appropriation should be enacted.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	10	\$5,220
Future Funding Needed	344	\$16,130

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 2013, 330 tracts totaling 354 acres (estimated value: \$21.35 million) within 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: Acquiring properties in the subdivision of the Lake Quinault area is important to protecting the park resources. These include water quality of the streams, creeks and rivers which are impacted by continual development in the area and Discretionary private consumption demands for these resources. It is known that some improved properties in this area have direct discharge of domestic sewage that presently flow into the lake.

Need: The funds will be used to acquire, from willing sellers, nine tracts totaling 10 acres in the subdivision of the Lake Quinault area of the park. Some improved properties in this area directly discharge domestic sewage into the lake. There is evidence of sewage systems failing, causing sewage to leach into the lake. This has a direct impact on the quality of the lake by increasing production of *coliform* organisms and soil bacteria which adversely affect fish reproduction and spawning beds.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Illegal or inappropriate activities on some of these tracts have required major NPS expenditures for law enforcement. Federal acquisition will eliminate these activities on those tracts and will result in a savings of NPS funds. Acquiring these properties in the long run will assist in promoting open space and protection of fisheries in the Lake Quinault area.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Pecos National Historical Park**

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.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	47	\$1,205
Future Funding Needed	245	\$895

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. The Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass was a decisive battle that resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West. The commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial finishes in 2015. Of the lands added to the park, 49 acres were public lands and 629 acres were privately owned. Of the privately owned lands, 292 acres remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves 12,000 years of human history, including the remains of Pecos Pueblo and many other American Indian structures, Spanish colonial missions, homesteads of the Mexican era, a section of the Santa Fe Trail, sites related to the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, and a 20th-century ranch.

Threat: The park is threatened by increased development activity in the area due to the growing popularity of the region. The park is located only 25 miles southeast of Santa Fe.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated to acquire three undeveloped tracts totaling 47 acres located in the Cañoncito section of the park's Glorieta Unit where Union forces destroyed the Confederate supply camp. Several Confederate wagons were captured and burned on these tracts. Two of the tracts have been subdivided into 22 lots for development of private residences. The third tract is under pressure to be converted to heavy agricultural use. Currently the Cañoncito section of the park is undeveloped and not accessible to the public and will remain so until these tracts are acquired. The tracts are easily accessible from Interstate Highway 25 and would provide access necessary to attract visitors and allow auto-tours of the section.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year costs would cover the patrol and maintenance of trail heads and the parking lot area. Costs would be less than \$10,000 per year.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Piscataway Park**

Location: Across Potomac River from Mount Vernon

State/County/Congressional District: State of Maryland/Charles and Prince George's Counties/Congressional District No. 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	8	\$1,437
Future Funding Needed	0	\$0

Description: Piscataway Park was established by Congress on October 4, 1961, and through subsequent amendments to the Act of that date. The purpose of the park is to preserve lands in the state of Maryland comprising the principal viewshed from the Mount Vernon Estate and Fort Washington across the Potomac River. Such preservation will ensure the natural beauty of such land as it existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon Mansion and Fort Washington.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

Threat: An analysis completed in 1991 revealed that 98 percent of the viewshed outside the boundaries of Piscataway Park could be protected by local low density zoning which currently controls building heights. The analysis also revealed that several parcels of land, if developed in any way under existing zoning regulations, would intrude on this otherwise completely protected viewshed.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire two tracts located within the boundary of the park *directly* across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. Although these improved tracts are currently encumbered with a scenic easement, the construction of new, more visible structures would not be prohibited by the terms of the easements. The potential loss of vegetative cover and the visual intrusion of new structures would impart long-term negative impacts to the Mount Vernon and Fort Washington viewsheds.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *These acquisitions would incur no additional operations or maintenance costs.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Redwood National Park**

Location: Along the Pacific Coast in northern California.

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Del Norte and Humboldt Counties/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	198	\$6,250
Future Funding Needed	0	\$0

Description: The Act of October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-545) established Redwood National Park and authorized the federal acquisition of lands within the described boundary. Additionally, the Act authorized the acquisition of lands and interests in land bordering both sides of Highway 101 between the southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Redwood National Park is home to some of the world's tallest trees: old-growth coast redwoods. They can live to be 2,000 years old and grow to over 300 feet tall. The park's mosaic of habitats includes prairie/oak woodlands, mighty rivers and streams, and 37 miles of pristine Pacific coastline. The north-south mostly two-lane US Highway 101 is the main road through the park, winding its way through forested hills and along the rugged coastline. Nonfederal Prairie Creek Corridor parcels lie on both sides of Highway 101 at the southern gateway to the park. These lands parallel Prairie Creek for 2 miles, from Lost Man Creek to the junction with Redwood Creek. They provide important migration corridors for Roosevelt elk, old-growth habitat for marbled murrelets and northern spotted owls, and contain substantial sections of Prairie Creek, a fish-bearing stream that supports coho and chinook salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout. Acquisition of these parcels would preserve such resources, while improving the scenic quality of the southern gateway to the park.

Threat: Because of the parcels' immediate proximity to US Highway 101, there is significant potential for commercial development and subsequent resource damage and habitat degradation.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire 14 Prairie Creek Corridor tracts totaling 198.16 acres that lie on both sides of Highway 101 at the southern gateway to the park. Acquisition of these parcels would improve the quality of the scenic entrance corridor to the park, and provide recreational opportunities including access to Trillium Falls, Berry Glen, and Davison Trails. Save the Redwoods

League, a nonprofit conservation organization, is actively working with the Service to acquire these tracts.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no out-year operations or maintenance costs associated with this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Saguaro National Park**

Location: Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

State/County/Congressional District: State of Arizona/Pima County/Congressional District Nos. 2 and 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	82	\$2,139
Future Funding Needed	836	\$25,861

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (P.L. 103-364). Approximately 918 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of \$28,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The purpose of the park, originally established as a national monument in 1933, is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife.

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. Stands of the saguaro cactus in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire a tract containing 82.19 acres located along Rincon Creek, the most significant riparian area within the park, containing great biological diversity and surface water that is critically important for sustaining life in the dry desert. Because of its high biodiversity, the creek was selected as a priority riparian resource in the southwest regional Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. This area also contains numerous archeological resources included in a National Register Archeological District. Acquisition of this tract is a high priority due to its resource value and the threat of being sold for development that may destroy such resources, prohibit access to adjacent park lands, and alter a critically important riparian ecosystem within the park. Potential adverse impacts include loss of surface and ground water critical to the survival of many species, loss of native rare riparian vegetation and archeological resources, and degradation of scenic values. The landowner is very eager to sell and has filed a Letter of Intent to sell to the United States for park purposes.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year savings would be realized because park staff could directly access NPS lands and could conduct invasive species management without having to continually contact*

the owner and get permission to enter these lands, typically resulting in delays and unnecessary expenses of time and money. Acquisition would enhance and maximize management efficiency, and result in more sustainable land management practices.

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site**

Location: Southeastern 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 (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	4,078	\$1,690
Future Funding Needed	5,480	\$1,310

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 Notice of Establishment was published in the Federal Register Volume 72, Number 81, on April 27, 2007.

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 9,558 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: Funds in the amount of \$1,690,000 are needed to acquire, from willing sellers, three tracts totaling 4,077.91 acres of land within the boundary of the national historic site. One tract contains 2,772.89 acres and is the largest contiguous block of privately owned land within the authorized boundary. It was partially within this parcel that many of the massacre-related artifacts were found in 1999, proving the location of the massacre site and leading to the legislation authorizing its establishment as a national historic site. The second tract, containing 665.02 acres, is the first section within the authorized park boundaries that visitors see when they approach the park, and is the landscape visitors see before them when they are standing at the main visitor overlook and facing to the southwest. The third tract contains 640 acres bordering the entrance road and is the first section that visitors see within the authorized boundary of the national historic site. Threats to these tracts are imminent, immediate, and two-fold. The first threat is ongoing oil and gas development. Seismic testing for minerals development is actively occurring on this parcel. One new oil well has just been drilled on the immediate northern boundary of the parcel. The second imminent threat is agricultural development.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no significant out-year operations or maintenance costs associated with these acquisitions.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**

Location: Along the Pacific Coast in the Santa Monica Mountains

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Los Angeles and Ventura Counties/Congressional District Nos. 28, 30 and 33

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	317	\$3,760
Future Funding Needed	18,535	\$54,240

Description: The national recreation area was authorized November 10, 1978, to protect and enhance the scenic, natural, and historic values of the area, and to preserve its public health value as an airshed for southern California metropolitan areas while providing recreational and educational opportunities. To date, funds in the amount of \$163,716,118 have been appropriated for land acquisition at the area. The state of California and other conservation groups have also spent over \$269.5 million for land acquisition within the park boundaries. After fiscal year 2014, approximately 18,852 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area contains excellent examples of Mediterranean-type ecosystems not well represented in other areas of the National Park System. There are outstanding landforms and habitats, and rare biological and geological resources. The area provides natural habitat necessary to the survival of species such as the mountain lion. There are abundant fossil deposits and outstanding scenery. Cultural resources include remnants of the Gabrielino and Chumash cultures.

Threat: Residential and commercial developments threaten the resources of the area and reduce recreational opportunities.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire 16 tracts totaling 317 acres of land located within the national recreation area in the pristine coastal watersheds of Zuma and Trancas Canyons. In spite of the slowed real estate market in the Los Angeles region, a diminishing supply of "estate"- sized parcels in a beautiful, private setting in the Santa Monica Mountains has dramatically accelerated the possibility that these lands may be developed at any time. Development of these properties would undermine the resource integrity of Zuma and Trancas Canyons by disrupting animal movement patterns, damaging core habitat, destroying scenic ridgelines and coastal vistas, and blocking trail routes.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is estimated that out-year costs totaling \$40,000 will be incurred related to additional trail maintenance needs resulting from these acquisitions.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram or Park Area: **Saratoga National Historical Park**Location: Town of Saratoga, New YorkState/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Saratoga County/Congressional District No. 21Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$332,708 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	170	\$705
Future Funding Needed	358	\$2,900

Description: Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized June 1, 1938, to preserve certain lands historically associated with the Battle of Saratoga. The Act of January 12, 1983, revised the boundary of the park and directed that acquisition proceed only on a willing-seller basis unless a landowner is using, or planning to use, land in a manner incompatible with park purposes. The Act of June 1, 1938, authorized the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park for the purpose of preserving certain historic structures and properties associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the US.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Battle of Saratoga ranks among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history and was the first significant American military victory during the Revolution. Here in 1777 American forces met, defeated and forced a major British army to surrender, an event which led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally of the struggling Americans. The 3,394-acre park now comprises three separate units: the 4-square-mile Battlefield in Stillwater, New York, the General Philip Schuyler House eight miles north in Schuylerville and the Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

Threat: Saratoga County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Residential and commercial developments present an increasing threat to the historic resources of the park.

Need: The funds requested will be obligated to acquire a high-priority tract containing 170 acres outside of and adjacent to the current park boundary. The tract was purchased by the NYS Open Space Conservancy in 2005 on the behalf of the park. Existing authority will be used to include the tract within the park. The tract includes a portion of the primary 18th century road used by the advancing British troops, contains the third hill associated with British Hudson River defensive positions, and offers outstanding views of the American river fortifications at the south end of the park. The parcel was facing subdivision and residential development at the time NYS Open Space Conservancy acquired it.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Estimated out- year costs totaling \$10,000 would cover road and trail maintenance and the removal of existing structures.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Saratoga National Historical Park**

Location: Town of Saratoga, New York

State/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Saratoga County/Congressional District No. 21

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$332,708 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	7	\$145
Future Funding Needed	358	\$2,900

Description: Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized June 1, 1938, to preserve certain lands historically associated with the Battle of Saratoga. The Act of January 12, 1983, revised the boundary of the park and directed that acquisition proceed only on a willing-seller basis unless a landowner is using, or planning to use, land in a manner incompatible with park purposes. The Act of June 1, 1938, authorized the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park for the purpose of preserving certain historic structures and properties associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Battle of Saratoga ranks among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history and was the first significant American military victory during the Revolution. Here in 1777 American forces met, defeated and forced a major British army to surrender, an event which led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally of the struggling Americans. The 3,394-acre park now comprises three separate units: the 4-square-mile Battlefield in Stillwater, New York, the General Philip Schuyler House eight miles north in Schuylerville and the Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

Threat: Saratoga County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Residential and commercial developments present an increasing threat to the historic resources of the park.

Need: The funds requested will be obligated to acquire a high-priority tract containing 7.47 acres of land that is part of the original 3,000-acre estate of General Philip Schuyler and the site of two former Schuyler family residences, dated ca. 1720 and 1766, which were burned during King George's War (1744-1748) and the Revolutionary War, respectively. This parcel also contains a portion of the Old Champlain Canal (1823-1917) that was independently listed on the National Register in 1976. Past and current use of the tract as a state DOT yard and town dump has degraded both the natural and cultural resources in the vicinity. Acquisition would unify NPS holdings and allow preservation and interpretation of the Schuyler

Estate. Some of the past environmental damage could be mitigated and ongoing degradation would be stopped.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Estimated out- year costs totaling \$8,000 would cover road and trail maintenance and the removal of existing structures.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Theodore Roosevelt National Park**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Along the Little Missouri River in North Dakota

State/County/Congressional District: State of North Dakota/Billings and McKenzie /Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	490	\$1,438
Future Funding Needed	200	\$562

Description: Originally established as a national memorial park by the Act of April 25, 1947, Theodore Roosevelt National Park was designated by the Act of November 10, 1978. The Act of November 10, 1978, revised the boundary to include additional lands and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. As of December 31, 2013, the park contains 70,447 acres, of which 690 acres remain privately owned. The park consists of three separate units (North, Elkhorn, and South) in western North Dakota

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park memorializes Theodore Roosevelt for his outstanding contributions to conservation and interprets the late 19th century “open range” cattle ranching history associated with him. The colorful North Dakota badlands comprise the primary scenic attraction of the park and are part of a larger region of dissected and banded hills and bluffs interspersed with grassy uplands. The park contains nearly 800 species of vascular plants and over 250 species of vertebrate wildlife. Approximately 30,000 acres in the park have been designated a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System that was established by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Threat: Development or energy extraction on privately owned lands within the park would disrupt wildlife habitat and visitor use and would impair scenic views from many key vantage points.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire five tracts totaling 490 acres within the park. The owner of the last two remaining inholdings in the South Unit needs to sell the property. This property has been on the open market for several years but interest in the property is increasing and the price is escalating on a yearly basis due to an energy boom and associated increase in land values. The remaining three tracts are located in the North Unit where a planned upgrade of Highway 85 is intensifying development pressures. One tract straddles the entrance road to the North Unit's visitor center and the scenic drive and has high potential for a convenience store development or similar commercial business. Another is former agricultural land that is flat, just above the Little Missouri River and is suitable for

lodging or other commercial development. The third tract is adjacent to Highway 85 but topography makes it less likely for development.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Following acquisition, these lands will remain undeveloped and it is not expected that any additional operations or maintenance costs will be incurred.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River**

Location: Between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, New York, along the Pennsylvania border

State/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Delaware, Orange and Sullivan Counties/Congressional District No. 19; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Pike and Wayne Counties/Congressional District No. 10

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	20	\$540
Future Funding Needed	258	\$8,460

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, designated Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: As part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the first 73.4 miles of the Delaware River are protected as the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. While most of the land along the riverbank is privately owned, the UPDE offers natural beauty, rich history, and a variety of splendid recreational opportunities. The area includes the Zane Grey Home and the Roebling Bridge. When the first pedestrians crossed on December 1, 1866, it was the longest suspension bridge in the world with a 1,057-foot main span.

Threat: Unimproved land in the populous northeastern quarter of the United States is faced with increasing pressure for development.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire a 20-acre tract of unimproved land located within the UPDE boundary and owned by the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). The tract is currently leased to NPS for use as a key river access point and hiking trail. Loss of this heavily used trail would have a profound impact on NPS operations and public access to the Upper Delaware River. The balance of the property is undisturbed, with the exception of archeological resources, including an important Native American rock shelter, remains of a pre-revolution European settlement destroyed during the French and Indian Wars, and the remains of a mid-nineteenth-century village

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is not expected that this acquisition will incur any additional operations or maintenance costs.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Voyageurs National Park**

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: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	67	\$1,241
Future Funding Needed	841	\$3,259

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 1,111 acres remain privately owned. Approximately 908 acres of privately owned land have been identified for acquisition.

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: The requested funds will be used to acquire two tracts totaling 67.35 acres within the park. The larger of the two tracts contains 61.55 acres of land located deep within the park with frontage on Kempton Channel and surrounded by federal land. The tract is presently used for hunting and trapping. A houseboat and other boats are usually parked on the shoreline of this tract to serve as a base hunting camp, and an airplane has been actively used to shuttle hunters, supplies and dead wildlife. Acquisition of this tract, located 25 miles into the park, would close a hole in a wilderness landscape that is logistically difficult to patrol because of distance and weather conditions. The smaller tract is the 5.8-acre Horseshoe Island, the last remaining privately owned island property on Lake Kabetogama. The tract is located in prime view of one main entrance to the park and development on the island is visible from long distances. The property is currently for sale and listed with a realtor. The park has been working with our partner Voyageurs National Park Association who has created a Land Preservation Initiative to assist us in purchasing property from willing sellers within the boundary of the park.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs expected to be incurred by the acquisition of this land.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield**

Location: Southern Missouri

State/County/Congressional District: State of Missouri/Christian and Greene Counties/Congressional District No. 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	60	\$900
Future Funding Needed	327	\$6,100

Description: Originally established in 1960 as a national battlefield park, the Act of December 16, 1970 re-designated the unit as Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. The Act of October 30, 2004 (P.L. 108-394), revised the boundary to include approximately 615 acres of additional lands and authorized the acquisition of such lands and associated personal property by donation, by purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial finishes in 2015.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The battle fought here on August 10, 1861, was the first major Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi River, involving about 5,400 Union troops and 12,000 Confederates. Although a Confederate victory, the Southerners failed to capitalize on their success. The battle led to greater federal military activity in Missouri, and set the stage for the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. Wilson's Creek was also the scene of the death of Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general to be killed in combat. With the exception of the vegetation, the 2,368-acre national battlefield has changed little from its historic setting, enabling the visitor to experience the battlefield in near pristine condition.

Threat: Because of imminent threats of development, the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation purchased the property to prevent developers from constructing homes upon the land.

Need: The funds will be used to acquire properties of National significance, related to the park's primary purpose to preserve the area encompassed by the Battle of Wilson's Creek. A 63-acre area ownership (two tracts) includes the rallying point for Louisiana and Arkansas forces that had retreated from the Ray cornfield after nearly overwhelming advancing Union infantry in the opening stages of the battle. Acquisition of the property would extend the park-managed boundary to the ridge line at the eastern edge of the park, thus preventing housing from being erected directly behind the Ray House. The Ray House is the primary historic structure in the Battlefield, is the only remaining Civil War era home in the park, and one of the few surviving structures in Greene County of this era. Another tract of land to be acquired is a

16.1 acre site encompassing the approach of General Sigel under Union forces. The shots fired from this property were the first of the battle.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *An outyear annual cost of \$2,000 would cover trail and cultural landscape maintenance.*

Fiscal Year 2015 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – MandatoryProgram or Park Area: **Wind Cave National Park**

Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: In the Black Hills of South DakotaState/County/Congressional District: State of South Dakota/Custer County/Congressional District At LargeLand Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2015 Request	48	\$574
Future Funding Needed	0	\$0

Description: Wind Cave National Park was established by the Act of January 9, 1903. The Act of September 21, 2005 (P.L. 109-71), authorized revision of the park boundary to include, upon acquisition, approximately 5,675 acres of additional land. The NPS FY 2011 appropriation included \$8,315,000 to acquire 5,555 acres of land adjacent to the park boundary, as authorized by P.L. 109-71. The land comprised two ranches that shared a nine-mile border with the park and were owned by one family. The land was conveyed to the United States in September 2011.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Wind Cave National Park is the seventh oldest national park and the first national park established to preserve a unique and extensive cave system and to provide for visitor enjoyment thereof. In addition to the underground resources, the surface area preserves a unique mixture of High Plains and Black Hills habitats with outstanding wildlife populations of many native animals, including bison, elk, pronghorn, mule deer, and prairie dogs.

Threat: Development of lands at the park would result in the loss of wildlife habitat and adversely affect the visual integrity of the park

Need: The funds requested would be obligated to acquire two tracts totaling 47.95 acres of land for addition to the park and thereby prevent development that would adversely impact park resources. The larger tract contains 40 acres of largely forested land that is located just north of a subdivision called Battle Mountain Subdivision where many residential lots have recently been sold. The addition of the tract to the park is authorized by P.L. 109-71. Construction of homes in this area has jumped dramatically since the arrival of a for-profit water system that is connecting to new homes in the area. The smaller tract contains 7.95 acres improved with a house that could be used as a visitor contact station. The tract is surrounded by park land on three sides and US Hwy 385 on the fourth side. Purchasing this property would consolidate the entire east side of the park into one whole unit.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year costs would be required if the current structure on the smaller tract is retained and converted for use as a visitor contact station.*

Activity:	State Conservation Grants
Subactivity:	State Conservation Grants Administration

State Conservation Grants (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 Enacted (+/-)
State Conservation Grants Administration	2,644	3,090	+27	0	0	3,117	+27
Total Requirements	2,644	3,090	+27	0	0	3,117	+27
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0</i>

Mission Overview

State Conservation Grants Administration supports, through partnerships with other federal, state, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails, providing educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people.

As a key component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, this program also contributes to the accomplishment of the goals of improving land health and aquatic resources; strengthening plant and animal communities; protecting historical and natural icons for future generations; and enhancing outdoor recreation.

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for State Conservation Grants Administration is \$3,117,000 and 24 FTE, with no program changes from the FY 2014 Enacted level.

Program Overview

The State Conservation Grants Administration activity administers matching grants to states, and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities that provide public access to lands, waters and other recreation resources. Funding supports staff in administering new and open grants and related program functions, as well as conducting ongoing park protection and stewardship activities for over 41,000 prior year completed grants. On an annual basis staff monitor the inspection and certification of 6,500 park sites, handle approximately 600 active grants, and manage 50-75 park conversion issues. The LWCF Act requires that assisted projects be protected and remain in an outdoor recreation use in perpetuity; the program is also pursuing several new initiatives to help ensure this mandate is met. This program contributes to conserving natural and cultural resources; continuing and enhancing state outdoor recreation planning; and promoting a greater commitment by state governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

FY 2015 Program Performance

State Conservation Grants Administration supports State Conservation Grants; refer to the State Conservation Grants section for planned performance of the program.

Activity:	State and Local Conservation Grants
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State Conservation Grants (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2015 Request	Change from 2014 (+/-)
State and Local Conservation Grants	39,934	42,000	0	0	0	42,000	0
Competitive State Conservation Grants	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	0
Total Requirements	39,934	45,000	0	0	0	45,000	0
<i>Total FTE Requirements¹</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹This activity has no FTE.

Mission Overview

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for federal land acquisition and grants to state and local governments. The State and Local Conservation Grants Program is a key component of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, contributing to the following AGO goals: increasing and improving recreational access and opportunities; creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible great urban parks and community green spaces; increasing public access to rivers and other waterways, and catalyzing land conservation partnership projects.

This request supports the Administration's commitment to fund a balanced LWCF program that leverages State and partner funding and aligns efforts to achieve the greatest possible outcomes in support of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

Activity Overview

The State and Local 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 planning efforts to address outdoor recreation needs and for greater commitments from state governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

Since 1965, more than 41,000 state and local grants have been completed, totaling just over \$3.9 billion. States and localities have matched this amount at least dollar-for-dollar, doubling the federal investment. This program has successfully encouraged states to take greater responsibility for the protection and

development of open space and recreation resources. Over 2,400 new park acres were added to the public recreation estate and in total over 35,000 new acres were permanently protected for outdoor recreation.

Activity: State and Local Conservation Grants
Subactivity: State and Local Conservation Grants

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for discretionary State and Local Conservation Grants is \$42,000,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Overview

The State Conservation Grants program is a 1:1 federal/non-federal matching grant program. The State Conservation Grants program provides funding to states to acquire open spaces and natural areas for outdoor recreation purposes, and develop outdoor recreation facilities. Funding is also provided to assist states in development of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, SCORPs. These plans assess the need for new and enhanced outdoor recreation areas and facilities. More than 98 percent of grant funds are used for on-the-ground projects. Additionally, states are required to sustain the property for outdoor recreation purposes in perpetuity.

Following the established formula for the usage of these funds under the LWCF Act, as noted above, the distribution must also stay within a stipulated ceiling of no more than 10 percent of the total grants funding being apportioned to any one state in a given year. States, using their Open Project Selection Process that provides objective criteria and standards for grant selection based on each state's priority needs as identified in its SCORP, are initially responsible for soliciting and selecting projects from eligible state agencies and local units of government. Projects are then submitted to NPS for review to ensure that LWCF Act criteria are met and proposed projects are consistent with the state SCORPs.

FY 2015 Program Performance

With this funding, states/territories and local units of government would be expected to create, enhance, and expand recreation opportunities through acquisition, development, or rehabilitation in about 400 park areas. Through these grants, the program expects to protect approximately 35,000 new park area land acres in perpetuity under Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act.

Activity: State and Local Conservation Grants
Subactivity: Competitive State Conservation Grants

Justification of FY 2015 Program Changes

The FY 2015 budget request for nationally competitive recreation grants is \$3,000,000, with no program changes from FY 2014 Enacted.

Program Overview

The LWCF Competitive State Conservation Grants program complements the traditional formula State and Local Assistance program by specifically targeting national priorities to, through collaboration between the NPS and States working in collaboration effectively align and leverage resources for recreation investment to support close-to-home recreation opportunities. The major components of this program include aligning the grants to local, state and national priority initiatives, promoting community engagement, especially with youth, and support from all levels of government, creating innovative transformation within communities and expanding partnerships with private and non-profits toward local community investments.

Like traditional state conservation grants, the Competitive State Conservation Grants program would be subject to the general authorities of the LWCF Act and program requirements, including the purpose of the grants, types of grants, consistency with SCORP, 50 percent match requirement, and 6(f)(3) protection. The program will be administered in conjunction with our long term state partners. The states will be responsible for soliciting, reviewing and submitting proposals for the national competition to the NPS. An evaluation panel will score and rank proposals and successful applicants will submit final proposals through their regular state processes. Grant administration and project monitoring will be done jointly between the states and National Park Service.

FY 2015 Program Performance

With this funding, the National Park Service would expect to award six to 12 grants to support community enhancement, reinvigoration, and protection of close-to-home parks and recreation opportunities in underserved areas.

Budget Account Schedules
Land Acquisition and State Assistance

LASA Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0/4-2-303	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Land acquisition.....	33	35	75
00.02 Land acquisition administration.....	10	10	11
00.04 States grant administration.....	3	3	3
00.05 Grants to States.....	21	43	61
09.00 Total new obligations.....	67	91	150
Budgetary resources available:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1.....	134	152	163
10.10 Unobligated balance transfer to other accts [14-1125].....	-12	0	0
10.21 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	2	2	2
10.50 Unobligated balance (total).....	124	154	165
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.01 Appropriation (LWCF).....	102	98	104
11.20 Transferred to other accts [14-1125].....	-1	0	0
11.32 Appropriations temporarily reduced.....	-5	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.00 Appropriation.....	0	2	1
12.21 Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-5005].....	0	0	167
Contract authority, discretionary:			
15.20 Contract authority permanently reduced.....	0	0	-30
Contract authority, mandatory:			
16.00 Contract authority.....	0	0	30
17.01 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources.....	-1	0	0
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	95	100	272
19.30 Total budgetary resources available.....	219	254	437
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	152	163	287
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year	112	110	97
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	67	91	150
30.20 Outlays (gross).....	-67	-102	-162
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-2	-2	-2
30.50 Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross).....	110	97	83

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-5035-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Outlays, gross:				
Discretionary:				
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	0	20	22
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	66	79	94
Mandatory:				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	0	43
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	1	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority, net (total).....	96	100	272
41.90	Outlays, net (total).....	67	102	162

LASA Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
11.11	Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent.....	8	9	10
11.15	Other personnel comp.....	1	1	1
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	3	3	3
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	7	2	2
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	0	0	0
13.20	Land and structures.....	16	21	60
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	32	55	74
14.20	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	0	0	0
99.99	Total, new obligations.....	67	91	150

LASA Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	101	101	113

Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2015 mandatory proposal for this account.

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriation (\$000)	2013 Actual ²	2014 Estimate ³	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Recreation Fee Programs¹	177,735	176,928	179,528	+2,600
Recreation Fee Program	[175,885]	[175,241]	[177,841]	[+2,600]
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	[1,850]	[1,687]	[1,687]	[0]
Transportation Systems Fund	16,150	16,042	16,443	+401
Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP	820	0	0	0
Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	17	16	17	+1
Total Receipts	194,722	192,986	195,988	+3,002
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ The Interagency Pass revenue is included in total Recreation Fee Programs revenue as of 2007.

² FY 2013 Actual includes reductions due to sequestration. Full budget authority for the Recreation Fee Program in FY 2013 was \$179.469 million; for the Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP was \$0.870 million; and for Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP was \$0.018 million.

³ FY 2014 Estimate includes reductions due to sequestration. Full budget authority for the Recreation Fee Program in FY 2014 is estimated at \$179.507 million, and for Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP is estimated at \$0.017 million.

Activity Overview

This section includes several permanent appropriations that are derived from recreation entrance and use fees paid by visitors. They will be discussed as program components of the over-arching Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations.

Program Overview

Recreation Fee Program

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447) includes Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) authorizing recreation fees to be collected, retained, and expended by the National Park Service and other land management agencies to enhance the visitor experience. NPS uses revenue generated by these fees to repair, maintain and enhance facilities; provide interpretation, information, or other park visitor services; restore habitat directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation; and provide law enforcement related to public use and recreation both at the park where the fee is collected and throughout the National Park System. The Act is currently scheduled to expire in December, 2015. The Budget proposes to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under FLREA. Sec. 418 extends the authority through the end of FY 2015, as a short-term alternative while Congress evaluates legislation for long-term reauthorization.

Funds collected under FLREA are used to conduct visitor-related, critical, deferred maintenance and facility condition improvements on visitor use facilities, restore natural and cultural resources, and expand and improve educational and interpretive programs, many of which engage youth. Projects funded through the FLREA programs help the NPS prepare for its Centennial and support the NPS Call to Action – all in an effort to reach more visitors and enhance the overall visitor experience.

FLREA authorizes the NPS to retain all recreation fee revenue, with a minimum of 60 percent retained at the collecting park. Parks collecting under \$500,000 in fees annually retain 100 percent of what they collect. For parks collecting over \$500,000 annually, NPS policy designates that a park may retain up to 80 percent of their recreation fee collections.

The fees not retained by the parks are consolidated into a central discretionary account and used for projects that compete for funding on a servicewide level. Projects are ranked, rated, and ultimately chosen by the Director. All projects must be obligated within one year of allocation.

Fee receipts are also used to fund collection and program administrative costs. The Recreation Fee Program provides central and regional office oversight and management of the fee program. FLREA allows the expenditure of revenues to improve the program's management and customer service through fee management agreements, reservation services, direct operating, or capital costs. Collection expenses are paid for from the recreation fee funds retained at each park. Collection costs are monitored

closely to ensure appropriateness and cost effectiveness. The NPS has been able to keep direct collection costs to less than 20 percent of total revenues. Actual and estimated budgetary resources for FY 2013 through FY 2015 are shown in the following table.

At a Glance...
Recreation Fee Program

NPS policies and processes have resulted in improved reporting, efficiency, and accountability of recreation fee revenues.

- The NPS has obligated approximately \$2.4 billion in Recreation Fee dollars through the end of FY 2013. The NPS restructured its spending priorities and established more proactive policies to improve obligation rates.
- The obligation rate for FY 2013 was 83 percent of the gross FLREA revenue collected in FY 2013. Obligation policies are still in place however, due to the implementation of a new financial system, this year's obligation rate was lower than prior years.
- In FY 2013, the NPS funded over 1,200 separate projects through FLREA; about half of these addressed deferred maintenance and improved facilities, several hundred projects involved youth, and several hundred had an education and outreach component.
- Approximately 26 third party agreements with select vendors have been established for sales of the Interagency Pass.
- Beginning in May of 2012 the bureaus that participate in the America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Recreational Lands Pass program began issuing a free Annual Pass to members of the U.S. military.
- In 2013 the Recreation Information Database was enhanced to add new search parameters and improve the display of information on the website.

NPS Budgetary Resources: Recreation Fee Programs (\$000)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	101,642	135,790	124,798
Total Fees Collected	179,469	178,687	178,687
Sequestration Reduction	(1,734)	(2,520)	
Total Available For Obligation	279,377	311,957	303,485
Obligations by Project Type			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	4,500	5,500	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvement	3,000	8,500	8,000
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	46,748	71,000	75,000
Interpretation & Visitor Services	28,100	38,000	42,000
Habitat Restoration	10,100	14,000	15,000
Collection Costs	36,900	35,500	35,500
Law Enforcement (for public use and recreation)	1,000	1,500	2,000
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services	6,000	6,000	7,000
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Obligations	146,348	190,000	200,000
End of Year Unobligated Balance	133,029	121,957	103,485
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	172,599	136,000	152,000

FLREA fee receipts are dependent upon a number of factors including visitation, gas prices, and the health of the larger economy, tour and travel industry trends, weather, construction, new NPS initiatives, and many other park specific variables. The NPS continued to offer fee free days in 2013 as a good will gesture to the public. The publicity and positive public response prompted NPS managers to continue to offer additional fee free days in 2014. The dates chosen for 2014 include: Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday, January 20, Presidents Day Weekend February 15-17, National Park Week, April 19-20, National Park Service Birthday, August 25, National Public Lands Day, September 27, and Veterans Day, November 11. Additionally the NPS expects to keep its fee moratorium in place on new entrance fee increases in 2014 with only a few case by case exceptions as approved by the NPS Director.

Components of the Recreation Fee Program include:

- **America the Beautiful – The National Parks and Federal Lands Recreational Pass:** The interagency pass provides admission to all units of the NPS and the Fish and Wildlife Service that charge an entrance fee and units of the Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or Bureau of Reclamation that charge a standard amenity fee. It is valid for 12 months from the date of purchase. The interagency annual pass is \$80; however, the interagency lifetime senior pass only costs \$10. The interagency access passes are free for citizens with permanent disabilities and for volunteers with over 250 hours of service. Centralized sales through the internet and a call center are used to fund all overhead and administrative costs of the program, including production, fulfillment,

and management of the pass program for all five agencies. FY 2013 receipt totals and the estimated number of passes sold for the various types of NPS passes are listed below:

- Annual interagency pass totals – \$22,145,937 million; approximately 276,824 passes sold
- Senior pass totals - \$5,152,388 million; approximately 515,238 passes sold
- Fees from these passes are retained and reported as part of the total revenues collected by parks
- Beginning in May of 2012 the bureaus that participate in the America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Recreational Lands Pass program began issuing members of the U.S. military a free Annual Pass. The pass has been well received by the public and will continue to be issued in 2014.

- **Recreation.gov (also known as the interagency National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS)):** Reservation services for camping and other recreational activities for the NPS, USFS, US Army Corps of Engineers, and BLM were consolidated under a contract awarded to Reserve America with a performance period through September of 2015. The NRRS website: www.recreation.gov offers trip planning for over 3,000 Federal recreation facilities.
 - Recreation.gov provides reservation services for camping in 51 national parks, and for tour reservations in 11 national parks. In FY 2013, there were over 330,000 camping and day use reservations and 1.3 million tour tickets issued for the NPS.
 - Permitting and lottery options became available through Recreation.gov in FY 2009. The NRRS website: www.recreation.gov has been used to provide an on-line lottery for free tickets to the National Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony since 2009, and the White House Easter Egg Roll since 2010. Also in 2012, the Denali road lottery and Yosemite's Half Dome day use permit lottery were added. In 2013 a lottery was added for the Green and Yampa Rivers in Dinosaur NM, and permits were added for backcountry cabins at Haleakala NP, ORV permits at Cape Hatteras NS, and wilderness camping at Fire Island NS.
 - In 2013 the Recreation.gov home webpage was redesigned and improvements were made to the recreation information data base (RIDBE). In addition the following parks added reservation services: Big Cypress NP, Colorado NM, Dinosaur NM, Catoctin Mountain Park, Prince William Forest Park, and Sequoia and Kings Canyon NP.
 - In 2014, NRRS will continue to expand reservation services to additional parks and programs.
- **Service-wide Point of Sale (Cash Register) System (POSS):** The POSS enables the NPS to effectively and efficiently collect, account, and report recreational fee revenues with the use of standardized point of sale equipment. The POSS will greatly enhance the NPS' ability to complete cash, check, and credit card transactions; prepare remittance paperwork; provide IT compliance; provide enhanced employee security; and meet new banking and Treasury requirements.
 - A service-wide Point of Sale System (POSS) operates at four parks: Yosemite NP, Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Castillo de San Marcos NM, and Fort Pulaski NM.
 - Due to a number of issues, including contracting and infrastructure challenges, IT security requirements for Payment Card Industry data, and business process changes, the implementation at other parks has been delayed.
 - In 2013, a Request for Information was issued to explore options for the next phase of the POSS. The scope of the national project will be reduced to accommodate the high revenue parks. In

2014, options for lower revenue parks will be evaluated for Regional management. Market research will continue to inform decisions/options as technology changes.

- **Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (RFCP):** The NPS has implemented web-based five-year plans to improve financial management, demonstrate that revenue and expenditures are strategically managed, and enable efficient reporting of performance for each revenue park, as well as the servicewide revenues. The RFCP is the cornerstone of the NPS fee expenditure approval process. Annually, all revenue-generating parks complete an RFCP that is reviewed and approved at the regional and national levels. The RFCPs are archived to enable reporting of past performance and prediction of future trends.
 - A newly enhanced version is being developed in FY 2013 and FY 2014 to make it compatible with the new Financial System (FBMS). Under the approval process, once a park's comprehensive plan is approved by headquarters, the park has the discretion to re-sequence projects within the approved plan, after regional review.
 - Per the new approval process, the budget justification contains summary information about the planned uses of fee dollars in the fiscal year covered by the justification and a list of new construction or expanded infrastructure improvement projects costing more than \$500,000. A list of those fee projects planned for FY 2015 is included on page RecFee-16.

Program Overview

Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program

Any recreation fees collected by park units at which entrance fees cannot be collected by reason of deed restrictions are retained, used, and managed by those respective park units in a manner similar to FLREA. The authorizing law applies to Great Smoky Mountains NP, Lincoln Home NHS, and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS. Revenue collected by deed restricted parks continues to be managed and reported in conjunction with other FLREA revenues.

- In FY 2013, \$1.85 million in receipts were collected.
Annual receipts are estimated to remain over \$1.687 million through FY 2015.

Program Overview

Transportation Systems Fund

The National Park Service was authorized by P.L. 109-131 to collect transportation fees for the use of public transportation services within park units. All transportation fee monies must be spent on costs associated with the transportation systems at the park unit where the fee is collected.

- Currently, 13 park units have approval to collect a transportation fee.
- In FY 2013, transportation fee receipts were \$16.2 million with expenditures of \$13.2 million.
- The estimated annual receipts for FY 2014 and FY 2015 are \$16.0 million and \$16.4 million, respectively.

The NPS Facilities Planning Branch completed an Alternative Transportation System Financial Analysis covering 27 NPS Alternative Transportation Systems (ATS) to which the NPS has provided funding. The financial analysis forecasted total funding needs for existing and projected capital, operations, and

maintenance costs and evaluated existing and projected revenues and fund sources necessary to meet those costs. The NPS will use the results from the financial analysis to inform the development of a servicewide sustainable funding strategy for NPS alternative transportation systems.

In support of the ATS Financial Analysis, an Enhanced Financial Pro Forma Tool was developed. The Enhanced Financial Pro Forma Tool is an Excel® model designed to evaluate the outcomes of different financial and operational configurations of a park's ATS. It enables a park to assess, and plan for, financial sustainability of their existing or planned National Park Service ATS.

A goal for FY 2014 will be to utilize the findings from the ATS analysis in conjunction with other program areas to collectively coordinate with ATS parks to develop an approach to establishing an ATS asset management framework, including systems management and business practices.

Program Overview

Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park

As authorized by P.L. 80-604 (16 U.S.C. 40c), fees collected from visitors at Yellowstone NP have been deposited in a special fund in sufficient amounts to pay the additional costs of educating children of employees stationed at Yellowstone NP. Payments were made to reimburse local school districts at this remote location for their costs of furnishing educational facilities on a pro rata basis and to transport students.

- For FY 2013, \$0.820 million in Recreation Fee receipts were deposited to this account.
- FY 2014 and FY 2015 requirements are estimated at zero, as the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program was recently reauthorized in the Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79). The 2015 President's budget assumes a one year extension of PILT for 2015.

Program Overview

Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park

As required by law (16 U.S.C. 406d-3), fees collected from visitors at Grand Teton NP and Yellowstone NP are provided to the State of Wyoming in amounts sufficient to compensate for tax revenues lost as a result of Federal acquisitions of land in expanded areas of Grand Teton NP. 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 2013, \$17,000 in Recreation Fee receipts were deposited to this account.
- The estimated Recreation Fee receipts to be deposited to this account are \$16,000 in FY 2014 and \$17,000 in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Program Performance

In FY 2015, NPS projects the FLREA program would:

- Address \$88.5 million worth of facilities and deferred maintenance needs.
- Support enhanced visitor services by providing \$42 million for visitor programs and services.
- Provide \$15 million for habitat restoration.
- Provide \$2 million for law enforcement in public use and recreation areas.
- Contribute to maintaining a high overall visitor satisfaction level of 97 percent.

In addition to funding worthwhile projects at parks, the NPS will use FLREA to fully support efficient, effective program management by using revenues to:

- Support Recreation.gov
- Implement new technologies to ensure financial integrity of collections.
- Continue to implement the Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan in order to sustain Recreation Fee expenditures.
- Improve project management capabilities.

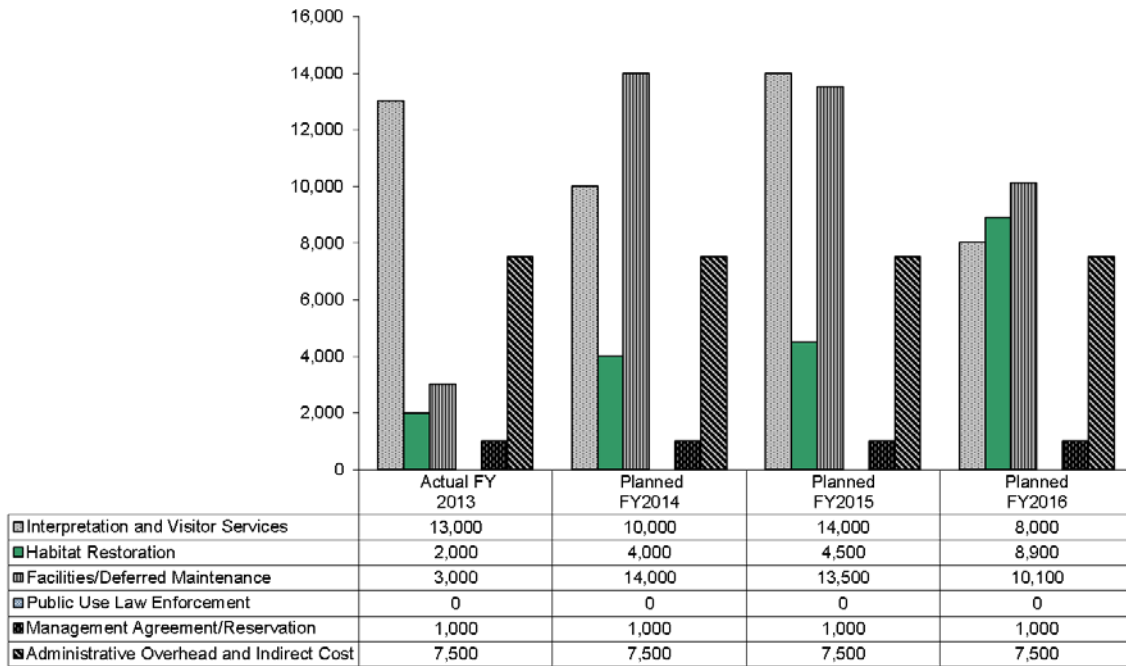
At a Glance... ***Public Lands Corps (PLC) Program***

The National Park Service is dedicated to engaging America's youth in developing a life-long awareness of and commitment to our national park units through educational, vocational, and volunteer service opportunities. These opportunities include the Public Land Corps (PLC) Program, which is funded using recreation fees. The purpose of the PLC program is to rehabilitate, restore, and enhance facilities and natural and cultural resources on public lands.

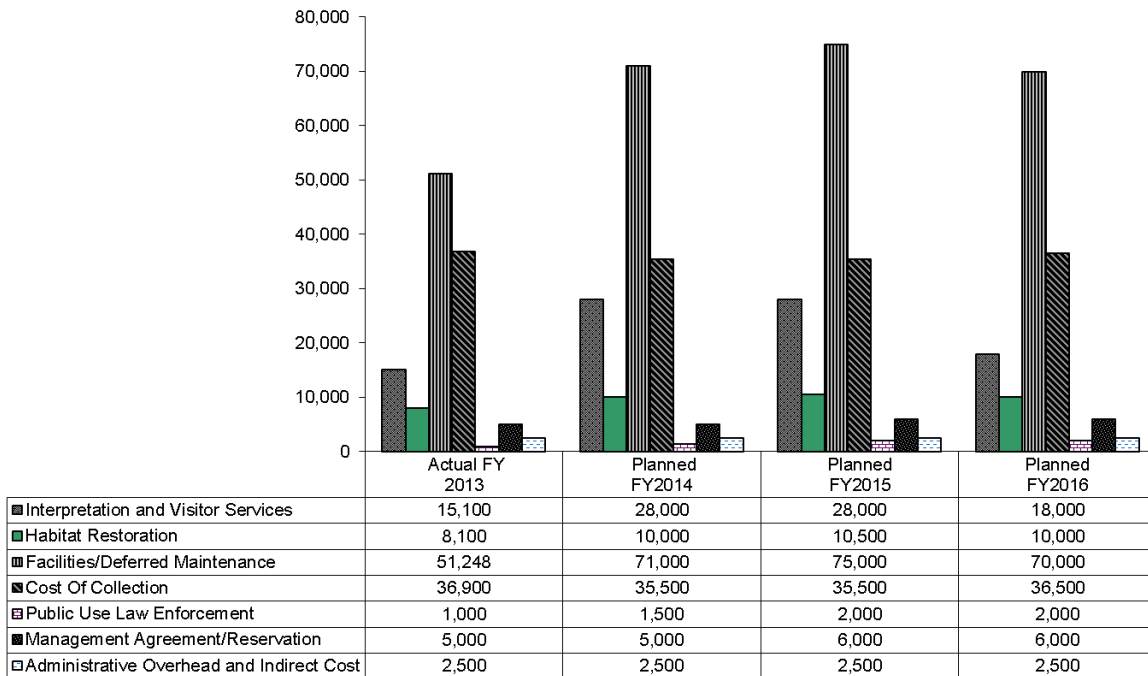
NPS provides opportunities to young people 16-25 years of age to gain career experience through conservation work. The participants in this program also develop citizenship values and skills through their service to their communities and the United States.

NPS continues to make extensive use of the PLC program. In FY 2013, the NPS allocated about \$6.4 million from both the 80 percent and 20 percent fee funds to accomplish projects at nearly 100 park units. In FY 2014, the NPS will direct \$6.4 million from Rec Fee funds to the PLC program to accomplish over 160 projects at over 100 park units.

FY 2013-FY 2016 Servicewide 20% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories
(in Thousands)



FY 2013-FY 2016 Servicewide 80% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories
(in Thousands)



FY 2013 Recreation Fee Funded Project Examples

Cape Cod National Seashore
Replace Herring Cover Beach Facility and Improve Nauset Light Beach Facility



BEFORE



AFTER

- Replaced an old and inefficient 1950s beach facility and bathhouse that serves over three million visitors a year with a new, fully accessible, LEED certified and movable structure.
- Due to high tides and hurricane winds, rains and surges, the new buildings were raised two feet above base flood elevation, placed 100 feet landward from the previous structures and sit on pilings to reduce the vulnerability to wave impacts. This allows for natural sand movement without buildup against the structures. Given the type of modular construction, the buildings can be disassembled and moved to keep pace with sea-level rise, continental subsidence and major coastal flooding. The buildings are rated to withstand wind loads of 150 mph.
- Construction waste recycling of the previous buildings concrete and asphalt totaled 1,500 tons of waste which equaled 99.42 percent of materials diverted from landfills.
- Energy efficient practices were incorporated and included sustainably harvested wood, composite wood and agrifiber, recycled and low-emitting building materials, minimal shield exterior lighting and motion occupancy controls, low-flow fixtures and water sense labeled products, and solar panels to offset power costs.
- Good practice guidelines were instituted and included five percent preferred parking for fuel efficient vehicles, public transportation drops, increased capacity bike racks, recycling and water bottle filling stations.

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Install CXT Vault Restroom and Construct Asphalt Parking Lot at Crystal Creek Falls Trailhead to Meet Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).



BEFORE



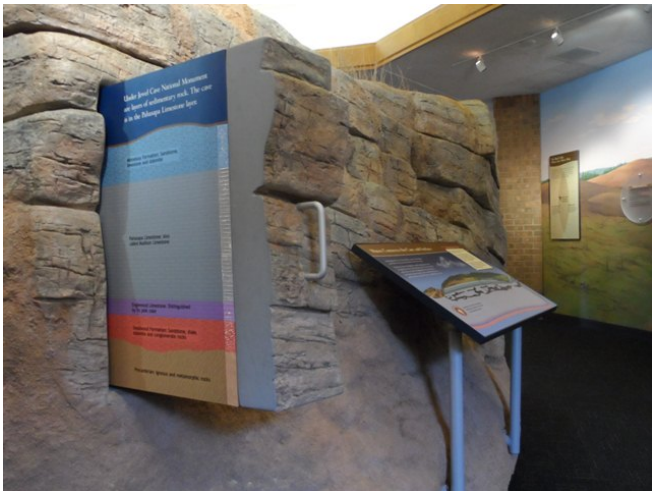
AFTER

- Waterfalls are a popular visitor destination in the park and the improvement of the Crystal Creek area provides access to all visitors to enjoy the falls.
- Completed site preparation and subgrade to the parking, picnic and the Crystal Creek Falls Trail areas. This area was heavily laden with rocks and boulders and the trail was gravel and dirt which was not accessible.
- Asphalted 1,750 feet x 20 feet, 1/3 mile Crystal Creek Falls Trail from the parking lot and picnic area to the waterfall. The trail meets ABAAS standards.
- Constructed a 71 foot x 45 foot parking lot. An 8A contractor paved 3,195 square feet of parking lot which included striping and painted symbols. The paved parking lot will reduce the park's maintenance and operation costs for the area.
- Installed an 80 square foot fabricated restroom facility which included exterior flatwork and striping.
- Developed 2,500 square feet for three picnic areas including raised fire pits, recycle, garbage and ADA picnic tables.
- Over 13,200 visitors use this area and visit the falls each year.
- Work performed on the restroom, picnic area site and amenity installation was performed by park day labor.

Jewel Cave National Monument
Replace Interpretive Exhibits in the Visitor Center Museum Area



BEFORE



AFTER

- Planned and designed 800 feet of exhibit space within the existing visitor center.
- The new space includes wall panels, dioramas, audio visual room, large artifact case and the new exhibits meet ADA/ABAAS and the universal design standards.
- New auditorium space includes multi-media and orientation program, which highlights an interpretive relief map of Jewel Cave.
- Interpretive exhibits are viewed by more than 120,000 visitors to the visitor center each year. The layout was designed for the visitor to meander through colorful and interactive exhibits which include exploration and discovery panels, natural and cultural themes, and culminates in a room which mimics a cave like setting. The design and layout of the exhibits are to enhance the visitor experience and understanding before they journey into one of the longest caves in the world.
- Assistance provided by Harpers Ferry Center for exhibit design and with a private production studio that developed the interactive interpretive exhibits of the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park
Replace Lock Gates Used for Canal and Interpretive Operations



BEFORE



AFTER

- Replaced historic timber lock gates at Lift Lock 20. The lock allowed excessive water leaks through the deteriorated gates affecting the operational level of the canal. The nearby trail along the canal is used by park visitors for hiking and attending interpretive programs providing information about 19th century canal practices.
- Before the gates were removed the park had to eliminate sediment buildup and put in place erosion control devices, barriers, and sandbags to help direct minimal amounts of water through the lock to assist when the new lock was placed.
- The over-20 year old 6,000 pound gates were removed via a truck mounted crane and all timber components were inspected, and useable hardware pieces were salvaged.
- New gates are approximately 8' x 9' and were constructed of pressure treated southern yellow pine. Existing hardware was reused and park maintenance staff fabricated and installed the new gates.
- Interpretive programs and day hiking occurred during the restoration, interpreting the work and the uses of locks in a canal system. After the new gates were installed, the boat tours on the canal and through the lock began again for one million of the park's four million total visitors.

Padre Island National Seashore
Replacement of Picnic Tables at Park's Developed Campground for Visitor Enjoyment



BEFORE



AFTER

- Replaced 57 picnic tables of poured concrete at the Malaquite Campground developed area. This is the most frequently used campground in the park. The park campgrounds receive between 50,000 to over 100,000 visitors a year.
- Picnic tables were over 10 years old and were worn due to being made of concrete and wood. The wood was deteriorated due to high salinity from the ocean. Others were scarred by graffiti or burned. The concrete tables were chipped and had exposed rebar which became rusted due to salt water and dangerous to visitors. The paint and numbering were faded on the tables.
- All tables were replaced by pre-cast concrete and embossed with the NPS arrowhead which includes the campsite number. In the tent camping area there are shaded structures for sun protection. Concrete tables were added to the RV sites along with raised fire pits.
- Concrete pads were installed at the tent sites. New recycling receptacles were added throughout. There are four ADA compliant campground sites. Site landscaping provided proper drainage. Gravel was installed around each covered area.

Crater Lake National Park
Rehabilitate the Sun Notch Trail to Provide ADA-Compliant Access to the Phantom Ship Viewpoint



BEFORE



AFTER

- Rehabilitated Sun Notch Trail as it is one of ten focal points for observation along the park's Rim Drive. 138,000 visitors hike this trail each season.
- The 0.9 mile trail was heavily impacted due to visitors trying to find the best viewing spot. Social trails developed which resulted in trampling of vegetation. Trail structures were deteriorated and unsafe. The trail was restructured and rehabilitated to follow the basin's contours to discourage shortcutting and to provide the best views of Crater Lake and the Phantom Ship natural feature.
- Constructed 2,627 linear feet of 3-foot wide trail. Rehabilitated 1,825 linear feet of trail tread. 782 linear feet of trail tread received grade modifications. Trail consists of compacted gravel.
- The grade throughout was realigned to 5% to accommodate ADA accessibility standards and safety handrails were placed at three popular viewpoints.
- Eliminated ten social trails along the rim trail. The soil was reconditioned to even out soft, muddy areas thus reducing trampling and damage to native vegetation. Native seed was applied to promote growth.
- Eight new signs were placed along the trail as guides and interpret the Phantom Ship feature. Ten observation focal points were updated with benches and new handrails. Six benches were installed every thousand feet at the viewpoints. Three large dry-stone retaining walls were installed to provide tread stability.

Fort Sumter National Monument
Treat and Conserve Artifacts in the Museum Collection for Visitor Enjoyment and Education



BEFORE



AFTER

- Provided long term conservation treatment of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie's 500 plus metal artifacts that serve as tangible links for the over 200,000 park visitors to the forts.
- The collection was updated and repairs were completed to the circa 1830-1890 artillery which included cannons, carriages, shells, mullanes, grape shot, wheels, musket barrels, Parrott, Rodmans, Columbiands, and mortar shells. Most of these are outdoor displays at Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie and are used for interpretation and is important to the park's cultural landscape.
- Treatment consisted of sandblasting, scraping, general repairs and painting of the cannons and other artillery using established technical treatments for such collections.
- Cooperative agreement with Clemson University and the Hunley Conservation provided appropriate treatments to the park's historic collection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE														
Summary Project Data Sheet for Recreation Fee Program														
Plan Fund Year	Total Score	Region/Area	Unit/Facility	State	Cong. Dist	Project #	Project Title	Categories				FY Cost (\$000)	Total Cost (\$000)	Change in annual O&M costs
								API/FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score			
2015	40.50	Southeast	Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park	KY	KY02	177422	Rehabilitate Historic 1933 Tavern, Upgrade Facilities & Develop Exhibits at Lincoln Knob Creek Unit	36	3	2	0	2,219	4,702	\$121,900.00
2015	83.00	Alaska	Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	AK	AKAL	201985	Replace Exhibits to Enhance the Visitor Experience Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center	39	20	20	4	1,660	1,660	\$0.00
2015	66.40	Midwest	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	WI	WI07	198204	Replace Visitor Center to Correct Serious Safety Deficiencies and Enhance Visitor Experience	25	8	15	19	351	2,005	-\$19,389.00
2015	24.80	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	159611	Replace Ineffective/Unfit Exhibits at the Ocracoke Visitor Center With New Engaging Exhibits (CAHA)	0	20	5	0	508	508	\$0.00
2015	75.30	Intermountain	Capulin Volcano National Monument	NM	NM03	190550	Rehabilitate Mission 66 Visitor Center to Address Visitor Safety Issues	40	15	20	0	652	4,572	-\$35,000.00
2015	32.80	Pacific West	Crater Lake National Park	OR	OR02	194459	Expand the Cleetwood Trail Parking Area to Reduce Visitor Hazards & Mitigate Resource Damage	4	14	15	0	1,358	1,358	-\$2,992.00
2015	22.40	Pacific West	Death Valley National Park	CA	CA25	194608	Improve Visitor Day Use Area at Furnace Creek Ranch	4	12	6	0	556	556	\$4,670.00
2015	68.80	Southeast	Fort Sumter National Monument	SC	SC01	194298	Replace Restrooms With Universally Accessible Restrooms at Ft. Moultrie Visitor Center	32	16	20	0	936	936	\$0.00
2015	26.70	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	CA	CA12, CA 14	184993	Design and Construct New North Trailhead Visitor Facilities at Rancho Corral de Tierra	0	17	10	0	132	1,093	\$27,644.00
2015	6.20	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	AZ	AZ01	184991	Expand Visitor Shuttle Bus Fleet Fueling Station - South Rim	0	0	6	0	890	890	\$0.00
2015	23.50	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Park	AK	AKAL	186250	Rehabilitate KEFJ Visitor Center for Accessibility, Sustainability, and Improved Visitor Experience	1	15	7	0	1,381	1,381	-\$9,500.00
2015	40.60	Pacific West	Minidoka National Historic Site	ID	ID02	159776	Rehabilitate & Adaptively Reuse the Relocation Center Warehouse for Minidoka Visitor Contact Station	8	14	19	0	3,681	4,367	\$32,861.00
2015	29.10	Southeast	Natchez Trace Parkway	AL, MS, TN	MS01, MS02, MS03, AL05, TN04, TN07	192579	Develop and Install Interpretive Waysides in Heavily Used Areas of the Natchez Trace Parkway	0	17	12	0	650	650	\$1,500.00
2015	18.00	Pacific West	Olympic National Park	WA	WA06	186352	Produce Wayfinding Exhibit Plan and Wayfinding Exhibits for Olympic National Park	0	16	2	0	845	845	\$200.00
2015	74.30	Pacific West	Point Reyes National Seashore	CA	CA06	149469	Restore the Historic Pt. Reyes Lighthouse and Enhance Visitor Services and Interpretation	29	20	20	6	222	4,443	-\$44,598.00
2015	40.40	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Park	PR	PRAL	178554	Extend Paseo del Morro National Recreational Trail-Phase V	4	20	17	0	561	561	\$14,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE															
Summary Project Data Sheet for Recreation Fee Program															
Plan Fund Year	Total Score	Region/Area	Unit/Facility	State	Cong. Dist	Project #	Project Title	Categories				FY Cost (\$000)	Total Cost (\$000)	Change in annual O&M costs	
								API/FI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score				
2015	39.90	Intermountain	Washita Battlefield National Historic Site	OK	OK03	A	197652	Construct New ABA Accessible Battlefield Trail and Overlook Facilities	13	10	16	1	1,977	1,977	\$4,731.00
2015	13.80	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	C, D	196917	Construct a 300 Day-Use Parking Area & New Comfort Station West of Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 Parking	2	3	9	0	887	5,644	\$46,305.00
2015	42.10	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	B & C	197064	Replace the Failed Crane Flat Campground Septic Leachfields	18	13	11	0	246	1,518	\$3,860.00
2015	62.30	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	A	197502	Install Radio Equipment & Network Data Infrastructure to Update Outdated Park Communications System	40	14	8	0	1,705	1,705	-\$108,000.00
2015	29.10	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	C, D	198218	Construct a New 750-Space Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Lot Outside the Merced River Corridor	6	13	10	0	1,257	8,001	\$49,760.00
2015	73.20	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	B	198897	Improve the Glacier Point Restroom Wastewater Effluent Disposal System	40	14	20	0	88	1,661	-\$5,160.00
								Project Total 2015	19,466	38,148					

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENT PLAN**

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	40.50
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Historic 1933 Tavern, Upgrade Facilities and Develop Exhibits at Lincoln Knob Creek Unit		
Project Number: PMIS-177422D, E	Unit/Facility Name: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: KY02	State: KY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710900	110804	80	1.512	1.512
35291000	67266	100	1.936	0.902
35240100	67273	83	1.829	0.000
40660200	67345	88	3.523	2.511

Project Description:

This project will plan, restore, stabilize, and rehabilitate the 1933 historic roadside Tavern at the Knob Creek Farm and design, develop, fabricate or/and construct additional visitor-use facilities: 1400 square feet of accessible exhibits; office space and restrooms; multi-use room for school groups; new site electrical distribution system; connection to public water, and a new septic system; incorporate new ramps and egress doors to bring building up to code; install new mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire suppression systems for the tavern building, including a new waterline from the existing city main; construct a 576-square foot comfort station; improve 2.4 miles of trails and walkways; construct and pave a parking lot for 30 cars and 4 buses; and remove the temporary visitor contact station.

The renovated Tavern will provide a safe and inviting environment for accessible exhibits that depict the years the Lincoln family lived on the Knob Creek Farm. The November 2010 environmental assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The treatments of the historic tavern structure will be designed to ensure the compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Justifications	
<p>This project is needed because only limited or substandard visitor use facilities are currently available at the Boyhood Home Unit. The historic roadside Tavern is closed for safety reasons; the visitor contact station is housed in a portable office trailer; and the parking area has safety issues and is not adequate to handle anticipated visitation.</p> <p>Implementing the proposed action will preserve the Tavern, an important National Register structure; improve visitor interpretive and accessibility opportunities; protect public and employee health, safety and welfare; and improve operational efficiency. Improvements at the Boyhood Home Unit will provide better circulation among its historic features and allow opportunities for visitors to experience the natural resources.</p> <p>In 1998 Congress expanded the boundary of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, by donation from LaRue County, about 228 acres of land of the historic Knob Creek Farm which includes the historic roadside Tavern (closed since 1998), the replica pioneer cabin, agricultural fields, and forested areas evocative of the period that the Lincolns lived there from 1811 to 1817. This property, about 10 miles from the Birthplace Unit, became a part of the historic site on November 6, 2001. This park was subsequently re-designated as the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park on March 30, 2009.</p>	
Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 36
SB	Score 3
IS	Score 2
CFA	Score 0
<p>Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)</p>	
<p>Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: Y Scheduled: C, D FY 10 Completed: C, D FY10</p>	Total Project Score: 40.50

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</p> <p>Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 1,597,975 72</p> <p>Capital Improvement Work: \$ 621,435 28</p> <p>Total Component Estimate: \$ 2,219,410 100</p>	<p>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</p> <p>Appropriated to Date: \$ 1,899,643</p> <p>Formulated in FY 15 Budget: \$ 2,219,410</p> <p>Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 583,327</p> <p>Project Total: \$ 4,702,380</p>
<p>Class of Estimate: A</p> <p>Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012</p>	<p>Planning and Design Funds</p> <p>Planning Funds Received in FY NA \$ _____</p> <p>Design Funds Received in FY 14 \$ 310,169</p>
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u></p> <p>Construction Start/Award: <u>01/14</u></p> <p>Project Complete: <u>04/16</u></p>	<p>Project Data Sheet</p> <p>Prepared/Last Updated: <u>11/12</u></p> <p>DOI Approved: YES</p>

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$121,900	Net Change: \$121,900
National Park Service	Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.00
PROJECT DATA SHEET		
	Programmed Funding FY:	2015

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.00
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Exhibits to Enhance the Visitor Experience at the Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center		
Project Number: PMIS-201985A	Unit/Facility Name: Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	229152	83	0.112	0.093
35290700	93492	71	0.033	0.023

Project Description:

This project replaces deteriorated, inaccessible and outdated exhibits and visitor spaces throughout the Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center/Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center (AAPLIC).

The project will design, fabricate, and install a 1,745 square foot central exhibit that better demonstrates the visitor center's interpretive themes as defined by the Long Range Interpretive Plan (completed 2009); replace 365 linear feet of failing exhibit lighting to improve visitor experience and accessibility; replace 2,351 square feet of floor covering integral with exhibits; and paint 3,225 square feet of exhibit hall walls.

This work will enhance the visitor experience by incorporating multi-sensory (sound, touch, etc.) and interactive elements in the exhibit area. It will expand the messages and content of the exhibits by adding dynamic Quick Response (QRs) and other portals for smart phones, tablets, and current digital devices.

The project will add a 510 square foot northern lights exhibit with video/light effects on the north wall of the exhibit area and replace outdated blinds with window coverings that extend the graphic image across the east wall while providing light control. The park will also install 126 square feet of window treatments on the west wall for light control.

The project will create an entry display that defines the mission of the center and directs visitors into the exhibit area; a 12 square foot exhibit on stewardship that outlines how visitors can help parks and public lands in their daily lives at home; and a bus wrap in the glass walkway (leading to the theatre) that depicts people in uniforms of the different agencies that participate in the AAPLIC.

The park will integrate and install accessible furniture, lights, and signage for the trip-planning, self-service, and informal program areas including replacing 30 linear feet of inaccessible information desk. The project will be developed to be universally accessible, reflect sustainability in materials, and make use of the latest technology in energy efficiency (including motion-activated lighting).

Justifications

The Anchorage Alaska Public Lands Information Center is located in leased space at the Old Federal Building on Fourth Avenue in historic downtown Anchorage. Anchorage is the largest city in Alaska with a population of 265,000 including 55,000 school-aged children from varying backgrounds. Anchorage’s Fourth Avenue is a nexus for visitation during the summer; over 750,000 people visit the city each year.

The Alaska Public Lands Information Center was legislated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980. The facility is managed by the National Park Service and staff is uniformed. The center is well thought of and supported by partners from a multitude of educational, private, and community groups in the community.

There are four Alaska Public Lands Information Centers in the state of Alaska. They are located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Tok. AAPLIC serves the public on behalf of nine federal and state agencies with interests in public lands in Alaska. The visitor center represents state and national parks, forests, and refuges. The nine agencies represented at AAPLIC are as follows: National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), United States Forest Service (USFS), and United States Geological Survey (USGS). Each center is assigned to an agency or agencies to staff and manage. Each agency is responsible for the funding to up-keep the exhibits, interpretive experiences and content of their assigned center. The National Park Service is responsible for the center in Anchorage.

The Anchorage APLIC is a year-round facility which supports the appropriate use and enjoyment of Alaska's public lands and resources. The center provides "one-stop shopping" for information, education, and interpretation about these public resources. The site represents a “gateway to parks and public lands” and acts as visitors’ first exposure to the numerous and varied public lands in Alaska. Since Anchorage is a major hub for airline traffic into the state, the visitor center is often travelers’ first contact with the National Park Service in Alaska and serves as an important clearinghouse for current state or region-wide recreational opportunities as well as information on safety issues, weather, wildfires, and closures.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 39
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 4

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 83.00

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	1,610,568	97	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	49,811	3	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 1,660,380
Total Component Estimate:	\$	1,660,380	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 1,660,380
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014				Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ -	
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet	DOI
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>			Prepared/Last Updated:	Approved:
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>			<u>06/13</u> (mm/yy)	YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$4,000	Projected: \$4,000	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	66.40
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Visitor Center to Correct Serious Safety Deficiencies and Enhance Visitor Experience		
Project Number: PMIS-198204B	Unit/Facility Name: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	
Region/Area/District: Midwest	Congressional District: WI07	State: WI

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	101186	81	0	0.000
40750700	230582	64	0	0.000
40750700	230583	65	0	0.000
00000000	241632	78	0	0.000
35290700	28251	78	0.093	0.093
40660100	40443	65	0.416	0.402

Project Description:

This project will remove and replace the Little Sand Bay Visitor Center. This structure was inspected in 2012 by National Park Service Public Health Consultant and Bayfield County Health Department and found to be uninhabitable in its current state. It is contaminated by mold and rodent urine/feces. Because of these safety concerns, the Visitor Center is temporarily closed, impacting 60% of the park's visitors.

This is the only mainland Visitor Center within the park, serving a crucial role in educating the public, especially regarding kayak and boating safety on Lake Superior. The majority of park visitor assists and Search and Rescue incidents have occurred near this location.

The Visitor Center would be replaced with a 63% smaller facility that would serve visitors more effectively and exemplify both financial and environmental sustainability. The project would deconstruct the existing 3,834 square foot building and mitigate environmental contamination known to be on site and in soil beneath the structure. The replacement Visitor Center would be built to LEED silver or higher standard, and be a much more efficient use of space. To provide visitor information beyond the limited operating hours and minimize conditioned indoor space, exterior covered space adjacent to the building will be used for orientation, wayfinding, safety, and interpretive exhibits.

As called for in the GMP, the external exhibit area will also include a permanent cradle for the fishing tug TWILITE, which is on the List of Classified Structures and a cataloged museum object. This historic wooden fishing tug is a significant part of the historic Hokenson Fishery's story, a National Register property, which is adjacent to the site. Design of the boat storage cradle will be done in conjunction with wooden boat conservators to maximize the life of the historic fabric considering the harsh environmental conditions of the area. An ADA-

accessible ramp will be constructed to provide visitors of all abilities access to see into the boat, enriching their experience.

Almost 60% of park visitors receive services from NPS staff whose base of operations is this facility.

The project will be phased over 3 years: Design and Compliance (year 1); Demolition, Soil Remediation, and Exhibit Fabrication (year 2); Construction and Exhibit Installation (year 3).

Justifications

The Visitor Center was temporarily closed in 2012 due to severe rodent infestations and mold. It will remain closed until remediation can occur. In addition to rodent and mold concerns the existing facility is failing structurally and the park is not likely to be able to safely operate it for more than a few more years without major capital investment. Severe rodent infestations can only be marginally contained despite a significant annual investment to mitigate the problem. Investing significant additional resources in this non-historic building is unwise. If this Visitor Center is not replaced, park visitors venturing out on Lake Superior by kayak or boat from this heavily used location will not be provided with critical safety information, an important staging area during SARs will be lost, and other essential visitor services will not be provided by protection and resource education staff whose offices are located in the Visitor Center. Impacts would be felt by nearly 60% of park visitors. Mitigation of some of the problems will be accomplished in order to re-open the facility in 2013, but this is a temporary, unsustainable solution to a chronic problem.

This project is called for in the park’s 2011 GMP and the new facility will offer a similar level of visitor service, but be smaller than the old building it will replace; the new facility will continue to be the base of operations of 40% of the park’s commissioned park rangers, who are the leads for searches, rescues, and emergency medical responses year-round for about half of the area of the park.

The functions the NPS accomplishes in the existing building are mission-critical. Nonetheless, the building itself is well past its useful life expectancy, and out of compliance with electrical, accessibility and health codes. Some portions of the facility are non-essential. It is much larger than the park needs to accomplish the critical functions at this site, is costly to maintain and utility costs are high. Significant investment has been made repeatedly to rodent-proof the structure without success.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 25
SB	Score 8
IS	Score 15
CFA	Score 19

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
 VE Study: Y Scheduled: D: FY 15 Completed: N

Total Project Score: 66.40

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	80,741		23	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	270,309		77	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 351,050
Total Component Estimate:	\$	351,050		100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 1,654,054
					Project Total:	\$ 2,005,104
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:					Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		04/14			Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI Approved:
Project Complete:		04/17			06/13	YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$23,481	Projected: \$4,092	Net Change: -\$19,389
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	24.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Ineffective/Unfit Exhibits at the Ocracoke Visitor Center With New Engaging Exhibits (CAHA)		
Project Number: PMIS-159611A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	228651	88	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project includes the planning, design, fabrication and installation of modern exhibits that meet current NPS and accessibility standards for quality, scope, content, and design in accordance with the recommendations of the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP 2009) for the Ocracoke Visitor Center.

Approximately 1000 square feet of outdated exhibits at the Ocracoke Visitor Center (inside the facility and outside on the deck), which serves almost 100,000 visitors annually, will be replaced with new exhibits and display media that meet current museum standards and address the park's primary interpretive themes, with emphasis on ocean resource stewardship and climate change. The new exhibit will also provide ocean swimming safety information.

Audiences that need to be engaged are those needing ADA-compliant routes and possess different learning styles. The project identifies the needs for these visitors to fully access park exhibits.

Project cost estimates were determined by Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Media Cost Estimating Office and the Harpers Ferry Center will provide contracting and contracting services.

Justifications

Ocracoke Visitor Center is the only information/orientation facility at the south entrance of the park, and is only accessible by boat, car ferry or small aircraft. This project would ensure that visitors entering the park are engaged in proactive stewardship via compelling interpretive messages that connect them emotionally and intellectually to the park's critical natural and cultural resources.

The current facility affords a physically accessible entrance, however current exhibit flow does not provide an accessible route. Current exhibits do not meet the needs of visually impaired visitors--exhibit text is too small, and contrast and lighting are not adequate. No audio description exists and there are no tactical elements. This project would provide exhibits that meet both physical and programmatic accessibility standards and provide for multiple learning levels and styles.

Little of the current exhibits meet the needs of today's youth. This project would provide for exhibits that include components that directly engage youth through interaction and hands-on/technology opportunities. Many of the park's themes and activities resonate with youth (sea turtles, pirates, surf fishing, surfing, etc.)--new exhibits would

enhance the youth interest and stewardship. Exhibits on the visitor center outside deck would be designed to promote informal interaction between park staff and youth about park resources through immersive and learner-centered experiences. Approximately 30,000 youth visit the facility annually.

Current exhibits lack a cohesive theme and present an unprofessional design. They do not provide any messages on critical resource issues or ocean swimming safety. This project would provide for exhibits that present professionally designed exhibits with professionally developed text and messaging. Current critical resources stories would be integrated into the exhibit, specifically ocean resource stewardship and climate change--both significant issues for this park. The new exhibits would engage visitors with various learning styles and abilities, rather than just providing information one-dimensionally. These exhibits would also provide information on ocean swimming safety, particularly rip currents, which are the greatest cause of the park's annual visitor fatalities.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 0
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 5
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study:N Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 24.80

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	507,561	100		Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 507,561
Total Component Estimate:	\$	507,561	100		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 507,561
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:			Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:			04/14		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:			04/15		01/13	
					(mm/yy)	
					DOI	
					Approved:	
					YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$3,500	Projected: \$3,500	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	75.30
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Mission 66 Visitor Center to Address Visitor Safety Issues		
Project Number: PMIS-190550A	Unit/Facility Name: Capulin Volcano National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: NM03	State: NM

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	33564	100	0.470	0.152

Project Description:

This project rehabilitates the 7,480 square foot Mission 66 Cecil Doty Visitor Center, correcting health and safety hazards, replacing failing building systems, and creating a sustainable facility, resulting in better service to over 50,000 yearly visitors. Rehabilitation removes rodents by closing widespread openings and addressing structural defects that allow rodents to enter, eliminating visitor exposure to Hantavirus and other diseases. The project corrects extensive building damage caused by rodent nesting and breeding and repairs ceiling insulation and chewed wiring (both across 50% of the building).

In winter, poor drainage causes exterior pathways to ice over, creating a visitor fall hazard. This project corrects Visitor Center perimeter drainage by re-routing downspouts and properly grading the over 3,000 square foot patio to drain quickly. The building's structural deficiencies pose a "significant hazard" to visitor and employee safety (2012 seismic evaluation). Rehabilitation includes anchoring walls to roof framing in four locations to reduce changes of dangerous movement during an earthquake, and installing steel tie plates to connect recent masonry walls to original walls in two locations, halting the spread of floor to ceiling cracks - with other fixes, 24 separate repairs.

The Visitor Center's single pane windows, poorly sealed openings and damaged insulation, paired with old and undersized heating and cooling equipment, waste significant energy and leave visitors uncomfortably cold during the winter, and dangerously hot during the summer. This project replaces more than 80 windows, properly seals all openings, and replaces insulation, resulting in improved visitor comfort and a 60 percent reduction in energy usage for heating and cooling. The project replaces inefficient and inadequate electrical lighting with high-efficiency fixtures building-wide.

The project includes removal of asbestos-containing components - wall and ceiling board, tile, and insulation. Lead-based paint will be remediated. This project will also eliminate the holes in the building exterior that allow animals and insects access to the building.

Combined, these improvements create a sustainable facility meeting NPS and DOI guidelines.

Justifications

The poorly aging Visitor Center (VC) requires rehabilitation, including component renewal, to correct deficiencies that threaten visitor and employee health and safety. The project will bring the function of the building in line with the mission of the park, providing up to date visitor accommodations. Visitors enter the VC to pay fees for the drive up the cinder cone, obtain information, view interpretive exhibits and purchase merchandise. Recent electrical repairs above the exhibit area ceiling revealed rodent nests and droppings on the acoustic tiles. The park has taken temporary exclusion measures and implemented a rodent trapping program; full clean-up of rodent droppings is planned as a part of the building rehabilitation.

In 2012, a contracted engineering firm performed a structural/seismic evaluation of the building, and recommended 21 repairs be made to address significant hazards and provide a safe environment for visitors. Repairs include providing out-of-plane connections between roof trusses and the concrete masonry unit walls, strengthening roof framing, and providing in-plane shear transfer connections via steel ledger angles and epoxy anchors. This project implements the report's recommendations.

The proposed work responds to climate change by reducing the carbon footprint of visitor services through increased energy efficiency in climate control (including improved building envelope performance) and lighting. Renovations will repair and adapt visitor facilities and supporting infrastructure to new patterns of visitor use. The building is part of an eligible historic landscape and protecting the structure for future generations will enhance the quality of the visitor experience and demonstrate improved stewardship of important park resources.

The building was designed by Cecil Doty, and the structure altered by subsequent renovations. These modifications have compromised the structural system in the VC. Without destructive testing, it is unclear whether all masonry walls are properly reinforced. During the project's first phase, investigations will be performed to determine the extent of the building's structural needs. While performing previous repairs to walls, staff discovered poorly capped or uncapped leaking water pipes and wall supports (studs) cut in half, reducing the structural integrity of load bearing walls, and underscoring the need for attention to the building's structural system. Live bare electrical wires have been found in walls posing shock hazards to visitors and staff.

The VC finishes are worn and dated, and extensive modifications to the space over the years have resulted in a layout that is not efficient and does not provide for safe egress. A 2010 Visitor and Resource Protection Consultation report identified the need for egress improvements and fire warning system enhancements to meet NPS requirements. A 2012 Health and Safety Audit revealed that the auditorium exit is not compliant with fire code.

The heating and air conditioning system does not adequately cool or heat the building, and provides insufficient fresh air. The layout of the building makes natural ventilation largely ineffective. Two extremely noisy shop-style heaters provide heat for the multi-purpose room, a converted garage. This space is routinely used for interpretive functions (visitors, youth groups); the heaters are not appropriate for the enclosed space and may exceed safe noise level standards.

The building's current electrical system provides an insufficient number of outlets, resulting in the use of a large number of extension cords to power computers and other equipment. In addition, the electric system not properly grounded, exposing staff and visitors to shock hazards. Circuits switch off due to overloading. The boiler supplying heat is operating well below its original capacity because of age and no longer supplies sufficient heat to provide comfort to building occupants. Employees rely on fans in the summer and space heaters in the winter. During hot summer months doors are left open in an attempt to provide air circulation. Although this reduces indoor temperatures from the low 100s and high 90s, opening doors allows access for rodents (which many carry hantavirus), rattlesnakes and stinging insects, which pose a safety threat to visitors and employees. In 2012, five snakes were removed from the visitor facility. The structure has insufficient insulation in the walls and ceiling, compromising heating and cooling and allowing sound to transmit easily between spaces and creating a noisy interior.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 15
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 1
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 14 Completed:	Total Project Score: 75.30

Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 475,616	74
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 175,913	27
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 651,529	100
Class of Estimate: C		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2012	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
		Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 651,529
		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 3,920,962
		Project Total:	\$ 4,572,491
Dates:		Planning and Design Funds	
	Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Construction Start/Award:	04/14	Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Project Complete:	04/15	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
		Prepared/Last Updated:	YES
		06/13	
		(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)		
Current: \$65,000	Projected: \$30,000	Net Change: -\$35,000

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	32.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Expand the Cleetwood Trail Parking Area to Reduce Visitor Hazards and Mitigate Resource Damage		
Project Number: PMIS-194459A	Unit/Facility Name: Crater Lake National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: OR02	State: OR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	75496	70	0.275	0.275

Project Description:

A comprehensive approach has been undertaken to address identified deficiencies at the Cleetwood Trail parking area in Crater Lake National Park. Consistently high visitation results in overcrowding of the current 98 space parking area. The existing Cleetwood Trail parking area will be reconstructed and vehicular capacity expanded by 53 spaces to a new total of 151 parking spaces (a 54% increase). Reconstruction of existing parking will be funded from Federal Highway (FLHP Category I-3R) funds. This project will fund expansion of the existing parking area to alleviate congestion hazards and resource damage caused by the overflow parking that takes place along the adjacent areas of East Rim Drive when the Cleetwood Trail parking area is full.

Expansion of the Cleetwood Trail parking area is being designed by Western Federal Lands Highway Division (WFLHD) in conjunction with the road project to rehabilitate East Rim Drive; compliance is covered under the Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by the Denver Service Center (DSC) for that road project. The EA completed public review in February 2013; a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by the Regional Director on July 2, 2013. All contract documents are expected to be completed in May, 2014. No further design or compliance is required.

Justifications

The Cleetwood Trail parking area is the sole parking area for one of the park's primary destinations, Cleetwood Cove and the boat tours on Crater Lake. The trail is used by more than 21,000 visitors per year who purchase tickets and hike down to the boat tours on the lake. There are many more who hike the trail, the only access to the lake, to experience Crater Lake, the park's primary resource, at water level.

Due to inadequate vehicular capacity, the parking area at Cleetwood Trail is to be increased from a current vehicular capacity of 98 spaces to 151 spaces, an increase of 54%. Most days during the operating season, Cleetwood Trail parking area reaches capacity by mid-morning with the result that 30 to 50 visitor cars park off the roadsides on either side of the parking area entrance, causing resource damage, congestion on East Rim Drive and visual detracting from intended pristine viewing of the cultural landscape.

Soils are denuded and ground cover has been long impacted by off-road parking. Off-road parking in this area along East Rim Drive has been documented in a past transportation study as detracting from the intended viewing of the park's primary resource, a cultural landscape.

There are frequent visitor injury and health incidents on Cleetwood Trail which necessitate an emergency medical service (EMS) response. The EMS responders are often left no option other than to block traffic due to lack of parking

areas. Increased parking at this location will have a positive impact by reducing EMS response time and traffic exposure hazards to personnel responding to this area.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 4
SB	Score 14
IS	Score 16
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 13 Completed: D FY 13

Total Project Score: 32.80

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			Project Funding History (Entire Project):
	\$'s	%	Appropriated to Date: \$ 0
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget: \$ 1,358,434
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,358,434	100	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,358,434	100	Project Total: \$ 1,358,434
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015			Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u>			Project Data Sheet
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/15</u>		Prepared/Last Updated:
Project Complete:	<u>04/16</u>		<u>06/13</u>
			(mm/yy)
			DOI Approved:
			YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$5,960	Projected: \$2,968	Net Change: -\$2,992
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	22.40
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve the Visitor Day Use Area at Furnace Creek Ranch		
Project Number: PMIS-194608A	Unit/Facility Name: Death Valley National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA25	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	112445	32	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will construct a formal visitor use area in a 50,000 square feet dirt area adjacent to Highway 190 at Furnace Creek Ranch. The area currently is a dirt parking lot with 6 picnic tables, and there are no Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS/ADA) compliant parking spaces or compliant picnic tables. Developing this area will improve the aesthetics of the immediate area and the area surrounding the nearby park Visitor Center.

30,000 square feet of the current 50,000 square feet area will be paved, and the remaining 20,000 square feet including several large islands in the paved parking area will be landscaped with native desert plants.

10 ABAAS (ADA) compliant parking spaces will be developed; 12 new picnic tables, 2 of which are ABAAS (ADA) compliant, will be added to the existing 6 picnic tables.

10 steel-framed shade structures (16-feet x 16-feet x 8-feet high) will be built on the landscaped area islands. The shade structures will have a rock base and wood covered slats to match the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) style of the location.

Justifications

The 50,000 square foot parking area is in the main visitor use area at Death Valley NP adjacent to Highway 190. The park consistently has temperatures over 100 degrees and there is no natural shade available to escape the intense summer sun. During the summer, shade structures are imperative for visitors' health and safety to prevent possible heat stroke or heat exhaustion. The area currently is a dirt parking lot with six (6) picnic tables, no ABAAS (ADA) compliant parking spaces, and no ADA-compliant picnic tables. Developing this area will improve the aesthetics of the immediate area and the area surrounding the nearby park visitor center.

The 960,000 visitors who travel through Death Valley National Park each year will have a shaded, accessible area for picnicking and resting, which will improve visitor health and safety, comfort and their overall park experience.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 4
SB	Score 12
IS	Score 6
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: N Scheduled: Completed:	Total Project Score: 22.40

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 556,006 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 556,006 100	Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget: \$ 556,006 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 556,006
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015	Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: <u>01/15</u> Project Complete: <u>04/16</u>	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>06/13</u> (mm/yy)
DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$2,200	Projected: \$6,870	Net Change: \$4,670
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	68.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Restrooms With Universally Accessible Restrooms at Ft. Moultrie Visitor Center		
Project Number: PMIS-194298A	Unit/Facility Name: Fort Sumter National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: SC01	State: SC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	45987	67	0.008	0.008

Project Description:

The project would construct a new public restroom facility at the Fort Moultrie Visitor Center that meets current accessibility standards. Existing restrooms, located in the visitor center, will be closed as they are outdated and cannot be expanded. The new restrooms will be an approximately 1,200 square foot stand-alone structure located adjacent to the visitor center. The number of stalls increases by 25 percent (from 2 men and 4 women to 1 accessible, 2 men and 4 women stalls). Construction consists of 10-inch pre-stressed concrete on a concrete slab with concrete masonry units (concrete brick); steel frame roof and standing seam galvanized roof decking. An integrated rainwater harvesting system and skylights will be added to reduce electrical demand. Fluorescent light fixtures will be fitted with rapid start high efficiency electronic ballasts. All fixtures will be controlled by photo cells and/or motion sensors to reduce electrical demand and will meet energy efficiency standards and sustainability goals. The new restrooms will serve the park's increased visitation. A preliminary design and Class B cost estimate were completed in FY2010 by a local architectural and engineering firm.

Justifications

The Fort Moultrie Visitor Center was built in 1974. The restrooms have had routine maintenance performed but have not had any component renewal work (sinks, counters, urinals, lights, soap dispenser, hand dryers, etc.) performed since the original construction. The interior components are worn and difficult to keep clean and in working order. All components of the new restroom will be universally accessible, including sinks, baby changing stations, hand dryers, soap dispensers, etc. The entire structure's design reduces utility demands, requires minimal janitorial service, provides rainwater for local use for lawns, and provides universal accessibility to a visitor center with approximately 100,000 visitors a year including heavy school group visitation.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 32
SB	Score 16
IS	Score 20
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: N Scheduled: Completed:	Total Project Score: 68.80
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	935,834	100	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 935,834
Total Component Estimate:	\$	935,834	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 935,834
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		04/14		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		04/15		01/13	
				(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$2,000	Projected: \$2,000	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	26.70
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Design and Construct New North Trailhead Visitor Facilities at Rancho Corral de Tierra		
Project Number: PMIS-184993B	Unit/Facility Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA12, CA14	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	238629	61	0	0.000
40750300	238630	61	0	0.000
35240100	238667	61	0	0.000

Project Description:

A new north trailhead and associated visitor facilities will be constructed within a six-acre area of Rancho Corral de Tierra, the newest addition to Golden Gate NRA, to accommodate visitor access in Montara, California. This project will construct parking for up to 60 vehicles and 3 equestrian trailers; 2 new transit stops with shelters; 1 ADA-compliant vault toilet; picnic tables; trash receptacles; fencing; information kiosk; entry and wayfinding signage; and landscaping. The new trailhead will also include a new entry drive from Highway 1 and provide trail connections to the trail network within Rancho Corral de Tierra and to adjacent trails including the California Coastal Trail and State Parks.

Final design will be completed 1 year prior to construction. Planning, compliance and pre-design are being completed using a different fund source and will be completed during 2013.

Justifications

This project will construct the primary visitor trailhead at the northern end of Rancho Corral de Tierra, the newest addition to Golden Gate NRA. Currently visitor access is limited to small unofficial trailheads through the neighborhoods adjacent to the park, which are not sufficient to accommodate visitors to this 4,000-acre site. The new visitor trailhead will be visible and easily accessible from Highway 1, minimize unnecessary travel through residential neighborhoods, and accommodate visitor access for various trail users including hikers, mountain bikers, dog-walkers, equestrians and visitors with disabilities.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 0
SB	Score 17
IS	Score 10
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:	Total Project Score: 26.70

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 131,105 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 131,105 100	Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget: \$ 131,105 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 961,438 Project Total: \$ 1,092,543
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015	Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: <u>01/15</u> Project Complete: <u>04/16</u>	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>06/13</u> (mm/yy)
DOI Approved:	
YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$27,644	Net Change: \$27,644
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	6.20
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Expand Visitor Shuttle Bus Fleet Fueling Station - South Rim		
Project Number: PMIS-184991A	Unit/Facility Name: Grand Canyon National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: AZ01	State: AZ

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711100	100940	40	0	0.000
40711100	238427	45	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will expand the fueling station currently used by the Grand Canyon Visitor Shuttle Bus System. The expanded fueling station will allow for the increase storage area of compressed natural gas (CNG) (tanks to be provided by others as demand increases) and also to provide new tanks and equipment to support NPS fueling operations. The project will consolidate all fuel types including gasoline and diesel into one site located in the park's Operational Complex.

The site will be cleared to accommodate the larger operational footprint. A 750 square foot concrete fill pad will be constructed along with 6,666 square yards of asphalt pavement to allow for vehicle and heavy equipment access as well as spill contamination prevention. Four 6,000 gallon above ground storage tanks will be installed along with four fuel dispenser pumps, leak detection monitoring equipment, a fuel management key reader system, security monitoring and lighting. Electrical service will be installed to power the fueling equipment along with proper site drainage including a separator to prevent contaminants from entering the waste water system. A small support shed will also be installed to store spill response and cleanup equipment.

This project is part of the transportation system within the park.

Justifications

The Grand Canyon Visitor Shuttle Bus System operates year-round, providing free public transportation to all visitors, employees and residents of the park on the South Rim. It is the most utilized visitor service at the park. The goal of the program is to reduce vehicle congestion throughout the South Rim, therefore improving visitor experience. The shuttle bus system experienced over 5.2 million on-board rides in 2011, with an approximate 30% participation rate of all visitors to the South Rim. The park's bus fleet is fueled by compressed natural gas (CNG), which is environmentally cleaner than regular gasoline or diesel motors.

This project directly supports the mass transportation system of the park. It will expand the CNG fueling site by increasing the footprint for the shuttle bus operation that will accommodate larger CNG storage tanks in the future. Additionally, the project will provide new tanks and equipment to support NPS fueling operations. The project will also complete the consolidation of all fuel types including gasoline and diesel into one fuel depot as fuel pumps are currently scattered throughout the park. Consolidation of this operation would increase efficiencies of park operations.

The CNG fueling site already has a spill pad as well as other structures that will be reused in the site expansion. Overall site safety will be improved with the increased capability to limit and contain a potential spill with the addition of an onsite building containing spill response supplies. Installing proper drainage will ensure that the surrounding resources are not contaminated with pollutants from runoff. In accordance with the park's General Management Plan and subsequent planning efforts, the current fuel station at the old maintenance area will be turned over to the South Rim concessionaire so they may construct their new operations facility. With the construction of this expanded fueling station, the park will have a fuel station in a location separated from the concessionaire.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 0
SB	Score 0
IS	Score 6
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
 VE Study: Scheduled: Y Completed: Y

Total Project Score: 6.20

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	889,580	100	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 889,580
Total Component Estimate:	\$	889,580	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 889,580
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		<u>04/14</u>		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		<u>04/15</u>		<u>01/13</u>	
				(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved:	
				YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$15,000	Projected: \$15,000	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	23.50
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Kenai Fjords Visitor Center for Accessibility, Sustainability, and Improved Visitor Experience		
Project Number: PMIS-186250A	Unit/Facility Name: Kenai Fjords National Park	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	00001039	78	0.097	0.097
40750700	230420	71	0.905	0.138

Project Description:

This project will improve visitor experience and sustainability through the design and fabrication of accessible interpretive exhibits and the installation of energy efficient lighting for Kenai Fjords National Park’s Visitor Center. The visitor center is approximately 4,200 square feet with 1,700 square feet of exhibit space. This will involve replacing deteriorated orientation exhibits from the late 1980s and designing new, accessible, interpretive exhibits. It will also replace all of the costly, inefficient incandescent bulbs and replace them with energy efficient LEDs.

The facility is located in Seward’s small boat harbor, which receives more than half a million visitors each summer. Currently, over 180,000 are served by the facility, but there are no exhibits to provide increased understanding of park messages and resources. The facility currently houses a cooperating association bookstore and an auditorium where in-house videos are shown throughout the day.

Justifications

Since the park was established in 1980, there have been no accessible, professional, interpretive exhibits created for the primary visitor contact station at Kenai Fjords National Park. Four orientation exhibit panels from the 1980s contain dated graphics, are past their life cycle and only provide information on surrounding recreational opportunities rather than the park.

Inefficient incandescent lighting is currently used in the center and needs updating to more energy efficient, cost-effective LEDs. There are over 340,000 annual visitors to Kenai Fjords National Park and over half a million visitors to Seward each summer. Quality exhibits would better educate the public about the park’s significance, including critical resource messages related to climate change and ocean issues.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 1
SB	Score 15
IS	Score 7
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA)

score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:	Total Project Score: 23.50

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
	\$'s %	Appropriated to Date: \$ 0	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 455,858 33	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget: \$ 1,381,388	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 925,529 67	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0	
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,381,387 100	Project Total: \$ 1,381,387	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>	Prepared/Last Updated:	YES
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>	<u>06/13</u>	
		(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$39,500	Projected: \$30,000	Net Change: -\$9,500
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	40.60
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate and Adaptively Reuse the Relocation Center Warehouse for Minidoka Visitor Contact Station		
Project Number: PMIS-159776A	Unit/Facility Name: Minidoka National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: ID02	State: ID

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35410300	108343	100	1.072	0.000
00000000	228533	70	0.567	0.000
00000000	228540	68	5.318	0.000
00000000	228579	63	0	0.000

Project Description:

Rehabilitate the historic Minidoka Relocation Center Warehouse in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and adaptively reuse and open the building to the public as a fully ADA-compliant, safe and comfortable Visitor Contact Station to provide visitor information and orientation services, interpretive media and educational programming. Rehabilitate the historic fabric and develop a sensitive, non-destructive adaptive use of the interior. Repair and maintain damaged historic fabric where viable to do so. Rehabilitate the structural system to conform to the current International Building Code requirements for occupancy classification Group A-3. Provide energy-efficient mechanical systems for the enclosed spaces. Construct an addition to reestablish the form of the original warehouse, to provide for basic non-interpretive needs including restrooms, mechanical/electrical space and other infrastructure that cannot be provided within the existing warehouse space without an adverse effect on the interior. Provide safe and clear access roads, parking and accessible pathways from the entry area to and throughout the Warehouse area.

Justifications

Minidoka National Historic Site (MIIN) was established in 2001. Celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2011, there are no visitor facilities on site to provide for visitor education, interpretation, safety, and comfort. The General Management Plan, approved in 2006, calls for opening the historic 1942 original warehouse as the Visitor Contact Station (VCS).

Established in 1942, the Minidoka Internment Camp housed over 14,000 Japanese-American internees during World War II. The original facility was spread out over 33,000 acres and included hundreds of buildings. Vast areas of the original camp have been lost forever—reduced to rubble, or converted to farmland. Many of the original historic structures have either collapsed, been demolished, or have been relocated to other parts of Idaho. Only a few of the original structures remain and the structures are in a dilapidated condition. The warehouse is one of the most historically important structures on site and is the only one of its kind in internment camps in the NPS.

This project rehabilitates one of only 3 historic structures in its original location at the park and is to be used as a

Visitor Contact Station.

This project improves the visitor experience by rehabilitating an original structure to include exhibits, information/orientation, and restrooms in a visitor contact station. Opening the visitor contact station will provide essential visitor services for on-site interpretation, visitor safety, and to allow the NPS to establish a presence on-site. This resource will be experienced by and interpreted to at least 95% of the park's visitors in its function as a Visitor Contact Station.

The new Visitor Contact Station will provide on-site education and orientation, which is essential to understanding the complex issues and history surrounding the internment of Japanese-American citizens during WWII. The new Visitor Contact Station will be fully accessible, both the structure and all interpretive media. The story of WWII incarceration is one of the "untold stories" in our collective American history. The story of Minidoka and Japanese American internment is also a relevant one, focusing on issues of civil and constitutional rights and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis, a story that continues to resonate today. New audiences will be engaged through the exhibits, orientation, and education programs that this new facility will provide. Current park visitation includes former internees and their families, as well as others of Japanese ancestry.

The existing structural diaphragms and weather envelope will be upgraded on the exterior of the building. The design of the new component will have the extended warehouse roofline and framing and include a new building element at the far end of the structure to house modern restrooms, a mechanical room, and storage. The center of the building will consist of a new covered gathering area, allowing space for large groups and programs, such as school groups. In addition, new accessible walkway surfaces will connect to a new accessible trail system.

Utility services are needed to accommodate the warehouse as a visitor contact station. Domestic water, fire protection, and sanitary sewer services will be installed to meet program requirements for visitors and staff in the visitor contact station. The existing well will be rehabilitated to provide a source of domestic water service to the warehouse and future projects. There will be stabilized soil zones for auto drop-off, parking, and pathways/roadways in the warehouse area.

This project will require compliance/design 1 year prior to construction.

Completion of this facility addresses documented health and safety hazards, improves the park's visitor understanding and satisfaction ratings as noted in the annual NPS visitor survey, and realizes strategic goals in the park's approved General Management Plan. The public will understand the significance of the internment experience during World War II, the relevance today of the loss of civil liberties, and the park's role in preservation, protection, and stewardship of this story.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 8
SB	Score 14
IS	Score 19
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
 VE Study: Scheduled: Y Completed: Y

Total Project Score: 40.60

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	2,723,550		74	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 686,191
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	956,923		26	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 3,680,474
Total Component Estimate:	\$	3,680,473		100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 4,366,665
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>14</u> \$ 686,191	
Dates:			Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:			01/13		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:			04/15		05/12	
					(mm/yy)	
DOI Approved:						
YES						

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$32,861	Net Change: \$32,861
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	29.10
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Develop and Install Interpretive Waysides in Heavily Used Areas of the Natchez Trace Parkway		
Project Number: PMIS-192579B		Unit/Facility Name: Natchez Trace Parkway
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: MS01, MS02, MS03, AL05, TN04, TN07	State: AL,MS,TN

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	234596	58	0.251	0.001
40750700	234860	58	0.579	0.003
40750700	234871	58	0.518	0.000
40750700	234880	58	0.578	0.010
40750700	234903	58	0	0.000
40750700	234904	58	0	0.000
40750700	234905	58	0	0.000
40750700	234906	58	0	0.000
40750700	234907	58	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will provide funding to design, fabricate, and install over 50 new interpretive panels at heavily used areas on the Natchez Trace Parkway. Areas targeted include four exhibit shelters at major highway intersections, trailheads of the Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail, four sites significant to the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, orientation panels at up to six of the major access points, and the three most heavily visited sections of the Old Trace. The park would work through and with the Harpers Ferry Center to accomplish the project. Completed exhibits will comply with the Americans with Disability Act standards for accessibility.

The four exhibit shelters are strategically placed at major Parkway entrances to efficiently provide orientation and interpretation to a large group of visitors, many of whom do not stop at Parkway visitor contact centers or attend ranger-led programs. Two of the four exhibits are over 60 miles from any staffed visitor contact center, making it critical to provide an overview to the Parkway at these locations. Current waysides in these locations reflect 1970s scholarship, artwork and text, are faded and out of date, and reflect poorly on modern Parkway updated interpretive media projects completed in the last three years. The Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail consists of five developed segments spanning over 65 miles in length. The Parkway has made major improvements to these segments over the last few years, but there are very few interpretive panels provided for trail users.

Completion of both components of this project will provide the Parkway's over 6 million recreational visitors with a greater appreciation and understanding of the natural, historic and cultural history of the old Natchez Trace and the National Scenic Trail.

Justifications

An Interpretive Review conducted in FY 2010 with interpretive managers from the Southeast and Northeast region, concluded that interpretive waysides were of primary importance at the Natchez Trace Parkway. Because of the distance covered by the park (444-miles long), the small core of interpretive staff rangers, and the distance between visitor contact centers, non-personal interpretive media serve as the primary form of communication between the park and its visitors. The Parkway has no current non-personal services interpretation of the significance of the War of 1812 (one element of the Parkway's enabling legislation) and lacks updated scholarship in numerous areas, including the surviving sections of the original Old Natchez Trace. Waysides represent excellent value in the 10-15 year period for which they are designed - however approximately 90% of the park's current waysides are over 30 years old and are well past the accepted range of usefulness and relevancy.

Because of the nature of a 444-mile long parkway, exhibits increase in importance to visitors, who may not encounter a park ranger. Existing signage is outdated, ineffective, inaccurate and culturally insensitive. Updated waysides can provide opportunities for learners of all ages and backgrounds to make meaningful connections to park resources. With a more meaningful, memorable park experience, audiences are far more likely to embrace the idea of stewardship.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 0
SB	Score 17
IS	Score 12
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study: N Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 29.10

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	325,199		50	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	325,199		50	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 650,398
Total Component Estimate:	\$	650,398		100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 650,398
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2011					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		01/15			Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		04/15			01/13	
					(mm/yy)	
					DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$1500.00	Net Change: \$1500.00
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	18.00
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Produce Wayfinding Exhibit Plan and Wayfinding Exhibits for Olympic National Park		
Project Number: PMIS-186352B	Unit/Facility Name: Olympic National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: WA06	State: WA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	230595	77	0	0.000

Project Description:

This provides for the planning and production of new wayfinding exhibits at eleven key Olympic National Park areas and trailheads. Harpers Ferry Center will produce the plan and the exhibits for main park areas and trailheads. The full-color, impact and scratch-resistant HPL (high pressure laminate) 42-inch x 48-inch and 24-inch x 36-inch upright exhibit panels, each of a distinctive nature, and mounted in vertical metal frames will include area maps that highlight nature trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, and geographical features. Exhibits include maps, graphics and/or photos, and text. The planning process will determine the exact number and appropriate sizes of signs at each of the 11 key locations. The new exhibits provide a vital tool for 3,000,000 annual visitors to experience a safe and enjoyable visit.

Pre-design will be completed in Year 1, Final Design in Year 2 and Fabrication in Year 3 of this project.

Justifications

The park does not currently have a wayfinding exhibit plan or wayfinding exhibits, a deficiency which was identified in the park's approved 2010 Long Range Interpretive Plan, and targeted as a priority. Visitors to the park are presented with many diverse opportunities to visit ecologically distinctive and far-reaching areas. Due to the park's expansive size and associated driving times, a wayfinding exhibit at each key area and key trailheads will provide proper planning opportunities for visitors. Most visitor centers and ranger stations are only open seasonally, so these exhibits will also assist visitors when the facilities are closed and personal visitor contact is not an option. With several hours of driving distance between many of the park areas, and the great diversity of natural, cultural, and physical features of each location, wayfinding exhibits are essential for effective and efficient visitor planning, safety, and enjoyment.

With three million visitors annually to Olympic National Park's nearly one million acres of extremely varied landscapes, wayfinding exhibits at eleven key park areas are vital tools for visitors experience a safe and enjoyable visit. Currently there are no wayfinding exhibits in the park to help visitors learn about area recreational and educational opportunities, safety matters, and resource issues.

Full-color, impact and scratch-resistant HPL (high pressure laminate) 42-inch x 48-inch and 24-inch x 36-inch upright wayfinding exhibit panels, each of a distinctive nature, and mounted in vertical metal frames, are planned, designed and installed at 11 key Olympic National Park areas and trailheads. The new wayfinding exhibits include area maps that highlight nature trails, campgrounds, visitor centers and geographical features. Exhibits include maps, graphics and/or photos and text. The new exhibits provide a vital tool for visitors to experience a safe and enjoyable visit.

Ranking Categories:	
FCI/API	Score 0
SB	Score 16
IS	Score 2
CFA	Score 0
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)	
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: N Scheduled: Completed:	Total Project Score: 18.00

Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	844,755	100
Total Component Estimate:	\$	844,755	100
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
		Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 844,755
		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
		Project Total:	\$ 844,755
		Planning and Design Funds	
		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Project Data Sheet	DOI
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/15</u>	Prepared/Last Updated:	Approved:
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>	<u>06/13</u>	YES
		(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)		
Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$200	Net Change: \$200

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	74.30
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore the Historic Point Reyes Lighthouse and Enhance Visitor Services and Interpretation		
Project Number: PMIS-149469B	Unit/Facility Name: Point Reyes National Seashore	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA06	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	00002492	78	0.225	0.033
35100000	00002493	59	0.545	0.058
35300600	00002498	57	0.066	0.059
40711200	228768	75	0	0.000
35410500	32465	85	0.618	0.000
35730100	40704	100	0.212	0.006
35410700	40705	85	0.206	0.000
40750300	40706	87	0.052	0.015
35500200	90586	57	0.522	0.000
35500200	90587	75	0.129	0.000
35410500	90588	63	0.134	0.000
35410500	90590	59	0.361	0.000
35290700	97738	77	0.626	0.000

Project Description:

This project will restore the Point Reyes Lighthouse, the Seashore's nationally significant 140-year old steel icon, and rehabilitate the Fog Signal, Oil House, Keeper's Garage, pump house, and fuel storage structures (approximately 2,200 square feet), which all contribute to the historic district. The 36-foot tall steel structure housing the only in-situ 1st Order Fresnel lens (1,032 individually cast glass prisms) and brass clockwork in-situ in the U.S. would be enclosed in wind/weather-proof scaffolding, disassembled, and then reassembled using exact replicas of damaged structural steel. The entire structure would be galvanized and coated with high performance epoxy in a process commonly used on steel bridges.

The park will upgrade site accessibility by providing parking and a path of travel to the visitor center; rehabilitate cultural landscapes including paths, roads, and water catchments; and install small photovoltaic array.

The project will restore site landscape planting and windbreaks; and rehabilitate historic landscape features, including two large cisterns and concrete water catchments; and the large stone retaining wall (90' long x 28' high) perched at the top of a 600' cliff above the ocean.

The park will design and install approximately 18 new wayside and visitor center exhibits focusing on maritime and lighthouse history and in partnership with two National Marine Sanctuary partners, ocean stewardship and climate change interpretation and education. Using handheld (iPads) and wall-mounted touch screen devices displaying virtual tours and interpretive materials, the park will provide programmatic accessibility to the lighthouse, located almost 300' vertically below the visitor center.

Justifications

Perched on rock cliffs high above the Pacific Ocean in the foggiest, windiest place on the west coast, the iconic lighthouse is the Seashore's most heavily visited site (12% of park visitors). Extreme wind and corrosive salt conditions have taken their toll on the nationally significant, 140-year old Lightstation. This National Register historic site, which houses one of three park visitor centers, is severely threatened. As a result, the utility of this popular year around destination for natural and cultural resource interpretation and education, and for visitor enjoyment is greatly diminished. On the recommendation of a structural engineer the Lighthouse is closed when winds over 25 miles per hour are experienced due to structural safety concerns. Closures occur every month.

The Lighthouse site is the most heavily visited place in the park other than the main visitor center. The Lighthouse itself is one of the finest examples of iron plate lighthouses in the country, and is unique because it is the only lighthouse that retains its large, 1st Order Fresnel lens, with the original brass clockwork drive mechanism in-situ and operational. All others have lost portions of the system (i.e. clockwork salvaged, lens placed in a museum, etc.).

The scope of the lighthouse repairs was developed in a thorough pre-design report prepared in March 2002 by Architectural Resources Group, based on structural and metallurgic analysis, a report by one of four lampists in the country, and a class C cost estimate. The park completed a historic structure report for the lighthouse in 1990. In 2011 the lighthouse was painted and plans are being developed to repair the metal door which is so badly deteriorated it cannot be effectively secured, putting the irreplaceable lens at risk.

Completing this project results in the long term, cost-effective preservation of eight historic structures, including the Point Reyes Lighthouse, the Seashore's nationally significant 140-year old steel icon, improving their condition from poor to good. The health and safety hazard caused by structural deficiencies in the lighthouse are corrected. The project improves environmental conditions inside the lighthouse and restores the 1st order Fresnel lens. This results in reduced maintenance needed for the lens, which is cataloged and maintained by the museum program to NPS standards, and results in the protection of the lens from environmental effects to satisfy museum facility standards represented in the NPS Museum Checklist.

The site and existing exhibits, except for along the stairs down to the lighthouse, are made fully accessible to over 245,000 visitors annually. Programmatic access to the lighthouse itself and nearby exhibits is provided to all visitors using virtual interpretive media. All existing exhibits with themes of maritime history and marine mammals are upgraded and improved, and additional exhibits, in a quantity to be determined during design, are added. New exhibits and programs representing interpretive themes of climate change and ocean stewardship are implemented through partnership with the Marine Sanctuaries.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 29
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 20

CFA		Score 6
Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)		
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:		Total Project Score: 74.30

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 202,154	91	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 19,993	9	Formulated in FY __15__ Budget:	\$ 222,147
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 222,147	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 4,220,800
				Project Total:	\$ 4,442,947
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2011				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		01/15		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:		04/17		06/13	
				(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved:	
				YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$134,367	Projected: \$89,769	Net Change: -\$44,598
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	40.40
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Extend Paseo del Morro National Recreational Trail-Phase V		
Project Number: PMIS-178554A	Unit/Facility Name: San Juan National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: PRAL	State: PR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751000	66173	100	0.113	0.113

Project Description:

The park will extend the Paseo del Morro National Recreational Trail from the San Miguel sector of La Perla to the Devil's Sentry Box at Castillo San Cristobal; a distance of 1/4 mile and 12 feet wide. Phases I through III were funded by damage mitigation that was received when a ship ran aground in 1998, damaging the area. Phase IV is on land owned by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and was constructed by the Commonwealth. When completed, the concrete trail will be 3 miles in length.

Justifications

The new extension will showcase the whole exterior wall of Castillo San Cristobal which is one of the "hidden" parts of the fortification system giving visitors the opportunity to experience the wall and its massive dimensions. The Paseo is also used by a number of visitors who exercise on it and have sent numerous petitions to the park for an option to access the city through the fortifications instead of having to turn back at the current turnaround of El Paseo.

This project will increase visitation to the Paseo and Castillo San Cristobal and provide additional interpretive opportunities for the visitors.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 4
SB	Score 20
IS	Score 16
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	Total Project Score: 40.40
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	560,695	100		Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 560,696
Total Component Estimate:	\$	560,695	100		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 560,695
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		<u>01/15</u>			Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI
Project Complete:		<u>04/16</u>			<u>06/13</u>	Approved:
					(mm/yy)	YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$14,000	Net Change: \$14,000
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	39.90
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct New Accessible Battlefield Trail and Overlook Facilities		
Project Number: PMIS-197652A	Unit/Facility Name: Washita Battlefield National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: OK03	State: OK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290800	232031	52	0.063	0.063
35410500	233346	36	0.100	0.100
35410500	233360	36	0.110	0.110
00000000	241627	30	0	0.000
00000000	241633	29	0	0.000
00000000	241634	36	0	0.000
40750200	3614	69	0	0.000
40751100	3615	77	0	0.000
35240200	3620	60	0	0.000
40660100	3692	67	0.078	0.078
40660100	3693	67	0.079	0.079

Project Description:

Project demolishes existing 1966 era non-accessible overlook facilities, re-aligns trail for historical accuracy and makes critical visitor facilities accessible at the park. This project represents the most significant feature for the park, the interpretation of the battlefield site. The project replaces deteriorating facilities at the park overlook, constructs trailhead facilities, and constructs a new trail.

The overlook provides visitors with an orientation viewpoint looking toward the site of the attack. The project removes non-accessible compliant brick and concrete viewing structures, two picnic pavilions, two gravel parking lots, sidewalks, and a one-room vault toilet. All new facilities will be compliant with Americans with Disability Act (ADA) and includes a wheelchair accessible 850-square foot viewing structure, three wayside exhibits, a 12' x 12' 3-room vault toilet, two 14' x 16' trellis shade structures, 260 feet of concrete walkways, and a paved loop parking lot.

A new trailhead provides visitors with orientation and safety messages before they walk the 1.25 mile trail. Facilities will provide ADA compliant access, one 3-room vault toilet, 2 24' x 24' four-table group picnic structures, 3 16' x 16' one-table family picnic structures, one solar-powered utility shed to store electric vehicle and emergency supplies, and a paved parking lot.

The project replaces current primitive trail with a 1.25-mile wheelchair accessible trail. The new trail provides access to the historic site, interpretation via wayside exhibits, and protection of the fragile natural resources by re-routing visitors along an abandoned railroad bed in a previously disturbed area. It will assist in the park's response to climate change impacts it is experiencing.

Sustainable resources will be used in every applicable situation. Planning, design, specifications and compliance are 100% complete.

Justifications

The park's enabling legislation states that the park's purpose is to "(A) To protect and preserve the national historic site, including the topographic features important to the battle site, artifacts and other physical remains of the battle, and the visual scene as closely as possible as it was at the time of the battle." and "(B) To interpret the cultural and natural resources of the historic site, providing for public understanding and appreciation of the area in such manner as to perpetuate these qualities and values for future generations."

The park's 2001 General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) preferred alternative, through direct tribal consultation, states that the park overlook and trail system are critical facilities. The preferred alternative calls for an updated and re-designed overlook and trail system with waysides, contemplative areas and visitor facilities.

The project creates a trail and an overlook system that will enhance the visitor experience, assist the park in responding to the effects of climate change, and provides opportunities to implement sustainable products and practices.

This project reaches new audiences, especially youth and those with disabilities. The current primitive trail and overlook is inaccessible and limits the services for all visitors. Increases opportunities for school-aged children and families to learn about site through various interpretive techniques. The natural resource preservation and protection provides opportunities to youth in prairie restoration projects, especially culturally affiliated Cheyenne and Arapaho youth in programs with which the park currently partners.

The project creates interpretive media and wayside exhibits to better explain the battle and the story of the Southern Cheyenne. The trail system will take visitors closer to the historic locations and features important to the battle and Cheyenne way of life.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 13
SB	Score 10
IS	Score 16
CFA	Score 1

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 39.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	79,067		4	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	1,897,606		96	Formulated in FY <u>15</u> Budget:	\$ 1,976,673
Total Component Estimate:	\$	1,976,673		100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 1,976,673
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:			Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:			04/14		Prepared/Last Updated:	
Project Complete:			04/15		06/13	
					(mm/yy)	
					DOI	
					Approved:	
					YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$13,384	Projected: \$18,115	Net Change: \$4,731
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	13.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct a 300 Day-Use Parking Area and New Comfort Station West of Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 Parking		
Project Number: PMIS-196917C, D	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	10661	100	0.105	0.105
40660100	108510	67	0	0.000
40660100	239926	88	0	0.000
40660100	239927	88	0	0.000
00000000	241628	78	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project involves the construction of 300 space day-use visitor parking area west of Yosemite Lodge, a new 1,000 square foot comfort station associated with that day-use parking area, and a new 41 space parking area at the west end of Camp 4. The area identified for redevelopment for 300 visitor parking spaces is a previously disturbed site once known as the Yosemite Lodge Annex, an area that is now used for overflow bus parking, miscellaneous maintenance functions and storage. Parking will be added to Camp 4 to accommodate those visitors using the walk-in campground. New parking and the comfort station will be outside the Merced River corridor.

Work will be completed in two phases: Phase 1 of this project would begin in FY2016 with asphalt removal, rough grading site preparation, construction of the new access driveways and improvement of the parking areas at the former Yosemite Lodge Annex. Parking spaces would also be added to existing lots, and at Camp 4. During Phase 2 work in FY 2017, parking facilities would be completed including finish grading, surface stabilization, parking area delineation, and storm water management. The new 1,000 square foot comfort station will be constructed during phase 2.

Complete pre-design and final design in FY2015.

<p>Justifications</p> <p>The Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan (MRP) will be completed when the Record of Decision is executed in July 2013. Transportation models were developed as part of the planning process and identified needs for more designated parking areas. Thus, the MRP proposed consolidation and expansion of parking areas outside the river corridor to accommodate current visitation levels and to replace roadside parking that has been eliminated in the Yosemite Village area. The drivers of inbound buses, recreational vehicles and automobiles would be directed to park in this facility, necessitating the construction of a new restroom facility. The parking area at Yosemite Lodge would be built in conjunction with restoration actions that would restore disturbed areas and move facilities out of the floodplain.</p> <p>The Camp 4 parking area would be built to satisfy latent demand and in conjunction with the future expansion of the walk-in campground. The number of visitor parking vehicles routinely exceeds the capacity of the existing parking area. Visitors are directed to park across the road, at the former lodge annex. 41 spaces would ultimately be added to accommodate self-sufficient camping in Yosemite Valley, and would replace campsites relocated from the rockfall hazard zone.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FCI/API</td> <td>Score 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td>Score 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Score 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CFA</td> <td>Score 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)</p>		FCI/API	Score 2	SB	Score 3	IS	Score 9	CFA	Score 0
FCI/API	Score 2								
SB	Score 3								
IS	Score 9								
CFA	Score 0								
<p>Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:</p>	<p>Total Project Score: 13.80</p>								

<p>Project Costs and Status</p>																							
<p>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 35,479</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 851,508</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Component Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 886,987</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 35,479	4	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 851,508	96	Total Component Estimate:	\$ 886,987	100	<p>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 886,987</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 4,757,471</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 5,644,458</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 886,987	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 4,757,471	Project Total:	\$ 5,644,458
	\$'s	%																					
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Project Total:	\$ 5,644,458																						
<p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015</p>		<p>Planning and Design Funds</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Planning Funds Received in FY NA</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Design Funds Received in FY NA</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </table>		Planning Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____	Design Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____																
Planning Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____																						
Design Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____																						
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Construction Start/Award:</td> <td><u>01/15</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete:</td> <td><u>04/16</u></td> </tr> </table>		Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/15</u>	Project Complete:	<u>04/16</u>	<p>Project Data Sheet</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Prepared/Last Updated:</td> <td><u>04/13</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(mm/yy)</td> </tr> </table>	Prepared/Last Updated:	<u>04/13</u>		(mm/yy)	<p>DOI Approved: YES</p>												
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Prepared/Last Updated:	<u>04/13</u>																						
	(mm/yy)																						
<p>Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Current: \$9,960</td> <td>Projected: \$56,265</td> <td>Net Change: \$46,305</td> </tr> </table>				Current: \$9,960	Projected: \$56,265	Net Change: \$46,305																	
Current: \$9,960	Projected: \$56,265	Net Change: \$46,305																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	42.10
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace the Failed Crane Flat Campground Septic Leach Fields		
Project Number: PMIS-197064B, C	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	11242	70	0.063	0.063
35240100	228860	71	0	0.000
40710900	6566	80	0.549	0.354
40750100	6590	70	0.050	0.050
35240100	7020	65	0.382	0.382
35240100	7021	88	0.114	0.114

Project Description:

This project will remove and replace the failed septic systems for loop A and loop B in the Crane Flat Campground. The existing system is uncontrollably overrun and requires constant septic tank pumping throughout the summer season. The existing system failed because it is undersized, poorly installed and is located in soil that saturates on and off during the visitor season. The proposed system will remove the old leach fields and install 1,400 linear feet of new leach line and 5 waterless urinals. A subsurface absorption trench leach field is not feasible for disposal since the site is in the middle of a Historic Property (major archeological site). An engineered mound system is the system of choice.

The existing comfort stations all have low flow toilets and the septic tanks were all upsized and replaced in 2004. The 5 waterless urinals will replace all 5 existing urinals in the Crane Flat Campground. Loop A has one comfort station and 24 campsites and will have 600 linear feet of new leach line. Loop B has one comfort station and 34 campsites and will have 800 linear feet of new leach line. The new fields will be designed by an engineer and use leaching chambers to increase the efficiency of the system. The new fields will also be soils tested to optimize percolation and ensure they function as designed. Typically, trenches for the leach fields are filled with 1 foot of 3/4-inch to 1-1/2-inch size gravel and a 4-inch diameter perforated pipe. The pipe-in-gravel leach line is covered with geotextile fabric and then backfilled with a foot or two of sand and native soil atop. Gravity sends effluent to the leach field (1/8-inch per foot drop minimum) and then is dispersed into soil evenly through level leach field perforated pipe.

<p>Justifications</p> <p>The Crane Flat campground is comprised of three loops with a total of 79 camp sites. The Crane Flat Campground has two comfort stations, each with its own septic tank and leach field. The comfort stations were constructed in sites that pose a challenge to design a septic system that would allow for gravity flows. The original leach field was constructed in 1963 and modified in the mid-1980s. The two existing septic tanks were replaced in 2004 with 5,000 gallon fiberglass tanks. There is no commercial power serving the campground; if a lift station is installed there would be a need for a generator. On June 27, 2011, the park surveyor discovered that one of the proposed sites for a mound was in a wetland. A subsurface absorption trench leach field is not feasible for disposal since the site is in the middle of a Historic Property (major archeological site). An engineered mound system is the system of choice.</p> <p>The failed septic systems for loop A and loop B in the Crane Flat Campground will be removed and replaced; 1,400 linear feet of new leach line and 5 waterless urinals will be installed. The 5 waterless urinals will replace all 5 existing urinals in the Crane Flat Campground.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FCI/API</td> <td>Score 18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td>Score 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Score 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CFA</td> <td>Score 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)</p>		FCI/API	Score 18	SB	Score 13	IS	Score 11	CFA	Score 0
FCI/API	Score 18								
SB	Score 13								
IS	Score 11								
CFA	Score 0								
<p>Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study:Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:</p>	<p>Total Project Score: 42.10</p>								

<p>Project Costs and Status</p>																							
<p>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 140,727</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 101,906</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Component Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 242,633</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 140,727	58	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 101,906	42	Total Component Estimate:	\$ 242,633	100	<p>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 245,633</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 1,272,825</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,518,458</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 245,633	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 1,272,825	Project Total:	\$ 1,518,458
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<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: <u>01/15</u> Project Complete: <u>04/16</u></p>		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>06/13</u> (mm/yy)</p>	<p>DOI Approved: YES</p>																				

<p>Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)</p>		
<p>Current: \$10,238</p>	<p>Projected: \$14,098</p>	<p>Net Change: \$3,860</p>

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	62.30
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Install Radio Equipment and Network Data Infrastructure to Update Outdated Park Communications System		
Project Number: PMIS-197502A	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40720100	6313	100	0.388	0.388

Project Description:

Install new radio equipment and network data infrastructure to update the outdated Yosemite National Park communications system. This project is part of a multi-phase project begun in FY2010. This new project (Phase 2C) will install digital microwave transmitters, receivers and dishes at an additional six sites: Eagle Peak Repeater (EGP), Turtleback Dome (TRT), Yosemite Valley (VLY1), El Portal (ELP), Sentinel Dome (SNT) and May Lake Junction (MLJ), which also includes tower infrastructure for a fully operational communication system.

Completion of this phased project will establish a park-wide communication data network to provide reliable and flexible voice, video and data services for Yosemite National Park. This microwave-based system will consist of a total of fifteen communication sites. The project objective is to deliver effective communication service to six geographic areas: El Portal, Hodgdon Meadows/Big Oak Flat Entrance, Hetch Hetchy Entrance, Yosemite Valley, Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows. The purpose is to create a single park-wide telecommunications backbone using the 7-8 GHz microwave frequency bands to support a full range of telecommunication applications, including: computer LAN data, Narrowband P25 Land Mobile Radio (LMR), security and safety video systems, telephone, burglar/intrusion and fire alarm systems, traffic collection data and telemetry.

Pre-design and final designs have been completed in other phases. Compliance mitigation will occur with construction.

Justifications

The existing communication infrastructure at Yosemite National Park dates to the 1950s, when annual visitation was approximately 820,000. Today, park visitation has increased to over 4 million per year. Visitors' expectations for information and service delivery have grown, and park staff has developed technology-dependent methods for protecting and managing visitation and park resources. The existing communication system does not meet current needs and must be upgraded.

Network and internet access is poor (dial-up only) in many park locations, and cannot support email, network access, video security, utility monitoring, credit card transactions, traffic data, and other important forms of data transfer. The existing system includes radio frequencies that are vulnerable to rain fade, and land lines that are vulnerable to lightning, fire, rock fall, and wind damage. Also, the current, limited wireless system results in dead zones in the land-mobile-radio system, a cornerstone of the park's public safety program. The proposed improvements will resolve all of these problems and improve emergency response and visitor safety.

The entire project is broken into three phases: Phases 1A (FY2010) and Phase 1B (FY2012) constructed infrastructure at eight communication sites: Crane Flat (CRN), El Portal (ELP), Henness Ridge (HEN), Sentinel Dome (SNT), Turtleback Dome (TRT), Wawona Point (WWP), Hodgdon Meadow/Big Oak Flat Entrance (HMC) and Wawona (WAW). Phases 2A (FY2013) and 2B (FY2014) will continue infrastructure construction at three sites: Big Oak Flat Repeater (BOFR), Eagle Peak Repeater (EGP) and Yosemite Valley (VLY1). Phase 2B will also install the digital microwave transmitters, receivers and dishes at six of the fifteen sites: Mt Bullion (MTB), HEN, CRN, BOFR, HMC and WWP. Phase 3 (not yet programmed) will complete the communication data network system by extending fiber optic service to Tuolumne Meadows and microwave communication to the Hetch Hetchy (HHK) communication site.

This new project (Phase 2C) installs digital microwave transmitters, receivers and dishes at an additional six sites: Eagle Peak Repeater (EGP), Turtleback Dome (TRT), Yosemite Valley (VLY1), El Portal (ELP), Sentinel Dome (SNT) and May Lake Junction (MLJ), which also includes tower infrastructure for a fully operational communication system.

The new Communications Data Network streamlines the numerous communications needs of the park required today and in the future into one system, limiting the environmental impact of completely separate systems. This next generation of microwave communications equipment promotes network and communication redundancy, robust emergency response and public safety, workforce productivity and improved service delivery, reduced IT costs, a fully supportable mobile workforce and positive fiscal impacts. Per the value engineering (VE) conducted for the project, the significant result of measuring performance reflected that a microwave-based system has a 135% value improvement over replacing the existing copper-wire infrastructure. The results of these performance measuring techniques made it very clear that the system of choice should be based upon microwave technology. The VE also found that the potential initial cost savings available to the NPS for this project would be greater than \$100,000/year through a simplified and less maintenance intensive communication system. The significant findings of the VE also indicated that an in-place microwave system would immediately save the park \$49,167/month currently paid for telephone dial tone alone. Calculated over a 10-year microwave equipment life-span equates to \$5.9 million savings.

Visitors benefit from: 1) increased processing efficiency at entrance stations; 2) up-to-date and real-time park information; 3) quicker and more accurate credit card transactions in lodging and stores; 4) enhanced interpretation opportunities using their cell/smart phones connected to the park website and streamed audio/video messages; 5) better campground and parking availability and traffic information; and 6) improved emergency response in the event of an injury.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	Score 40
SB	Score 14
IS	Score 8
CFA	Score 0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
 VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 62.30

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$		0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	1,705,126	100		Formulated in FY <u>2015</u> Budget:	\$ 1,705,126
Total Component Estimate:	\$	1,705,126	100		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
					Project Total:	\$ 1,705,126
Class of Estimate: C					Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2015					Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
					Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		<u>01/15</u>			Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI
Project Complete:		<u>04/16</u>			<u>06/13</u>	Approved:
					(mm/yy)	YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$1,460,000	Projected: \$1,352,000	Net Change: -\$108,000
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	29.10
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct a New 750-Space Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Lot Outside the Merced River Corridor		
Project Number: PMIS-198218C	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	10661	100	0.105	0.105
40660100	237358	75	0	0.000
40710300	6300	100	0.030	0.028
40710800	6309	57	6.675	3.454
40660100	8253	67	0.400	0.000

Project Description:

The project includes construction of a new 750 space day-use parking lot in the area of the existing Camp 6 parking area, the existing Concessionaire's General Office and existing Art Center. This new Yosemite Village day-use parking area will be the primary arrival point for incoming park visitors who have no campsite or hotel reservations. Components of the project are described as follows:

Complete pre-design and final design documents in FY2015.

Phase 1 (FY2018) – This first phase of construction will complete the clearing, earthwork, drainage, relocation of existing buried utilities (water, sewer, electric, communication) and install subgrade/road base for construction of a new 750 space parking lot in the general area of the existing Camp 6 parking area. The park will coordinate this first phase of construction with the realignment of Northside Drive, installation of pedestrian pathways/shuttle bus shelter and demolition of the Concessionaire's General Office building and Art Center building, to provide additional space for this new day-use parking lot.

Phase 2 (FY2019) – Complete Phase 2 construction of the new 750 space day-use parking lot for the Yosemite Village area by installing asphalt paving/gravel binder, curb and gutters, handicapped accessible curb ramps and paths of travel, signage, lighting and landscaping.

<p>Justifications</p> <p>This project implements a key component of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan (MRP), which will be completed when the Record of Decision is executed in July 2013. The MRP authorizes actions that were intended to establish carrying capacity limits, to better manage visitor use and to provide for sustainable and high-quality visitor recreational opportunities.</p> <p>The project is intended to establish a sense of arrival and clear wayfinding, improve circulation at the largest day-use parking area in Yosemite Valley, and facilitate a smooth transition from the use of private automobiles to the park's free shuttle system. By promoting pedestrian access and encouraging transit use, the project will minimize conflict between pedestrians and automobiles, alleviate traffic congestion on the Yosemite Valley loop drive and improve visitor use and recreation-based river values.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">FCI/API</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CFA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)</p>		FCI/API	Score 6	SB	Score 13	IS	Score 10	CFA	Score 0
FCI/API	Score 6								
SB	Score 13								
IS	Score 10								
CFA	Score 0								
<p>Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY15 Completed:</p>	<p>Total Project Score: 29.10</p>								

<p>Project Costs and Status</p>																							
<p>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$'s</td> <td style="text-align: right;">%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 603,489</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 653,780</td> <td style="text-align: right;">52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Component Estimate:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,257,269</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 603,489	48	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 653,780	52	Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,257,269	100	<p>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,257,269</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 6,743,534</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 8,000,803</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 1,257,269	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 6,743,534	Project Total:	\$ 8,000,803
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<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u></p> <p>Construction Start/Award: <u>01/15</u> Project Complete: <u>04/19</u></p>		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/13</u> (mm/yy)</p>	<p>DOI Approved: YES</p>																				

<p>Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)</p>		
Current: \$73,990	Projected: \$123,750	Net Change: \$49,760

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	73.20
Programmed Funding FY:	2015
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve the Glacier Point Restroom Wastewater Effluent Disposal System		
Project Number: PMIS-198897B	Unit/Facility Name: Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA19	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710900	6709	80	1.328	0.000

Project Description:

Install a new replacement sewer effluent disposal system at Glacier Point to allow the Glacier Point restroom (12 fixtures) to operate fully for the entire open season of Glacier Point each year, serving over 400,000 annual visitors.

Complete pre-design to investigate potential site locations for a new sewer disposal system by performing percolation testing and installation of piezometers to track groundwater over the duration of the open season (May-October). Complete a topographic survey to determine elevation differential between the Glacier Point facilities and the potential sewer disposal system site locations. Assess traditional leach field design along with micro-drip and mound system designs. Develop alternatives, generate a Class C cost estimate for each alternative considered, and complete a Choosing by Advantages/Value Analysis to select a preferred alternative. Identify "dismissed" alternatives.

Remove the 5 existing double vault toilets and marginally effective leach field installed to ensure restroom availability early in the operating season to August when high groundwater prevents use of the existing leach field. Install a new replacement sewer effluent disposal system for the Glacier Point restroom. Connect the effluent disposal system to wastewater system; install pump station and controls; install 2,500 lineal feet of 2-inch force main; install 10,000 gallon septic tank and a 2,000 gallon dosing tank with siphon; install a drop box, a 4-inch plug valve, a 4-inch blow-off tee; complete 9,500 lineal feet of trenching; install 2,000 lineal feet of 4-inch solid distribution pipe, and 5,000 lineal feet of 4-inch perforated leach line; install a propane tank and generator to provide backup power supply to the sewer lift station which collects the sewage from the restrooms and conveys it uphill to the septic tank and leach field; dig up and patch 6,250 square feet of asphalt and complete site restoration.

Justifications

Glacier Point is a popular vista point accessible by vehicle that typically opens on Memorial Day weekend. Glacier Point has an existing wood and stone restroom containing 9 flush toilets and 3 urinals; however this restroom is inoperable during the entire peak summer season because groundwater levels at the existing leach field location are elevated such that State requirements prohibit the use of the leach field.

In many years the groundwater lowers to a level where the leach field may be put online beginning in August. Therefore, the Glacier Point restroom is often only in service from August to closing in mid-October/November. The Yosemite Concession Services Corporation (YCSC) has attempted several fixes including installing a cut-off trench to capture and divert groundwater from the leach field area (fall 1999) and installing additional shallow leach lines in the existing leaching area (fall 2000). Neither attempt has corrected the problem.

In order to provide visitors with restroom facilities, five double vault toilets have been installed and are in operation for the peak season. Visitor response to vault toilets in the front country has been largely negative as evident by

<p>frequent complaint letters.</p> <p>This project will ensure a new replacement sewer effluent disposal system is completed at Glacier Point to allow the Glacier Point restroom (12 fixtures) to operate fully for the entire open season of Glacier Point each year serving over 400,000 visitors annually; continuous restroom (flush toilet) facility is provided to park visitors for the duration of the Glacier Point open season resulting in improved visitor experience. Long term cost savings are achieved through reduced maintenance by removing the vault toilets and marginally effective leach field.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">FCI/API</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SB</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CFA</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Score 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)</p>		FCI/API	Score 40	SB	Score 14	IS	Score 20	CFA	Score 0
FCI/API	Score 40								
SB	Score 14								
IS	Score 20								
CFA	Score 0								
<p>Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Y Scheduled: D FY 15 Completed:</p>	<p>Total Project Score: 73.20</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$'s</td> <td style="text-align: right;">%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 81,902</td> <td style="text-align: right;">93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 6,165</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Component Estimate:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 88,067</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> </table>				\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 81,902	93	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 6,165	7	Total Component Estimate:	\$ 88,067	100	<p>Project Funding History (Entire Project):</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 88,067</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,572,622</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1,660,689</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Formulated in FY 2015 Budget:	\$ 88,067	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 1,572,622	Project Total:	\$ 1,660,689
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Planning Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____																							
Design Funds Received in FY NA	\$ _____																							
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u></p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Construction Start/Award:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>01/15</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>04/16</u></td> </tr> </table>			Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/15</u>	Project Complete:	<u>04/16</u>	<p>Project Data Sheet</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Prepared/Last Updated:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>06/13</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(mm/yy)</td> </tr> </table> <p>DOI Approved: YES</p>		Prepared/Last Updated:	<u>06/13</u>		(mm/yy)												
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/15</u>																							
Project Complete:	<u>04/16</u>																							
Prepared/Last Updated:	<u>06/13</u>																							
	(mm/yy)																							

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$16,950	Projected: \$11,790	Net Change: -\$5,160
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Budget Account Schedules
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303				
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Recreational fee demonstration program and deed-restricted and non-demonstration parks.....	146	190	200
00.02	Transportation systems fund.....	14	17	17
00.04	Education Expenses, YELL.....	1	1	1
09.00	Total new obligations.....	161	208	218
Budgetary resources:				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	114	150	137
10.21	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	2	2	2
10.50	Unobligated balance (total).....	116	152	139
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
12.01	Appropriation (special fund).....	197	196	196
12.32	Appropriations temporarily reduced.....	-2	-3	0
19.30	Total budgetary resources available.....	311	345	335
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	150	137	117
Change in obligated balances:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	94	64	134
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	161	208	218
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	-189	-136	-152
30.40	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-2	-2	-2
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	64	134	198
Outlays, gross:				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	39	39
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	189	97	113
41.10	Outlays, gross (total).....	189	136	152
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority.....	195	193	196
41.90	Outlays.....	189	136	152

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	27	28	28
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	37	37	37
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	4	4	4
11.90	Total personnel compensation.....	68	69	69
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	17	17	17
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	2	2
12.20	Transportation of things.....	2	2	2
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	4	6	6
12.40	Printing and reproduction.....	3	4	4
12.52	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	18	36	38
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	4	7	7
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	7	11	12
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	2	3	3
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	8	13	14
13.10	Equipment.....	3	7	8
13.20	Land and structures.....	11	18	23
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	13	13	13
99.99	Total new obligations.....	161	208	218

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	1,592	1,592	1,592

Other Permanent Appropriations

Other Permanent Appropriations (\$000)	2013 ¹ Actual	2014 ² Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,063	45,519	45,035	-484
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	64,488	77,430	80,822	+3,392
Concessions Improvement Accounts	14,196	11,422	11,184	-238
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[78,684]	[88,852]	[92,006]	[+3,154]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,320	7,191	7,756	+565
Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	928	1,400	1,400	0
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	21,253	23,317	23,962	+645
Glacier Bay NP Resource Protection	4,228	3,484	3,500	+16
Delaware Water Gap NRA Route 209 Operations	25	50	50	0
Total Requirements	156,501	169,813	173,709	+3,896
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ FY 2013 Actual includes reductions due to sequestration, including: Park Concessions Franchise Fees \$337,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's \$17,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters \$43,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection \$11,000.

² FY 2014 Estimate includes reductions due to sequestration, including: Park Concessions Franchise Fees \$475,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's \$24,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters \$61,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection \$16,000.

Overview

This activity includes a variety of permanent appropriations that are derived from receipt sources other than recreation fees.

Appropriation: **Contribution for Annuity Benefits of the United States Park Police**

Program Overview

This funding pays the costs of benefit payments to annuitants each year under the pension program for US Park Police (USPP) officers hired prior to January 1, 1984 to the extent the payments exceed deductions from salaries of active duty employees of the program. As amended in P.L. 85-157, the Annuity Benefits are collected for Title V retirees. Payments are made to retirees, surviving spouses, and dependents. The USPP pension program was funded before FY 2002 from appropriations made annually to the National Park Service. Beginning in FY 2002 (P.L. 107-63 (16 U.S.C. 14e)), these payments have been made from funds warranted to the National Park Service from a permanent, indefinite appropriation at the Treasury Department. The estimates of \$45.519 million for FY 2014 and \$45.035 million for FY 2015 are based on the best available information, including actuarial tables, and projected pay increases, retirements, and cost-of-living increases.

Appropriations: Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts**Program Overview**

Park Concessions Franchise Fees. This program involves all franchise fees and other monetary considerations paid to the United States pursuant to concessions contracts under the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-391; 16 U.S.C. 5901), as amended, (the Act). All funds are deposited into a special account and used in the National Park System. The fees are used to support contract development, fund high-priority resource management programs and operations, and support concession activities throughout the National Park System.

All contracts are issued competitively under the Act, which grants a right of preference to concessioners with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000 and to outfitters and guides. Under the Act, the Service has experienced increased competition for contracts, which has resulted in improved visitor services, generally higher franchise fees, and increased returns to the government.

Construction, investment, and maintenance requirements are weighed against the business opportunity in setting the concession franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package balances the various financial obligations, including possessory interest or leasehold surrender interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract.

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 of facilities that directly support concession visitor services. Concessioners do not accrue possessory interest for improvements funded from these accounts. These accounts are not included in contracts issued since the 1998 Act and continue to be phased out as older contracts are replaced.

Appropriation: Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund**Program Overview**

As authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, particularly 16 U.S.C. 1a-2(k), and 16 U.S.C. 470h-3, rental payments under a lease for the use of buildings and associated property administered as part of the National Park System are deposited in a special Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund. These funds are used for infrastructure needs of the park unit where collected, including facility refurbishment, repair and replacement, infrastructure projects associated with park resource protection, and direct maintenance of the leased buildings and associated properties.

Appropriation: Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program**Program Overview**

Authorized in P.L. 106-206 (16 U.S.C. 4601-6d), revenue from location fees collected from issuing permits to use park lands and facilities for commercial filming and certain still photography are retained and used at the sites where collected, in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreational Fee Program.

Appropriation: Operations and Maintenance of Quarters**Program Overview**

As authorized by P.L. 98-473 in 1984 (98 Stat. 1874; 5 U.S.C. 4911), rent and charges collected by payroll deduction or otherwise, for the use or occupancy of Government Quarters in national park areas, are deposited in a special fund to remain available until expended for the operation and maintenance of Government Quarters. These funds are to be used to provide decent, safe, sanitary, and energy efficient quarters to the assigned occupants.

In FY 2013, in addition to funds derived from rental income, the National Park Service recorded charges totaling \$390,796 for housing maintenance and operations in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation to cover rental income shortfalls. (This statement is provided as required by section 814(a)(14) of Division I of Public Law 104-333.)

Appropriation: Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection**Program Overview**

As authorized by P.L. 104-333 (16 U.S.C. 1a-2(g)) of 1994, 60 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. Activities authorized for funding include acquisition and pre-positioning of emergency response equipment to prevent harm to aquatic park resources from permittees and investigations to quantify the effect of permittees' activity on wildlife and other natural resource values of the park.

Appropriation: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209 Operations

Program Overview

Funds collected from fees, as authorized by P.L. 98-63 (97 Stat. 329) and P.L. 104-333 Sec. 702, for commercial use of US Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are available for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of US Route 209 within the park boundaries. By law, US 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 most recent legislation, due to expire on September 30, 2015, further authorizes a limited fee for the special use of Route 209 by these commercial vehicles.

Budget Account Schedules Other Permanent Appropriations

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9924-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
01.00	Balance, start of year.....	0	0	1
Receipts:				
02.20	Rents and charges for quarters.....	21	24	24
02.21	Park buildings lease and maintenance fund.....	6	7	8
02.22	Concessions improvement accounts.....	14	11	11
02.23	User fees for filming and photography on park lands.....	1	1	1
02.24	Miscellaneous fees, Glacier Bay National Park.....	4	4	4
02.25	Park concessions franchise fees.....	65	78	81
02.90	Adjustment-receipts rounding issue	0	0	0
02.99	Total receipts and collections.....	111	125	129
04.00	Total balances and collections.....	111	125	130
Appropriations:				
05.00	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1201].....	-112	-125	-129
05.01	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1232].....	0	1	0
06.10	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1950].....	1	0	0
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	1	1

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9924-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Operations and maintenance of quarters.....	22	25	25
00.02	Glacier Bay National Park resource protection vessel management plan.....	3	3	3
00.03	Park concessions franchise fees.....	48	74	82
00.05	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund.....	6	8	8
00.06	Concessions improvement accounts.....	20	16	16
00.07	Contribution for annuity benefits for USPP.....	40	46	45
00.08	Filming and photography and special use fee.....	1	1	2
09.00	Total new obligations.....	140	173	181
Budgetary Resources:				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	119	131	129
10.21	Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	1	1	1
10.50	Unobligated balance (total).....	120	132	130

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9924-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget authority:				
Mandatory:				
12.00	Appropriation.....	45	46	45
12.01	Appropriation (special fund).....	112	125	129
12.32	Appropriation and/or unobligated balance of approps temp reduced	0	-1	0
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total).....	157	170	174
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	277	302	304
19.40	Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn.....	-6	0	0
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	131	129	123
Change in obligated balance:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	43	38	37
30.10	Total new obligations.....	140	173	181
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	-144	-173	-183
30.40	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-1	-1	-1
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year.....	38	37	34
Outlays, gross				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	39	153	157
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	105	20	26
41.10	Total outlays, gross.....	144	173	183
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority.....	157	170	174
41.90	Outlays.....	144	173	183

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9924-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	11	11	11
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	11	11	11
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	1	1	1
11.90	Total personnel compensation.....	23	23	23
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	6	7	7
11.30	Benefits for former personnel.....	3	46	45
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
12.20	Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	4	3	3
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	0	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	71	67	76
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	3	1	1
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	4	3	3
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	2	1	1
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	6	5	5
13.10	Equipment.....	2	2	2
13.20	Land and structures.....	12	9	9
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	2	3	3
99.99	Total new obligations.....	140	173	181

Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9924-0/4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	436	436	436

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Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Donations (General)	39,302	30,000	140,000	+110,000
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	2	3	3	0
Total Requirements	39,304	30,003	140,003	+110,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>0</i>

Overview

These permanent appropriations include donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors for federally matched signature projects and programs, non-matched donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors, and funds used to preserve the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln available from an endowment established for that purpose.

Appropriation: Donations, National Park Service
Program Overview

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 by tracking each donation designated by the donor for a certain purpose to ensure that it is so used or is returned to the donor. This account total has fluctuated widely in recent years. The estimated change of \$110 million for FY 2015 reflects estimates for donations to match the federal funds proposed for the Centennial Challenge account; \$10.0 million in discretionary in 2015 and \$100.0 million each year for three years proposed as mandatory funding.

Appropriation: Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln
Program Overview

By law (16 USC 212), a \$50,000 endowment established by The Lincoln Farm Association was accepted; the proceeds of which are used to help preserve the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Park. This endowment has been used by the park to preserve the Memorial Building and the traditional birth cabin. Preservation projects have included various exterior repairs such as roof and painting, along with interior painting, mold abatement, and HVAC repairs. The park plans to continue to use this endowment to cover the upkeep of these structures in accordance with cultural resource management plans.

- ① For further information on the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP, visit them online at:
www.nps.gov/abli/index.htm

Budget Account Schedules Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303				
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Donations to the National Park Service.....	44	44	85
09.00	Total new obligations.....	44	44	85
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	50	45	31
12.60	New budget authority (gross).....	39	30	140
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	89	75	171
09.00	Total new obligations.....	-44	-44	-85
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	45	31	86
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
12.01	Appropriation (special or trust fund).....	39	30	140
12.60	Appropriation, mandatory (total).....	39	30	140
19.30	Total budgetary resources available.....	89	75	171
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	45	31	86
Change in obligated balances:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	22	30	39
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	44	44	85
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	-36	-35	-93
30.90	Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	30	39	31
Outlays (gross), detail:				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	15	70
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	36	20	23
41.10	Total outlays	36	35	93
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority.....	39	30	140
41.90	Outlays.....	36	35	93

Miscellaneous Trust Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	6	6	6
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	9	9	9
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	2	2	2
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	6	6	25
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	2	2	4
12.57	Operation & maintenance of equip	1	1	2
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	2	2	4
13.10	Equipment.....	1	1	2
13.20	Land and structures.....	20	20	36
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1	1	1
99.99	Total new obligations.....	44	44	85

Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	187	187	187

Note: This schedule combines the 2015 permanent proposal for funding with this account with the 2015 current request.

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Activity: Mandatory Land Acquisition and State Assistance - GOMESA

Outer Continental Shelf Oil Lease Revenues (\$000)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate	Change from FY 2014 Estimate (+/-)
State Conservation Grants from GOMESA	102	1,390	917	-473
Administrative Support	3	43	28	-15
Total Requirements	105	1,433	945	-488
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Program Overview

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) established a mandatory stream of funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) state grants, to be derived from revenues generated by Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing in the Gulf of Mexico. Under the Act, a portion of certain OCS revenues are distributed to states for conservation grants through the NPS State Assistance program in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

GOMESA State Conservation Grants

The NPS portion of this mandatory funding stream for the LWCF is 12.5 percent of total qualified OCS revenues. These qualified OCS revenues include leasing revenue from a small portion of the Gulf that was newly opened for leasing by GOMESA. An expected increase in revenue will be generated by this program, beginning in 2017, from all post-2006 Gulf of Mexico leases. Under current law, the available funding (the year after actual receipt) from this source is expected to increase significantly, beginning in 2018.

GOMESA Administrative Support

The FY 2014 enacted appropriation included a provision, started in FY 2009, allowing the use of up to three percent of the permanent funds for administration. This administrative provision is proposed to be continued in FY 2015.

For more information about the programs funded with the appropriated side of the OCS leasing revenue, see the following: NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance, State Grants on page LASA-89.

FY 2015 Program Performance

See FY 2015 Program Performance section under Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance, State Conservation Grants.

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**Appropriation: Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge
Mandatory Appropriation**

Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Centennial Challenge	0	0	100,000	+100,000
Total Requirements	0	0	100,000	+100,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>+36</i>

Appropriation Overview

The National Park Service will begin its second century of operations by celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2016. The anniversary of the NPS is an opportunity to restore the luster of our national parks and inspire future generations to protect our national treasures. The NPS will continue to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Partnerships are an important tool to accomplish these goals and meet the expectations of the American people.

In preparation for NPS's second 100 years of operations, Congress appropriated \$39.6 million from FY 2008 to 2010 to provide the federal match to complete signature projects and programs targeted at enhancing visitor services while improving cultural and natural resources. The NPS more than doubled these funds through private contributions, which resulted in combined benefits of over \$80 million to national parks and their visitors. Projects were evaluated against merit-based criteria such as mission-relevance and need, park capacity, and the economic stability of the partners. These projects were diverse in focus and scope and benefited every aspect of park operations, from museum management to infrastructure. Projects completed from previous appropriations include rehabilitating the underground Franklin Court Museum, the only NPS-managed site to honor Ben Franklin, at Independence NHP. Project components included ADA accessibility, new HVAC, security, and fire suppression systems, and interpretive programming. The partner provided a match of greater than 2:1. A second example is the urban waterfront park, Wisconsin Avenue Plaza at Georgetown Waterfront Park which is managed by Rock Creek Park. Working with partners, a 2.5 acre urban waterfront park was constructed to include a 4,000 square foot interactive fountain, 170-foot long pergola, 150-foot long river stairs with a seating capacity of 350, 210-foot bio-engineered river's edge protecting the shoreline, and a critical 500-foot long link between the Capital Crescent and Rock Creek bike trails. More information on the estimates for the donations that would match these federal funds can be found under the Miscellaneous Trust Funds appropriation.

Program Overview

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide new, mandatory funding totaling \$100.0 million each year for three years beginning in 2015 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs.

Funding would provide a mandatory federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the NPS in 2016 and into the NPS' second century. As the NPS approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects, the National Park Service will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the National Park Service would exceed \$220.0 million (discretionary: \$10.0 million in federal funds and at least \$10.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: \$100.0 million in federal funds and at least \$100.0 million from philanthropic donations). All projects would be administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Accomplishments of the Centennial Challenge will include enabling the NPS to continue projects that will bring facilities and resources into good condition while developing new and improved educational and interpretive programs for youth and visitors. As the National Park Service approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation and for investments in priority park assets; this project funding will strengthen existing partnerships and draw new ones.

Overall, the Initiative—including mandatory, discretionary, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources— will allow NPS to ensure that 1,700 (or 20 percent) of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

Appropriation:	Construction Mandatory Appropriation
-----------------------	-------------------------------------------------

Construction Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Second Century Infrastructure Investment – <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	200,000	+200,000
Total Requirements	0	0	200,000	+200,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>+41</i>

Appropriation Overview

The National Park Service faces severe infrastructure challenges that must be met head-on in order to provide visitors the experience they expect at our nation's crown jewels. Congressional appropriators have urged the NPS to come up with an innovative approach for funding the maintenance backlog. The Centennial Initiative does just that by addressing the deferred maintenance needs for priority park assets in a meaningful fashion with a steady, multi-year commitment of funding.

The Second Century Investment Infrastructure mandatory proposal is part of the Centennial Initiative, which includes a related \$16.0 million increase within the Operation of the National Park System account for repair and rehabilitation projects to address the deferred maintenance backlog by restoring priority park assets to good condition. The Administration's government-wide Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, also identifies \$100.0 million to correct maintenance deficiencies on NPS infrastructure and facilities.

Additionally, the NPS has the opportunity to compete for project funding through the multi-agency Centennial Land Management Investment Fund. This fund, \$100.0 million each year for three years in mandatory funding provides an opportunity for NPS as well as other Interior land management agencies and the U.S. Forest Service to address deferred maintenance needs and land conservation, and provide youth employment opportunities. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also includes \$100 million for these competitive projects.

Separately, the Budget also includes a \$1.1 million increase to line-item construction within the Construction discretionary account.

For more information on the complete Centennial initiative please refer to the General Statement. This section begins on Overview-1.

Program Overview

The Budget includes a mandatory proposal totaling \$200.0 million each year for three years starting in 2015 for the funding to restore the condition of priority NPS assets to good condition. Mandatory funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. Stable funding streams would result in projects that are appropriately

scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint. This permanent appropriation would allow the NPS to focus a body of resources on expeditiously completing a large number of projects.

At the end of fiscal year 2013, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at \$11.3 billion. The National Park Service owns and maintains nearly 8,700 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources. A mandatory appropriation dedicated to correcting deficiencies on National Park Service infrastructure and facilities would allow the NPS to focus on assets of highest importance and show measurable reductions in deferred maintenance.

This investment would address work that is beyond the reach of the NPS at current funding levels. Measurable reductions in deferred maintenance would also include:

- **Improved Energy Efficiency.** Alternative energy and efficiency projects can help the NPS reduce operating costs, emissions, and energy consumption, while educating visitors.
- **Improved Accessibility.** The NPS faces significant accessibility deficiencies including access to facilities and interpretive media. When the NPS addresses deferred maintenance, it simultaneously addresses accessibility deficiencies.
- **Improved Resource Protection.** The failure of sewer and wastewater systems has terrible consequences, especially in our natural resource parks.
- **Improved Health and Safety.** Rehabilitation projects are required to upgrade systems and structural components to meet all current national and local building code regulations. Fire and alarm systems are upgraded, hazardous knob and tube electrical wiring components are replaced, seismic structural upgrades are installed.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial Initiative. Overall, the Centennial Initiative—including mandatory, discretionary, and Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative resources— will allow NPS to ensure that 1,700 (or 20 percent) of the highest priority park assets are restored to good condition. The effort creates thousands of jobs over three years, provides over 10,000 work and training opportunities to young people, and engages more than 265,000 volunteers in support of public lands.

**Appropriation: Urban Park Recreation and Recovery
Mandatory Appropriation**

Urban Park Rehabilitation & Recovery Grants Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants	0	0	25,000	+25,000
Total Requirements	0	0	25,000	+25,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>+5</i>

Appropriation Overview

The Urban Park Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 authorizes matching grants and technical assistance to eligible economically distressed urban communities to revitalize and improve recreation opportunities. The program provides direct Federal grants to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and to develop local Recovery Action Plans to identify needs, priorities and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system.

Permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. In 2015, the Budget requests \$550 million in mandatory and \$350 million in discretionary funds allocated between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service.

With regard to NPS funding in 2015, the proposal includes \$25.0 million for mandatory UPARR funding. The funding would re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the LWCF, to provide competitive grants that improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities, including indoor opportunities. This program is complementary to the LWCF State and Local Assistance Program in that funds cannot be used for land acquisition, while they can be used for indoor recreation. This program aligns with the America's Great Outdoors initiative goal of creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible urban parks, and community green spaces. This proposal is also part of a broader, renewed focus by Interior to develop strategies to improve the integration of agency programs and park units to impact urban economies and the quality of life for urban residents through expanding opportunities for all. This funding also includes UPARR administration costs.

Through targeted rehabilitation projects consistent with AGO goals, the NPS would renew an emphasis on improving recreation services to inner-city minority and low-to-moderate income populations and improving indoor and outdoor recreation facilities at specific sites, resulting in the overall enhancement of a community's recreation system. These projects would focus on connecting and engaging communities, especially young people, to their neighborhood parks through projects that would revitalize and

rehabilitate park and recreation opportunities. In addition to revitalizing these spaces, there would be an emphasis on making sites accessible and more usable. Projects would include objectives to directly engage underserved populations with an emphasis on youth. A project should involve and expand partnerships, as well as connect with broader neighborhood to city-wide initiatives to improve recreation opportunities for all.

Program Overview

Established by The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625, the UPARR grants program was designed to provide matching grants to a prioritized list of urban cities and counties that represent the most physically and economically distressed communities nationwide. Other cities that are not on the list but meet the eligibility criteria can also be considered for these competitive grants.

The grants are intended to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and develop local Recovery Action Program Plans to identify needs, priorities, and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system.

The first two types of matching grants typically require a 70 percent federal and 30 percent non-federal match. Rehabilitation grants would be used to remodel, rebuild, or expand existing neighborhood-oriented recreation areas and facilities. Innovation grants, which are capped by law to ten percent of the total amount available for funding, would focus on development of new, unique, and more effective means for delivering recreation services that benefit disadvantaged community populations; programs that emphasize environmental education, family orientation, and exposure to natural resources; and increase citizen involvement in project conception and implementation. A third type of grant is called the Recovery Action Program (RAP) Planning Grant, which matches 50 percent federal funds with 50 percent local funds. RAP grants provide funds to jurisdictions for the development of recreation planning priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery. Up to three percent of the appropriation can be used for RAP grants.

Requests for grant funding would be rated by a national panel using established criteria. The criteria consider factors such as project cost and leveraging; the affected community; existing condition of and anticipated improvements in recreation services (particularly cases where services are seriously impaired or health and safety is at risk due to deteriorated infrastructure); new employment opportunities created; community and partner involvement; and long-term commitment to the project.

Funding for UPARR grants has not been appropriated since 2002. However, since the program's inception, \$307.1 million has been appropriated for grants to improve and protect more than 1,520 recreational sites in distressed urban communities nationwide, and to help create and launch new innovative programming. UPARR rehabilitation grants have been used to completely overhaul inner-city outdoor playgrounds, parks, ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, and swimming pools. The grants also have enhanced other recreation facilities such as recreation centers and indoor pool facilities that were unsafe and in many cases closed.

For 2015, the eligible universe of economically distressed urban jurisdictions would have to be reestablished using new Census data. The criteria used to define the eligible universe would also need to

be adjusted where parameters are outdated. For reference, the eligible universe was previously based on: population per square mile, net change in per capita income, percent unemployed, percent of households without automobiles, total population below 18 and above 60 years of age, and percent of people with income below 125 percent of poverty level.

FY 2015 Program Performance

Based on prior UPARR competitions, the NPS anticipates applications from 150 to 200 urban localities requesting funds totaling up to approximately \$90 million. At the \$25 million mandatory level, NPS would likely be able to award funds for 40 to 50 projects. The NPS has established competitive criteria and procedures for awarding Rehabilitation and Innovation grants, and anticipates that it could be ready to consider applications for such grants by June 1, 2015, with all but a few projects completed by 2018.

**Budget Account Schedules
Urban Park and Recreation Fund**

Urban Park and Recreation Fund and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-1031-4-1-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity				
00.01	UPARR Grants.....	0	0	18
09.00	Total new obligations.....	0	0	18
Budget authority:				
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total).....	0	0	25
19.00	Budget authority (total).....	0	0	25
19.30	Total budgetary resources available.....	0	0	25
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	7
Change in obligated balance:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	0	0	18
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	0	0	-3
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	0	0	15
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	15
Outlays (gross), detail:				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	0	3
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority, net (total).....	0	0	25
41.90	Outlays, net (total).....	0	0	3

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-9928-4-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	0	18
99.99	Total new obligations.....	0	0	18

Personnel Summary

		2013	2014	2015
Identification code 14-1031-4-1-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	5

Appropriation:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation Proposal
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Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2013 Actual	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate	Change from 2014 Estimate (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition – <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	115,158	+115,158
State Conservation Grants – <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	52,000	+52,000
Total Requirements	0	0	167,158	+167,158
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>+12</i>

Appropriation Overview

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for Federal land acquisition and grants. The LWCF is authorized to collect \$900 million annually from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing revenues.

The LWCF currently supports NPS federal land acquisition activities, and provides grants for land acquisition through the American Battlefield Protection Program and the purchase and development of land for outdoor recreation activities by states and local governments through the State Conservation Assistance grant program.

Mandatory Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Administration proposes \$900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2015, and proposes to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016.

In 2015, the LWCF mandatory proposal for NPS includes \$167.2 million for the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation. This includes \$52.0 million for the State Assistance program, which provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program helps to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the country.

The remaining \$115.2 million is for Federal Land acquisition; of which \$67.6 million is for acquisition of Collaborative Landscape Planning projects to address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the US Forest Service. Also included within the mandatory funding, Federal Land acquisition funding is \$5.0 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants, as well as \$2.5 million to acquire land to secure access for the American public to their federal lands. Concurrent with the America's Great Outdoor initiative, these funds will invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate federal ownership so that public has unbroken spaces to recreate.

Program Overview

Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition is an on-going activity. The NPS has identified over \$2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. Mandatory funding would allow NPS to better address the highest priority acquisition opportunities that become available, and it would allow NPS to, plan for upcoming acquisitions or phasing large acquisitions more easily. For FY 2015, the permanent requested funding would provide over 34,000 acres in 18 parks and seven trails, impacting 23 states. This proposal also includes funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants and administrative costs to support Federal Land Acquisition.

State Conservation Grants

State Conservation Grants is a multi-year activity which actively works with state partners to provide recreation opportunities in local communities, including acquiring land for that purpose. Providing mandatory funding would allow the states to better plan their efforts from year to year. This program would utilize the discretionary grant criteria and continue the required 1:1 match, thereby doubling federal effectiveness. The requested mandatory grant funding would support, approximately 150 additional grants. This proposal also includes funding to support the administration of State Conservation Grants.

FY 2015 Program Performance

See the FY 2015 Program Performance sections under the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation on pages LASA-16 and LASA-91.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation Language

In addition to other uses set forth in section 407(d) of Public Law 105-391, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No changes are requested.

Authorizing Statutes

Administration of Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 allows significant enhancements to Outer Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing activities and revenue in the Gulf. Under the Act, a portion of the funds are to be distributed in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

Franchise Fees

Public Law 105-391 establishes new requirements for the NPS Concession Program and was intended by Congress to update the NPS concessions management statutory requirements and policies established by the Concessions Policy Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-249).

Transfer of Funds to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation

23 U.S.C. 204 provides certain authority to the Department of Transportation to work jointly with other Departments in recognition of the desirability to have Federally funded road projects coordinated between State and Federal agencies by a central Federal entity to insure efficiency, consistency and uniformity in managing the nation's road network.

Allocations Received from Other Accounts

Note

Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are included in the schedules of the parent appropriations as follows:

Allocations Received from Other Accounts		
Federal Department	Agency	Account Title
Department of Agriculture	US Forest Service	State and Private Forestry
Department of Transportation	Federal Highway Administration	Federal Aid-Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) (Highway Trust Fund)
		Highway Studies, Feasibility, Design, Environmental, Engineering
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	Southern Nevada Public Lands Management
	Departmentwide Programs	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
		Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
		Wildland Fire Management
Departmental Offices	Salaries and Expenses	

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Exhibit A: Budget Realignment

The Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General recommended in a January 2005 audit (CIN-NPS-0013-2004) that National Park Service should realign the budget request to more closely reflect the actual facility operations and facility maintenance obligations within the facility operations and maintenance subactivity. During the FY 2010 appropriations process, the NPS received approval from Congress to annually update the ONPS Park Management budget subactivity and program component displays in the Congressional Justifications to reflect how the funds were actually expended, giving the Committees and other stakeholders a transparent presentation of how appropriated dollars are used to support NPS resource stewardship, visitor services, park protection, facility operations and maintenance, and park support activities.

In FY 2013, the ONPS appropriation was sequestered mid-way through the fiscal year. Park managers made one-time management decisions to adjust to the impacts of sequestration. These decisions are not reflective of long-term realignments to ONPS. The National Park Service will realign the FY 2014 column in the FY 2016 President's Request based on FY 2014 expenditures.

Exhibit B: Compliance with Section 405

Section 343 of the 2004 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-108) mandated that details on the management and use of contingency funds be presented in annual budget justifications. This was reiterated in the 2010 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L.111-88) and again in Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74). The specific requirement follows:

Section 405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects and activities to support government-wide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

In order to comply with this continuing requirement, the NPS implemented procedures in FY 2004 to direct the management of the Regionally-managed contingency funds. The following restrictions were added on the use of the fund:

- The principal use is to allow sufficient funding flexibility to enable Regional Directors to resolve specific, non-recurring park operating problems that warrant priority consideration.
- The use of this fund for travel is only allowed when travel is required in response to an unforeseen emergency, or as part of an otherwise approved project.
- Centrally billed, unbudgeted items, such as IT charges and training costs for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, must be passed directly to the benefiting organization and may not be charged to the contingency account.
- Employee benefit costs for relocation payments, lump sum leave payments, and awards may only be covered from this account when the benefiting organization can demonstrate they do not have the resources to cover the costs.
- Costs for projects benefiting multiple parks are permitted, but only when they present a special opportunity and cannot be appropriately funded from a project fund source.
- Training costs may not be charged to this account unless there is an urgent and unforeseen need.

Amounts used to fund unforeseen emergencies and other specific unfunded needs since 2004:

Fiscal Year	Contingency (\$000)
2005	10,666
2006	11,121
2007	9,553
2008	10,884
2009	11,129
2010	13,950
2011	11,224
2012	12,309
2013	11,224

FY 2013

The procedures for FY 2013 allowed each region to establish a contingency account of up to one percent collected from the allocation of ONPS Park Management activity funds for parks and field offices within the region. The contingency account established was the only regional assessment of funds allowed. The purpose of the account was to allow each Regional Director the ability to respond to unforeseen emergencies, and other specific unfunded needs. Once this account was established, the Regional Directors established criteria for prioritizing and approving requests for the funds in the account.

Permitted uses of this account included:

- Park operational shortfalls;
- Projects benefiting multiple parks for which there was no other fund source;
- Unfunded employee costs for relocation, awards and other work-life issues, such as the Employee Assistance Program (EAP);
- Regional safety, EEO, or related training having a primarily regional audience not otherwise funded.
- Emergency overtime.

The seven Regional Contingency Accounts totaled \$11.224 million in FY 2013. Categories of costs paid from these accounts were as follows:

2013 NPS Contingency Costs		
Contingency Category	(\$000)	Percent of Total (%)
Emergency Damage Response Costs	160	1.4
Law Enforcement Readiness and Response	370	3.3
Park Employee Relocation Costs	2,830	25.2
Operational Needs at Parks	1,937	17.2
Extraordinary Personnel Costs	2,097	18.7
Unfunded, Non-Recurring Park Projects	1,850	16.5
Management Reviews, Audits, and Project Oversight	89	0.8
Legal Support	763	6.8
Non-Law Enforcement Training	291	2.6
Other Multi-Park/Regional Support	837	7.5
Total 2013 Contingency Costs	11,224	100

An explanation of the major uses of the contingency accounts follows:

- *Emergencies*: \$530,000 or 4.7 percent was spent for emergency damage and law enforcement response costs.
- *Park Employee Relocation Costs*: \$2.8 million or 25.2 percent was used to cover the cost of relocating park employees. Parks with small annual budgets cannot afford these moves, accomplished according to federal rules, without help from a central fund.

- *Critical Operational Need:* \$1.9 million or 17.2 percent was returned to parks to cover critical, unforeseen operational needs, particularly relating to visitor use and access. An additional 10 percent was returned to parks to meet one-time project needs.
- *Personnel Costs:* \$2.1 million or 18.7 percent went for extraordinary personnel costs. These costs can be beyond the ability of the employing office to afford.

FY 2014 and FY 2015

The amount of funds to be used for contingencies during both FY 2014 and FY 2015 is difficult to estimate due to the nature of the expenditures. The criteria upon which the funds will be assembled and spent will remain the same since 2005. In all cases, regions will be required to report on the uses of the contingency funds with sufficient detail to ensure conformance with the established criteria.

Exhibit C: 2015 Working Capital Fund Centralized & Direct Bills

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Centralized Billing
 FY 2015 Departmental Request
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 (\$ in thousands)

ACTIVITY	2013 Revised	2014 Pres. Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,562.83
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	0.00	0.00	200.22	0.00
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	369.44	307.87	0.00	0.00
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	0.00	0.00	307.89	0.00
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	0.00	0.00	1,080.17	0.00
FBMS Redirect - FFS	0.00	0.00	1,454.53	0.00
FBMS Master Data Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.97
Mail and Messenger Services	123.59	117.00	105.54	95.88
Health Unit	17.33	17.46	0.00	0.00
Special Events Services	4.69	4.46	0.00	0.00
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	28.68	28.89	56.31	50.94
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	19.99	20.14	32.81	30.27
Vehicle Fleet	4.71	4.48	2.67	2.67
Personal Property Accountability Services (formally Property Accountability Services)	38.03	38.31	46.94	42.44
Family Support Room	1.65	1.66	0.00	0.00
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	53.02	53.41	49.74	45.37
Departmental Library	706.97	118.49	119.46	120.37
Mail Policy	110.03	103.77	91.99	93.00
Moving Services	14.35	14.45	0.00	0.00
Conference and Special Events Services (formally Audio Visual Services & Special Events)	74.10	78.58	78.93	71.60
Space Management Services	19.15	19.30	27.33	24.88
Aviation Management	2,383.27	2,208.59	2,137.19	1,859.61
Alaska Affairs Office	267.56	315.84	226.36	227.54
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	155.30	165.21	165.21	165.21
Departmental Museum	398.11	368.73	320.77	320.67
Document Management Unit	3.43	1.82	2.17	181.66
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	126.35	246.64	218.70	242.87
Departmental News and Information	235.38	222.04	271.19	271.38
Photographic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leadership Development Programs	227.04	231.66	279.12	280.07
Dept-Wide Training Programs (including Online Learning)	645.13	615.72	786.02	777.12
Learning & Performance Center Management	353.76	353.78	176.87	177.63
DOIU Management	215.07	235.33	197.27	197.51
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	11.40	11.88	10.55	9.77
FedCenter	2.09	2.20	1.94	1.94
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.20	16.36	16.36	16.36
Invasive Species Council	206.05	216.43	210.67	211.45
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.34	40.03	38.59	38.77

ACTIVITY	2013 Revised	2014 Pres. Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Passport and Visa Services	35.20	33.84	58.18	18.71
CPIC	49.20	52.20	56.44	60.36
Consolidated Financial Statement, Internal Controls & Performance Reporting	250.52	248.80	213.35	148.87
Travel Management Center	29.63	33.36	39.21	41.80
e-Travel	466.60	338.82	338.75	241.25
Interior Collections Management System	397.86	397.86	392.56	392.56
Space Management Initiative	93.58	104.89	106.02	106.28
Renewable Energy Certificates	10.12	10.82	9.98	1.28
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	0.00	0.00	7.08	7.08
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.05
Planning and Performance Management	354.97	345.19	351.52	352.18
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	216.43	216.43	156.55	151.46
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program	222.73	211.58	241.79	242.57
OPM Federal Employment Services	152.27	150.75	132.66	116.09
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	91.95	102.29	184.61	184.78
Human Resources Accountability Team	181.33	154.28	189.21	195.99
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	8.77	8.71	9.89	9.87
Veterans Disabilities Hiring Programs	0.00	69.66	0.00	0.00
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.00	0.00	0.00	231.15
EEO Complaints Tracking System	10.26	9.75	10.41	11.24
Special Emphasis Program	14.16	13.37	12.04	12.01
Occupational Safety and Health	495.71	487.59	453.53	453.87
Safety Management Information System	381.57	352.96	363.96	363.94
Security (Classified Information Facility)	144.67	169.50	145.77	145.89
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	264.07	253.84	195.49	195.96
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	407.36	431.96	403.37	362.60
Victim Witness Coordinator	52.02	52.87	55.36	55.50
Interior Operations Center	641.47	619.14	635.84	654.62
Emergency Preparedness (COOP)	242.12	292.53	319.96	319.49
Emergency Response	337.00	441.87	314.98	315.58
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	8.24	8.96	9.39	8.46
Federal Executive Board	88.75	88.14	78.71	78.90
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	15.46	14.93	14.93	14.90
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	75.57	75.48	90.59	90.73
Contingency Reserve	46.07	45.10	0.00	0.00
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	56.87	51.42	51.43	51.42
CFO Financial Statement Audit	1,348.57	1,332.79	1,332.57	1,571.70
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management	123.80	130.40	130.40	130.40
Ethics	173.09	157.76	157.77	157.47
FOIA Appeals	96.98	87.65	87.65	87.65
IT Transformation Planning (ITT)	0.00	1,353.50	1,353.50	985.50
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	577.25	517.52	517.52	561.42
IT Asset Management	193.06	194.61	194.61	201.80
IOS Collaboration	188.52	200.02	200.02	213.00
Unified Messaging	382.32	256.85	256.85	254.87
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (formerly DOI Access & Personnel Security)	260.25	262.32	262.32	279.34
Threat Management	1,098.61	1,116.71	1,116.71	1,161.00

ACTIVITY	2013 Revised	2014 Pres. Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.85
Enterprise Security Information and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	568.72
Hosting Services (formerly Hosting/Cloud Services)	0.00	106.39	106.39	121.20
Electronic Records Management	331.05	554.45	554.45	621.71
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Mgmt (formerly Enterprise Architecture)	713.56	719.24	719.24	534.75
Independent Verification and Validation - Risk Mgmt (formerly IT Security - IVV)	428.93	437.57	437.57	518.62
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Dev. (formerly Capital Planning)	520.48	537.63	537.63	399.42
Privacy and Civil Liberties	92.67	170.41	170.41	201.97
IT Security - Information Assurance Division	237.45	251.90	0.00	0.00
Information Management Assurance Division Leadership	0.00	0.00	139.28	103.56
Assessment & Authorization Services	0.00	0.00	47.45	35.28
IT Security	0.00	0.00	65.16	77.23
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI) (formerly Web & Internal/External Comm)	131.14	123.72	123.72	123.64
Enterprise Services Network	7,654.40	7,910.56	7,910.56	3,233.45
Frequency Management Support	435.79	450.03	450.03	488.42
NTIA Spectrum Management	871.70	756.00	756.00	769.11
Radio Program Management Office	464.77	478.20	478.20	461.73
Federal Relay Service	20.92	19.88	19.88	17.72
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Throughs	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,807.09
Enterprise Resource Management	251.18	366.00	366.00	389.74
ITD ISSO Information Assurance Operations	0.00	438.10	438.10	438.10
ITD MIB Data Networking	0.00	29.39	29.39	29.39
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	0.00	48.96	48.96	48.96
ITD Telecommunication Services	0.00	67.38	67.38	67.38
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	0.00	60.85	60.86	60.86
ITD Desktop Services	0.00	8.33	8.32	0.00
FBMS Help Desk - Customer Support Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreation One-Stop	12.63	50.50	50.50	50.50
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	1,274.92	886.80	886.80	1,038.38
Volunteer.gov	15.08	15.10	15.10	15.10
IBC IT Security Improvement Plan	437.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
MIB Data Networking	27.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Information Mgmt. - Records Management	48.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunication Services	63.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	60.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Desktop Services	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
IBC Capital Planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	7,159.42	7,159.42	6,726.40	6,671.16
Drug Testing	428.12	589.10	624.35	624.35
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.26
Financial Systems	1,752.79	701.54	594.48	0.00
IDEAS	228.09	94.68	81.25	0.00
Quarters Program	271.13	344.78	344.78	352.07
FBMS Master Data Management	153.79	182.85	182.85	0.00

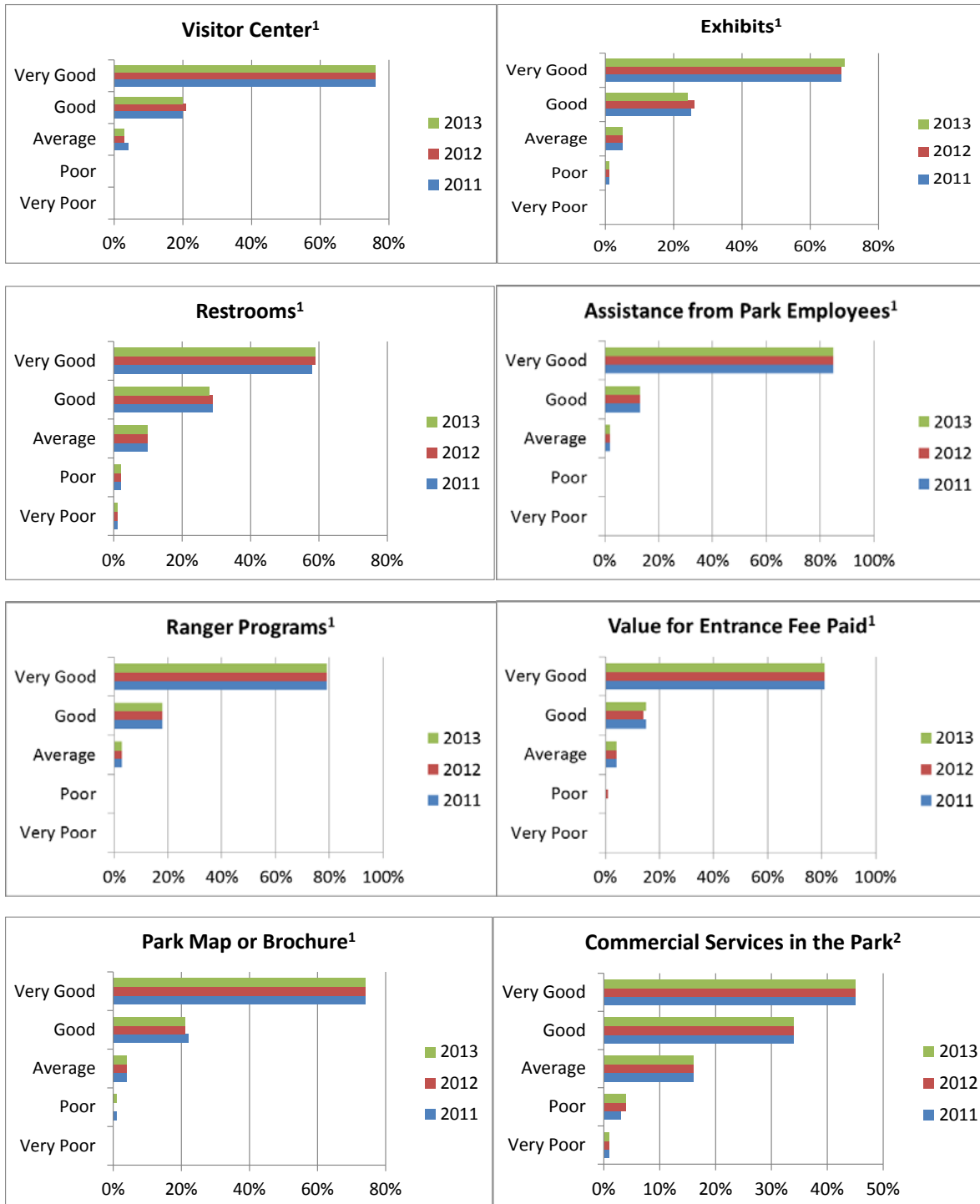
ACTIVITY	2013 Revised	2014 Pres. Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Consolidated Financial Statement System	187.54	148.97	148.97	0.00
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	189.14	200.21	0.00	0.00
FBMS Redirect - FFS	527.70	1,454.51	0.00	0.00
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	946.82	1,080.24	0.00	0.00
FBMS Help Desk - IBC Customer Support Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boise Acquisition Office	432.40	504.91	580.53	547.35
NPS TOTAL	43,553.15	44,646.13	43,756.01	44,249.40

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Direct Billing
 FY 2014 Departmental Request
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 (\$ in thousands)

ACTIVITY	2013 Revised	2014 Pres. Budget	2014 Revised	2015 Estimate
Reimbursable Mail Services	6.25	2.77	6.53	6.85
Creative Communications	10.10	29.30	10.21	10.29
Administrative Operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FBMS Change Orders	180.00	180.03	180.03	0.00
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	70.78	70.78	70.78	69.39
Denver Learning & Performance Center	49.25	49.25	49.25	48.28
Government-Wide Forums	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67
Online Learning	113.45	113.45	113.45	113.45
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	80.19	80.19	80.19	78.61
e-OPF	488.80	488.91	488.91	488.91
Federal Consulting Group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	52.52	52.52	20.00	20.00
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	28.61	0.00	28.61	28.61
EAP Consolidation	227.83	0.00	279.46	0.00
Worker's Comp Nurse Case Management	0.00	0.00	166.35	164.55
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	1,459.11	1,488.29	1,488.29	1,488.29
OLES BSEE Detailee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN)	138.54	138.54	138.52	138.52
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	185.98	185.98	185.98	185.98
Unified Messaging	3,102.97	3,051.26	3,835.02	3,835.02
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	301.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	332.02	332.24	332.24	332.24
ICAM (fka INFO ASSURANCE - DOI Access)	1,995.25	1,722.51	1,754.27	1,868.09
Data at Rest Initiative	35.07	36.99	36.99	36.99
Hosting Services (fka HOSTING - Hosting/Cloud Services)	0.00	125.00	174.95	171.73
Enterprise Services Network	7,048.31		9,367.11	9,367.11
EID Office Space	43.73	130.40	88.42	88.42
EID Rack Space	50.90	43.39	85.39	85.39
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	872.39	872.39	561.93	703.20
ITD ISSO Hosting Services	0.00	6.42	6.42	5.08
ITD Customer Support Services Division	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
FBMS Help Desk - Customer Support Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enterprise Infrastructure Division	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customer Support Services Division	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denver Phone System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payroll & HR Systems	3,028.64	3,116.78	2,929.49	3,010.40
Accounting Operations	256.85	273.25	275.25	278.30
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.97
FBMS Master Data Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acquisition Services	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
AQD Operational Support	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	20,176.10	12,599.29	22,762.70	22,749.34

Exhibit D: Visitor Survey Results

Overall, park visitors were 97 percent satisfied (defined as the total of very good and good rankings) with the quality of their experience.



¹ Number of parks completing surveys: FY 2011-311, FY 2012-322, FY 2013-320.

² Number of parks with commercial services and completing surveys: FY 2011-115, FY 2012-120, FY 2013-120

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2014**

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 2014. As this account has multi-year authority, the total amount obligated for land exchanges may differ from the new budget authority enacted for that year. The actual exchanges worked on 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 the availability of funds needed to cover exchange-related costs. 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 2014

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1	\$25,000
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	\$30,000
	Sitka National Historical Park	1	\$35,000
	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	1	\$30,000
Florida	Everglades National Park	1	\$20,000
Indiana	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	2	\$10,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	\$200,000
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	\$310,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	\$300,000
Ohio	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	2	\$30,000
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	\$20,000
South Dakota	Badlands National Park	1	\$25,000
Virginia	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	\$30,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	\$3,000,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	2	\$250,000
TOTAL		18	\$4,315,000

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2015**

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 2015. As this account has multi-year authority, the total amount obligated for land exchanges may differ from the new budget authority enacted for that year. The actual exchanges worked on 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 the availability of funds needed to cover exchange-related costs. 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 2015

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1	\$20,000
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	\$25,000
	Sitka National Historical Park	1	\$30,000
	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	1	\$30,000
Arizona	Petrified Forest National Park	1	\$1,500,000
Florida	Everglades National Park	1	\$20,000
	Gulf Islands National Seashore	1	\$40,000
Indiana	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park	1	\$13,000
	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	2	\$20,000
	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial	1	\$10,000
Kentucky	Big South Fork National River/Recreation Area	1	\$20,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	\$200,000
New Mexico	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1	\$1,000,000
	Pecos National Historical Park	1	\$310,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	\$300,000
Ohio	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	3	\$50,000
	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	1	\$10,000
Nebraska	Niobrara National Scenic River	1	\$15,000
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	\$10,000
South Dakota	Badlands National Park	1	\$25,000
Tennessee	Obed Wild and Scenic River	1	\$30,000
Virginia	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	\$10,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	\$3,000,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	2	\$250,000
TOTAL		28	\$6,938,000

**Exhibit F: NPS Employee Count by Grade
End of Fiscal Year**

National Park Service			
Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)			
	2013 Actuals	2014 Estimate	2015 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	27	27	27
Subtotal	28	28	28
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	181	188	190
GS/GM -14	515	536	542
GS/GM -13	1,291	1,343	1,358
GS -12	2,276	2,368	2,394
GS -11	2,421	2,518	2,547
GS -10	13	14	14
GS - 9	2,800	2,913	2,946
GS - 8	143	149	150
GS - 7	2,032	2,114	2,138
GS - 6	834	868	877
GS - 5	3,053	3,176	3,212
GS - 4	1,351	1,405	1,421
GS - 3	297	309	312
GS - 2	63	66	66
GS - 1	23	24	24
Subtotal	17,293	17,989	18,193
Other Pay Schedule Systems	6,220	6,470	6,544
Total employment (actuals and estimates)	23,541	24,487	24,765

National Park Service Mandatory Budget Proposals

Account:	Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation
Proposed Changes:	The Administration is proposing a Centennial Initiative to prepare for the National Park Service's 100 th anniversary in 2016.
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request would authorize \$100 million each year for three years beginning in 2015 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs. The total cost of this portion of the Centennial Initiative proposal for the three years would be \$300 million, but would provide at least \$300 million in matching non-federal support.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide \$100 million in new mandatory funding as a federal match to leverage partner donations (1:1) for signature projects at national parks in anticipation and support of the 2016 100 th anniversary of the NPS.
Justification:	The proposed fund source would aid in garnering partner support, instrumental in preparing parks across the country for the increased visitation associated with the 100 th anniversary with preference being given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed \$200 million annually (mandatory \$100 million federal funds and \$100 million in non-federal matching). The overall benefit of these funds for the three years would minimally be \$600 million, providing a substantial boost to the NPS' ability to provide for visitors from around the world. This proposal is further described on page M-CENT-Chall-1.

Account:	Construction Mandatory Appropriation / Second Century Infrastructure Investment
Proposed Changes:	The Administration is proposing a Centennial Initiative for the National Park Service's 100 th anniversary in 2016.
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request is to authorize \$200 million each year for three years beginning in 2015 for funding to address the NPS deferred maintenance backlog. The total cost of this portion of the Centennial Initiative proposal for the three years would be \$600 million.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide \$200 million in new mandatory funding to provide a stable stream of funding for three years. The proposed funding would be dedicated to correcting deficiencies on NPS non-transportation assets.
Justification:	A mandatory source of funding to address the \$11.3 billion deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. This proposal is further described on page M-CENT-Infr-1.

Account:	Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Mandatory Appropriation / Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants
Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal for mandatory funding for the UPARR program, utilizing a portion of the \$900 million annually deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request is to authorize \$550 million DOI-wide in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2015, of which \$25 million would be for UPARR.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture LWCF programs. Fiscal year 2015 will be a transition year with a request of \$350 million in discretionary funding and \$550 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2016, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in permanent funds.
Justification:	The \$900 million is authorized and deposited from oil leasing funds annually, but requires Congressional appropriation to enable agencies to utilize the funds. By moving these annually authorized funds to a mandatory appropriation, the programs would have a consistent and on-going base funding from which to operate more efficiently and effectively. This proposal is further described on page M-UPARR-1.

Account:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance (LASA) Mandatory Appropriation / Federal Land Acquisition and State Conservation Grants
Proposed Changes:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal for mandatory funding for these activities, utilizing a portion of the \$900 million annually deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request is to authorize \$550 million DOI-wide in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2015, of which \$167.158 million would be for the LASA account. This would be broken down into \$115.158 million for Federal Land Acquisition and \$52.000 million for State Conservation Grants.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize \$900 million in annual funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture LWCF programs. Fiscal year 2015 will be a transition year with a request of \$350 million in discretionary funding and \$550 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2016, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in permanent funds.
Justification:	The \$900 million is authorized and deposited from oil leasing funds annually, but requires Congressional appropriation to enable agencies to utilize the funds. By moving these annually authorized funds to a permanent authorization, the programs would have a consistent and on-going base funding from which to operate more efficiently and effectively. This proposal is further described on page M-LASA-1.

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