

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior

JUSTIFICATIONS

and Annual Performance Plan
Fiscal Year 2003

National Park Service

Notice: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval or release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

**Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS**

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National Park Service FY 2003 Budget Justifications General Statement

Introduction

Many, if not most, of the symbols and icons of American Freedom are contained within the National Park System. From the White House to the Statue of Liberty, from our birth at Independence Hall to the progress symbolized by the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, from the stirring Marine Memorial to the haunting resting place of the U.S.S. Arizona, this system of parks represents America's greatness and its struggles, its attributes as well as its missteps. Above all, it is a place for reflection. As such, the annual budget request for the National Park Service is a crucial step in ensuring the vitality and relevance of our system of national parks.

The National Park Service budget request for FY 2003 maintains overall funding levels provided in FY 2002, while highlighting a series of management reform concepts advanced government-wide by the Bush Administration. Developed within the framework of Secretary Norton's 4 C's – conservation through cooperation, consultation and cooperation – the request embraces a variety of Presidential initiatives and promotes a changing way of conducting business.

The National Park Service annual and long-term goals are expressed both in the FY 2003 Budget Justifications and within the accompanying Annual Performance Plan (APP). The NPS budget submission documents the funding needed for continued efficient operation in the coming budget year. It articulates the policy, or policy changes, that will direct NPS efforts in the coming years. Both the budget submission and APP detail the accomplishments/results of NPS performance at the current funding level and project anticipated results, should the proposed funding be provided by Congress.

Goals, funding, policy, and results form a symbiotic relationship in the development of the annual budget request. This integration of budget and performance is one of the five government-wide initiatives contained in the President's Management Plan. As a government-wide leader in implementing the Government Performance and Results Act, NPS is well suited to be a key player in a process that incorporates measurable performance in determining funding allocation.

FY 2003 Budget Request

The FY 2003 budget request to Congress totals **\$2.422 billion in discretionary authority**. It covers the Operation of the National Park System, U.S. Park Police, National Recreation and Preservation, Urban Parks and Recreation, Historic Preservation, Construction, and Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriations, and includes a government-wide legislative proposal to shift to agencies the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program for current employees. There is an **additional \$310 million in mandatory accounts** to supplement the NPS budget. The mandatory accounts include fee and concession receipts, donations, the United States Park Police Pension Fund, and other special revenue authorities. In total, the National Park Service is requesting **\$2.732 billion in budget authority** for FY 2003, including the governmentwide legislative proposal to shift to agencies the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program for current employees.

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.

The proposal to transfer the full costs of the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees Health Benefits program to agencies is a key component of the President's Budget and its emphasis on management reform. Agencies currently pay a part of these costs, with the balance hidden in central, mandatory accounts. Full funding of these programs in agency accounts will more nearly show the true costs of Federal programs, allowing managers to make decisions based on better cost information. This reform adds \$66.0 million to the NPS 2003 current appropriation request. For comparability, the estimated amounts that this change would have added to the budget in 2001 and 2002 are also included in budget tables. Throughout this budget request, amounts are presented with and without the CSRS/FEHB reform numbers in all three years.

Budget Highlights

The National Park Service request centers on four broad areas, each of which is complimented by management improvements and reform:

- **Acceleration of partnership alternatives** to stretch a limited Federal dollar, including the innovative Cooperative Conservation Initiative and continuation of the Everglades Ecosystem Restoration Project
- **Managing the facility backlog** through improved management, performance measures and a focused direction of funding
- **Continuation of the Natural Resource Challenge** and enhancing it with a new partnership approach
- **Maintaining park operations** through efficiencies and management, directing limited increases in budgetary resources to the highest priority needs, including counter-terrorism activities and new responsibilities
- **Implementing government-side management reform** to strengthen the performance of the National Park Service and help stretch the limited Federal dollar
- **Acceleration of Partnership Alternatives**

Cooperative Conservation Initiative

- A new \$100 million Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI) is proposed for the Department.
- Program embodies the Secretary's 4 C's of cooperation, communication and consultation in the service of conservation.
- NPS share of CCI is \$72 million, \$50 million within State Grants and \$22 million for a challenge cost-share program with partners.
- CCI projects will include, but are not limited to, restoration, protection or enhancement of natural areas.
- In contrast to regular State Grants, any property acquired or developed through CCI Grants must have clear links to restoration goals and would exclude most outdoor recreation.
- CCI Grants will be competitively awarded, with the same minimum 1:1 match by States as in the regular States Grant programs.
- Overall, \$200 million is proposed for State Conservation Grants to support our long-time matching partnership with states, including \$150 million for the regular State Grants program and the \$50 million for CCI grants.

NPS CORE VALUES

**Shared Stewardship
Excellence
Integrity
Tradition
Respect**

Everglades Restoration

- Everglades Ecosystem Restoration, a collaborative effort between multiple agencies, Interior bureaus, and the State of Florida, continues with the NPS share in 2003 proposed at \$67 million out of total \$96 million request.
- Includes a \$20 million grant for the State of Florida and \$13.5 million for the Everglades Water Modification Project being completed by the Corps of Engineers
- Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) funding is proposed for \$5.5 million.
- Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (SECI) base of \$4 million is requested in the USGS budget for FY 2003 rather than in the NPS budget.

- **Managing the Facility Backlog**

- Provides over \$660 million to address the NPS facility backlog in construction and facility maintenance budget categories.
- Proposes \$8.4 million increase for additional Repair and Rehabilitation projects; total program will be \$73.9 million.
- Provides increase of \$7.6 million to complete facility condition assessments at parks; total program will be \$11.3 million.
 - By the end of FY 2003, baseline condition assessments will have been accomplished in all parks.
 - Data collected on an annual basis will establish a measure of the state of park facilities: the Facility Condition Index (FCI).
- Provides increase of \$1.6 million to upgrade Facility Maintenance Software System with cost estimating tool; total program will be \$5.1 million
- Includes increase of \$25 million for cyclic maintenance to significantly enhance efforts in park preventive maintenance; total program will be \$46.9 million
 - Additional cyclic maintenance funding allocated based on full implementation of Facility Maintenance Software System
- Provides increase of \$0.5 million for the Program Management Information System (PMIS) to support project management and budget formulation improvements.
- Contains a \$205.1 million Line Item Construction program addressing high priority health, safety and resource protection needs
- To provide timely obligation of funds in Construction Program, increase of \$10 million would provide additional project management employees and contract funds at NPS regional offices

- **Continuation of the Natural Resource Challenge (NRC)**

- Provides funding for the fourth year of this innovative approach to natural resource management.
- The \$18 million increase requested in FY 2003 would bring total NRC funding to \$68 million.
- The Challenge again focuses on collection and use of baseline information for improved decision-making.
- Five additional park networks would monitor Vital Signs under the Inventory and Monitoring increase.
- Increase of \$4.25 million would accelerate the completion of vegetative maps, which is the most costly component of the inventory program and has been lagging behind other inventories.
- Management of exotics and invasive species will receive will attention in 2003, with seven additional Exotic Plant Management Teams (EMPT) funded by the proposed increase.
- As this program relies heavily on partnerships, the FY 2003 proposal would conduct \$9 million of research directly related to the goals of the Challenge through the U.S. Geological Survey.

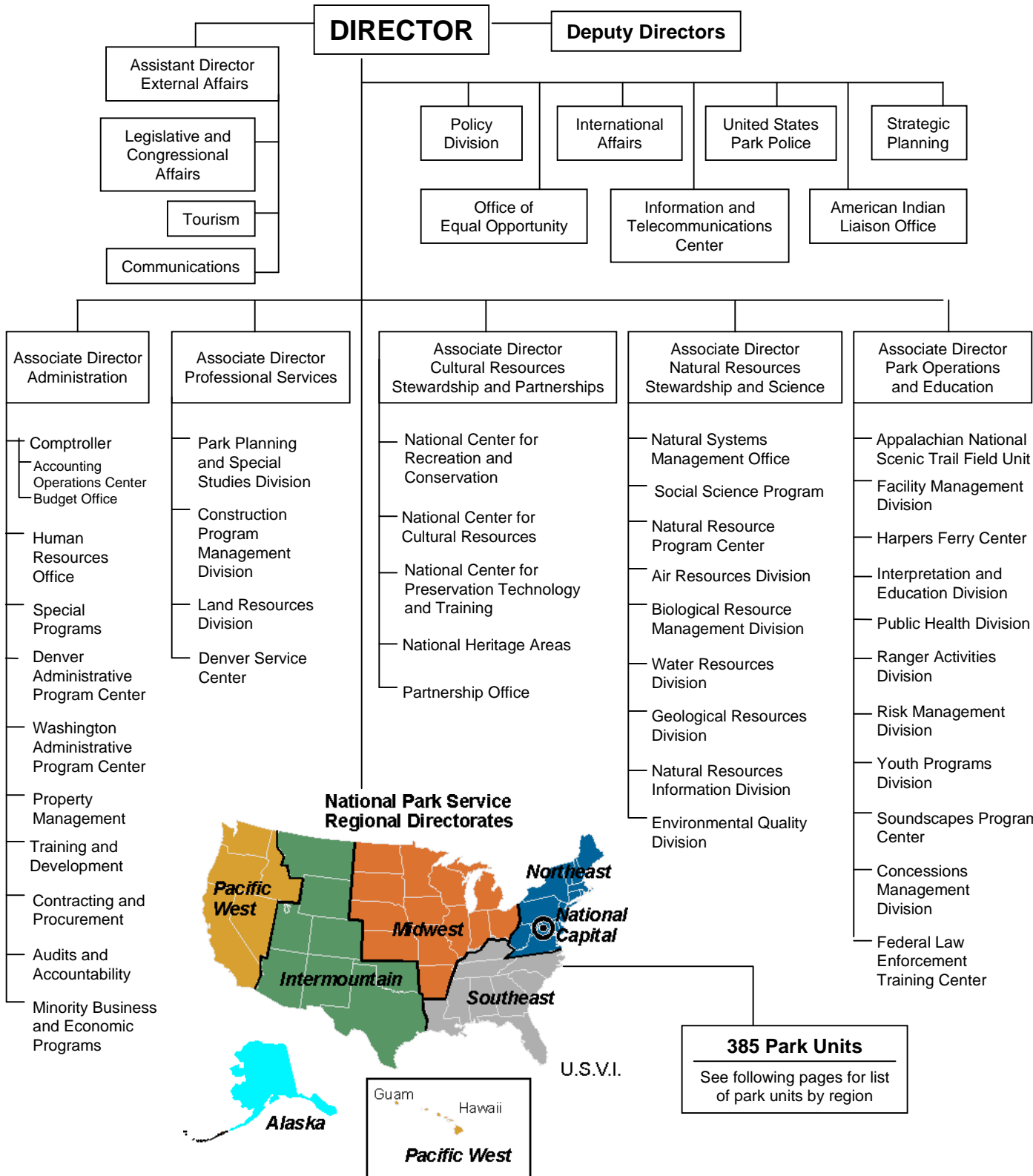
- **Maintaining Park Operations**

- Total FY 2003 park base funding is \$976 million to operate 385 parks, up \$21 million from FY 2002.
- Budget request provides 46% of pay costs needed in FY 2003. Difference will be absorbed through maximizing efficiencies and setting clearer priorities.
- Programmatic increases totaling \$15.4 million are provided at 42 parks focusing on new responsibilities and countering terrorism threats.
- Programmatic requests are pulled from NPS Operations Formulation System to ensure highest priorities are addressed and impact of performance is considered.
- Places special emphasis on additional funding at Dayton Aviation and Wright Brothers to commemorate the Centennial of Flight in December 2003
- Funding for the U.S. Park Police is proposed for increase by \$12.6 million for counter-terrorism measures

- **Implementing Government-wide Management Reform**

- The FY 2003 budget request and the associated management reform actions seek to begin the process of change through performance, partnership, participation, and innovation
- Presidential reform efforts focus on:
 - Linking budgeting to performance
 - Management of Human Capital
 - Upgrading Financial Management
 - Competitive Sourcing
 - Implementing E-Government
- NPS plans to initiate or continue specific efforts in FY 2003 focusing on:
 - Greater emphasis on performance-based service contracting
 - Working with non-profit partners to establish a loan repayment program to assist employee recruitment programs.
 - Improved State and local grant program delivery
 - Co-location of facilities and functions, where and when possible (NPS is a leader already in this regard)
 - Development of new performance measures to demonstrate the effectiveness of selected programs, including the use of a Facility Condition Index (FCI) associated with the Condition Assessment Program
 - Systematic assessment of information technology (IT) requirements and establishment of an organizational structure headed by a Chief Information Officer to facilitate most efficient use of IT.
 - Acceleration of competitive sourcing efforts, with five major functional areas (administration, archeology, architects/engineers, maintenance and natural resources) surfacing as likely candidates for study, building on the two A-76 cost comparisons initiated in 2002.
 - Development of new performance measures for facility management, concessions
 - Increased use of expertise, through contractual arrangements, in area of facility maintenance and concessions management
 - Improving the business plan model currently being piloted in selected NPS parks conjunction with a strong partnership with the National Park Conservation Association and several universities
 - Working with the Department of Transportation to increase the amount of funding devoted to NPS roads through TEA-21

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FY 2003 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. Rainbow Bridge NM
25. Amistad NRA	46. Colorado NM	68. Guadalupe Mountains NP	89. Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River
26. Arches NP	47. Coronado NMem	69. Hohokam Pima NM	90. Rocky Mountain NP
27. Aztec Ruins NM	48. Curecanti NRA	70. Hovenweep NM	91. Saguaro NP
28. Bandelier NM	49. Devils Tower NM	71. Hubbell Trading Post NHS	92. Salinas Pueblo Missions NM
29. Bent's Old Fort NHS	50. Dinosaur NM	72. John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway	93. San Antonio Missions NHP
30. Big Bend NP	51. El Malpais NM	73. Lake Meredith NRA	94. Sunset Crater NM
31. Big Thicket NPRES	52. El Morro NM	74. Little Bighorn 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. Oklahoma City NMem	101. White Sands NM
38. Capulin Volcano NM	59. Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	81. Organ Pipe Cactus NM	102. Wupatki NM
39. Carlsbad Caverns NP	60. Glacier NP	82. Padre Island NS	103. Yellowstone NP
40. Casa Grande Ruins NM	61. Glen Canyon NRA	83. Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	104. Yucca House NM
41. Cedar Breaks NM	62. Golden Spike NHS	84. Pecos NHP	
42. Chaco Culture NHP	63. Grand Canyon NP	85. Petrified Forest NP	
43. Chamizal NMem	64. Grand Teton NP	86. Petroglyph NM	
44. Chickasaw NRA	65. Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	87. Pipe Spring NM	
	66. Great Sand Dunes NP		
Midwest			
106. Agate Fossil Beds NM	121. George Washington Carver NM	134. Knife River Indian Village NHS	146. Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial
107. Apostle Islands NL	122. Grand Portage NM	135. Lincoln Boyhood NMem	147. Pictured Rocks NL
108. Arkansas Post NMem	123. Harry S Truman NHS	136. Lincoln Home NHS	148. Pipestone NM
109. Badlands NP	124. Herbert Hoover NHS	137. Little Rock Central High School NHS	149. Saint Croix NSR
110. Brown v. Board of Education NHS	125. Homestead National Monument of America	138. Minuteman Missile NHS	150. Scotts Bluff NM
111. Buffalo NR	126. Hopewell Culture NHP	139. Mississippi National River & Rec Area	151. Sleeping Bear Dunes NL
112. Cuyahoga Valley NP	127. Hot Springs NP	140. Missouri National Rec River	152. Tallgrass Prairie NPRES
113. Dayton Aviation NHP	128. Indiana Dunes NL	141. Mount Rushmore NMem	153. Theodore Roosevelt NP
114. Effigy Mounds NM	129. Isle Royale NP	142. Nicodemus NHS	154. Ulysses S Grant NHS
115. First Ladies NHS	130. James A Garfield NHS	143. Niobrara National Scenic Riverway	155. Voyageurs NP
116. Fort Larned NHS	131. Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	144. Ozark National Scenic Riverways	156. William Howard Taft NHS
117. Fort Scott NHS	132. Jewel Cave NM	145. Pea Ridge NMP	157. Wilson's Creek NB
118. Fort Smith NHS	133. Keweenaw NHP		158. Wind Cave NP
119. Fort Union Trading Post NHS			
120. George Rogers Clark NHP			
National Capital			
159. Antietam NB	168. Frederick Douglass NHS	175. Manassas NBP	184. Rock Creek Park
160. Arlington House	169. George Washington Memorial Parkway	176. Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	185. Theodore Roosevelt Island
161. Catocin Mountain Park	170. Greenbelt Park	177. Monocacy NB	186. Thomas Jefferson Memorial
162. Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	171. Harpers Ferry NHP	178. National Capital Parks (Central & East)	187. Vietnam Veterans Memorial
163. Clara Barton NHS	172. Korean War Veterans Memorial	179. National Mall	188. Washington Monument
164. Constitution Gardens	173. Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac	180. Pennsylvania Avenue NHS	189. White House
165. Ford's Theatre NHS	174. Lincoln Memorial	181. Piscataway Park	190. Wolf Trap Farm Park
166. Fort Washington Park		182. Potomac Heritage NST	
167. Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial		183. Prince William Forest Park	

Northeast

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

Pacific West

264. Big Hole NB	279. Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	295. Mojave NPres	308. Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHP
265. Cabrillo NM	280. Haleakala NP	296. Mount Rainier NP	309. Ross Lake NRA
266. Channel Islands NP	281. Hawaii Volcanoes NP	297. Muir Woods NM	310. San Francisco Maritime NHP
267. City of Rocks National Reserve	282. John Day Fossil Beds NM	298. National Park of American Samoa	311. San Juan Island NHP
268. Crater Lake NP	283. John Muir NHS	299. Nez Perce NHP	312. Santa Monica Mountains NRA
269. Craters of the Moon NM	284. Joshua Tree NP	300. North Cascades NP	313. Sequoia NP
270. Death Valley NP	285. Kalaupapa NHP	301. Olympic NP	314. U.S.S. Arizona Memorial
271. Devils Postpile NM	286. Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	302. Oregon Caves NM	315. War in the Pacific NHP
272. Ebey's Landing NH Reserve	287. Kings Canyon NP	303. Pinnacles NM	316. Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA
273. Eugene O'Neill NHS	288. Lake Chelan NRA	304. Point Reyes NS	317. Whitman Mission NHS
274. Fort Clatsop NMem	289. Lake Mead NRA	305. Pu'uhonua o Honaunau NHP	318. Yosemite NP
275. Fort Point NHS	290. Lake Roosevelt NRA	306. Puukohola Heiau NHS	
276. Fort Vancouver NHS	291. Lassen Volcanic NP	307. Redwood NP	
277. Golden Gate NRA	292. Lava Beds NM		
278. Great Basin NP	293. Manzanar NHS		
	294. Minidoka Internment NM		

Southeast

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

Washington Office

385. Appalachian NST

Park Unit Designation Abbreviations

IHS	International Historic Site	NHS	National Historic Site	NMP	National Military Park	NS	National Seashore
NB	National Battlefield	NHT	National Historic Trail	NP	National Park	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 and Scenic River
NHP	National Historical Park	NMem	National Memorial	NRA	National Recreation Area		

All dollar amounts in thousands

NPS FY 2003 Budget Request by Appropriation

	(\$000)			FTE		
	2002 Enacted ¹	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)	2002 Enacted	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Discretionary Appropriations:						
Operation of the National Park System	1,534,943	1,644,510	+109,567	15,592	15,775	+183
United States Park Police	67,989	81,254	+13,265	775	823	+48
National Recreation and Preservation	67,282	47,986	-19,296	282	282	0
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	30,000	300	-29,700	10	4	-6
Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	-7,500	0	0	0
Construction and Major Maintenance	368,511	323,901	-44,610	401	421	+20
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	274,688	286,647	+11,959	178	182	+4
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations	2,387,913	2,421,598	+33,685	17,238	17,487	+249
Subtotal without CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	2,324,057	2,355,561	+31,504			
Mandatory Appropriations:						
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	154,867	156,867	+2,000	1,261	1,261	0
U.S. Park Police Pension Fund	22,538	24,768	+2,230	0	0	0
Other Permanent Appropriations	43,908	54,302	+10,394	193	193	0
Concessions Improvement Accounts	20,900	17,300	-3,600	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	20,016	27,008	+6,992	113	113	0
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	30,000	30,000	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations	292,229	310,245	+18,016	1,567	1,567	0
Transfers from Other Agencies	NA	NA	NA	1,041	1,041	0
Reimbursables - ONPS	NA	NA	NA	128	105	-23
Reimbursables - NR&P	NA	NA	NA	9	9	0
Reimbursables - Construction	NA	NA	NA	410	284	-126
Allocations to Other Agencies	NA	NA	NA	[42]	[42]	[0]
TOTAL NPS BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,680,142	2,731,843	+51,701	20,393	20,493	+100
TOTAL without CSRS/FEHBP PROPOSAL	2,616,286	2,665,806	+49,520			

¹ FY 2002 enacted excludes the following amounts provided for counter-terrorism activities in the 2002 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117: ONPS, \$10,098,000; USPP, \$25,295,000; Construction, \$21,624,000.

**National Park Service
FY 2003 Budget Justification
Budget Request By Appropriation**

Operations of the National Park System (ONPS)

- Funding supports activities, programs and services essential to the day to day operations of parks.
- The FY 2003 requested amount is \$1.644 billion.
- This is an increase of \$107.6 million above the amount provided in the 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.
- The request includes \$22.0 million to establish the Cooperative Conservation Initiative.
- Natural Resource Challenge is increased by \$18.0 million.
- The Cyclic Maintenance Program is increased by \$25.0 million.
- An increase of \$7.64 million for the Condition Assessment Program will be used to complete baseline condition assessments at all park units.

United States Park Police

- Funding supports law enforcement activities and programs of the U.S. Park Police.
- The FY 2003 requested amount is \$81.2 million.
- This is an increase of \$13.3 million over FY 2002 enacted funding.
- The additional funds will be used to combat terrorism by providing additional USPP officers to enhance security efforts at various icon sites including Washington, D.C. and New York.
- Increase would also provide additional contract guard service and allow overtime to accommodate heightened levels of security.

National Recreation and Preservation

- This appropriation funds programs connected with local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources.
- The FY 2003 requested amount for this appropriation is \$48.0 million.
- This is a decrease of \$19.3 million from enacted FY 2002 funding.
- The decrease includes a \$12.9 million reduction to the statutory and contractual aid program, a \$5.5 million reduction to the heritage partnership program, and a \$0.5 million reduction to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Grant.
- Decrease proposed to allow high priority activities to be funded in NPS request.

Urban Park and Recreation Fund (UPARR)

- The budget does not continue funding for new UPARR grants.
- The FY 2003 budget does include \$0.3 million for the administration of grants previously awarded.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)

- The budget includes a request of \$67.0 million for the Historic Preservation fund to fund matching grants to States, Territories and Tribes to preserve historically and culturally significant sites.
- This is a decrease of \$7.5 million, with a \$5.0 million reduction to Grants-In-Aid for States and the non-continuance of the \$2.5 million appropriation reduction to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- The Save America's Treasures initiative to protect nationally significant cultural artifacts is fully funded at \$30.0 million.

Construction

- The Construction and Major Maintenance account is funded at \$323.9 million.
- Line Item Construction projects are funded at \$205.1 million including \$23.8 million for physical security enhancement at the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.
- This request will dedicate significant resources and management attention toward the Administration's commitment to reducing the deferred maintenance backlog with \$10 million to improve the capacity to manage construction projects, primarily through contracting out for project support.
- Equipment replacement is increased by \$14.0 million.
- This request includes \$5.0 million for Environmental Impact Statements, an increase of \$3.0 million, which is needed in order to meet the growing demands for environmental evaluations.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

- The budget proposes funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$286.6 million.
- This amount includes \$86.1 million for the NPS share of the NPS Federal Land Acquisition program.
- A \$20.0 million grant to the State of Florida for land acquisition is included and is critical to Everglades's restoration effort.
- The Land and Water Conservation Fund state assistance program is requested at \$200.0 million, including \$50.0 million for Cooperative Conservation Initiative Grants which will be competitive rewarded.
- The traditional LWCF State grants program is funded at \$150.0 million and will continue to be awarded through a formula allocation.

NPS FY 2003 Budget Change Requests

Appropriation	Activity	Subactivity	Program Component	Proposed Budget Change	FY2003 Change from FY 2002			
National Park Service FY 2002 Enacted					2,324,057			
ONPS, USPP, NR&P, C&MM, LASA				Uncontrollable Costs	+17,749			
ONPS, USPP, NR&P, C&MM				Reduced Travel	-6,467			
Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)	Park Management	All		Park Base - Operations	+9,331			
				Park Base - Counter-Terrorism	+6,098			
				Resource Stewardship	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Challenge Greenspace for Living Project	+18,000 -100	
					Everglades Restoration and Research	Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI)	-4,000	
				Visitor Services	Concessions Management	Contract Support for Concession Management	+1,500	
					Interpretation and Education/Health and Safety	One time funding for FY 2002 Olympics	-880	
				Facility Maintainance & Operations	Facility Maintainance	Cyclic Maintenance	+25,000	
						Rehabilitation and Repair Projects	+8,400	
						Facility Management Software System	+1,600	
						Condition Assessments	+7,640	
						Strategic Business Advisor	+1,000	
						PMIS Support	+500	
					Park Support	Management and Administration	Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management	+100
							Service-wide IT Planning and Management	+700
						Cooperative Programs	Cooperative Conservation Initiative	+22,000
				United States Park Police (USPP)	USPP Operations		Counter-Terrorism Activities	+12,600
				National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P)	Cultural Programs		National Register Programs	Heritage Preservation, Inc.
National Center for Preservation Technology & and Training	Heritage Education Model	-250						
National Underground RR Network to Freedom Act Grants	Underground Railroad Grants	-500						
Heritage Partnership Programs	Commissions and Grants	Heritage Partnerships	-5,476					
Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities	Various Statutory Aid Activities	Various Statutory Aid Activities	-12,904					
	Roosevelt-Campobello Itn'I Park Commission	Increase Statutory Aid Activity	+36					
Urban Park and Recreation Fund (UPAR)	UPAR Grants		UPARR Grants	-28,900				
	UPAR Grants Administration		Partially Eliminate UPARR Grants Administration	-800				
Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)	Grants-in-Aid	Grants-in-Aid To States and Territories	Grants to States	-5,000				
Construction (CONST)	Line Item Construction			Eliminate Support for National Trust	-2,500			
				Reduce Line Item Construction	-70,203			
				Transfer from Fort Baker, GOGA	-1,000			
	Special Programs	Equipment Replacement Program	Equipment Replacement	+14,000				
	General Management Planning		Special Resource Studies	Special Resource Studies	-322			
			EIS Planning and Compliance	Environmental Impact Statements	+3,000			
	Construction Program Mgmt & Operations	Regional Facility Project Support	Regional Facility Project Support	+10,000				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance (Land)	Federal Land Acquisition			Federal Land Acquisition	-44,648			
				Federal Land Acquisition Administration	+500			
			State Conservation Grants	State Conservation Grants	+6,000			
				Cooperative Conservation Initiative Grants	+48,600			
	State Conservation Grants Administration	Cooperative Conservation Initiative Grants Administration	+1,400					
NPS FY 2003 Request					2,355,561			
Budget INCREASE Requests					206,454			
Budget DECREASE Requests					-173,950			
Net Increase/Decrease Request					31,504			

FY 2003 Summary of Uncontrollable Changes in Account Requirements

Uncontrollable Cost Component	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Change Request							TOTAL
		ONPS	USPP	NR&P	UPAR	HPF	Const	LASA	
1 January 2002 Employee Pay Raise (+4.6%)	NA	8,316	411	158	0	0	212	70	9,167
January 2003 Employee Pay Raise (+2.6%)	NA	2,075	103	40	0	0	53	18	2,289
[Absorbed Jan 2003 Pay Raise]		[12,028]	[594]	[229]			[306]	[101]	[13,258]
2 Workers Compensation Payments	17,566	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
3 Unemployment Compensation Payments	10,777	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	906
4 GSA Space Rental Payments (+2.5%)	42,750	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050
5 FERS Retirement Costs	NA	1,872	92	36	0	0	0	0	2,000
6 Departmental Working Capital Fund (+5.2%)	14,466	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	751
7 Federal Employees Health Insurance	NA	1,315	65	25	0	0	0	0	1,405
TOTAL, Uncontrollable Cost Changes		16,466	671	259	0	0	265	88	17,749

NA Not Applicable. []Bracketed numbers indicate absorbed costs and are additive to the amount requested. NPS will absorb 54% of estimated pay cost requirements in this budget. Savings from such reforms as delayering organizations, competing work that might more appropriately be done by the private sector, reexamining position grades, and management streamlining will be used as offsets to these absorbed costs.

NPS Budget Request Support Table

APPROPRIATION

ACTIVITIES

SUBACTIVITIES	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2003
Program Component	Enacted ¹	Pres. Budget	vs. FY 2002

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

PARK MANAGEMENT

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	318,312	334,923	+16,611
VISITOR SERVICES	297,091	309,681	+12,590
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	481,201	531,428	+50,227
PARK SUPPORT	275,025	300,297	+25,272
Subtotal PARK MANAGEMENT	1,371,629	1,476,329	+104,700
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	105,348	108,236	+2,888
Total OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	1,476,977	1,584,565	+107,588
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	57,966	59,945	+1,979
Total ONPS with CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	1,534,943	1,644,510	+109,567

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Total UNITED STATES PARK POLICE	65,260	78,431	+13,171
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	2,729	2,823	+94
Total USPP with CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	67,989	81,254	+13,265

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

RECREATION PROGRAMS

RECREATION PROGRAMS	549	552	+3
NATURAL PROGRAMS	10,930	10,948	+18
CULTURAL PROGRAMS	20,769	19,748	-1,021
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW	397	400	+3
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	1,582	1,585	+3
INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS	1,718	1,719	+1
HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS			
Commissions and Grants	13,092	7,616	-5,476
Administrative Support	117	119	+2
Subtotal HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS	13,209	7,735	-5,474

STATUTORY OR CONTRACTUAL AID FOR OTHER ACTIVITIES

ALASKA NATIVE CULTURAL CENTER	0	0	0
ALEUTIAN WWII NATIONAL HISTORIC AREA	0	0	0
ANCHORAGE MUSEUM	2,500	0	-2,500
BARNANOFF MUSEUM/ERSKIN HOUSE	250	0	-250
BISHOP MUSEUM'S FALLS OF CLYDE	300	0	-300
BROWN FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL EQUITY	101	101	0
CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS & WATER TRAILS	1,200	798	-402
DAYTON AVIATION HERITAGE COMMISSION	299	47	-252
DENVER NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE MUSEUM	750	0	-750
FOUR CORNERS INTERPRETIVE CENTER	0	0	0
HISTORIC NEW BRIDGE LANDING PARK COMMISSION	0	0	0
ICE AGE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESERVE	806	806	0
INDEPENDENCE MINE	1,500	0	-1,500
JAMESTOWN 2007	200	0	-200
JOHNSTOWN AREA HERITAGE ASSOC MUSEUM	49	49	0
LAKE ROOSEVELT FORUM	50	0	-50
LAMPREY WILD & SCENIC RIVER	500	200	-300
MANDAN ON-A-SLANT VILLAGE	750	0	-750
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CENTER	528	528	0
MORRIS THOMPSON CULTURAL AND VISITOR CENTER	750	0	-750
NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER	500	0	-500
NATIONAL FIRST LADIES LIBRARY	0	0	0
NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURE & ARTS PROGRAM	740	740	0
NEW ORLEANS JAZZ COMMISSION	66	66	0
PENN CENTER NATIONAL LANDMARK	1,000	0	-1,000
ROOSEVELT CAMPOBELLO INTRNATL PARK COMM	766	802	+36
ROUTE 66 NATIONAL HISTORIC HIGHWAY	0	0	0
ST. CHARLES INTERPRETIVE CENTER	500	0	-500
SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE NATL HISTORIC SITE	500	0	-500
VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE	400	0	-400
VULCAN MONUMENT	2,000	0	-2,000
WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA	0	0	0
WOMEN'S PROGRESS COMMISSION	0	0	0
Subtotal STATUTORY OR CONTRACTUAL AID	17,005	4,137	-12,868
Total NATIONAL RECREATION & PRESERVATION	66,159	46,824	-19,335
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	1,123	1,162	+39
Total NR&P with CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	67,282	47,986	-19,296

NPS Budget Request Support Table

APPROPRIATION

ACTIVITIES

SUBACTIVITIES Program Component	FY 2002 Enacted ¹	FY 2003 Pres. Budget	FY 2003 vs. FY 2002
URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND			
UPAR GRANTS	28,900	0	-28,900
UPAR GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	1,100	300	-800
Total URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND	30,000	300	-29,700
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND			
GRANTS-IN-AID			
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	39,000	34,000	-5,000
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal GRANTS-IN-AID	42,000	37,000	-5,000
GRANTS-IN-AID TO SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES	30,000	30,000	0
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION	2,500	0	-2,500
Total HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND	74,500	67,000	-7,500
CONSTRUCTION			
LINE-ITEM CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	275,339	205,136	-70,203
SPECIAL PROGRAMS			
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	3,500	3,500	0
Housing Replacement Program	12,500	12,500	0
Dam Safety Program	2,700	2,700	0
Equipment Replacement Program	17,960	31,960	+14,000
Subtotal SPECIAL PROGRAMS	36,660	50,660	+14,000
CONSTRUCTION PLANNING	25,400	25,400	0
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS	17,405	27,292	+9,887
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING	11,240	13,896	+2,656
Transfer to Fort Baker, GOGA	1,000	0	-1,000
TOTAL Construction	367,044	322,384	-44,660
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	1,467	1,517	+50
Total Construction with CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	368,511	323,901	-44,610
-			
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	118,117	73,469	-44,648
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION ADMINISTRATION	12,000	12,588	+588
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION & ADMIN	130,117	86,057	-44,060
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	140,000	194,600	+54,600
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	4,000	5,400	+1,400
Subtotal STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS & ADMIN	144,000	200,000	+56,000
Total LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE	274,117	286,057	+11,940
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	571	590	+19
Total Land Acquisition with CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	274,688	286,647	+11,959
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY (Recission)	-30,000	-30,000	0
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	2,324,057	2,355,561	+31,504
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	63,856	66,037	+2,181
TOTAL WITH CSRS/FEHBP PROPOSAL	2,387,913	2,421,598	+33,685
Conservation Spending			
Operation of the National Park System	2,000	24,000	+22,000
Unites States Park Police	0	0	0
National Recreation and Preservation	0	0	0
Urban Park and Recreation Fund	30,000	300	-29,700
Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	-7,500
Construction	66,851	82,202	+15,351
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	274,117	286,057	+11,940
TOTAL Conservation Spending	447,468	459,559	+12,091

¹ FY 2002 enacted excludes the following amounts provided for counter-terrorism activities in the 2002 Defense

Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117: ONPS, \$10,098,000; USPP, \$25,295,000; Construction, \$21,624,000.

NPS FY 2003 Conservation Spending Category Distribution by Appropriation

	Total Appropriation			Conservation Spending			
	2002 Enacted ¹	2003	Change	2002 Enacted	2003	Change	Share of Appropriation (%)
		Budget Request	From 2002 (+/-)		Budget Request	From 2002 (+/-)	
Discretionary Appropriations:							
Operation of the National Park System	1,534,943	1,644,510	+109,567	2,000	24,000	+22,000 ²	1.5%
United States Park Police	67,989	81,254	+13,265	0	0	0	0.0%
National Recreation and Preservation	67,282	47,986	-19,296	0	0	0	0.0%
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	30,000	300	-29,700	30,000	300	-29,700	100.0%
Historic Preservation Fund	74,500	67,000	-7,500	74,500	67,000	-7,500	100.0%
Construction and Major Maintenance	368,511	323,901	-44,610	66,851	82,202	+15,351	25.4%
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	274,688	286,647	+11,959	274,117	286,057	+11,940	99.8%
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations	2,387,913	2,421,598	+33,685	447,468	459,559	+12,091	19.0%
Subtotal without CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	2,324,057	2,355,561	+31,504				
Mandatory Appropriations:							
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	154,867	156,867	+2,000	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Permanent Appropriations	43,908	54,302	+10,394	NA	NA	NA	NA
U.S. Park Police Pension Fund	22,538	24,768	+2,230	NA	NA	NA	NA
Concessions Improvement Accounts	20,900	17,300	-3,600	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	20,016	27,008	+6,992	NA	NA	NA	NA
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	30,000	30,000	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subtotal, Mandatory Appropriations	292,229	310,245	+18,016	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transfers from Other Agencies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reimbursables - ONPS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reimbursables - NR&P	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reimbursables - Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Allocations to Other Agencies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL NPS BUDGET AUTHORITY	2,680,142	2,731,843	+51,701	447,468	459,559	+12,091	16.8%
TOTAL without CSRS/FEHBP PROPOSAL	2,616,286	2,665,806	+49,520				

¹ FY 2002 enacted excludes the following amounts provided for counter-terrorism activities in the 2002 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117: ONPS, \$10,098,000; USPP, \$25,295,000; Construction, \$21,624,000.

² Includes \$22 million for the Cooperative Conservation Initiative and \$2 million for Youth Conservator Corps.

NPS Statement of Receipts Collected and Reported

Account Number	Receipt Account Title	FY 2001 actual	FY 2002 estimate	FY 2003 estimate
SPECIAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS				
Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations				
5110.1	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	126,162	132,000	133,000
5110.1	Non-Demonstration Parks Fee Program	4,583	0	0
5110.1	Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,430	1,500	1,500
	[Subtotal, account 5110.1]	[132,175]	[133,500]	[134,500]
5057.1	Fee Collection Support, National Park System	-428	0	0
5262.1	National Park Passport Program	14,246	15,000	16,000
5164.1	Transportation Systems Fund	4,899	5,400	5,400
5663.1	Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP	901	950	950
5666.1	Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	18	17	17
	[Subtotal, 2 NPS accounts (5663.1+ 5666.1)]	[919]	[967]	[967]
	Subtotal, Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriation	151,811	154,867	156,867
5107	Recreation Entrance and Use Fees ¹	598	0	0
	Subtotal, Recreation Fee Receipt Account	152,409	154,867	156,867
Other Permanent Appropriations				
5431.1	Park Concessions Franchise Fees ²	23,290	27,400	33,300
5163.1	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	0	0	2,000
5247	Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	0	0	2,500
5049.1	Rents and Charges for Quarters	15,737	16,000	16,000
5412.1	Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection ³	379	390	390
5076.1	Delaware Water Gap Rt. 209, Commercial Operation Fees	125	118	112
5244	Sale of Obsolete Vessels (For N. Maritime Heritage Grants)	0	0	0
	[Subtotal of 3 accounts (5412.1+ 5076.1+ 5244)]	[504]	[508]	[502]
5169.1	Concessions Improvement Accounts ⁴	26,498	20,900	17,300
	Subtotal, Other Permanent Appropriations	66,029	64,808	71,602
Miscellaneous Trust Funds				
8037.1	Donations to National Park Service	27,537	20,000	27,000
8052.2	Earnings on Investments, Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	0	16	8
	Subtotal, Miscellaneous Trust Funds	27,537	20,016	27,008
Land and Water Conservation Fund				
5005.2	Surplus Property Sales (by National Park Service)	0	0	0
	TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	245,975	239,691	255,477
RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE U.S. TREASURY				
2419.1	Fees and Other Charges for Program Administrative Services	62	62	62
2229	Sale of Timber, Wildlife and Other Natural Land Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	8	8	8
2259	Sale of Publications and Reproductions, Not Otherwise Classified	6	6	6
	TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO THE GENERAL FUND	76	76	76
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS	246,051	239,767	255,553

¹ Net of fees deposited in other accounts; receipts are not automatically appropriated, but may be appropriated the next fiscal year.

²The National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, enacted in FY 1999, encourages parks to increase returns from concessions contracts by allowing the NPS to retain all existing and new franchise fees in an account established as a result of the act, to use for park improvements and concessions-related activities.

³FY 2001 amount for Glacier Bay National Park is receipts; FY 2001 Budget Authority is \$400,000.

⁴These funds are deposited by NPS concessioners in private bank accounts as a condition of an applicable concession contract made before the 1998 Concessions Act, and are available only for expenditure by the concessioner, with park approval, for required capital improvements which directly support the facilities and services provided by the concessioner. These are not receipts to the U.S. Government and are added here only to match an OMB configuration.

History of NPS Appropriations, Revenues, and Visitation

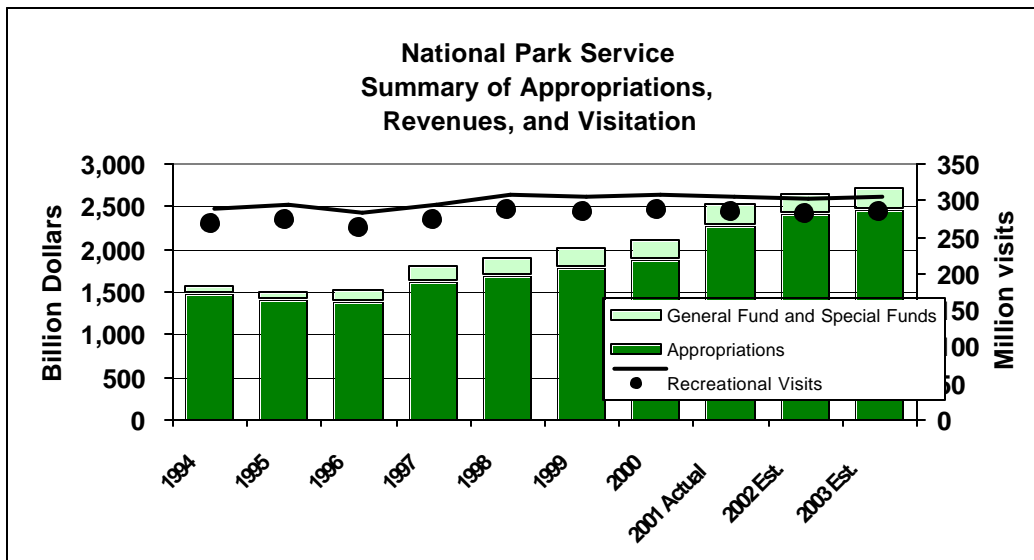
Fiscal Year	Appropriations ¹	Revenues		Recreational Visits (millions) ⁴
		General Fund	Special Funds	
1994	1,481,637 ²	591	96,410	268.0
1995	1,397,437	622	105,663	273.1
1996	1,390,759	653	132,580	261.8
1997	1,623,179	167	174,613	273.3
1998	1,697,474	129	202,704	288.3
1999	1,791,652	63	215,242	284.1
2000	1,879,189	46	233,705	287.0
2001 (actual)	2,277,292 ³	76	245,975	285.2
2002 (estimate)	2,417,913 ³	76	239,691	280.9
2003 (estimate)	2,451,598 ³	76	255,477	283.7

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

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

³ Appropriations include CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposals: \$56,914,000 for FY01; \$63,856,000 for FY02; and \$66,037,000 for FY03.

⁴ Please note that recreational visits, rather than recorded visits, are displayed in this table.



OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service (including special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), and for the general administration of the National Park Service, [\$1,476,977,000] \$1,644,510,000, of which [\$10,869,000] \$6,878,000 for [research,] planning and interagency coordination in support of [land acquisition for] Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended; [and] of which [\$72,640,000] \$90,280,000, to remain available until September 30, [2003] 2004, is for maintenance repair or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets, operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments; of which not less than \$9,000,000 is for reimbursement of the United States Geological Survey for conduct of National Park Service Natural Resource Challenge activities; of which \$22,000,000 is for conservation spending category activities pursuant to 251 (c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of discretionary spending limits; and of which \$2,000,000 is for the Youth Conservation Corps, defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act [of 1985, as amended], for the purposes of such Act, for high priority projects: *Provided*, That the only funds in this account which may be made available to support United States Park Police are those funds approved for emergency law and order incidents pursuant to established National Park Service procedures, those funds needed to maintain and repair United States Park Police administrative facilities, and those funds necessary to reimburse the United States Park Police account for the unbudgeted overtime and travel costs associated with special events for an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per event subject to the review and concurrence of the Washington headquarters office[: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to fund a new Associate Director position for Partnerships].

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States for "Operation of the National Park System", \$10,098,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.]

(Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "research"

This language is proposed to be removed because funds are not requested in this account for research in support of Everglades restoration.

2. Deletion: "land acquisition for"

This language is proposed to be removed because funds are not requested in this account for land acquisition for Everglades restoration.

3. Deletion: "and"

This language is proposed to be removed for grammatical correctness because the language it is related to would not be the last in a sequence that would include additional earmarks of funds in the proposed language.

4. Addition: "of which not less than \$9,000,000 is for reimbursement of the United States Geological Survey for conduct of National Park Service Natural Resource Challenge activities;"

This language is proposed to earmark funds to pay the U. S. Geological Survey for work using NPS funds requested for the Natural Resource Challenge.

5. Addition: “of which \$22,000,000 is for conservation spending category activities pursuant to 251 (c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of discretionary spending limits;”

This language is proposed to earmark funds to be regarded as being for conservation spending category activities in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

6. Deletion: “of 1985, as amended”

This language is proposed to be removed from a citation of the “Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended”, because a complete citation of this same Act would precede this citation in bill language proposed to be added for this account, making it unnecessary to repeat the citation completely.

7. Deletion: “: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to fund a new Associate Director position for Partnerships”

This language is proposed to be deleted as unnecessary.

8. Deletion: The entire language in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.

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

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary for the 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 I-22 and 594 create the National Park Service, define the National Park System, and provide various authorities related thereto, including authority for management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service.

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

5 U.S.C. 5901-5903 and 16 U.S.C. 1a-4: Uniform allowance for employees of the National Park Service.

16 U.S.C. 20-20g: Concessioner activities.

16 U.S.C. 21 - 450rr-6, 459 to 460a-11, and 460m - 460zz-11: Specific national park areas or categories of National Park areas.

16 U.S.C. 460 I-6a: Recreation fees and fee collection and use.

16 U.S.C. 461-467: Acquisition, operation and management of historic and archeological sites, buildings, and properties.

16 U.S.C. 1131-1136: National Wilderness Preservation System.

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.

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

No specific authority. This provision was inserted into the appropriation language in the FY 1954 budget. It stemmed from an emergency need that developed during 1952 at Big Bend National Park, Texas. The road system at Big Bend became a transit for the heavy trucking of ore for defense purposes between Boquillas, Mexico, and the nearest railroad at Marathon, Texas. The weight, size, and capacity of the trucks being used were far beyond that for which the park road system was designed. As a result, the additional cost for maintenance and repair was far in excess of available road maintenance funds. To

meet this emergency, the Defense Materials Procurement Agency made available the sum of \$100,000 to rehabilitate and strengthen the road, with the understanding that the National Park Service would subsequently maintain all sections of it, such maintenance to be financed by reimbursement from the trucking permittees at a rate of 2 cents per mile.

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

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

4. of which \$_____ for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended;

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.

5. of which \$_____, to remain available until September 30, [Budget FY +1], is for maintenance repair or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets, operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments;

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

6. of which not less than \$_____ is for reimbursement of the United States Geological Survey for conduct of National Park Service Natural Resource Challenge activities;

16 U.S.C. 1 requires the National Park Service "to conserve the scenery and the natural ... objects and the wildlife therein ... in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations", which would authorize activities to protect natural resources in park areas.

7. of which \$_____ is for conservation spending category activities pursuant to 251 (c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of discretionary spending limits;

2 U.S.C. 901(c), Section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, provides discretionary spending limits by fiscal year for the conservation spending category and for each of its sub-categories.

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

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

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

9. *Provided*, That the only funds in this account which may be made available to support United States Park Police are those funds approved for emergency law and order incidents pursuant to established National Park Service procedures,

Public Law 102-381 (106 Stat. 1384) includes the following provision in the Administrative Provisions for FY 1993 appropriations to the National Park Service: "... hereafter, any funds available to the National Park

Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergency and other unforeseen law enforcement situations”

16 U.S.C. 1a-6, Section 10 of the National Park System General Authorities Act, as amended, authorizes the law enforcement activities of the United States Park Police.

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

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

11. and those funds necessary to reimburse the United States Park Police account for the unbudgeted overtime and travel costs associated with special events for an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per event subject to the review and concurrence of the Washington headquarters office.

16 U.S.C. 1a-6 authorizes the law enforcement activities of the U. S. Park Police. The proposed language would make it easier to provide the funding needed for unforeseen events requiring the use of the U.S. Park Police.

Summary of Requirements Operation of the National Park System

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: ONPS

Budget Activity/Subactivity	FY 2003					
	FY 2001	FY 2002	Uncontr/ Related	Program	2003	Inc.(+)
	Actual	Enacted	Changes	Changes	Budget Request	Dec.(-) From 2002
Amount (\$000)						
Park Management						
Resource Stewardship	\$286,957	\$318,312	+\$2,357	+\$14,254	\$334,923	+\$16,611
Visitor Services	287,011	297,091	+3,992	+8,598	309,681	+12,590
Facility Operations and Maintenance	458,311	481,201	+4,334	+45,893	531,428	+50,227
Park Support	259,673	275,025	+2,895	+22,377	300,297	+25,272
Subtotal Park Management	\$1,291,952	\$1,371,629	+\$13,578	+\$91,122	\$1,476,329	+\$104,700
External Administrative Costs	99,408	105,348	+2,888	0	108,236	+2,888
TOTAL ONPS ¹	\$1,391,360	\$1,476,977	+\$16,466	+\$91,122	\$1,584,565	+\$107,588
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	51,670	57,966	0	+1,979	59,945	+1,979
TOTAL ONPS with CSRS/FEHBP ¹	\$1,443,030	\$1,534,943	+\$16,466	+\$93,101	\$1,644,510	+\$109,567
FTE						
Park Management						
Resource Stewardship	2,730	2,887	0	+71	2,958	+71
Visitor Services	4,628	4,498	0	+81	4,579	+81
Facility Operations and Maintenance	5,024	4,923	0	+19	4,942	+19
Park Support	3,355	3,284	0	+12	3,296	+12
Subtotal Park Management	15,737	15,592	0	+183	15,775	+183
External Administrative Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONPS	15,737	15,592	0	+183	15,775	+183

¹ FY01 actual excludes \$1,713,000 for counter-terrorism activities in FY01 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-038.
FY02 enacted excludes \$10,098,000 for counter-terrorism activities in the FY02 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117.

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes: ONPS

Uncontrollable Cost Component	2002 Enacted	2003 Change
Additional Cost of January Pay Raises		
1 Pay Raises		
Pay and benefit costs for GS-series employees and associated pay rate changes for employees in other pay series		
1. 2002 pay raise	NA	8,316
1st quarter FY 2003 based on January 2002 increase of 4.6%		
2. 2003 pay raise	NA	2,075
Last three quarters of FY 2003 based on projected January 2003 increase of 2.6%		[12,028]
SUBTOTAL, Pay Raise	NA	10,391
Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes		
2 Workers Compensation Payments	17,566	181
Actual charges for the 12-months ending June 2001. Covers costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.		
3 Unemployment Compensation Payments	10,777	906
Increased costs of unemployment compensation claims paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees' Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.		
4 GSA Space Rental Payments	42,750	1,050
Increased costs payable to GSA due to higher rates for office and non-office space in Federally occupied buildings. Includes costs of mandatory office relocation.		
5 FERS Retirement Costs	NA	1,872
Costs incurred by the increase in the relative proportion of NPS employees covered by FERS which has higher employer costs than the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS.)		
6 Departmental Working Capital Fund	14,466	751
Increased costs for administrative and other services provided by the Department of the Interior to NPS.		
7 Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	NA	1,315
Increased cost of NPS share of health benefits for employees.		
SUBTOTAL, Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	6,075
TOTAL, All ONPS Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	16,466

[]Bracketed numbers indicate absorbed costs and are additive to the amount requested. NPS will absorb 54% of estimated pay cost requirements in this budget. Savings from such reforms as delayering organizations, competing work that might more appropriately be done by the private sector, reexamining position grades, and management streamlining will be used as offsets to these absorbed costs.

Activity/Subactivity Summary

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
FY 2002 Enacted: \$318.312 million

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Natural Resources Research Support	9,315	+31	-13	9,333	+18
Natural Resources Management	152,741	+1,058	+18,035	171,834	+19,093
Everglades Restoration and Research	10,869	+16	-4,007	6,878	-3,991
Cultural Resources Applied Research	17,960	+128	-4	18,084	+124
Cultural Resources Management	82,169	+773	+37	82,979	+810
Resources Protection	45,258	+351	+206	45,815	+557
Total Requirements	318,312	+2,357	+14,254	334,923	+16,611

Authorization

16 USC 1 and 2 to 4	National Park Service Organic Act
16 USC 1a-1 to 1a-7	National Park System General Authorities Act
16 USC 18f	"Management of Museum Properties"
16 USC 410r-5 to r-8	Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989
16 USC 461 to 467	Historic Sites Act
16 USC 470	National Historic Preservation Act
16 USC 594	Chapter 4 "Protection of Timbers, and Depredations"
16 USC 1131 to 1136	Wilderness Act
16 USC 1221 to 1226	Chapter 26, "Estuarine Areas"
16 USC 1334 to 1340	Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, as amended.
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 105-203	The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998

Overview

As steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the National Park Service is to preserve and protect irreplaceable park resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 385 park units and many affiliated areas. Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consists of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resources Stewardship

- Includes natural resources research support and natural resources management
- Covers natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air, water, geologic resources, soundscape conditions, and ecosystems

Everglades Restoration and Research

- Encompasses activities related to the recovery and restoration of the Everglades watershed

Cultural Resources Stewardship

- Includes cultural resources applied research and cultural resources management
- Covers prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections

Resources Protection

- Includes patrols and law enforcement activities to prevent intentional or unintended damage to resources.

Mission Goals Applicable to this Subactivity

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

Subactivity: Resources Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resource Research Support
FY 2002 Enacted: \$9.315 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service has a limited Natural Resources Research Support program. Typically, parks do not have specific funds allocated for research, but may choose to fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park. A small number of Servicewide programs have research components and, through the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS has established innovative programs involving Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units and Learning Centers to support research efforts.

Air Quality Programs. A significant focus of the Servicewide natural resources research support program in FY 2002 relates to air quality research. Its primary emphasis is on visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Division or sufficiently by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from being impaired by air pollution, and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this research effort is the acquisition of long-term monitoring data on visibility conditions in national parks, especially Class I parks and on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment.

Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional haze regulations require States to make reasonable progress toward restoration of Class I

At A Glance...**Natural Resource Research**

- Addresses specific questions with immediate applications within the National Park System.
- Longer-term research enhances overall understanding of specific park resources.
- NPS coordinates with the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey to obtain research needed by the NPS.
- FY 2002 efforts primarily relate to physical science investigations.

area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year time frame. This information assists the states in complying with these regulations. A total of \$2.15 million in FY 2002 funding supports continuing NPS research on the effects of particulate matter on visibility in national parks.

The NPS maintains a 49-station network of fine particle samplers in partnership with EPA and States, an 18-station network of optical monitors, and a 14-station network of ultraviolet-B monitors also in partnership with the EPA. The NPS will also coordinate completion of EPA-funded air quality related ecological effects research and monitoring of various airborne environmental stressors at selected PRIMENet parks. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals.

Clean Air Act

Class I Parks Criteria

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

Natural Resources Research Support Workload Factors

Workload Factor	Resources Monitored	Parks in 2002
Air Quality Program, funded by Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network (PRIMENet).	Ultraviolet-B Radiation	14 parks
Air Quality Program, as part of the multi-agency Inter-agency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IM-PROVE) Program.	Visibility*	49 parks

* Particulate matter and atmospheric optical variables

In FY 2002, the NPS will continue most of its FY 2001 activities and will initiate new visibility research in appropriate areas to continue meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act.

Projects funded in FY 2002 include:

- continued research and development of reliable methods for measuring fine particle absorption
- a key component to visibility impairment in many parks
- completion of the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational Study that focuses on apportioning visibility impairment at Big Bend National Park to United States and Mexican sources of air pollution
- continuation of research efforts to apportion and differentiate the contribution of emissions from wildland fires from emissions from industrial sources to fine particle and visibility impacts in NPS Class I areas.

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

At A Glance...

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU)

An NPS coordinator – a “science broker” – is duty stationed at each current CESU host university

- Works with multiple parks and programs
- Identifies park research, technical assistance, and education needs
- Assists in finding project funding
- Locates specialized expertise available from over 75 host and affiliated universities

Benefits to the NPS include:

- A broadened scope of scientific services for park managers (e.g., research and resource management are better integrated to solve interdisciplinary management problems).
- Enhanced collaboration and coordination between the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues.
- Enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers.

- Increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management (e.g., by including Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Predominantly Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Native American Tribal Colleges).

This national network enables the NPS to partner with other Federal agencies and the Nation's universities to obtain high-quality science, usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance, continuing education, and cost-effective research programs.

FY 2002 Activities include:

- Mammal surveys at three parks
- Environmental contaminants baseline inventory and monitoring at eight parks
- Alternative transportation feasibility study at Kenai Fjords NP
- Research on properties associated with desegregation and civil rights across the nation
- Mapping and characterization of aquatic refugia at Everglades NP

Learning Centers: Learning Centers serve as focal points for research, information exchange, and education for their park networks on topics ranging from coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology and prescribed fire. In FY 2002, through funding received in conjunction with the Natural Resource Challenge, five Learning Centers have been established by the NPS to host researchers in the parks and extend the knowledge gained by the public at large. All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources. A research/center coordinator and education specialist are located at each center. Eight more centers will be established in FY 2002. Ultimately, with private assistance, a total of 32 centers are planned and will each host up to 30 researchers.

At A Glance...

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU)

To date, ten have been established:

- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- Colorado Plateau
- North Atlantic Coast
- Rocky Mountains
- Desert Southwest
- Great Plains
- Pacific Northwest (incl. Alaska)
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Great Basin

Two are planned for FY 2002:

- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Gulf Coast

At A Glance...

Learning Centers

With host researchers:

- Cape Cod NS
- Great Smoky Mountains NP
- Kenai Fjords NP
- Point Reyes NS
- Rocky Mountain NP

At A Glance...

Learning Centers

Eight new in 2002:

- Acadia NP
- Congaree Swamp NM
- Gateway NRA
- Glacier National Park
- Indiana Dunes NL with Sleeping Bear Dunes NL
- National Capital Parks
- North Cascades NP with Mount Rainier NP and Olympic NP
- Santa Monica Mountains NRA

Performance Goals**Goal Ia1. Restore parklands impacted by former uses and that contain invasive plants**

Target	Measure	FY 1999	Goals			
		Base: Targeted Acres	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Disturbed parklands	Acres restored	222,300	13,560	6.1%	22,452	10.1%
Exotic Vegetation	Acres contained	2,656,700	103,611	3.9%	167,372	6.3%

Goal Ia2. Protect Federally listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species on parklands

Target	Measure	NPS T&E	Goals			
		Species as of 1999	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
T&E Species on park-lands	Populations improved	442	55	12.4%	64	14.4%
	Populations stable	442	127	28.7%	127	28.7%

Goal Ia3. Protect park air quality

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Air quality in parks	Reporting parks with improving or stable air quality	61%	70%

Goal Ia4. Water quality in park units remains unimpaired

Target	Measure	FY 2000	Goals			
		Base	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Parks with waterbodies	Parks with unimpaired water quality	288	187	65%	216	75%

FY 2003 Budget Request: Natural Resource Research Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	9,315
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Reduction	-13
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-13
Uncontrollable changes	+31
FY 2003 Budget Request	9,333
Net change	+18

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resources Management
FY 2002 Enacted: \$152.741 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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

At A Glance...

The Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP), with increased funding in FY 2002, will:

- Attend to more than 130 priority projects in over 70 parks
- Expansion of project funding for several special emphasis areas
- Support numerous diverse natural resource projects designed to preserve geologic, wildlife, fisheries, vegetation, environmental conditions, and other natural features in parks

The Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP) provides the only reliable and dedicated major source of funds for park natural resource management projects. This Servicewide program provides funding for park natural resource management related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be both relied on by and essential to most parks in order to fund their highest priority project needs. The Natural Resource Preservation Program is used not only to provide a source of funding for large natural resource management projects (costing more than \$50,000), but a portion is used to fund projects in smaller parks.

Projects initiated in FY 2002 include:

- Protect Yellowstone cutthroat trout in Yellowstone NP
- Gather baseline data on golden eagle populations in Grand Canyon NP
- Develop an Integrated Pest Management Plan for Fort Laramie NHS
- Control invasive, exotic purple loosestrife in wetlands at Cape Cod NS
- Re-establishment of California condors at Pinnacles NM
- Exclusion of ungulates from intact ecosystem on the Pu'u Ali'i Plateau at Kalaupapa NHP
- Restore impacted wetlands at Glacier Creek in Rocky Mountain NP
- Restore wilderness conditions to Boulder Hot Springs at Olympic NP
- Control feral pigs damaging backcountry water sources and wildlife habitat in Big Bend NP
- Protect native species from invasive exotic iceplant at Point Reyes NS
- Emergency removal and conservation of a paleontological resource subject to recurring theft from public land at Badlands NP
- Establishment of a biocontrol program for the exotic *Salvinia* plant at Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres
- Document changes in reservoir management on mercury accumulation in fish and other aquatic ecosystem components at Voyageurs NP
- Verification of a predictive contaminate deposition map at Acadia NP
- Complete cave restoration at Oregon Caves NM
- Reintroduction of black bear at Big South Fork NR&RA
- Restoration of mission blue butterfly habitat at Fort Baker, Golden Gate NRA.

Natural Resource Planning. Resource Management Plans (RMP) define the park's natural and cultural resource management programs and serve as a blueprint for the comprehensive management of resources necessary to meet the Park Service's statutory obligations under the 1916 Organic Act. Servicewide in FY 1999 (the last year the legacy RMP database was complete) park resource management plans identified at least 19,000 natural resource management program and project needs. These planning activities include public involvement and support the preparation of park-specific strategies and projects necessary to achieve many of the Service's performance goals.

In FY 2002, the NPS is developing new policy concerning natural resource management plans to improve their integration with park general management plans, long-term strategic planning, and performance-linked park strategic plans. The NPS is also developing a new information system to serve as a primary program planning tool for parks to organize park resource management needs and integrate these needs with other NPS information systems, initially including budget formulation and performance reporting systems. This system will improve project design, execution, expenditure tracking and accomplishment reporting.

Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring Activities. Park managers require scientifically sound, comprehensive information on the natural resources occurring within parks and the processes necessary to maintain them in order to meet the bureau's statutory obligations. The NPS administers a Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program and also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other programs such as the air quality and water resources programs.

Inventory Programs. Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution in order to provide effective resource stewardship. Acquisition of information for twelve basic data sets continues, as described below:

- **Bibliographies.** Critical to informed natural resource management decisions is access to historical scientific and pertinent anecdotal information for decision-makers. In FY 2002, the NPS will complete cataloguing this information from park holdings (publications, reports, maps, etc.) contained in a wide range of repositories within parks and other locations, and incorporate the information into a comprehensive, centralized database which can be readily accessed by NPS managers.
- **Species Lists.** Park management must be based on a thorough understanding of the species occurring within each park in order to meet the bureau's statutory responsibilities. In FY 2002, ongoing vertebrate wildlife and vascular plant species lists developed through previous surveys and park inventory and monitoring projects are providing crucial information concerning both native species and nonnative species. Information on invasive nonnative species substantially assists the bureau in addressing this major and very widespread threat to the preservation and restoration of natural habitats in the parks. Vegetation information is vital for effective planning of new field investigations and research in the parks. Similar to the bibliography projects described above, this aspect of the inventory and monitoring program consolidates all existing species lists, wildlife observation cards and similar information available in the park, as well as species information from other Federal and/or State resource management agencies, and The Nature Conservancy into comprehensive park species databases which are readily accessible to park managers.
- **Biological Inventories.** A survey of 252 natural resource parks in 1993 revealed that more than 80 percent of those parks lacked reliable information about which species were present, their geographic and ecological distribution, and relative abundance in the park. This component of the inventory and monitoring program provides for new field inventories with the goal of documenting the occurrence and relative abundance of at

At A Glance...

- The Servicewide inventory and monitoring program funds a systematic effort to meet specific natural resource inventory needs at 260 parks.
- The NPS is seeking to acquire 12 basic data sets for each of the parks included in the inventory and monitoring program.
- Collectively, these data sets represent the minimum scientific information needed to manage park natural resources.
- Data sets include:
 - Bibliographies
 - Species Lists
 - Biological Inventories
 - Base Cartography Data
 - Vegetation and Landcover Maps
 - Soils Maps
 - Geology Maps
 - Water Quality Data
 - Water Resources Location
 - Air Quality Stations
 - Air Quality Data
 - Meteorological Data

least 90 percent of the vertebrate wildlife and vascular plants found in parks, giving special attention to species occurring on Federal and/or State threatened and endangered listings. These inventories also provide park managers with baseline information needed to monitor these resources in the future to detect change. In FY 2002, the Service will continue with the acquisition of biological inventory information in all 256 natural resource parks.

- **Base Cartography Data.** By far, the most efficient and cost-effective way for park managers to utilize complex natural resource information is through spatial display and analysis. For example, by incorporating relatively basic information about vegetation communities and topography into a spatial analysis, managers can locate potential habitats for endangered plant species or predict conditions likely to influence a wildland fire. Consequently, all parks urgently need the assembly of basic spatial information access and support from geographic information systems (GIS) to support decision-making and resource protection activities. To help accomplish that goal, this inventory effort will continue to obtain four basic cartographic products needed to construct and update park geographic information system capabilities through a 50:50 cost-share arrangement with the U.S. Geological Survey.
- **Vegetation and Landcover Maps.** Vegetation information is arguably the most critical piece of information needed for park resource management and protection. Vegetation assemblages integrate diverse information on air quality, soils, topography, hydrology, meteorological conditions, and animal interactions that provide park managers with a key measure on the status of the natural systems they are managing. Spatial vegetation data for parks in Alaska continues to be developed to assist NPS managers in monitoring, detecting, and quantifying changes in park plant species distribution and condition, and to aid in determining if such changes are natural or man-caused. The NPS and USGS/Biological Resources Division are also currently cooperating to collect similar data for all natural resources in parks within the Servicewide natural resource inventory and monitoring program outside of Alaska. Only ten percent of 240 parks needing comprehensive vegetation inventory and corresponding spatial information possessed this information. Aerial photography is being used as the basis for this mapping in parks outside of Alaska. In Alaskan parks, vegetation and associated landcover features are being mapped from satellite imagery because of their large size.

At A Glance...

Vegetation maps are vital for:

 - Management and protection of wild-life habitat
 - Modeling vegetation flammability and fuel loading implications for fire management.
 - Analyses for site development suitability.
 - Evaluation of resources at risk.
- **Soils Maps.** Soil surveys provide basic information needed to manage soil sustainability and to protect water quality, wetlands, vegetation communities, and wildlife habitats. Soil surveys also provide managers with the ability to predict the behavior of a soil under alternative uses, its potential erosion hazard, its potential for ground water contamination, its suitability for control of exotic plant species and establishment of native communities, and its potential for preservation of cultural sites and landscapes. The NPS works cooperatively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service to provide park managers with basic information about soils throughout the parks as well as more detailed information for potentially high-use or developed areas in the park (e.g., visitor centers, campgrounds, access roads, etc.).
- **Geology Maps.** Geologic maps are critical for documenting the nature and location of unique geologic features described in park enabling legislation, including ground water supplies, paleontological resources, caves and other karst resources, and abandoned mine lands requiring restoration. These maps also serve as predictive tools in locating populations of plant and wildlife species dependent on unique chemical environments. Furthermore, the predictive capabilities of geologic maps can help park managers better protect visitor safety by identifying the location of potential geologic hazards. Each park is being provided with a report containing a detailed listing and evaluation of geologic information currently available for the park plus a copy of any existing geologic maps in digital format. Park-specific needs for additional geologic mapping are identified by the NPS through this process and cooperative mapping efforts pursued with academic institutions, USGS, or State agencies.
- **Water Resource Location.** The focus will be on locating and classifying important water bodies in parks. The protection of park waters, watersheds, and aquatic life is fundamental to the Service's ability to meet its

statutory responsibility to preserve park resources and to ensure the quality of the visitor experience. Data collection will include the location and size of streams, lakes, and springs. State water body classifications under the Clean Water Act will be attributed, as will information on the attainment or non-attainment of State water quality standards. Information of this nature is needed to determine watershed boundaries and how land management practices within that watershed might eventually impact park resources. The foundation of this component of the inventory program is acquisition of appropriate scale National Hydrography Datasets, including small scale data for parks as part of the water quality data inventory project.

- **Water Quality.** Park managers urgently need information about the current status of water quality in the parks as well as a baseline against which they can evaluate progress towards meeting park and Servicewide water quality performance goals. The Servicewide water quality database is being constructed within the EPA STORET national water quality database. Presently over 2.5 million park water quality observations have been entered into the NPS Servicewide water quality database. For 276 parks with water resources, a Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis Report is being prepared which provides a wide variety of water quality status and trend information, and supports comparisons of park water quality against EPA recommended criteria. Additional water quality inventories are also being conducted where park coverage is incomplete and gaps need to be filled. In addition to benefiting parks, the information is used to support activities under the Clean Water Act and other national programs.
- At A Glance...**

Goals the of water quality program

 - Create a park-based Servicewide water quality database using available historic water quality data.
 - Provide descriptive water quality information in a format useful to park managers.
 - Conduct baseline inventory studies in parks that have little or no information on water quality.
- **Air Quality Stations.** A large number of parks do not currently have permanent air quality monitoring stations located within their boundaries. Therefore, these parks have to rely upon air quality information obtained from stations located nearby. In FY 2002, the NPS will continue to identify available sources of air quality information closest to the park boundary for the 269 parks within the Servicewide inventory and monitoring program and evaluate its usefulness for park management and resource protection. The inventory will also focus on providing information on location of sources and changes in air pollutants that parks should be concerned about. This inventory activity will be conducted simultaneously with air quality inventories.
 - **Air Quality Data.** The Clean Air Act amendments require that Federal land managers protect air quality related values (AQRVs) for public lands from the adverse effects of air pollution, including emissions from new point sources of air pollution. These AQRVs usually include sensitive plant and animal species, sensitive lakes and soils, and levels of visibility. This information is needed by States and air quality permit applicants to expedite the permitting process. Applicants are required to demonstrate that their additional emissions would not have an "adverse effect" on air quality related values in Class I areas. The NPS has 48 Class I areas that require this level of protection while all other NPS units are considered to be Class II areas.
 - **Meteorological Data.** Basic data to be compiled for parks include annual precipitation, relative humidity, prevailing wind speed and direction, and temperature variability. For example, several of the parameters are needed to predict fire behavior patterns and therefore improve the park's ability to plan and safely manage both hazard reduction and resource objective prescribed burns, and wildfires. This information is also essential for park managers to assess cyclical and other episodic forest insect and disease conditions commonly influenced by meteorological conditions. The data are also used in numerous vegetation monitoring studies and essential in gaining a better understanding of the current and potential distribution of native, threatened and endangered, and exotic plant species in the parks.

Natural Resources Inventory Workload Factors

Workload Factors	Funded/Completed As of FY 2002	Number of Applicable Parks
Automated Bibliographies	256	256
Base Cartographic Data	256	256
Vegetation (Non Alaska)	25	240
Alaska Landcover Mapping	3	16
Species Lists	256	256
Biological Inventories	0	256
Water Quality		
Databases Summarized	256	276
Field Surveys (Gaps)	50	65
Water Resource Locations	135	256
Soil Maps	57	256
Geology:		
Baseline Assessments	35	256
Digital Maps	48	256
Air Quality	269	269
Meteorology	135	256

The Servicewide I&M program continues to accelerate efforts to complete inventories for base cartography data, soils mapping, geologic resources, and water quality in FY 2002 developing 84 priority park resource inventories sought by park managers. In addition, the Service is also compiling and verifying existing species information for an additional 60 parks. In FY 2002, the NPS initiated basic meteorological inventories for 135 parks and continues field-level inventories for vascular plants and vertebrate species of special concern to park managers (e.g., distribution of critical habitat for the endangered piping plover at Cape Cod National Seashore) in 32 park networks involving nearly 256 parks.

Vital Signs Monitoring. The NPS has organized parks into 32 geographic networks within which parks cooperate to monitor the vital signs (measurable features of the environment identified for each unique network) that indicate the health of park ecosystems in a clear, straightforward manner. NPS vital signs monitoring will provide park managers with key information on the status and trends in park ecosystem health; define normal limits of variation in measurable features; early warning of situations that require management intervention; suggest remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and determine compliance with laws and regulations.

During FY 2002, the twelve vital signs monitoring networks will fund network monitoring coordination and data management. Some networks will fund scoping workshops designed to refine specific park monitoring needs – including identifying additional research necessary to develop monitoring protocols – together with monitoring strategies and priorities. The seven networks funded through an increase associated with the Natural Resource challenge in FY 2002 are the newest additions and in different phases of design and implementation. The vital signs monitoring networks added in FY 2002 include:

FY 2002 At A Glance...**Vital Signs Monitoring**

- 12 geographic networks, up from the 5 networks monitored in 2001.
- Will address long-term vital signs monitoring needs of 101 parks
- New networks include:
 - Central Alaska (3 parks)
 - National Capital (11 parks)
 - Northern Colorado Plateau (16 parks)
 - San Francisco Bay (6 parks)
 - Greater Yellowstone (3 parks)
 - Appalachian Highlands (4 parks)
 - Mediterranean Coast (3 Parks)

Water Quality Monitoring. In FY 2002, water quality monitoring program funding associated with the Natural Resource Challenge will be allocated to twelve Park Vital Signs Networks. Water quality monitoring will be fully integrated as part of the park vital signs monitoring in these Networks. The NPS will complete program planning and design, and initiate field implementation of water quality monitoring in the Appalachian High-

lands, Central Alaska, Cumberland/Piedmont, Greater Yellowstone, Heartland, Mediterranean Coast, National Capital, North Coast and Cascades, Northeast Coastal and Barrier, Northern Colorado Plateau, San Francisco Bay, and Sonoran Desert Networks. Water quality monitoring will focus on documenting the preservation of pristine waters and the improvement in water quality in impaired park waters. In addition, FY 2002 water quality monitoring will support the development of an NPS Servicewide water quality data management program within the EPA's STORET national water quality database.

Air Quality Monitoring. Significant portions of the NPS FY 2002 air resource activities are dedicated to monitoring air quality in parks and the data is integral to measuring NPS performance achievements. This monitoring includes the measurement of ozone, other gaseous pollutants, meteorological conditions, and acidic deposition (acid rain) levels to supplement the visibility and fine particulate information being developed as part of the NPS applied research into air quality. Ongoing air quality monitoring is important to the preservation of air resources in parks and is necessary to:

- Accurately assess conditions in the parks
- Detect any of several gaseous pollutants which have been shown to be particularly injurious to park vegetation
- Measure ozone levels in parks (e.g., Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Sequoia National Park) where concentrations exceed threshold levels and national ambient air quality standards
- Collect data on wet and dry atmospheric deposition of sulfur and nitrogen compounds on park ecosystems with significant adverse effects on lakes, streams, and soils.

At A Glance...

The NPS plans on expanding air quality monitoring activities by adding:

- Wet deposition monitoring (precipitation chemistry)
- Precipitation-mercury monitoring
- Particle monitoring
- Ozone sampling
- Dry deposition sampling
- Monitoring for toxins and persistent organic pollutants

Historically, neither the EPA nor the various States have monitored air pollution levels in rural areas, particularly in national parks. In FY 2002, the NPS is continuing to collect systematic data on sulfur dioxide, ozone, and meteorological parameters in 36 parks; wet deposition (acid precipitation) as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network in 42 parks; and visibility (atmospheric extinction or scattering) in 18 parks.

In FY 2002, a budget increase associated with the NPS Natural Resource Challenge supported improvements to air resource monitoring and protection capabilities. These improvements include:

- Expanded air quality monitoring to ensure adequate representation of ecoregions, with emphasis on parks most threatened by air pollution or most vulnerable to degradation
- Enhanced professional expertise to support collaborative efforts with stakeholders, regional planning organizations and regulatory agencies.

Service-wide Natural Resource Program Monitoring Activities

Resources Monitored	Monitoring Activities	Number of Parks in 2002
Air Resources: Air Quality	Sulfur dioxide, ozone, and meteorological parameters	37 (9 Cooperator funded)
	Wet deposition [acid rain] as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program National Trends Network	46 (10 Cooperator funded)
	Visibility	18
	Dry deposition	27
	Mercury and toxic/persistent organic pollutants	11
Water Resources (through NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Network)	Pristine waters Impaired waters	Up to 101 parks in 12 networks

Performance Goals**Goal lb1. Increase natural resource data for all parks**

Target	Measure	Data Sets as of FY 1999	Goals			
			Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Natural Resource In-ventory	Acquire or develop out-standing data sets	2,527	1,498	59%	2,203	87%

Goal lb3. Parks with significant natural resources have a clear and simple method to identify the health of their resources

Target	Measure	FY 2001 Base	Goals			
			Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Parks with significant natural resources	Parks with identified vital signs for monitoring	270	108	40%	216	80%

Natural Resource Preservation Activities. In FY 2002, the National Park Service continues to actively manage natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource preservation activities are primarily funded and undertaken at the park level with additional funding and technical assistance support for actions beyond park capabilities provided to parks through regional or Servicewide programs. Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources, including science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control and mitigation actions.

Park units contain many examples of areas disturbed by past human activity and adverse effects to park resources that require restoration such as:

- Abandoned roads
- Backcountry campsites and other discrete areas impacted by visitor and other uses
- Habitats such as prairies and wetlands altered by changes in water flow
- Areas invaded by exotic plant species
- Disruption of natural fire regimes with losses of fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat
- Populations of threatened and endangered plants and animals that have been extirpated from an area.

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location and level of activities that can be carried out without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on information developed especially through NPS inventory and monitoring projects, and in some cases data secured through research.

The NPS will continue active participation in the Southern Appalachian Mountains Initiative, the Western Regional Air Partnership, and other regional planning organizations that have been established to assist with implementation of the visibility protection programs in the Northeast, Southeast, Great Lakes, and Central regions. The NPS will provide critical visibility and ecological effects monitoring and research information to develop and implement regional solutions to difficult air pollution issues facing Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Canyon and other national parks.

A significant potential external threat to park natural resources are the construction of new major sources of air pollution, particularly to those capable of affecting NPS units designated as Class I areas. In FY 2002, the NPS is continuing to expedite reviews of permit applications for new sources, actively working with permutes, and assisting States in permitting processes to reduce the levels of air pollution from these sources and miti-

At A Glance...

The NPS has 500,000 acres of managed lands which are in damaged condition resulting in:

- Lost plant and wildlife habitat
- Accelerated erosion
- Sedimentation
- Poor water quality
- Diminished water quantity
- Visual scars

gate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other federal land managers (i.e., U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

In FY 2002, the NPS continues to inventory air pollution sources within parks to assess its own compliance with air pollution control, licensing, and emission fee requirements; and to develop strategies and mechanisms for reducing or preventing pollution caused by park operations or management practices with particular emphasis on smoke from wildland fires and vehicle-related issues.

Air Quality in Reporting Parks

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of air quality improvement in parks (from 1997 baseline)	51%	63%	65%

In FY 2002, the NPS will continue its comprehensive efforts to preserve native species and manage exotic species in parks. The focus of this approach is to assist park managers and staffs in addressing technically complex native species management needs requiring the application of scientific knowledge and often involving legal or policy related issues. Additionally, these activities are actively working to incorporate biological and ecological expertise to provide an integrated approach to interrelated natural resource issues associated with wildland fire, contaminants and the ecological restoration of degraded areas.

FY 2002 efforts will include:

- Assessing the consequences of wildlife disease outbreaks
- Developing Integrated Pest Management procedures addressing the management of wildlife diseases potentially transmissible to humans
- Technical assistance to over 100 parks through on-site or remote consultations on pest management
- Designing mitigation measures to aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species
- Preparing guidance for the safe and humane capture and chemical immobilization of wildlife
- Evaluating the effectiveness of management techniques in controlling invasive exotic plant species on parklands.

Species conservation activities addressing these tasks funded by the NPS in FY 2002 include:

- Restoration of habitat for the Indiana bat in Mammoth Cave NP
- Reintroduction of black-footed ferrets to Wind Cave NP
- Vehicle damage control in desert tortoise critical habitat of Lake Mead NRA
- Reintroduction of the Texas trailing phlox to the Big Thicket Npres
- Re-establishment of California red-legged frogs in Pinnacles NM
- Survey landform features associated with protection of the threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Dinosaur NM
- Restore Mohave Tui Chub habitat at Mojave Npres
- Determine the distribution of endangered mussels and new populations of invasive exotic zebra mussels at Saint Croix NSR.

Continuing in FY 2002, in conjunction with its native and endangered species programs, the NPS continues to expand its program to contain and reduce exotic (nonnative) species infestations, particularly those involving species capable of readily invading new environments or displacing native species in parks. Exotic species in at least 194 parks, especially invasive exotic species, are a serious problem and adversely affect other species that are native to the parks, including endangered species.

At A Glance...

Endangered and Threatened Species (1,244 listed species)

- One-third of all listed species occur in national parks, including:
 - 193 plants
 - 53 birds
 - 46 mammals
 - 40 fish
 - 19 reptiles
 - 43 invertebrates
 - 4 amphibians
- Recovery plans prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service have assigned over 2,039 recovery tasks to the NPS.

In FY 2002, five new specialized NPS Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) were established bringing the total to nine EPMTs Servicewide, and the Florida Partnership EPMT was expanded. The EPMTs are implementing high priority exotic species management efforts in over 106 parks and substantially contribute to achieving NPS performance goals. These regional or park-based teams include:

- Florida team (based at Florida International University in Miami)
- National Capitol Region team (based at Rock Creek Park)
- Chihuahuan Desert/Southern Shortgrass Prairie team (based at Carlsbad Caverns NP)
- Pacific Islands team (based at Haleakala NP)
- Columbia-Cascades team (based at North Cascades and Olympic NPs)
- California team (based at Point Reyes NS)
- Lake Mead EPMT (based at Lake Mead NRA)
- Northern Great Plains team (based at Theodore Roosevelt NP)
- Gulf Coast team (based at Big Thicket NP)

Each EPMT serves a number of parks over a broad geographic area and works with these parks to identify, develop, conduct and evaluate exotic species removal projects and undertake appropriate native species restoration efforts. The NPS is using various approaches including integrated pest management and restoration actions, supported by current scientific information, to control exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by exotic species.

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

Disturbed Lands/Exotic Species Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Acres of lands restored that were impacted by former uses	7,500	8,900	13,500
Acres of invasive plant and animal species contained	181,300	204,200	222,000

In FY 2002, the NPS continued Servicewide management of geologic resources by concentrating on programs that provide specialized, scientifically-based support to parks, including expanded capabilities to address coastal and restoration geomorphology, and paleontology. Significant effort is being directed toward improved understanding of geologic processes at the park level and their interpretation to park visitors.

In addition, the NPS is continuing to protect park natural resources and values from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. Formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures are required for private mineral development pursuant to implementing statutory requirements. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 28 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Building on an oil and gas management plan for Padre Island NS completed in FY 2001, the NPS is undertaking similar planning efforts in FY 2002 to address long-term oil and gas management planning at Big Thicket NP, Big Cypress NP, and Lake Meredith NRA to ensure protection of park resources and values, and provide detailed guidance to industry to facilitate operation planning and regulatory compliance.

Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands in parks requiring restoration. The NPS currently has as estimated 3,000 abandoned mineral sites with over 11,000 hazardous openings, at least thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed land.

The NPS continues to address the restoration needs of abandoned mine lands (AML) within the parks. In FY 2002, the NPS is performing reclamation projects in eight parks. These projects include surface reclamation;

watershed restoration; stream channel restoration; adit and shaft closures; and safety projects. Five of the projects were initiated in FY2001.

FY 2002 Servicewide Mitigation and Restoration Actions in Parks

Workload Factor	Actions	Parks Affected
Field Inspection of Ongoing Mineral Operations	10	2
Technical Review and Evaluation of Proposed Mineral Development Operations	77	10
Park Oil & Gas Management Plans and Environmental Planning Documents	3	3
Review Mineral Operations and Restoration Plans Adjacent to Parks	10	8
Mineral Operation Regulatory Compliance Actions	3	3
Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation and Safety Projects	5	5
Disturbed Lands Restoration and Rehabilitation	14	12

The NPS is continuing to protect and secure water resources necessary to preserve park natural resources, restore water conditions that have been adversely affected by human influence, and ensure that water is available to meet visitor needs. This support is provided through technical and scientific evidentiary assistance; maintenance of water rights records; negotiation of settlements with other water users; response to State actions; participation in water rights proceedings; and verification of water rights and uses as required. Servicewide assistance is being provided in FY 2002 to more than 60 parks where water rights actions are underway. Projected NPS FY 2002 water rights technical assistance involvement, based on FY 2001 workload, are summarized below.

FY 2002 Water Rights Projected Accomplishments Actions

Workload factors	Actions	Parks Affected
Water Rights Applications Evaluated for Impacts to NPS Resources Protected Using State Laws	141	8
Water Rights Applications Protested Using State Laws	44	5
Settlements or Protected and Withdrawn	5	11
Proceedings in Progress (NPS Participating)	39	50

In FY 2002, funding for water resource protection projects will continue to support the protection of water resources necessary to preserve park natural resources, to restore water conditions that have been adversely affected by human influence, and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor needs. Project priorities are determined by the requirements of Federal or State law. Project efforts are targeted toward development of water resource information for use by Federal, State and local decision-makers.

FY 2002 water resource protection project funds primarily support on-going studies designed to characterize surface or ground water flow systems. In the desert Southwest, ongoing projects are developing modeling capabilities for regional ground water flow systems. In the eastern U.S., hydrologic studies are developing information on the effects of impoundments on surface river systems. This information is essential to assist park managers in understanding the potential for impacts to park water resources from water resource development proposals. Other studies investigate the relationship between water quantity and water-dependent park resources, such as riparian vegetation, fish migration, and fluvial processes.

In FY 2002, the NPS will continue its activities in other water resources areas, including the assessment and protection of water quality, floodplain management, groundwater analysis, watershed and wetlands protection, water resources management planning, and fisheries management. Servicewide funding will continue to support park projects to assess and restore water quality, map and restore wetlands, conduct hydrologic in-

vestigations, and carry out watershed and fisheries management planning. In FY 2002, the NPS anticipates responding to nearly 500 park technical assistance requests to address a wide range of water resource concerns identified by park managers. Examples of these technical assistance activities include the evaluation of proposed ecological restoration of Yosemite Valley in Yosemite NP; floodplain analyses and flood hazard mapping at Guadalupe Mountains NP, Pipestone NM, Saratoga NHP, and Big Bend NP; and continued assistance in the development of an annual operating plan for dams on the Lower Colorado River, affecting four park units.

Beginning in FY 2002, a funding increase associated with the Natural Resource Challenge will enhance NPS's ability to address high priority water, fishery, and aquatic resource issues facing parks. Park-based aquatic resource specialists will support Yukon-Charley Rivers NP, Lake Clark NP&Pres, Mount Rainier NP, Point Reyes NS, Grand Canyon NP, Chattahoochee River NRA, Delaware Water Gap NRA, Saint Croix NSR, Isle Royale NP, and parks in the National Capital Region. In addition to these parks, the specialists will also support other parks within their area.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the NPS takes actions to protect park resources following the release of oil or hazardous chemicals, often from sources outside the parks. NPS protection of park resources is consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and costs incurred by the agency can be recoverable under law. The NPS also conducts damage assessments to determine natural resources injury and restoration requirements as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law. These recoveries support restoration of damaged resources in a variety of park areas, including damages recovered for an oil spill into San Francisco Bay that affected Golden Gate NRA and Point Reyes NS. Within these parks damages recovered for this incident are being used by both the NPS and the State of California to carryout several restoration projects including restoring wetland habitat at Golden Gate NRA's Crissy Field and replacing dune habitat to enhance and improve piping plover populations. Examples of other natural resource recovery actions include:

- Dune restoration at Padre Island NS from an oil spill resulting from a tanker collision in the Gulf of Mexico
- Construction of a fish ladder at Little Falls Dam on the Potomac River in Washington, D.C.
- Construction of a boardwalk across important marsh land in Virginia as part of several multi-state and regional restoration projects following settlement of an oil pipeline spill into Sugarland Run and the Potomac River.

Through the FY2002 increase for resource protection and, specifically, implementation of the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), parks are assisted in assessing resource damages caused by incidents other than oil spills or hazardous substances release and prepare restoration plans to repair damaged resources. Through these plans the NPS has initiate projects to restore damaged natural and cultural resources and facilities in numerous parks. These projects include the repair of coral reefs and sea grass beds damaged by boat groundings in Everglades NP and Biscayne Bay NP, replacement and study of data lost by the destruction of critical cultural/historical features in Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMilP and Richmond NBP, and the re-planting, stabilization and repair of vegetation and trees removed by trespass and encroachment incidents in various parks.

Performance Goals

Goal 1b4. Inventory park geologic processes and human influences that affect them

Target	Measure	FY 2001 Base	Goals			
			Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Parks with significant natural resources	Parks with inventoried geologic processes and condition assessment	270	29	10.7%	54	20.0%

FY 2003 Budget Request: Natural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	152,741
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+584
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+6,900
• Accelerate Natural Resources Invento- ries	+4,250
• Assess Watershed Conditions	+3,100
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+500
• Expand Water Resource Protection and Restoration	+200
• Establish Additional Cooperative Eco- systems Studies Units	+400
• Native and Exotic Species Manage- ment (Servicewide)	+2,150
• Complete Resource Projects in Alaska	+500
• Greenspace for Living Initiative Pro- gram	-100
• Travel Reduction	-449
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+18,035
Uncontrollable changes	+1,058
FY 2003 Budget Request	171,834
Net change	+19,093

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Everglades Restoration
FY 2002 Enacted: \$10.869 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service plays an important role in a cooperative effort to restore the natural ecological system of the Florida Everglades. In FY 2002, this effort included research and studies to support resource management decisions, implementation of the Everglades Restoration Plan, and support for the Task Force overseeing this multi-agency effort.

In 1997, the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative (CESI) was established to support science and research programs focused on Everglades restoration. This program supports an interagency science partnership to provide information that supports natural resources management and decisionmaking on DOI lands in South Florida. The program is designed to accelerate completion of scientific research and modeling studies, guide development of the Everglades restoration plan, and provide a scientific basis for implementation.

The passage of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and its implementation in FY 2001 has added importance to the role of the CESI effort in providing a sound scientific basis for the next step, converting concepts and plans in water management into projects that result in Everglades restoration. While most of the science objectives and priorities associated with CESI are closely related to those found in the restoration plan, information needs met by the Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative will now focus on specific critical water management projects and their potential effects on wetland and coastal natural resources. During the design and evaluation phases of specific water management projects in FY 2002, CESI will support simulation-based planning and evaluation, adaptive environmental assessments, and establish long-term ecological monitoring on Federal trust lands that is required by the adaptive assessment process.

Funding for the research program will end for the National Park Service in FY 2002 and is proposed to be placed under the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in FY 2003. As such, most of the projects supported by CESI will be brought to completion and those not yet completed will seek support under the new USGS program, Integrated Studies for Everglades Restoration. Everglades ecosystem monitoring programs, begun previously by the NPS, will also seek support under the USGS program. In response to concerns expressed by members of the Appropriation Committee on the adequacy and level of funding of the CESI program, the NPS will provide support for a program review to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, planned for completion by October 2002.

The CERP effort in 2002 will center on recruitment of the technical staff required to conduct adaptive assessments geared toward the restoration of natural systems in Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, and Big Cypress Preserve. NPS staff have roles in project management and analysis, rulemaking, recovery coordination, public outreach, and technical support. The NPS staff (39 FTE) will form part of a joint DOI team that will provide technical expertise in the interagency project formulation process, support independent assessments of project impacts and effectiveness, and conduct and evaluate long-term ecosystem recovery monitoring programs.

Support for the South Florida Ecosystem Task Force Office will be continued.

Funding At A Glance

Everglades (million dollars)	
Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	\$4.000
Comprehensive Everglades Research Program	\$5.544
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force	\$1.325

At A Glance...

In FY 2002, CERP funding will allow:

- NPS participation in conducting feasibility studies (Biscayne Bay, Florida Bay)
- pilot projects, such as seepage management - Lake Belt in-ground reservoir
- development of project implementation reports.

Applicable DOI Performance Goals**Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources****Long-Term Goal 1.2**

Maintain Healthy Natural Systems

- By 2040, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force will restore the hydrologic functions of wetland, marine, and groundwater systems within the South Florida ecosystem.
- By 2020, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force will acquire an additional 550,000 acres of land for habitat protection.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Everglades Restoration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	10,869
Programmatic Changes	
• Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	-4,000
• Travel Reduction	-7
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-4,007
Uncontrollable Changes	+16
FY 2003 Budget Request	6,878
Net Change	-3,991

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Cultural Resources Applied Research
FY 2002 Enacted: \$17.960 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

NPS conducts a program of basic and applied research in accord with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources.

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

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

At A Glance...

Current Inventory Systems

- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Automated National Catalog System-ANCS+)

Cultural Resources Preservation Program Projects Funded in FY 2002 and Proposed for FY 2003

Park Site	State	Project
Glacier Bay NP & P	Alaska	Ethnographic Landscape Study: Bartlett Cove
Governor's Island NM	New York	Archeological Overview and Assessment
Guadalupe Mountains NP	Texas	Cultural Landscape Report: Ship-On-The-Desert
		Historic Structure Report: Ship-On-The-Desert
		National Register Nomination: Ship-On-The-Desert
Haleakala NP	Hawaii	Life Histories Study
	Hawaii	Traditional Use Oral Study
Little Rock Central High School NHS	Arkansas	Historic Structure Report: Central High School
Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	Texas	Historic Furnishings Report: Texas White House
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS	Georgia	Historic Structure Report: Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Last Home
San Antonio Missions NHP	Texas	Cultural Landscape Report: Mission Espada
San Juan NHP	Puerto Rico	Cultural Landscape Report: Fort Cristobal
Washita Battlefield NHS	Oklahoma	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment
	Oklahoma	Surveying Archival Collections
Wrangell-St. Elias NP & P	Alaska	Cataloging Artifacts at Historic Mining Sites

In FY 2002, the program targets three initiatives to improve the availability of basic cultural resources information for resource management planning and interpretive purposes. These initiatives include \$2.4 million for the system-wide archeological inventory, evaluation, and documentation program; \$884,000 for historic resource studies; and \$1.3 million for the inventory and documentation of historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes. In FY 2003, the CRPP will target \$500,000 for a fourth initiative to catalog the backlog of museum collections.

Cultural resources research responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources:**
 - Basic archeological identification, evaluation, and documentation of resources in all parks
 - National Register of Historic Places documentation, as appropriate
- **Ethnographic Resources:**
 - Basic ethnographic surveys and field studies in parks
 - Ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic groups associated with park resources
- **Historical Research:**
 - Historic resource studies, park administrative histories and other historical studies
 - National Register of Historic Places documentation
- **Cultural Landscapes:** Cultural landscape reports to determine appropriate treatment and use
- **Historic and Prehistoric Structures:** Historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions
- **Museum Collections:**
 - Museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, collection condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports
 - Documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects

Performance Goal

Goal 1b2. Increase inventories and evaluations of NPS cultural resources

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 1999 Base	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	% of Base	Total	Number	% of Base	Total
Archeological Sites Information Management System	Additional recorded sites inventoried and evaluated	48,188	10,571	22%	58,759	16,866	35%	65,054
Cultural Landscapes Inventory	Additional cultural landscapes inventoried and evaluated at Level II	137	103	75.2%	240	159	116%	296
List of Classified Structures	Additional historic structures with updated information	27,000	19,845	73.5%	NA	22,707	84.1%	NA
Catalog of museum objects	Additional number of catalogued objects (millions)	37.3	8.9	23.9%	46.2	12.8	34.3%	50.1
Ethnographic Resource Inventory	Additional ethnographic resource records	400	1,692	423%	2,092	2,538	635%	2,938
Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories	Parks with current historical research completed to professional standards	384	76	19.7%	NA	112	29.0%	NA

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

Site records in the automated Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) continue to need

control. In FY 2001, significant effort was focused on providing efficient access to key ASMIS data for NPS

final report is expected early in FY 2003.

The goals of the park archeology program are carried out through a variety of funding programs, the largest

investigations. The numbers that appear for the performance goals below represent information received as of December 1, 2001.

Archeological Resources Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Recorded sites with electronic records in ASMIS	55,733	56,621	58,759
Percent increase from the FY 1999 baseline for the number of sites recorded in ASMIS	15.6%	17.5%	21.9%

Archeological Resources Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Recorded archeological sites (ASMIS and paper)	63,000	64,000	65,000
Archeological properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places	8,175	8,175	8,175
Acres of park land with some level of archeological investigation. [Annual acreage investigated under the national archeological inventory program is about 30,000 acres.]	7,285,000	7,305,000	7,335,000

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

ethnographic resources.

Ethnographic Resources Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Ethnographic resource electronic records in Ethnographic Resources Inventory	1,246	1,669	2,092

Historical Research. A fundamental tenet of NPS historic preservation activities is that adequate research in support of planning and legal compliance precedes all final decisions about the treatment of cultural resources.

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

In addition, the results of this historical research serve the American public by enriching park interpretive programs and contributing to the public understanding of history.

Historic Resource Studies Completed In FY 2001

Park Unit	State	NPS Region
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site	Kentucky	Midwest
Channel Islands National Park	California	Pacific West
Fort Bowie National Historic Site	Arizona	Intermountain
Harry S. Truman National Historic Site	Missouri	Midwest
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site	Oklahoma	Intermountain

Historical Research Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Parks with current Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories	30	55	75

Cultural Landscapes. Cultural landscapes range from large rural tracts, such as the Gettysburg battlefield and the Blue Ridge Parkway, to small designed landscapes, such as Frederick Law Olmsted's home and studio. The National Park Service defines a cultural landscape as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." Cultural landscapes provide the physical environment associated with historical events and reveal aspects of our country's origins and development through their form, features, and use. As of the end of FY 2001, a total of 2,921 cultural landscapes have been identified.

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

Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documents the location, historical development, and current management of cultural landscapes. Landscapes included in the CLI are either eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process. The inventory effort is usually conducted by the regional or support office,

cultural resource center, or under contract. Efforts in FY 2002 will continue inventory work and document management information concerning significance, threats, impacts, condition, use, and approved treatments.

Cultural Landscape Report. The Cultural Landscape Report documents research concerning condition, causes of deterioration, necessary treatments, and treatment alternatives, as well as the development history or evolution of a landscape. It is the primary guide for park management decisions concerning landscape use and treatment. Cultural landscape reports are usually prepared by the regional or support office, cultural resource center, or under contract.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Cultural landscapes inventoried at Level II on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.	184	212	240

Historic and Prehistoric Structures. Park historic structures include Independence Hall, Fort Sumter, log cabins at Denali National Park and Preserve, the Statue of Liberty, and the sailing ship *Balclutha* at San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, as well as prehistoric structures, such as Balcony House at Mesa Verde National Park. Historic structures are "constructed works...consciously created to serve some human activity." They include buildings, monuments, millraces, canals, ships, railroad locomotives, rolling stock, fences, defensive works, temple mounds, outdoor sculpture, and ruins. Historic and prehistoric structures and the events surrounding them are key park cultural resources, forming the basis for 232 park units, and are integral to many other parks.

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

List of Classified Structures. The List of Classified Structures (LCS) is a computerized inventory that documents the location, historical development, and current management of historic and prehistoric structures and is used as an analytical tool at all organizational levels for budgeting, scheduling, and program development. Structures included are either eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process. The LCS provides data to other automated systems such as the facility management system and is usually coordinated by the regional or support office or cultural resource center staff. In FY 2002, approximately \$335,000 will be allocated to update 17.4 percent of the basic management information on the LCS concerning significance, threats, impacts, condition, use, and approved treatments and to add about 770 structures.

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

Historic and Prehistoric Structures Inventory Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Historic and prehistoric structures listed on the 1999 List of Classified Structures			
Number with updated information	15,228	19,845	21,276
Percent of updated information	62.9%	68.2%	73.5%

Museum Collections. Museum collections from over 320 units of the National Park System are maintained in parks, at six NPS cultural resource centers, and at 142 non-Federal repositories. These collections date, in some instances, to the establishment of a park and comprise 31 million archeological, 3.5 million historical, 1.5 million biological, 191,000 paleontological, 28,000 ethnological, and 54,000 geological items, plus an additional 59.4 million archival and manuscript items. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, flags that flew over Fort Sumter, and Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions, to botanical specimens from Yosemite and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These collections are important not only in their own right, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the National Park System.

Parks acquire and document collections that support their mission and use those collections to increase public enjoyment and understanding of our heritage. This documentation leads to informed decisions about interpreting and managing park resources. For example, the drawings and photographs in the collection at Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site have enabled the park manager to make decisions about restoring the park's cultural landscape. The public has access to these collections through exhibits, interpretive programs, publications, the Internet, films and videos. In FY 2001, parks responded to over 35,000 public research requests, visitors viewed nearly 319,000 objects on exhibit in parks, and over 626,000 users viewed exhibits at the Museum Management Program Web site <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum>>.

Park staff, cultural resource center staff, partners, or contractors fulfill direct collections management functions. Support office and cultural resource center staff offer planning and technical assistance. The national office provides policy and technical guidance and develops Servicewide systems. The National Park Service's *Museum Handbook* provides guidance on acquiring, documenting and cataloging collections; writing collection management plans; facilitating public use of and access to collections through research, exhibits, and the Internet; and lending collections to other museums for research and exhibit. In FY2002, the public will be able to search park collections databases on-line via the Web Catalog.

Museum Collections Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Backlogged Objects Cataloged	1,207,000	750,000	750,000
Percent of Objects Cataloged	61%	63%	65%
Backlogged Archives Cataloged	1,808,000	1,190,000	1,190,000
Percent of Archives Cataloged	34%	36%	38%

FY 2003 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	17,960
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+50
• Travel Reduction	-54
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-4
Uncontrollable Changes	+128
FY 2003 Budget Request	18,084
Net Change	+124

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Park Management
Program Component: Cultural Resources Management
FY 2002 Enacted: \$82.169 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation, maintenance, and protection of cultural resources. Although parks do this work, regional and Servicewide offices provide support, especially for major preservation work. To be effective, this work must be ongoing. For example, lack of maintenance leads to accelerated deterioration, increased costs for repair, or the eventual loss of the cultural resource.

Cultural resources management responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources**
 - Maintain the integrity of the Archeological resources
 - Assist parks in protecting sites
 - Information about park resources is shared with professionals to increase the visitor understanding about their significance and their cultural value for ethnic groups associated with a certain resource.
- **Ethnographic Resources**
 - Provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to them.
- **Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures**
 - Preserve and maintain historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes
- **Museum Collections**
 - Preserve and protect collections to make them accessible for public enjoyment and knowledge

Assessments of park cultural resources indicate that archeological sites, historic and prehistoric structures, cultural landscapes, and museum collections are at risk because of various activities within and beyond park boundaries.

Archeological Resources. Archeological resources are susceptible to deterioration from natural forces of weather and erosion, looting or vandalism, and impact from park operations and visitors. Regular monitoring and maintenance is an important part of effective management. Archeological resources have commemorative, educational, and scientific values for many Americans. They also may have special cultural values for members of ethnic groups associated with specific resources. Our objectives in this program area are to maintain the integrity of archeological resources and ensure their long-term preservation for the enjoyment of visitors, their educational and scientific value for interpretation and research, and their cultural value for ethnic groups associated with particular resources.

Cultural Resources Threats...

- Vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather
- 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

The quality of this information on site condition is being evaluated as part of a special study; a final report of that research should be available in early FY 2003. Activities in FY 2002 and FY 2003 will focus on updating information for recorded sites and entering data for newly inventoried sites. Written guidance on the assessment of condition for archeological sites and for archeological site monitoring is being prepared for system-wide distribution.

Performance Goals**Goal Ia8. Improve the condition and data of archeological sites**

Target	Measure	Goals					
		Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
		FY 2002 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base	FY 2005 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base
Archeological sites	Sites with condition information in good condition	21,000	10,038	47.8%	>21,000	NA	50.0%

Archeological Resources Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of archeological sites with condition information in the Archeological Sites Management Information System in good condition	47.3%	44%	46%
Number of sites in good condition, reported in ASMIS. [Note: for FY 2001 and 2002 baseline shifts.]	9,504	9,240	9,660

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

Archeological Resources Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Incidents of archeological looting and vandalism in parks [Source: NPS Ranger Activities Division]	324	316	300
NPS archeological reports available online through NADB-Reports	6,270	6,400	7,000

Ethnographic Resources. Ethnographic research and consultation projects undertaken by NPS cultural anthropologists provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to them. Data about peoples' ways of life and the resources they deem important in their ethnic history and identity contributes to the Ethnographic Resource Inventory and to the culturally informed decisions of park planners, managers and interpreters. Ethnographic work furthers the goal of inclusiveness by identifying little known or appreciated resources valued by Native American, African American and other culturally diverse people. Studies such as the Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, and Traditional Use projects, are conducted in cooperation with American Indians, Alaskan Natives and other Native Americans, as well as with African Americans, and other peoples.

Ethnographic studies provide:

- Identifications of tribes and other traditional stakeholders and documentation of ethnographic resources
- Data on ethnographic resources, including culturally meaningful landscapes, sites, structures and objects
- Strategies for consulting park-associated groups and data to inform planning, policy and guideline development
- Data for culturally-informed decisions about the use and protection of traditional park resources and landscapes in Alaska and elsewhere

- Identifications of culturally affiliated American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiians
- Reports on ways of life that enrich the libraries of the tribes, communities, and partners

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

Ethnographic Resources Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Courses organized and taught Servicewide on park relationships to tribes and other traditionally associated peoples	57	57	57
Planning, policy, guideline, or research documents critiqued for ethnographic relevance Servicewide	222	222	222
Memberships on Interior, NPS, interagency, tribal and other planning teams	205	205	205
Servicewide projects to research ethnographic resources and associated peoples	78	78	78
Face-to-face consultations with tribes and other associated groups Servicewide	225	225	225

Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures. The preservation and maintenance of the 26,223 historic and prehistoric structures and 2,921 cultural landscapes is performed by park personnel or contractors with technical training and experience in the special skills necessary to inspect, monitor, maintain, and preserve these resources in accordance with written procedures developed by resource specialists. Complex preservation work is conducted under supervision of professional staff from parks, regional or support offices, resource center staff, or under contract.

Work includes general tasks such as scheduled inspections, condition assessments, monitoring, rejuvenative pruning, stabilizing prehistoric ruins, arboricultural services, repainting weathered historic buildings, vista management, replacing roofs, replacement of missing or deteriorated plant material, and monitoring structural movement.

Performance Goals

Goal Ia5. Increase the number of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that are in good condition

Target	Measure	Goals					
		Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
		FY 2002 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base	FY 2005 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base
Structures on the current year List of Classified Structures	Structures in good condition	28,700	13,489	47%	>28,700	NA	48%

Goal Ia7. Increase the number of Cultural Landscapes that are in good condition

Target	Measure	Goals					
		Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
		FY 2002 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base	FY 2005 Base	In Good Condition	% of Base
Listings on the Cultural Landscape Inventory	Landscapes with condition information in good condition	588	194	33.0%	>588	NA	35.0%

Historic and Prehistoric Structures and Cultural Landscapes Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Historic and prehistoric structures listed on current List of Classified Structures in good condition			
Number	11,535	12,150	13,489
Percent	44%	45%	47%
Cultural landscapes listed on the current Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information in good condition			
Number	140	162	184
Percent	30.8%	32%	33%

Museum Collections. Museum collections from over 320 units of the National Park System are maintained in parks, at six NPS cultural resource centers, and 142 non-Federal repositories. The collections include 32.9 million archeological, ethnographic and historical objects, 1.4 million biological, geological, and paleontological specimens, and 59.4 million archival and manuscript items. Some are individually significant, such as George Washington's campaign tent at Colonial National Historical Park. Others are recognized as part of a systematic scientific collection, such as the archeological collections from Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Others are important for their contribution to the interpretation of a site, such as the eyeshade in the office at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.

NPS Museum Collections

The collections include:

- 32.9 million archeological, ethnographic and historical objects
- 1.4 million biological, geological, and paleontological specimens
- 59.4 million archival and manuscript items

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

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

In FY 2001, parks made many improvements to the preservation, protection and accessibility of museum collections, correcting over 1,500 checklist deficiencies.

Anticipated Projects in FY 2002 and FY 2003

Park Site	Project
Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Install compact shelving to more efficiently store its archival collections.
Edison National Historic Site	Assess historic artifacts that contain hazardous substances and develop mitigation strategies.
Fort Necessity National Battlefield	Install a fire suppression system in the historic Mount Washington.
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	Conduct a condition survey of its collections.

Performance Goals**Goal la6. Improve storage and exhibit conditions**

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Preservation and protection in collection facilities	Percent of applicable standards met	69.9%	72.3%

Museum Collections Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of conditions in park museum collections meeting professional standards	67.5%	68.7%	69.9%
Number of preservation/protection deficiencies corrected	1,538	946	946

Interior Museum Property Program. The Interior Museum Property Program, in partnership with the NPS and other bureaus, develops and coordinates Departmentwide museum policy and strategies. The program provides training and technical assistance to bureaus and offices in implementing museum property management plans for more than 130 million Interior museum property artifacts, specimens, and documents.

In FY 2002 and FY2003, the Department will provide training workshops and services to the growing number of customers who use collections for research, resource management, and exhibits. The DOI Museum Services Branch will provide technical assistance to bureaus addressing large backlogs in basic inventory of collections and other management deficiencies. This assistance is for more than 650 DOI facilities and more than 650 non-Federal institutions that partner with Interior bureaus to manage our collections. The outcome of these activities will be increased accountability for and use of Department of the Interior museum collections in resource management, research, and public interpretation programs in the Department and its non-Federal partner institutions.

Applicable DOI Performance Goals – Interior Museum Property Program

Long-term Goal	By September 30, 2005, increase by 35% the number of museum objects available for research or public interpretation by improving our accountability for these resources, as measured against a baseline established in FY 1998 [36,376,000].
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Interior Museum Property Program Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of museum objects accurately cataloged [baseline 36,376,000]	48,899,000	50,839,000	52,779,000

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The program contributes to the compliance of the NPS with NAGPRA. The goals are to

1. Provide required public notices, ensuring that proper definitions and affiliations are utilized, in the Federal Register or local newspapers, describing Park NAGPRA inventory completions or intent to repatriate Native American human remains or cultural items to appropriate lineal descendents, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations,
2. Help parks establish and maintain effective relationships with affected American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations,
3. Ensure that clear advice and recommendations are available to NPS managers regarding cultural affiliation, appropriate documentation and study, and repatriation,
4. Work collaboratively with tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, and other public agencies to effect implementation of the law, and
5. Assist parks in drafting public notices and developing appropriate approaches for Native American grave protection, archeological investigations, and collections treatment related to NAGPRA.

Professional cultural affiliation studies are conducted by field units; training and assistance is provided to park staff; and, professionally sound information needed to address legislative and policy requirements is provided. Funding provides for Servicewide program coordination and activities at the national, regional, and park levels for documentation, consultation, and investigations.

Native American Graves Protection Act Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Notices of intent to repatriate and inventory completion reviewed and published	16	20	20

Vanishing Treasures. This program was established in FY 1998 to provide funds to reduce threats to ancient prehistoric and historic sites and structures in 41 parks of the western United States. The goal is to overcome backlogged preservation work by bringing the sites and structures to a condition in which they will be preserved by routine maintenance activities. The intent also is to increase NPS expertise and capability for maintaining these sites and structures. The cadre of skilled preservation specialists is aging and their numbers declining.

There has been insufficient growth to assure a steady stream of entry-level replacements. In 1997, the number of preservation specialists was estimated at ten full-time and 25 seasonal or part-time workers, and it was estimated that this workforce needed to be increased by approximately 150 full-time individuals.

Vanishing Treasures FY 2002 Funding

Park Base	\$2,781
Projects	1,038
Management/Oversight	<u>60</u>
Total	\$3,879

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

Anticipated Projects in FY 2002

Park	Project
Bandelier National Monument	Preserve Frijoles Canyon Cavates
Big Bend National Park	VT Ruins Stabilization – Dorgan House
Canyonlands National Park	Conduct Salt Creek Condition Assessment
Chaco Culture National Historical Park	Implement Backfill Program at excavated Backcountry Structures
El Malpais National Monument	Stabilize and Reduce Erosion within Archeological Sites
El Morro National Monument	Study Animal Impacts on Archeological Sites
Fort Bowie National Historic Site	Primary Resource Preservation, Phase II
Fort Davis National Historic Site	Cap and Mud Adobe Walls on Four Historic Structures
Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Complete Lime Grout/Lime Plaster Research Program
Grand Canyon National Park	Architectural Documentation and Preservation Treatment at Sites
Hovenweep National Monument	Document and Treat Cutthroat and Hackberry Architecture
Mesa Verde National Park	Document and Treat Spring House
Navajo National Monument	Conduct Condition Assessment at Snake House, Owl House, Kiva Cave, and Turkey Cave
Pecos National Historical Park	Stabilize and Preserve Ruins
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	Emergency Repair of ABO Drainage System
Tonto National Monument	Stabilize Collapsed Rockwall at the Upper Cliff Dwelling
Tumacacori National Historical Park	Mission Preservation
Walnut Canyon National Monument	Document Ranger Ledge Sites and Develop Site Plans
Wupatki National Monument	Perform Preservation Activities and Address Drainage Problems

Vanishing Treasures Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Projects resulting in improved site conditions	16	19	22
Maintenance experts trained	2	3	3
Discipline experts trained in Vanishing Treasures conservation	2	4	5
Vanishing Treasures records of individual sites increased	50	60	60

National Underground Railroad (UGRR) Network to Freedom. The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (Public Law 105-203) authorizes the National Park Service to coordinate and facilitate activities that commemorate and interpret the Underground Railroad (UGRR). NPS is required to create and maintain a national Network of interpretive sites, programs and facilities related to the Underground Railroad. NPS staff review applications and approve listings on the network. NPS is also directed to develop educational materials and provide technical assistance to organizations engaged in related activities to document, preserve, and interpret Underground Railroad history. The program is administered in cooperation with community organizations, State Historic Preservation Offices, educational institutions, museums, historical societies, and other public and private agencies.

In fiscal year 2001, the Network to Freedom was formally launched, and the new program logo unveiled. A website has been created for the program and it will include a database of Network listings (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/ugrr>). The program continued to provide technical assistance in person through 106 site visits (many involving multiple properties) or planning meetings, participation in 68 conferences or work-

shops and sponsoring 12 "Gatherings" or public forums to facilitate networking. Program staff also provided extensive assistance through telephone contacts, conference calls, and responses to electronic mail inquiries.

In FY 2002, the NPS anticipates the addition of another 74 sites, programs and facilities to the Network to Freedom and completion of the database associated with the program's Web site. The NPS will prepare additional educational materials and a publication on documenting UGRR sites. NPS will also continue to facilitate networking among our UGRR partners through sponsoring "Gatherings" and participating in conferences. In FY 2002, NPS will implement a newly funded grant program. By the end of FY 2003, NPS anticipates over 220 sites, programs and facilities will be included in the Network to Freedom.

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Network to Freedom Applications	127	146	168
New Network to Freedom Listings	64	74	85

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

Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program. The objective of this program is to provide the means to accomplish park maintenance activities that occur on a fixed, predictable, periodic cycle longer than once in two years, for all tangible cultural resources. Examples of projects include re-pointing masonry walls of historic and prehistoric structures, pruning historic plant material, stabilizing eroding archeological sites, and preventive conservation of museum objects. This program is funded at \$10.4 million in FY 2002.

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

This program sets aside \$2.0 million to address stabilization needs for 100 of the most important historic and prehistoric structures.

Examples of Structures to be Stabilized in FY 2002

Park	Project
Antietam National Battlefield	Newcomer Barn
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Michigan Island Light Station First Tower Keepers Quarters
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Fort Massachusetts Scarp Wall
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park	Sam E. Johnson, Sr. Farmhouse
Point Reyes National Seashore	D Ranch Old Milking Barn
Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site	Grave Markers
Wrangell-St Elias National Park & Preserve	Kennecott General Managers Office

Parks also will undertake projects to improve the preservation and protection of their museum collections. In FY 2002, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site will provide intermediate and advanced conservation treatment for approximately 1,000 plans and drawings in the Olmsted Archives. Carl Sandburg Home National Historic site will reformat Sandburg audio recordings for long-term preservation. Examples of FY 2003 projects include improving storage for and microfilming the Custer collection of historic newspaper clippings at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and conducting a fire and security survey for the museum collections at Mammoth Cave National Park.

Various kinds of projects are necessary to improve or maintain archeological sites in good condition. A range of approaches may be required, including: investigations, treatments, and documentation; the development and implementation of long-term monitoring programs; stabilization; or other conservation techniques. Projects, funded by this program, are necessary to maintain or improve the condition of archeological resources in National Park units.

Support Offices and Cultural Resource Centers. Specialists at support offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation maintenance workload for parks that lack the necessary personnel.

At A Glance
Specialists are often stationed in centers or support offices for cost effectiveness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied Ethnographers • Archeologists • Archivists • Conservators • Curators • Historians • Historical Architects • Historical Landscape Architects

Contract work frequently augments staff or provides specialized expertise. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. The NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region)
- Northeast Cultural Resources Center
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Western Archeological and Conservation Center

FY 2003 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	82,169
Programmatic Changes	
• Park – Base Operations	+365
• Travel Reduction	-328
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	37
Uncontrollable Changes	+773
FY 2003 Budget Request	82,979
Net Change	+810

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Resources Protection
Enacted FY 2002: \$45.258 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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

Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of park law enforcement personnel and of all NPS employees. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors and particularly offenders as to the effect of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees and visitors about the impact of their work habits and behavior on the quality of resources provides effective long run preventive protection and helps them as well as recognize illegal activities.

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

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

At A Glance...

Resource protection is achieved through:

- Management of legal consumptive uses
- Prevention of illegal consumptive activities
- Phase out of unauthorized uses
- Approved provision for non-recreational special park uses
- Resolution of boundary issues

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species Poached in National Parks

Endangered	Threatened
Bald Eagle	Steller Sea Lion
Peregrine Falcon	Grizzly Bear
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Spotted Owl
California Brown Pelican	Greenback Cutthroat Trout
Schaus Swallowtail Butterfly	Green Sea Turtle
	Loggerhead Sea Turtle
	Desert Tortoise

Why 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
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

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

Environmental Crimes. The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. No longer will we face just the dumping of residential trash but we are now experiencing industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks.

The Service is proactive in the environmental crimes arena. Through the recent establishment of an environmental crimes unit, the NPS will begin increased enforcement and dedicated educational programs for both the park visitor and park neighbors. Plans are in place to support a training initiative in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Site destruction. The NPS in calendar year 2000 documented 326 violations where archeological resources were damaged or destroyed. These included Indian burial sites, tools, weapons, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. Paleontological resources, ranging from complete dinosaur skeletons to fossilized amber crystals containing prehistoric animal embryos, are also being depleted by a growing illegal domestic and international market. In addition to pillaging of public lands through illegal excavation, thefts of fossil resources have also occurred in NPS and other public museums.

Successes...

- NPS investigators have shut down organized Native American graves desecration activities and returned the human remains to ancestral burial grounds.
- A paleontological protection program in the Rocky Mountain region enabled rangers to uncover a major fossil poaching organization involving several States within the United States and South American countries.

The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) provides protection of archeological sites in parks through increased monitoring and law enforcement activities to reduce, control, and eliminate criminal looting and depredations of the resources. The use of ARPA funds, which are distributed to the parks, has resulted in an increase of hundreds of new cases with the added benefit of increased site protection throughout the NPS. NPS plans to increase these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be spent on increased training of investigative and resource protection staff and to support long-term investigations in areas where past activities have shown that looting and theft are still occurring and may be increasing.

Resources Protection Workload Factors

Workload Factors	CY 2001 Actual	CY 2002 Estimate	CY 2003 Estimate
Commissioned rangers	1,587	1,575	1,555
Part-time rangers	499	490	482
ARPA cases	326	316	300
Vandalism cases	3,036	3,020	3,012
Resource incidents	14,316	14,300	14,280

Alaska Subsistence. Within the State of Alaska, the NPS has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. Federal agencies are now charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. Minimal ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

In FY 2000, the Federal program was significantly expanded to include fisheries management on approximately 60 percent of the navigable waters within the State of Alaska covering more than 18,000 miles of rivers and streams in NPS areas in Alaska. The court-ordered assumption of fisheries management has greatly expanded the complexity of the subsistence program. The scope of fisheries management in Alaska is immense and complex, particularly for the commercially important Pacific salmon species. Many vitally important salmon populations throughout Alaska have declined in recent years, putting increased pressure on managers to provide for the utilization of subsistence resources without threatening the conservation of those resources.

In FY 2002 NPS will provide overall oversight and management of the National Park Service subsistence fishery management program, including

- Coordination with subsistence users, and with park, monument and regional subsistence advisory bodies
- Development of annual and long-term subsistence fishery regulations; coordination and oversight on interagency fishery resource monitoring projects, including the collection of traditional ecological knowledge
- Participation in interagency planning for subsistence fisheries management
- Participation as a member agency to the Federal Subsistence Board.

NPS will also provide for increased support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, participation in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and greater involvement with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the natural and cultural resources, and associated values, of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Resources Protection

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	45,258
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+355
• Travel Reduction	-149
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+206
Uncontrollable changes	+351
FY 2003 Budget Request	45,815
Net change	+557

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Resource Stewardship

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	318,312
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+1,354
• Natural Resource Challenge	
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+6,900
• Accelerate Natural Resources Inventories	+4,250
• Assess Watershed Conditions	+3,100
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+500
• Expand Water Resource Protection and Restoration	+200
• Establish Additional Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Units	+400
• Native and Exotic Species Management (Servicewide)	+2,150
• Complete Resource Projects in Alaska	+500
Subtotal, Natural Resource Challenge	[+18,000]
• Greenspace for Living Program	-100
• Critical Ecosystems Science Initiative	-4,000
• Travel Reduction	-1,000
TOTAL, Program Changes	14,254
Uncontrollable changes	+2,357
FY 2003 Budget Request	334,923
Net change	+16,611

Park Base – Operations: \$1.354 million, 10 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.354 million and 10 FTE at parks in FY 2003 to address a number of specific, high priority operating requirements. As part of the annual budget review process, park managers have identified and prioritized a wide range of unfunded operational needs using the Service's Operations Formulation System (OFS). The web-based, interactive OFS system, which also captures the incremental impact of the identified increase on performance, has resulted in improvements in the budget formulation process, including greater consistency, enhanced linkage of budget to performance, and efficiencies related to

the use of technology. This FY 2003 budget proposal addresses the most pressing of the Service's park operational concerns.

The funding would allow for such critical requirements as increased protection of resources, enhanced law enforcement, more efficient maintenance operations, initial operation of new facilities and park units, and funding for special events such as the celebration of the centennial of flight. The specific increases contained in this proposal cut across functional categories as described by the NPS budget structure. Of the total amount requested, \$ 1.354 million and 10 FTE are estimated as the amount to be applied to the Resource Stewardship budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of the Counter-Terrorism Initiative), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs: \$6.900 million, 45 FTE

A major goal of the Natural Resource Challenge is to establish a framework for measuring NPS performance in preserving natural resource conditions in national parks. To build such a framework, the NPS needs baseline data through inventory and monitoring and ways to track the "vital signs" that most effectively show changes in park resources. Funding is requested to extend park vital signs monitoring to five additional networks, which include 52 park units. This addition will bring the total of parks funded for monitoring to 153, representing 57 percent of the parks for which monitoring is planned. Geography and shared natural resource characteristics link the parks in each network. Monitoring through a cooperative network approach facilitates collaboration, sharing of expertise and information, economies of scale. The proposed funding will provide the minimum infrastructure for monitoring only the most critical park needs and issues, but these efforts can be expanded in the future.

This program provides basic resource information necessary for effective, science-based managerial decision-making and for measuring performance in managing park natural resources. For example, data from 5 years of monitoring the island fox population at Channel Islands National Park indicated that the park's fox population was in grave danger of becoming extinct – in time for park managers to initiate a captive-breeding program and effectively stabilize the population. The networks are also important for inter-agency, state and local collaboration. Cape Cod National Seashore's monitoring data are being shared with neighboring municipalities to allow both the NPS and local towns to better evaluate environmental impacts of proposed actions outside park lands. In addition, the data is being shared with state agencies to assist in statewide planning and analyses, and to evaluate the regional importance of Cape Cod to state threatened and endangered species such as the piping plover. Proposed networks for FY 2003 are as follows:

Park Vital Signs Networks

Network	Reference Park	Total Parks
1 Great Lakes	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	9
2 Northeast Temperate	Acadia National Park	10
3 Pacific Islands	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	9
4 Southern Colorado Plateau	Grand Canyon National Park	19
5 Southwest Alaska	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	5
Total New Parks		52

Monitoring priorities for the proposed FY 2003 networks can not be fully established until after the parks evaluate existing information and conduct comprehensive scoping workshops early in the process. However, a number of the monitoring needs and issues are known for some of the parks. For example:

- A major threat to Pacific Island parks is the introduction and spread of exotic species, which in island ecosystems can create rapid change at population, community, and ecosystem levels. A servicewide Exotic Plant Management Team provides response capability for plant invasions to Hawaiian parks. However, the team can be most effective when monitoring identifies new invasions that can be eradicated before they become widespread.
- Pacific Island parks also need monitoring to determine the effectiveness of management actions such as controlling feral pigs and other exotic species and prescribed burning and seeding to restore degraded

lowland communities. Pacific Island parks also have inadequate trend data to manage endangered hawksbill turtles, Nene (Hawaiian goose), Dark-rumped Petrel, Samoan birds and fruit bats, monk seals, and threatened and endangered coastal plants.

- In Southern Colorado Plateau parks, changes in vegetation patterns due to fire suppression, other management actions, and past land uses are causing changes in plant and animal populations. In a number of areas, some mammal species have been eliminated. Monitoring plant and animal population trends will provide information to determine the need for and the effects of management actions.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Accelerate Natural Resource Inventories: \$4.250 million

Since the 1992 commencement of a natural resource Inventory and Monitoring Program, the NPS has made substantial progress in completing its basic inventories. Funding is requested to accelerate the completion of three component inventories: vegetation, geologic and water body mapping.

Vegetation mapping remains the most costly component of the inventory program, so that completion of vegetation maps is still significantly lagging behind other inventories. Vegetation maps are the highest priority inventory for many parks. The USGS cooperates with NPS to produce detailed, computerized maps of the vegetation of National Park System units that meet National Mapping Accuracy Standards. A standard process is followed for each park mapping project using documented, peer reviewed protocols which include a national vegetation classification system, and field method, and map accuracy assessment procedures. Although much of the actual field work, including vegetation classification, mapping, and accuracy assessment, are conducted by non-government contractors, the entire process is closely monitored by USGS and NPS staff. The 28 final products prepared for each mapped park unit are provided digitally on the USGS web site. Products generally include: classification reports, keys and descriptions, aerial photography and overlays, spatial data, and accuracy assessment data. At the current rate, it will require 9 years to complete vegetation mapping inventories. With this increase, this mapping could be significantly accelerated.

Progress on obtaining geology inventories has been slow. Geologic information has proved very useful to the parks that have received geologic inventories. Parks are using the information to add to their understanding of the park's geology for scientific, educational, or interpretive purposes. It is used in traditional geologic applications, such as dealing with landslides, rockfalls, or human health and safety issues. It is also being integrated with other, non-geologic information to assist in management decisions. Ten park units in Utah were included in a recently published Utah Geologic Association geologic guidebook. The book is used by both park interpreters and resource managers and was partially funded through NPS inventory funding. To develop the geologic inventories, the NPS convenes an on-site evaluation a team of park resource management staff and outside technical specialists. At the end of the process, parks are provided with information on their geologic resources using four major products: 1) a bibliography of geologic literature and maps; 2) an evaluation of park geologic resources and issues; 3) a digital geologic map; 4) a geologic report. Most parks have bibliographies of available geologic data, however, only 57 parks have initiated the geologic inventory process to evaluate and synthesize existing data and determine outstanding inventory needs. Only 16 parks have complete digital maps and 14 have complete reports.

Digital mapping of water body locations has also been slow. For purposes of determining the condition of water resources and performance in improving and maintaining water and aquatic habitat quality, the most accurate method is to measure by waterbodies--miles of stream and rivers, and surface acres of ponds, lakes, estuaries and marine systems. The best source of this information is the USGS 1:24,000 National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). It would provide all the identified "reaches" in national parks in a GIS format, with each reach uniquely identified with a standard code number. This would allow correlation with water quality data in EPA's water quality database, STORET, to determine what percent of reaches in the National Park System have water quality results. It also provides the mechanism for quantifying miles of streams, acres of lakes, etc. that meet specified state and national standards and park goals. Very few parks currently have these data. The cost for completing the NHD 1:24,000 for the National Park System is estimated at approximately \$3 million. The data are also available at a lesser resolution and NPS is currently evaluating whether the more costly 1:24,000 version is needed for all parks.

This increase will accelerate the completion of component inventories allowing park managers and other users to have a comprehensive basis for decisions affecting park resources. The inventories would be completed by 2008, two years earlier than previously planned.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Assess Watershed Conditions: \$3.100 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$3.1 million to assess water resource conditions. These assessments are critical in protecting and restoring water resources and water-related environments of the parks. Over 250 units of the National Park System contain rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, springs, and wetlands, including 18 national riverways, 14 national seashores and lakeshores, and 12 parks containing major reservoirs. Numerous others, such as Yellowstone, Katmai, Everglades, Yosemite, and Big Bend, contain nationally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers and/or State-designated Outstanding National Resource Waters. Many of these waters and related aquatic and riparian resources are in good condition but are threatened with impairment (e.g., by point and non-point source water pollution, surface water diversions, and ground water pumping and contamination). Other water resources are in an impaired state and require restoration. NPS is working on implementing water quality monitoring, but is currently very limited in its ability to carry out detailed assessments of the condition of these water resources and water-related environments. There is currently a backlog of approximately \$100 million in water resource-related project needs in the parks. It is estimated that approximately 50 percent of these needs are related to assessing the condition of park water resources and water-related environments.

To address these assessment needs, this request proposes to increase funding by \$3.1 million so that USGS can assist NPS in this critical water resource assessment effort. USGS activities in this effort will likely involve the full range of USGS's capabilities with respect to assessing the condition of park water resources and water-related environments. As such, USGS's efforts may involve water resource investigations, assessments, and analyses; water resources-related mapping; and aquatic and riparian resource evaluations. More specifically, this effort will likely include stream gauging and measurement of ground water levels; assessing water quality and watershed conditions; mapping of park hydrography and wetlands; investigating and modeling of hydrogeologic processes; determining water budgets, aquifer characteristics, and surface water and ground water interactions; and assessing aquatic and riparian habitat conditions. All condition assessments carried out in this effort will be identified by NPS. Further, all assessments will be carefully coordinated with the on-going Park Vital Signs Monitoring Program and other water resources-related activities.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Monitor Water Quality in Parks: \$0.500 million, 5 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase to monitor water quality in parks. This increase represents the 2nd year implementation of a water quality monitoring program begun in FY 2001. Monitoring stations would be located in parks with impaired waters. Monitoring stations would also be established in parks with State-designated Outstanding National Resource Waters, as well as parks with outstanding water resources that do not currently have formal designations, such as park units in Alaska. With this increase, water quality monitoring will be established in the 5 networks proposed in the Park Vital Signs request and would fully integrated with the Park Vital Signs Program. This increase would bring to 17 the total number of networks funded for water quality monitoring. Some concerns that will be addressed through this monitoring include:

- A proposed gold mine in Lake Clark National Park & Preserve
- Water pollution in Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area
- Water quality impacts of an abandoned uranium mine in Grand Canyon National Park
- Proposed development near Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
- Elevated mercury concentrations in lakes in Isle Royale National Park

Monitoring will be coordinated by NPS Water Resources Division and implemented by NPS water resource specialists and technicians stationed in the parks or by cooperators, such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU's), as appropriate. Monitoring will also complement and be coordinated with on-going water quality monitoring activities of USGS and other entities. A set of nationally consistent data will be collected, as well as data to meet site-specific needs. Data will be entered into EPA's STORET water quality database. This activity will enable NPS to continue to address its principal

challenge with respect to water resources—that NPS has no Servicewide ability to monitor water quality in units of the National Park System with significant water resources. Implementation of this water quality monitoring program will provide adequate park data to quantitatively measure changes in water quality conditions, thus permitting NPS to measure in a scientifically credible and defensible manner to determine whether water quality performance goals are accomplished. Further, this proposed monitoring program will provide a quantitative basis for working with regulators and identifying and mitigating water pollution sources to eliminate or reduce water quality degradation.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Expand Water Resource Protection and Restoration: \$0.200 million, 3 FTE

The NPS is very limited in its ability to design and carry out effective protection and restoration measures in its 250 parks that contain significant water resources. The present Servicewide Water Resources Program does not provide sufficient professional expertise to protect and restore critical water resources. Of the 250 parks with significant water resources, less than 15 percent have their own aquatic resource specialist. To address these needs, this request proposes to increase expertise in parks to address priority water resource needs.

Analyses of Servicewide workload, park resource management needs, and budget priorities indicate a high demand for water resource, fishery, and aquatic technical assistance in parks to address ongoing issues. Examples include:

- Analysis of alternative water supplies for the South Rim at Grand Canyon
- Recovery of endangered fish species in the Northwest
- Groundwater assessments at the desert parks
- Threats to wetlands at Gulf Coast parks
- Addressing significant pollution sources affecting parks such as Chattahoochee River, Delaware Water Gap, Mojave, Padre Island, Klondike Gold Rush, and Buffalo River

While the Servicewide Water Resources Program can provide limited, basically one-time assistance, more locally-based expertise is justified where water resource, fishery, and/or other aquatic issues are substantial and ongoing in a particular watershed area. Areas such as the Great Lakes, Colorado Plateau, and the Mid- and South Atlantic Coasts, in particular, require more ongoing assistance. Positions would be funded by the servicewide program, but would be located in parks where they have been identified as a priority. In FY 2002, funding was received for 13 park-based aquatic resource professionals. This request proposes an additional 3 aquatic resource professionals in parks, thus providing a total of 16 new park-based aquatic resource professionals as planned in the Natural Resource Challenge.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Establish Additional Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units: \$0.400 million, 2 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$.4 million and 2 FTE for Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units. A network of CESUs is being established with leadership from the NPS, the USGS, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships with research universities organized in broad biogeographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university partners, and Federal agencies. Through this increase, the NPS will be able to fully and actively participate in two additional CESUs being established in FY 2002. The funding will provide for one NPS position at each of the additional CESUs, support individual units, and provide project funds in the cluster of parks served by each CESU. These positions will broker assistance for the NPS from universities and other Federal partners. NPS staff will work with parks to identify needs that these units will meet through research, technical assistance, and education, and then identify and involve specialized expertise and assistance from the universities and other Federal agency staff.

Participation in CESUs is a critical component of the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge, which specifically calls for strengthened partnerships with the scientific community. A key goal of this initiative is that the management of the National Park System is improved by greater reliance on scientific knowledge, and it calls for expanded NPS collaboration with Federal and university partners.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Native and Exotic Species Management (Servicewide): \$2.150 million, 24 FTE

Funding is proposed to provide seven additional Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMT's). The teams will increase the effectiveness of the NPS to manage exotic species by providing a staff trained and highly qualified to consistently and efficiently apply the latest technologies for managing exotic plant species safely and effectively. The teams because of their highly mobile capabilities will be able to provide rapid assistance to parks in the early treatment and eradication of newly arrived species. Similar to rapid response being an effective control of wildfires, the rapid response capability of the Exotic Plant Management Teams is crucial to preventing the prompt spread of exotic plants. This approach would not only eliminate the adverse impact to park resources or visitor safety and enjoyment of park resources, but represents a cost savings by treating a problem while it is still manageable in its incipient stages. The teams where appropriate will be able to coordinate their exotic plant management activities with land managers adjacent to parks and develop partnerships with state and local government entities, not only increasing their effectiveness, but demonstrating ability to cooperate with neighbors to address an ecological problem that does not recognize political boundaries.

The ability to coordinate our exotic plant management activities with surrounding landowners provides a scale of economies provides a measure of insurance in that efforts inside the park will not be reinvaded. These seven new teams would serve parks of the:

- Colorado Plateau (host park: Petrified Forest NP)
- Great Lakes Basin (host park: Sleeping Bear Dunes NLS)
- Mid-Atlantic Region (host park: Shenandoah NP)
- Appalachian Highlands (host parks: Blue Ridge Parkway/Mammoth Cave NP)
- Northern Rockies (host park: Yellowstone NP)
- Northeast Region (host park: Delaware Water Gap NRA)
- Alaska (host: Alaska Support Office)

These teams will greatly enhance the ability of at least 91 parks encompassing over 55 million acres across the United States to conduct assessments, set priorities and control targeted exotic plant species. These parks currently do not have sufficient staff, equipment or expertise to effectively control exotic plant species. The teams' efforts would meet or exceed the performance goal for non-native plant control by 1100 – 2100 acres per year. The teams represent a highly mobile strike force with the capability of responding rapidly to new infestations of exotic plant species and assisting with restoration of native plant species where necessary. With this proposal, Exotic Plant Management Teams would serve 147 parks or over 1/3 of the units in the National Park System.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Complete Resource Projects in Alaska: \$0.500million

The proposed funding would allow the NPS to undertake a servicewide series of projects to better protect resources. The proposed FY 2001 program would include a study on Bear/Human Interactions, studies on Arctic Animals, Glacier Bay State/Federal Cooperative Fisheries Research, and Marine Mammal Partnerships. Funding would be used to establish baseline data on the natural and cultural environment, analyze ecosystem relationships, study the effect of human interactions on resources, and provide effective and accessible management of data.

This increase is part of the \$18.0 million Natural Resource Challenge request.

Greenspace for Living Program: -\$0.100 million

Begun in FY 2002, "Greenspace for Living" is a two-year partnership with the National Park Service, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, and others. The purpose is to educate, motivate, improve public awareness, and improve coordination of park, green space and recreation area land management efforts in the region. The partnership will build a public constituency to create a model public and private partnership for a metropolitan regional system of park, green space, and recreation areas that address the needs of people, landscapes and nature. The anticipated outcome will be a metropolitan region, which has a balance between the building environment and green space, sustained by natural processes able to support and enhance the quality of life for its people and communities. In FY 2002, \$0.3 million was provided; only \$0.2 million is required in FY 2003 to complete the two-year program.

Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative: -\$4.000 million

The continuation of this science and planning initiative in FY 2003 at the current level of \$4.0 million has become part of the FY 2003 budget request of the United States Geologic Survey.

Travel Expenses: -\$1.000 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of -\$1 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity/Subactivity Summary

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: ONPS - Visitor Services
Enacted FY 2002: \$297.091 million

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Interpretation and Education	152,628	+2,280	+1,666	156,574	+3,946
Law Enforcement and Protection	94,279	+1,250	+6,309	101,838	+7,559
Visitor Use Management	24,074	+224	-95	24,203	+129
Health and Safety	18,114	+133	-737	17,510	-604
Concessions Management	7,996	+105	+1,455	9,556	+1,560
Total Requirements	297,091	+3,992	+8,598	309,681	+12,590

Authorization

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

Overview

By mandate of its authorizing legislation, NPS makes America's national parks available 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 destination; there were more than 280 million visits to the parks in FY 2001. NPS provides an array of activities, opportunities, and services to visitors that foster an understanding and appreciation of the places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance the NPS protects and preserves. Moreover, NPS teaches and encourages the public to safely use and enjoy the units in the National Park System with minimum impact to park resources. NPS believes that visitors who develop an appreciation and understanding of the parks take greater responsibility for protecting the heritage the parks represent, ensuring that the national treasures will be passed on to future generations. The NPS **Visitor Services** subactivity includes five program components in FY 2002: Interpretation and Education, Law Enforcement and Protection, Visitor Use Management, Health and Safety, and Concessions.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

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

Performance Goals

Goal Ila1. Park visitors are satisfied with their national park experience

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Visitor satisfaction	Percent of visitors surveyed who rank park facilities, services, and recreational facilities as "very good" or "good"	95%	95%

Visitor Services Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of park visitors rate experience good or very good.	95%	95%	95%

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

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

Subactivity: ONPS-Visitor Services
Program Component: Interpretation and Education
Enacted: \$152.628 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service offers personally conducted interpretive and educational park programs and services presented by a staff of trained professional rangers to create memorable experiences of the Nation's treasures, ensure a safe, enjoyable visit, and encourage visitor behavior that minimizes impacts on the park's natural and cultural resources. The NPS also offers visitors a variety of non-personal services and facilities such as information and orientation publications, self-guided trails and tours, and wayside and interior exhibits. Interpretive and educational park programs and services ensure that park visitors and the public at large understand and appreciate the Nation's diverse heritage represented at the parks. They also promote resource stewardship by showing the significance of preserving park resources for this and future generations.

Performance Goals

Goal IIb1. Park visitors understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Visitor support for resource preservation and stewardship	Percent of park visitors surveyed who indicated park effectively conveyed the significance of park	85%	86%

Interpretation and Education Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Visitor understanding (by survey)	83%	84%	85%

Information and Orientation Services. In FY 2002, the Park Service will provide a wide range of services to educate visitors about the resources, teach park values, and keep visitors and park resources free from harm. These services encourage greater participation and support by the visiting and non-visiting public and promote resource stewardship. Information is provided through numerous venues, including:

- formal interpretation (tours and talks)
- informal interpretation (attended stations and roving assignments)
- junior ranger programs
- special events
- uniformed personnel at visitor centers
- self-guided trails
- exhibit displays
- park publications

In addition, some park units present depictions of historical events through costumed historical enactments, living farms, craft demonstrations, and performing arts programs. Other park units provide recreational demonstrations that teach specific skills and emphasize safety in areas such as climbing, fishing, and backpacking. Through the Park Service's website, *ParkNet*, the agency reaches an even broader audience. With over 150 million visits to park websites in FY 2001, *ParkNet* (<http://www.nps.gov>) is one of the most visited Federal sites on the Internet. In FY 2002, a special effort will be undertaken to make it possible for young people to become junior rangers through *ParkNet*.

In FY 2002, many parks will set the stage to improve their public programs through completion of Comprehensive Interpretive Plans that more clearly identify park themes and audiences. When these plans are completed, they will form the basis for updating publications and interior and exterior exhibits. Park rangers are also being trained through the competency-based Interpretive Development Program to provide enriched programs that provide meaningful opportunities for the public to understand and protect their parks.

Personal Service Programs Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Total number of personal visitor contacts	187 million	196 million	205 million
Interpretive services opportunities	613	625	637
Visitors at information and orientation centers	93 million	98 million	103 million
Visitors attending informal interpretive programs (roving patrols, attended stations)	25 million	25.5 million	26 million
Visitors attending formal interpretive programs (tours, talks, campfire programs, seminars)	21 million	21.4 million	21.8 million
Visitors attending interpretive demonstrations (historical, scientific, recreational, performing arts)	3.7 million	3.8 million	3.9 million
Visitors attending junior ranger programs	481	505	530
Visitors attending special events	3.7 million	4 million	4 million
Visitors attending education programs	1.63 million	1.66 million	1.69 million
Visitors attending community outreach programs	3.5 million	3.6 million	3.7 million
Total Park Homepage hits	124.8 million	137 million	150 million

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

Parks as Classrooms Projects Funded in FY 2002

Park	Project
Cape Cod National Seashore	Celebrating Technology and the Wireless Program
Crater Lake National Park	Outdoor Science Curriculum
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Paleontology Curriculum
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Education Media Production
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	War in My Backyard Program

In addition to park sites, programs are also presented to schools and community organizations near parks. A survey was taken in 2001 to determine how many parks had curriculum-based educational programs developed with a school, school district, state, or educational organization and designed to meet local, state or national standards of learning. One hundred and forty-eight parks reported that they had curriculum-based programs in place with many parks citing multiple programs. Out of the 148 parks, 6 reported meeting local standards, 5 met national standards, and 137 met State standards. A review of the program titles indicates that 41% were primarily cultural based, 19% were based on natural themes, 19% had both cultural and natural themes, 10% were science based, and 7% were both cultural and science based.

Parks as Classrooms Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Projects requesting funding	114	120	140
Amount of total requests	1.37 million	2.1 million	2.5 million
Projects funded at current level	57	45	45

Servicewide Media Project. The program supports the interpretive and educational functions by providing high quality media that is specific to the needs of each park site and is consistent with the mission of the National Park Service. It is coordinated by the Harpers Ferry Center located in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Park brochures and handbooks, video presentations, exhibits inside museums and visitor centers, and outdoor exhibits along roads and trails provide efficient cost-effective means for the NPS to inform and educate millions of visitors each year on:

- history
- significance
- purpose
- regulations
- safety considerations
- policies
- programs
- services

Harpers Ferry Center maintains the Media Inventory Data Systems (MIDS) that lists all interpretive media Servicewide, including those that need to be replaced or rehabilitated on the basis of information provided by the parks. Periodically, interpretive media needs to be replaced, due to:

- obsolete content, design and material
- new interpretive subject matter
- changing visitor needs and/or park goals
- change in park boundaries
- media that has reached the end of useful life due to vandalism, fading, abrasion and wear and tear from visitors—generally ten to fifteen years

Funding provides for the planning, design, and publication of park brochures and handbooks as well as for the repair, rehabilitation or replacement of video productions and equipment, visitor center/wayside exhibits, the preservation of artifacts and museum specimens, and the acquisition of historical objects and furnishings for exhibit purposes.

A program goal for Harpers Ferry Center is to increase efficiency by 25 percent by the year 2003. New technology that has been incorporated in exhibit production will significantly decrease the cost and time it takes to produce exhibits. The Center is currently establishing points of contact in the parks and regions for the purpose of coordinating park projects, utilizing value analyses, improving the method of estimating interpretive media costs and evaluating the effectiveness of interpretive media.

Servicewide Media Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Interpretive plans	16	20	20
New indoor exhibits	18	19	21
New wayside exhibits	1,109	730	740
New audiovisual programs	19	17	16
Folders produced/distributed	22.8 million	33.9 million	34.2 million
New historic furnishings	11	11	12
Objects restored/treated	645	650	650

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

Parks Assisted in 2002 by the National Council for the Traditional Arts

Park	Project
Blue Ridge Parkway	Blue Ridge Music Center
Lowell National Historical Park	Programming assistance and festival coordination for the Lowell Folklife Festival
National Mall	National Public Radio broadcast of the "American Roots" musical program on the 4 th of July
New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park	Expert assistance in the completion of its General Management Plan. Researched and compilation of a set of recordings of significant 78 RPM records with related interpretive text, exploration into copyright issues associated with these European-pressed recordings to see if they can be used in the US. Produce an educational set of CD recordings of historic New Orleans jazz.
Nicodemus National Historic Site	Transcribe field notes and interviews with former residents of this historically black community and their descendants in order to research and record the history of this unique Reconstruction-era African-American community

FY 2003 Budget Request: Interpretation and Education

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	152,628
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+2,216
• Park Base – Counter-terrorism	+619
• Travel Reduction	-969
• Eliminate One-Time Funding for 2002 Winter Olympics	-200
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+1,666
Uncontrollable changes	+2,280
FY 2003 Budget Request	156,574
Net change	+3,946

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: ONPS – Visitor Services
Program Component: Law Enforcement and Protection
Enacted: \$94.279 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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

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

Because national parks contain national treasures and are often located along national borders, a continuing problem is the potential for terrorist activities occurring on parklands. The Park Service utilizes commissioned law enforcement park rangers and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and organizations to assist in providing security and protection for park resources and the visiting public against potential terrorist activities. Ongoing park ranger counter-terrorism activities include:

- Protection of monuments and buildings owned and managed by the National Park Service
- Law enforcement assistance in accordance with memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements with various Federal, State, and local agencies regarding terrorist acts and threats
- Law enforcement services to dignitaries and foreign heads of State who arrive in Washington, D.C., NPS Regional Offices, and other national park sites
- Day-to-day protection for park resources and over 280 million visitors annually

In FY 2002, Park Service law enforcement personnel will support the achievement of NPS performance goals by increasing security in urban parks and monuments and reducing the visitor accident rate. This will be accomplished through increased contacts/communications with visitors, better technology, and more effective use of personnel and other resources.

Performance Goals

Goal IIa2. Provide a safe and healthful recreation experience for park visitors

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 1992-1996 Baseline	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Accident/Decrease	Decrease	Accident Rate	Accident/Decrease	Decrease	Accident Rate
Visitor safety	Accident/incident rate*	9.48	1.19	12.6%	8.29	1.52	16.0%	7.96

* Rate calculated as the number of accident/incidents per 100,000 visitor days.

Law Enforcement and Protection Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Traffic Incidents	34,910	33,165	31,507
Percent Reduction in Visitor Safety Incidents	5%	5%	5%

Law Enforcement and Protection Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Recreational Visits	285 million	281 million	284 million
Law Enforcement Incidents	87,535	85,296	81,031
Natural Resource Violations	14,316	13,601	12,921
Search and Rescue Missions	4,869	4,626	4,395
Cost of Search and Rescue Missions Incurred by NPS	\$2.8 million	\$2.75 million	\$2.70 million
Emergency Medical Incidents	17,358	16,490	15,666

Resources Protection Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
ARPA Cases	326	315	307
Vandalism Cases	3,036	3,010	3,000
Resource Incidents	14,316	13,601	12,921

FY 2003 Budget Request: Law Enforcement and Protection

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	94,279
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+1,842
• Park Base – Counter-Terrorism	+4,998
• Travel Reduction	-531
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+6,309
Uncontrollable changes	+1,250
FY 2003 Budget Request	101,838
Net change	+7,559

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: ONPS – Visitor Services
Program Component: Visitor Use Management
FY 2002 Enacted: \$24.074 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Air Tour (Commercial Overflight) Planning and Management. During FY 2002, the Federal Aviation Administration in cooperation with the National Park Service will complete development of a new Federal Aviation Regulation to manage commercial air tours over national parks. The rule will implement the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-181). The Act and its implementing rule require the FAA and the NPS to jointly develop air tour management plans (ATMP) at each park where air tour overflights occur. There are about 50 Parks where ATMP will be needed when the new regulation goes into effect. Congress directed that the ATMP be completed within two years of the publishing of the regulation, which is expected this spring. The process to develop the ATMP will be consistent with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) directions, CEQ Regulations and FAA and NPS planning policies and procedures.

In FY 2002, the program is funded at a level of \$949,000 for gathering baseline data and developing ATMP and associated environmental compliance documents. The FAA in cooperation with the NPS will contract for the preparation of the ATMP and NEPA documents. The estimated average cost of an ATMP is \$300,000 and the NPS has agreed with FAA that its share is 40% of that cost, or \$120,000 per ATMP. The total NPS share of the contracted costs for just the 50 ATMP is \$6 million, which will be spread over an undetermined number of years. Park fee receipts may be used to fund NPS's share of all appropriate studies. (FAA in the FY 2002 budget received \$6 million of the estimated \$12 million of their share of the contract costs.)

The NPS will work cooperatively with the FAA on a joint public planning process that will analyze alternative commercial air tour proposals relative to impacts on park resources, visitor experiences, and purpose. The Park Service is working closely with the FAA to complete a draft memorandum of understanding, implementation plan, and charter for the Congressionally established National Parks Overflights Advisory Group. These agreements will guide the development of ATMP related to scheduling of plan development, collection of baseline data, and NEPA document preparation, including public review and comment.

Air tour operators will trigger the process with the FAA and the NPS if they currently fly or plan to fly commercial air tours over national parks. More controversial plans will require a full environmental impact statement while less controversial ones may only require an environmental assessment. The more complex plans may take two years or more to complete and the less complex ones may well be done in less time. Based on current air tour activity, plans are needed for a number of the western states parks.

Air Tour Plans Needed

Larger Parks	Smaller Parks
Yosemite National Park	Bryce Canyon National Park
Grand Teton National Park	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Canyonlands National Park	
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	
Glacier National Park	
Zion National Park	

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

The Accessibility Management Program oversees monitoring, coordination, policy guidance, continuing education, and technical assistance. The program focuses on strategies to assure that:

- Plans are developed to identify actions needed to provide appropriate access.
- When facilities are designed, constructed and renovated, they are in compliance with the most current and accepted standards and codes.
- All interpretive programs, experiences, and opportunities provided in the parks afford people with disabilities equal benefits.
- Optimum levels of access are provided, while at the same time issues of preservation and protection of the resources are maintained

The National Center on Accessibility (NCA) was established in cooperation with Indiana University's Department of Recreation and Park Administration to assist the NPS in providing continuing education, technical assistance, and research and demonstration projects to park managers. In recent years, the program accomplishments have included:

- Training in accessibility to over 5,000 park and recreation professionals including architects, landscape architects, historic preservationists, engineers, interpreters, maintenance personnel, and employment specialists
- Special seminars on critical issues such as trail access, historic site access, beach access, boating access and access to playgrounds
- Direct technical assistance to parks through telephone and email requests and through the NCA website
- Research on the methods and techniques for improving access to trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, historic sites and other outdoor areas

During FY 2002, National Center on Accessibility projects will conduct four core-training programs:

1. Universal Design for architects and engineers
2. Program Access for park interpreters
3. Retrofitting for park maintenance personnel
4. Principles of Accessibility for park access coordinators

Recreation Fee Program. The National Park Service collects a variety of admission and use fees. Under current law, most of the costs incurred in collecting these fees are paid from these recreation fee receipts collected in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program account and from the account for "non-demonstration" park units, both of which are described in detail in the "Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations" section of this Budget Justification. In FY 2002 the NPS plans to convert all non demonstration fee collection parks to Recreational Fee Demonstration project sites as a result of Congress lifting the 100 project limit in the 2002 Omnibus Appropriations Act. There is a modest amount of funding from the Operation of the National Park System appropriation that provides Regional Office oversight and management of the fee program. Central and Regional Offices are responsible for the coordination and oversight of all aspects of the recreation fee program, the National Reservation Service, the National Parks Pass, commercial tour fees, the Golden Passport Program and Fee Demonstration project tracking and approval. The offices provide guidance, establish policy, ensure accountability and efficiency of fee operations, and also track and monitor revenue and expenditures.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Visitor Use Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	24,074
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Reduction	-95
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-95
Uncontrollable changes	+224
FY 2003 Budget Request	24,203
Net change	+129

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: ONPS - Visitor Services
Program Component: Health and Safety
FY 2002 enacted: \$18.114 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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

Risk management activities include:

- Development and coordination of program policies and guidelines
- Management assistance with compliance of the Federal occupational safety and health regulations
- Identification, evaluation, and control of health hazards that may cause illness/injury to employees or the visitor
- Development and analysis of statistics to identify trends and sources of accidents
- Development of strategies for reducing workers' compensation costs

In FY 2002, the strategies to accomplish these objectives include:

- A Certified Industrial Hygienist will work jointly with National Capital Region to design, develop, and coordinate the implementation of the servicewide occupational health program. The position will provide a technical point of contact for issues relating to occupational health, including bio-terrorism, and serve as the technical resource for occupational health issues. Further, this position will coordinate, develop, and present training relating to a wide range of occupational health risks that can cause worker illnesses.
- FY 2002 funds will continue to provide training to employees with emphasis on priority issues identified in the NPS Risk Management Strategic Plan Training: In FY 2001, 90 field personnel were trained in the incident investigation processes, (including casual factors.)
- FY 2002 funds will target 14 additional parks. From FY 1999 through FY 2001, 29 parks with poor employee safety records have been partnered with a contractor to develop and produce an effective safety program.
- Continued focus will be on returning injured employees to work, and reducing fraud and abuse of workers' compensation benefits and associated costs. Through a cooperative effort between worker's compensation specialists, local park personnel, and the Department of Labor, and using the services of contract investigators, by the end of FY 2001, 145 cases have been closed with a life-time savings of \$3.9 million to the American Taxpayer.
- The Public Risk Management Council has written Director's Order 50-C "Public Safety." The reference manual will be completed in FY 2002, with both documents available to develop an effective program to reduce visitor injuries by park managers. A social science research study on visitor risk has concluded and the final report is being prepared. This information will serve as an important tool in the Service's efforts to manage public risk.

Performance Goals (goals have been changed in relation to the performance measures)

Goal Ila2. Provide a safe and healthful recreation experience for park visitors

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 1992-1996 Baseline	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Accident/Decrease	Decrease	Accident Rate	Accident/Decrease	Decrease	Accident Rate
Visitor safety	Accident/incident rate*	9.48	1.19	12.6%	8.29	1.52	16.0%	7.96

* Rate calculated as the number of accident/incidents per 100,000 visitor days.

Goal IVa6. Maintain a safe and healthful working environment and promote safe work practices

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 1992-1996 Baseline	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Rate	Decrease from Baseline	Injury Rate	Rate	Decrease from Baseline	Injury Rate
Employee safety	Lost time injury rate*	6.61	3.30	99.6%	3.312	3.62	121.1%	2.989
	Hours of continuation of pay (COP)	75,157	NA	34.2%	56,000	NA	48.8%	50,500

* Rate calculated as the number of lost time injuries per 200,000 labor hours.

Risk Management Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Visitor accident rate per 100,000 visitor days	8.64	8.53	8.34
Employee lost-time injury rate per 200,000 labor hours worked (100 FTE)	3.675	3.47	3.28
Continuation of Pay (COP) hours	62,200	60,000	58,000

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

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

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

In FY 2002, the NPS will conduct health risk evaluations at 265 park units and provide technical support either onsite or via telephone or mail. The program will also provide training to 800 NPS personnel, author Servicewide policies on water and waste water issues, and further develop the national webpage for the Public Health Program.

Public Health Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Health risk evaluations conducted at park facilities and operations	265	265	265
Request to provide technical public health assistance to parks (onsite, telephone, E-mail)	200	225	250
NPS personnel provided public health training	750	800	850

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

FY 2003 Budget Request: Health and Safety

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	18,114
Programmatic Changes	
• Eliminate One Time Funding For 2002 Winter Olympics	-680
• Travel Reduction	-57
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-737
Uncontrollable changes	+133
FY 2003 Budget Request	17,510
Net change	-604

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: ONPS – Visitor Services
Program Component: Concession Management
FY 2002 Enacted: \$7.996 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Yellowstone Park Act of 1872 gave the Secretary of the Interior the authority to grant leases, privileges and permits to private citizens and corporations for the purpose of operating and providing concession services for park visitors on public lands. By 1916, the year the National Park Service was established, concession operations existed in many national park areas. The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-391, further mandates that necessary and appropriate accommodations, facilities, and services for park visitors be provided under concession authorizations with private individuals or corporations.

Concession Management. The program is an integral part of visitor service, park management and resource stewardship. It is guided by a number of principles including protecting park natural, cultural, and historic resources, offering quality visitor facilities and services at reasonable cost and ensuring an adequate return to the government for the opportunities provided under the concession contracts. Currently, there are 630 concessioners (216 contracts and 414 permits) in 128 parks. In FY 2001, the NPS received \$235,000 in additional appropriations for regional concession programs.

Within the concession program, meeting the visitor satisfaction goal requires the development and oversight of contracting authorizations based on planning and compliance documents that define specific needs, standards, evaluation procedures, monitoring systems and oversight processes to ensure NPS contract rights are being upheld. During 2001, the NPS began developing new concession contracts benchmarked to private industry standards to meet this goal and set the framework for consistent oversight of commercial visitor service contracts-the most important management function of the concession program.

Concession Management Reform. During the past year the NPS has taken a significant step to improve the overall management and operation of the concession program by developing a business strategy that includes:

- Hiring an external strategic business advisor to assist in the identification of business processes and requirements for the program
- Addressing the business components of concession contracting
- Creating quality standards for key components of concession management
- Creating a professionalization program to enhance the human resource capacity within the program that includes hospitality and contracting certification; and develop an information technology initiative.

Concession Management Reform is a direct response and implementing strategy to the National Park Service Concession Management Improvement Act of 1998, which provides the NPS with a number of new management tools and incentives to improve the program. This legislation reduces the number of concessioners that will receive a preferential right of contract renewal, replaces sound value possessory interest with a leasehold surrender interest, provides for franchise fees to be returned to the National Park Service, and encourages the promotion of Native American handcrafts in existing concession facilities. Additionally, it authorizes a Concession Management Advisory Board to the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service to provide recommendations on how to make the NPS concession program and procedures more cost effective, process efficient, less burdensome and timelier.

Franchise fees returned to the government are being used to support external corporate concession management programs and Servicewide concession activities which have made a dramatic difference in NPS ability to enhance its capacity by using private sector consultants as business consultants to the program. The use of franchise fees returned to the government has also enhanced capabilities to improve performance-based service contracting and position the NPS to build its concession program as an outstanding example of fiduciary management of commercial visitor services and government contract rights in parks. As a result, concession contracts with "high-value/high-risk" have been identified and procedures developed for mitigating the financial and legal risks associated with issuing prospectuses for these contracts. These contracts require

a high degree of technical fiduciary expertise. Given their volume and complexity, NPS plans to seek outside expertise and experience in implementation of a comprehensive strategy for managing this contracting process. Additionally, ongoing contract management and oversight procedures for those contracts will have been developed and implemented Servicewide in 2002 through professional training programs and established competencies. Lastly, through the use of external consultants, NPS has completed and documented a strategic plan for the development of sound and supportable prospectus documents that will ensure government contract rights are being upheld. Implementation will position NPS to add significant value to the contracting process and improve results to the government.

Management reform attention will be focused on developing an appraisal methodology for determining the sound value of possessory interest as defined in Public Law 89-249 and implementation of a strategy to provide litigation and arbitration support services through the use of outside firms. This is necessary to protect government interests as the new high-value contacts are executed.

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

Concession Contracting. The backlog of expired concession authorizations, resulting from a freeze on contracting that ended during FY 2000, is aggressively being tackled. There are 403 expired contracts, with over 50 contracts and 67 permits that have been on extension for over 5 years, with 46 of these on extension for over 10 years. A prudent management plan for the rollover of these contracts as expeditiously as possible is being implemented and the organizational structure to increase fiduciary oversight and accountability is being enhanced.

Because the top 50 contracts represent 80% of gross NPS concession revenue and the greatest return to the Government (approximately 72 percent of franchise fees), these expired contract prospectuses are the highest priority to be developed. Of the remaining, approximately 260 of these will be the subject of an estimated 25 prospectuses, mostly for the outfitter/guide renewals, that will retain a preferential right of renewal. This strategy might be hindered by recently filed appeals of lawsuits won by NPS that challenge the new NPS concession regulations and new standard contract language promulgated in 2000 and seek injunctive relief barring the NPS from implementing these regulations.

Rate Approval for Concession Services and Performance Evaluations of Concessioners and Quality of Facilities. Development and implementation of corporate and specific standards are critical to prospectus development and quality visitor services and facilities. Monitoring systems and oversight tools and procedures insure compliance with contract requirements.

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

Field personnel are also required to approve concession rates charged to the public in accordance with the NPS Rate Approval Program. The program is designed to ensure that rates are comparable with those charged in the private sector as required by law. The rate approval program is being revised in accordance

with the requirements of the new law and response to recommendations from the Concession Management Advisory Board.

The current programs have been conducted historically in accordance with processes based upon guidelines established in a policy document (NPS-48). With the passage of PL 105-391, NPS revisited these procedures to reflect changes based on the new statute and will be using the private sector to review these processes as well as provide recommendations for process enhancement. Industry-wide standards will be identified and best industry practices will be used as a benchmark as applicable to NPS asset classifications and rate approval process. Recommendations will be developed for the implementation of rational, consistent, and easy to follow procedures for both rate approval and park standards evaluation.

Real Property and Utility Condition Assessments and Prospective Maintenance Planning of Concessioner Occupied Buildings. A computerized database has been developed which provides an inventory of the number of buildings, building use fees, and insurance replacement costs. Current available data indicates there are approximately 4,000 Government buildings used by concessioners.

One critical component of new prospectus development is a condition assessment of the buildings to determine capital improvement programs and maintenance reserve accounts. An accurate inventory of concessioner-assigned real property must be completed as the first step in a multi-phased project. Condition assessments will include, but be not limited to:

- identification and documentation of all maintenance and repair and deferred maintenance issues related to the subject real property
- a life cycle analysis to be used to identify a buildings component renewal cost
- a comprehensive facility management program that will assist parks in the long-term management of its assets
- facility condition assessment database must also be created to provide a highly accurate and fully supportable quantification and evaluation of the current physical condition of each facility

Assessing the condition and calculating the value of all concessioner-assigned personal property planned for use and development of a prospective maintenance plan to maximize the useful life of all such property is also necessary. Related is the need to produce well-defined and accurately priced concession facility improvement plans for these contracts that maximize capital available for investment in existing and new projects. Another critical component of new prospectus development is an appraisal estimate, which is necessary to determine possessory interest values and liability, and its impact on future concession contracts and return to the government. Another critical component of the contract prospectus is a thorough market and financial feasibility analysis of all business opportunities and capital investment requirements.

Because of the numerous contract extensions, the dollar expenditures for repair and maintenance by concessioners has decreased. Such extensions have an inhibiting effect on concessioners given the loss of preferential right and uncertainty of future long-term contracts. However, as long-term contracts are executed, the new contractually required maintenance reserves and capital improvement programs will likely assure a consistent and increased level of maintenance expense. Another critical component of new prospectus development is an appraisal estimate, which is necessary to determine possessory interest values and liability, and its impact on future concession contracts and return to the Government.

Review of Financial Statements. Concessioners submit annual financial statements for review to determine the basic health of the company and for use in determining fees. In 2000, National Park Service concessioners reported an estimated \$822 million in gross receipts, an increase of 2.0 percent over the previous year.

Return to the Government. All new contracts will contain franchise fee and other financial obligations that reflect the probable value of the authorization consistent with NPS policies. Franchise fees deposited into NPS accounts in FY 2001 totaled \$23.290 million. Beginning in FY 1999, as provided for in section 407 of Public Law 105-391, all franchise fees paid to the United States pursuant to concession contracts were deposited in a special Treasury account. Twenty percent of the funds are made available, without further appropriation, to support activities throughout the National Park System. Eighty percent of the funds are made

available, without further appropriation, to the park from which the deposit was made for visitor services and funding other priorities. The new permanent appropriation is described in the "Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations" section of this document. The current priority for use of these fees is to address the contracting backlog.

In FY 2001, \$26.498 million was deposited in concession improvement accounts to accomplish necessary improvements to park concession facilities, at NPS direction, without gaining possessory interest, which become Government assets and for which the concessioner receives no possessory interest/leasehold surrender interest. As a result of Public Law 105-391, the National Park Service is committed to -- as concession contracts expire and when contract fee reconsideration's allow under older contracts -- transforming the current special account requirements back into standard franchise fee payments. As such, the NPS projects a general stability in franchise fees until 2002 when the significant effect of these conversions will begin to take place. The year 2003 should see even further increases in franchise fees while the contributions to special accounts for these two years will be reduced by similar amounts.

This conversion process will undoubtedly result in some contracts with significantly different franchise fees as construction, investment and maintenance requirements are weighed against the new concessioner's ability to pay franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package will balance the various financial obligations, including possessory interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract. As a result, we expect some fees to decrease but the general trend should be higher fees as competition begins to take effect under the new legislation. A few current concession contracts contain possessory interest reduction clauses that represent a financial benefit flowing to the Government but represent generally lower franchise fees.

Performance Goals

Goal IVb3. Increase revenue from concessioners to improve park operations

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Return on park concession contracts	Percent of gross revenue paid by concessioners	4%	5%

Concession Management Program Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent return on park concession contracts	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%

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

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

FY 2003 Budget Request: Concession Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	7,996
Programmatic Changes	
• Contract Support for Concessions Management	+1,500
• Travel Reduction	-45
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	+1,455
Uncontrollable changes	+105
FY 2003 Budget Request	9,556
Net change	+1,560

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Visitor Services

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	297,091
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+4,058
• Park Base – Counter-Terrorism	+5,617
• Contract Support for Concessions Management	+1,500
• Eliminate One-Time Funding for 2002 Winter Olympics	-880
• Travel Reduction	-1,697
TOTAL, Program Changes	8,598
Uncontrollable changes	+3,992
FY 2003 Budget Request	309,681
Net change	+12,590

Park Base – Operations: +\$4.058 million, 42 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$9.331 million and 71 FTE at parks in FY 2003 to address a number of specific, high priority operating requirements. As part of the annual budget review process, park managers have identified and prioritized a wide range of unfunded operational needs using the Service's Operations Formulation System (OFS). The web-based, interactive OFS system, which also captures the incremental impact of the identified increase on performance, has resulted in improvements in the budget formulation process, including greater consistency, enhanced linkage of budget to performance, and efficiencies related to the use of technology. This FY 2003 budget proposal addresses the most pressing of the Service's park operational concerns.

The funding would allow for such critical requirements as increased protection of resources, enhanced law enforcement, more efficient maintenance operations, initial operation of new facilities and park units, and funding for special events such as the celebration of the centennial of flight. The specific increases contained in this proposal cut across functional categories as described by the NPS budget structure. Of the total amount requested, \$4.058 million and 42 FTE are estimated as the amount to be applied to the Visitor Services budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of the Counter-Terrorism Initiative), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Park Base – Counter-Terrorism: +\$5.617 million, 39 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$6.098 million and 39 FTE for increased security at park units which may be at heightened risk for terrorist activity. These parks include such icons as the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, the Arch of Western Expansion in Saint Louis, Mount Rushmore, the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial and various sites along the Freedom Trail in Boston, Massachusetts. Funding would be used for increased perimeter security, guard service and patrol, improvements in communications and dispatch operation, more stringent visitor control and entry procedures, and further site and crowd monitoring. Additional staff, contract guard service and overtime would allow the enhancements to be implemented.

While most of the funding requested would obviously address visitor service issues, a small portion of the increase would accommodate maintenance requirements for new entry facilities. Of the total amount requested, \$5.617 million and 39 FTE are estimated as the amount to be applied to the Visitor Services budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of High Priority Park Base Operations), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Contract Support for Concessions Management: +\$1.500 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.5 million in FY 2003 to accelerate completion of new concessions contracts for the top 50 contracts that provide the greatest return (approximately 72 percent of all franchise fees) to the national parks.

Concessioners, visitors, and park managers will all gain by completing these contracts soon. Concessions will benefit from having a degree of certainty within a recognized business climate. Visitors will benefit from concessioners within renewed incentives to invest in services and demonstrate good performance under performance-based service contracts. Park managers will benefit from higher returns in franchise fees – all of which are reinvested back into the national parks – that will be generated from effective competition over new contract awards.

It makes good business sense for the NPS to make the upfront investments that can increase long-term revenue for parks from new concessions contracts. This investment in concessions management improvements should pay for itself many times over through higher returns to the government and better concessioner performance. It also makes good business sense for the concessioners to support the accelerated award of new contracts, so that they can make decisions on where to invest private resources.

These funds will build upon the effective business strategy that the NPS has already initiated through the hiring of an external business advisor. These funds will aid the NPS in completing new contracts more quickly by accelerating:

- Concession facility condition assessments
- New prospectus with estimates of possessory interest values
- New performance-based service contracts

These funds will not only enhance returns to the government and reduce uncertainty for private businesses; they will also improve accountability to the taxpayer and protect NPS assets and contract rights.

Eliminate One Time Funding for 2002 Winter Olympics: -\$0.880 million

The National Park Service is purposing to eliminate one time funding for the 2002 Winter Olympics.

Travel Expenses: -\$1.697 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$1.697 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity/Subactivity Summary

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Facility Operations and Maintenance

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Facility Operations	187,009	+3,011	+743	190,763	+3,754
Facility Maintenance	294,192	+1,323	+45,150	340,665	+46,473
Total Requirements	481,201	+4,334	+45,893	531,428	+50,227

Authorization

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

Overview

National park areas contain significant cultural and natural resources of America's great heritage. The National Park Service (NPS) mission is to preserve and protect these resources. In order to fulfill this mission and ensure that parks are safe and accessible for public use, the NPS conducts a professional program of preventative and rehabilitative maintenance of park resource, facilities, infrastructure and lands. NPS facilities must be maintained at an operational level that ensures continued protection, preservation, serviceability and use and enjoyment by park visitors. The NPS physical inventory includes:

- 7,580 administrative buildings,
- 5,771 historic structures
- 4,389 housing units (including approximately 1,000 historic housing units)
- 8,000 miles of roads (including 5,456 miles of paved road)
- 1,804 bridges and tunnels
- 763 miles of paved trails
- 270 electrical generating systems
- 12,250 miles of unpaved trails
- 160,000 signs
- 483 operational dams
- 493 water treatment plants
- 187 wastewater treatment plants and associated utility systems
- over 200 solid waste operations.
- 300 radio systems
- 8,505 monuments
- 26,830 Campground sites
- many other special features

Mission Goals Applicable to this Subactivity

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

Performance Goals

Goal IIa1. Park visitors are satisfied with their national park experience

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Visitor satisfaction	Percent of visitors surveyed who rank park facilities, services, and recreational facilities as "very good" or "good"	95%	95%

Goal IVa10. Reduce the NPS deferred maintenance backlog

Target	Measure	Targeted Parks	Goals			
			Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
			Parks	% of Target	Parks	% of Target
Facility maintenance	Parks with use of Facility Maintenance Management Software	298	298	100%	298	100%
	Parks with completed condition assessments	385	385	100%	298	77%

Facility Operations and Maintenance Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of visitors satisfied with National Park Service facilities, services and recreational opportunities.	95%	95%	95%

A performance measure that is applicable to all program components of the Facility Operations and Maintenance subactivity is how National Park Service visitors rate the quality of resource and facility maintenance provided at National Park Service units. The goal is to maintain a 95 percent overall rating for visitor satisfaction with National Park Service facilities.

In FY 2002, NPS will develop a new performance measure to gauge maintenance program success, based upon the findings provided by a Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessments currently under development. The change in the facility condition index (FCI), which tracks the condition of National Park Service assets, will be a measure of the performance of the Facility Operations and Maintenance program, linking programmatic activities to defined results and outcomes. The National Park Service has developed a strategy that includes the establishment of a Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessment program.

Subactivity: Facility Operations and Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Operations
FY 2002 Enacted: \$187.009 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fleet Management – Basic operational fleet maintenance includes interior and exterior cleaning of vehicles and equipment, installation and removal of attachments, preparing new vehicles for service, and fueling. Depending on the age and condition of some equipment, work can be complex and may require re-tooling or onsite manufacturing of unavailable or obsolete parts. Electronic systems, diagnostic monitoring, and work on alternative fueled vehicles require more sophisticated equipment and expertise. Some parks have automotive repair shops that provide the full range of service on heavy equipment, tractors and mowing equipment, boats and passenger vehicles critical to park needs in maintenance, resource protection, and visitor services. The workforce consists of maintenance workers and mechanics.

Utilities – Utility systems such as water, wastewater, electricity, telephones and radios are critical to any park operation. All parks have solid waste collection operations, whether performed in-house or under contract, and may manage garbage and trash collection in fragile environments. Many isolated parks generate their own electrical power, requiring extensive generation facilities and high levels of technical expertise. At some parks elevators or transport systems are present and must be maintained. All parks have communication systems, which may include radio, dispatch, and telephone.

Utility systems in the National Park Service range in age from the 1930s to modern times, and represent the full range of problems associated with an aging and deteriorating infrastructure. Workload and complexity are clearly affected by age and condition as well as season and climate. In addition, some of the most unique utility systems in the world are found at the national parks; examples include:

- Photovoltaic electricity generating system at Pinnacles National Monument;
- Water system at Grand Canyon National Park,
- Elevator and utility systems at the St. Louis Arch (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial)
- Cave sewer pumping system at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Basic utilities operations include activating and deactivating water systems; operating and testing water and wastewater systems; pumping sewage; servicing heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment; costs associated with utilities produced by public companies; operating/servicing elevator and transport systems and inspecting and adjusting utility system components to maintain full service to park facilities. The workforce consists of electricians, plumbers, plant operators, and other skilled trade specialists.

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

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

There are a number of systems, services, and policies that support and guide park managers so that routine operational activities are accomplished efficiently and effectively. Computerized facility management programs are utilized to systematically manage maintenance operations in all areas.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Facility Operations

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	187,009
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+1,542
• Park Base – Counter-Terrorism	+481
• Travel Reduction	-1,280
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	743
Uncontrollable changes	+3,011
FY 2003 Budget Request	190,763
Net change	+3,754

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Facility Operations and Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Maintenance
FY 2002 Enacted: \$294.192 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

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

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

Roads – Roads maintenance includes clearing vegetation from roadsides; cleaning ditches and culverts; grading roads; asphalt overlays; patching potholes; filling cracks; striping; sign repair and replacement; painting bridges; grading; and hauling and stockpiling material. Workload can be extremely heavy at times due to unpredictable weather conditions such as snowfall, ice, or heavy rain. Complexity of tasks can be increased due to elevation, remote locations, distance from sources, and extreme terrain. The repair of National Park Service roads is often complicated by peak visitation that coincides with short construction/maintenance seasons. Much of the equipment operated is specialized, requiring highly skilled employees, attention to safety, and a dependency on seasonal employees. The workforce primarily consists of heavy equipment operators, motor vehicle operators, and laborers. Examples of roads include Generals Highway at Sequoia National Park, Trail Ridge Road at Rocky Mountain National Park, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway.

Trails and Walks – Trails and walks maintenance activities include drainage and tread repair; replacing and repairing signs and foot bridges; repairing and constructing boardwalk; repairing and constructing rock and log retaining walls; installing interpretive signage; and removal of vegetation along trailsides. The workforce primarily consists of seasonal employees.

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

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

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

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

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

Funding At A Glance...

Facility Management Programs

Hazardous Materials Program	\$11,391
Dam Safety Program	\$ 396
Emergencies/Storm Damage	\$ 2,978
Wireless Technology Program	\$ 314
YCC Programs	\$ 2,000
Cyclic Maintenance	\$21,887
Repair/Rehabilitation	\$72,640
Projects	[65,459]
Condition Assessments	[3,654]
FMSS	[3,527]

**Amounts are FY 2002 Enacted*

Facilities management includes long-range development and protection of facilities and natural/cultural resources. Tasks include multi-year facilities management plans; budget formulation and development; planning, design and construction activities involving existing or new facilities; projections of future facility needs; and management of inventory and condition assessment programs for facilities.

A number of programs, managed at the Servicewide or Regional Office level, fall under the Facility Maintenance component. At the central office level, policy is established, and oversight and coordination is provided for programs that are carried out in field locations.

Hazardous Waste Management Program (HAZMAT) – The HAZMAT program protects and restores park resources and protects the health and safety of NPS employees and visitors through performing a wide range of environmental support functions. In addition, the HAZMAT Program also supports the Servicewide Environmental Compliance Audit Program in an effort to continually improve environmental regulatory compliance within the National Park System. It is anticipated that all NPS sites will have a completed baseline audit by September 2002, in accordance with Department of the Interior policy. Subsequently, all sites will be audited every three to five years.

At A Glance...

- Provides legal/regulatory analysis of solid and hazardous waste management issues.
- Develops pollution prevention, "greening", and sustainable practices programs
- Provides solid and hazardous waste technical guidance
- Reduces liability associated with management of hazardous material/wastes
- Performing cleanup of fuel storage tanks and contaminated sites
- Completes periodic and objective reviews of NPS facilities under the NPS Environmental Audit Program

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

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires the National Park Service to investigate and clean up sites contaminated by hazardous substances. Once specific thresholds are exceeded during an assessment of a contaminated site, CERCLA requires that the National Park Service place that site on a Federal docket maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency. The act also provides the National Park Service with the authority to require parties responsible for contamination of Service lands to bear the burden in cleaning up these sites to legal specifications; practices and procedures have been developed to implement this authority. The most recent NPS success is the project at the Krejci Dump at Cuyahoga Valley National Park. In FY 2002, the settlement with the polluting responsible parties will result in a \$20.5 million cash award and \$29 million in cash savings. In order to minimize liability under CERCLA, the National Park Service utilizes a Land Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessment Program to evaluate properties for hazardous substance contamination prior to their acquisition. This program was established in FY 1999.

Executive Order 13101 requires the National Park Service to incorporate waste prevention and recycling in its daily operations as well as increase and expand markets for recovered materials through Federal procurement methods. In addition, the NPS fosters the acquisition and use of products and services that favor the environment whenever cost-effective.

The NPS will develop a Servicewide Environmental Management System as mandated by Executive Order 13148. Executive Order 13148 requires the National Park Service to integrate environmental accountability into daily decision-making, planning activities and functions of the National Park Service. This means that strategies must be established to support environmental leadership through policies and procedures, promote auditing programs that place an emphasis on pollution prevention, and reduce the use of toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, ozone-depleting substances and all pollution at park facilities.

Scheduled Maintenance Activities

Hazardous Waste Management	Fuels Management	Landfills Management
Analysis of Hazardous Waste	Fuel Inventory Reconciliation	Waste Sorting For Recycling
Waste Storage	Fuel Tank Leak Detection Monitoring	Groundwater Monitoring At Landfills
Waste Handling	Fuel Tank Corrosion Protection Monitoring	Employee Operations And Safety Training
Waste Transportation	Fuel Tank Testing	
Waste Disposal	Employee Operations And Safety Training	
Employee Operation and Safety Training		

Hazardous Waste Management Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of fuel storage tanks sites upgraded, replaced or removed	75	85	90
Number of contaminated sites that have been investigated and or cleaned up	97	110	100
Number of parks that have been audited	183	190	195
Number of findings of noncompliance through environmental auditing	13,920	14,000	14,000
Number of actions taken to correct a finding of noncompliance	1,330	2,100	2,400

Dam Safety Program – The National Park Service is required to comply with The National Dam Safety Program Act that mandates the inventory, inspection, and corrective action of dams located within or adjacent to National Park System units. The programmatic goals of the National Park Service Dam Safety Program are:

- to ensure that all dam structures are inventoried
- to inspect National Park Service dams to determine whether they meet maintenance, operational, and safety requirements
- to ensure corrective action is promptly taken to protect life, property, natural resources, or project purposes.

The performance of this program is validated based upon available information compiled in a computerized inventory of dams affecting the National Park System. In FY 2002, approximately \$2.7 million was provided within the Construction appropriation for projects. This funding will be used to modify the inadequate spillway capacity at Peaks of Otter Dam, Blue Ridge Parkway and to remove Cascade Dam, Yosemite National Park. In FY 2002, a greater emphasis will be placed upon utilizing all funding sources that are available for the deactivation of deficient or non-essential dams affecting the National Park System. The National Park Service is recognized as a leader in dam removals for the purpose of safety and environmental restoration.

Dam Safety Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of dams inventoried affecting the National Park System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 483 NPS • 262 Non-NPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 495 NPS • 263 Non-NPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 509 NPS • 264 Non-NPS
Number of formal dam safety inspection reports prepared	31	31	31
Number of dams corrected to date	192	203	214
Number of dams deactivated to date	166	176	186

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

Examples of parks receiving emergency funding in FY 2001 included:

- Joshua Tree National Monument \$170,000 for flood damage
- Chickasaw National Recreation Area \$755,000, to repair damage and remove hazardous trees resulting from an ice storm and a subsequent wind storm

- St. Croix National Scenic River \$338,000 for major flood damage caused by the St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers
- Effigy Mounds National Monument \$30,000 for damage resulting in flooding from the Mississippi and Yellow Rivers
- Apostle Islands \$70,000 for damage caused by winds in excess of 70 mph
- Hawaii Volcanoes \$93,000 for major flood damage

The FY 2002 program will address similar emergency situations.

Wireless Technology Program – The Wireless Technology Program provides Servicewide guidance for the field in the planning, acquisition and use of two-way radio and related wireless technologies for park public safety and administrative support, including support to national programs requiring interoperability of communications for commissioned personnel, for search and rescue, control of HAZMAT spills, fire management operations, and maintenance functions. The program is part of the Field Operations Technical Support Center (FOTSC), in Denver, Colorado, which provides professional advice and technical direction for facility management, park operations and maintenance activities related to roads, trails, signs, hazardous waste litigation and wireless communication networks.

To comply with regulations embodied in CFR 47, Section 151, the Departmental Manual, Part 377, and National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations, the center is required to update and justify each of the National Park Service radio frequency authorizations whenever new frequencies are required and whenever any authorization has been in effect for over five years. Authorizations are for specific frequencies at specific geographic locations (specifically by latitude, longitude and site elevation), issued under rigidly controlled conditions of operation and use. Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) is reported to the office and adjudicated as to cause and effect and the center arbitrates disputes or refers to higher authority.

There are over 5000 radio frequency assignments on over 300 radio systems, most of them critical to public safety in the park jurisdictions and for park resource management, including fire suppression and search and rescue missions, in addition to park administration. Daily management of the frequency resources and provision of operation and maintenance type consulting services invokes the services of technical personnel in both the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior radio community.

At A Glance...

- Total radio replacement costs are estimated at \$146 million for parks and \$22 million for United States Park Police digital narrowband technology.
- Required completion date for Servicewide conversion is January 1, 2005, for most of the wireless communications networks of the NPS.

Technical services to oversee the complete replacement of the entire National Park Service radio equipment inventory is required to change to the narrowband digital radio technology required by the CIO of the Department in IRM BULLETIN 2000-005. A Servicewide inventory of all radio equipment as to type, remoteness of facilities and operational needs, and an assessment of park staffing that requires the radios was conducted in 1998 to determine field requirements and to forecast replacement costs. That survey continues to be utilized and updated to reflect current fiscal and inventory requirements.

In Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002, \$1.646 million was included in the Construction and Major Maintenance appropriation, within the equipment replacement program component, for radio equipment purchase and installation in parks. Park requests for radio replacement were prioritized by critical need and radio frequency congestion issues as directed by the Department.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program – The Youth Conservation Corps Act established the YCC program in 1971. Since then, this program has provided summer employment for youth of ages 15 – 18 from all social, economic, ethnic, and racial backgrounds to further the development and conservation of the natural resources of the United States.

Projects are carried out through existing youth-serving organizations such as the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps or the Student Conservation Association. The YCC program is managed at the Regional level with Central Office oversight.

Through the YCC and other similar programs, these young adults maintain Federal parks and other public lands and accomplish conservation projects. In return, they are introduced to the conservation mission of the Interior Department and receive meaningful work experiences and mentoring from conservation professionals.

The YCC is an example of the Secretary's Four C's approach to conservation by encouraging resource conservation partnerships between Federal agencies and volunteer groups and increasing public awareness of the resources managed by the Interior Department.

Typical projects include trail maintenance; trail construction; timber management; pest and exotic weed control; drainage ditch and culvert maintenance; campsite construction and maintenance; fencing construction and maintenance; erosion control projects; restoration of historical areas and monuments; landscaping, beautification and planting; range vegetation control projects; and other conservation work projects.

At A Glance...

- Cyclic maintenance funding is most optimally applied to facilities in "fair" condition.
- Projects undertaken in this program are performed as often as every two years or as infrequently as every ten years.
- Prolongs the life of the facility, utility or particular resource.
- Coordinated at the Regional Level.
- Cultural Cyclic funding is in Resource Stewardship subactivity.

Cyclic Maintenance – The cyclic program is a key component to meet the Administration's goal of reducing the deferred maintenance backlog. The Cyclic Maintenance Program incorporates a number of regularly scheduled preventive maintenance procedures and preservation techniques into a comprehensive program that prolongs the life of a particular resource, utility, or facility. Typical projects include road sealing, painting and roofing of buildings, clearing vegetation from trails, sign repair and replacement, landscaping, repair of dock and marine facilities, and upgrades of electrical and security systems.

The Cultural Cyclic Maintenance Program involves the renovation, restoration, preservation and stabilization of prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and objects. The type of work performed may include ruins stabilization, installation and replacement of climate/environmental systems, maintenance and replacement of historic landscape plantings, fences,

earthworks, walks, steps, irrigation systems, and roads.

Cyclic maintenance projects for FY 2002 include:

- Sculpture preservation and cleaning at Mount Rushmore National Memorial
- Painting the interior of the Old Courthouse at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
- Resurfacing the light station boardwalk at Fire Island National Seashore
- Repairing eighteen miles of road surface at Crater Lake National Park
- Painting the exterior of five administrative buildings at Mount Rainier National Park.

Cyclic Maintenance and Repair/Rehabilitation Program Funding

Program	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Enacted ¹	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request
Cyclic Maintenance	23,461	24,178	24,119	21,887	46,877
Repair and Rehabilitation Program	53,081	55,581	55,459	72,640	90,280
• Projects	[53,081]	[55,581]	[52,465]	[65,459]	[73,859]
• Condition Assessments	[0]	[0]	[998]	[3,654]	[11,294]
• FMSS	[0]	[0]	[1,996]	[3,527]	[5,127]

¹In FY 2001 under Title VIII funding, \$4.989 million in additional funding was provided for cyclic maintenance for total of \$29.108 million and \$11.974 million for repair/rehabilitation for a total of \$67.433 million.

Repair and Rehabilitation – Repair and rehabilitation projects are an important part of the Administration’s goal to eliminate the backlog and consist of projects, the Condition Assessment Program and the Facility Maintenance Software System.

Repair and Rehabilitation Projects - The projects are large-scale repair needs that occur on an infrequent or nonrecurring basis. They are projects that are designed to restore or extend the life of a facility or a component.

At A Glance...

- Repair/Rehabilitation funding is generally applied to facilities in “poor” condition.
- Projects occur infrequently or on a non-recurring basis.
- Restores or extends the life of the facility or component.
- Coordinated at the Regional Level.

Typical projects may include campground and trail rehabilitation, roadway overlay and/or reconditioning, bridge repair, wastewater and water line replacement, and the rewiring of buildings. These projects are usually the result of having deferred regularly scheduled maintenance to the point where scheduled maintenance is no longer sufficient to improve the condition of the facility or infrastructure. Deficiencies may or may not have immediate observable physical consequences, but when allowed to accumulate uncorrected, the deficiencies inevitably lead to deterioration of performance, loss of asset value, or both.

The Repair and Rehabilitation Program is coordinated by Regional Offices, where projects are evaluated and prioritized from needs lists developed by the individual parks. Projects planned for completion address critical health and safety issues.

Projects planned for completion include the following:

- Elimination of unsafe electrical wiring at Fort Scott National Historic Site
- Rehabilitation of the water system at Manning Camp in Saguaro National Park
- Repair tunnel grates at Yosemite National Park
- Removal of hazardous trees along the Blue Ridge Parkway corridor
- Rehabilitate unsafe public elevator at Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

Condition Assessment Program – A key component to more effective management of facilities is a comprehensive inventory, needs assessment, and facility condition assessment survey process, which provides the necessary information for determining what resources and activities are necessary to maintain facilities and infrastructure, Servicewide, in good operating condition. The National Park Service has implemented a management reform to provide comprehensive asset inventory and condition information that is creditable and accountable.

At A Glance...

- The Condition Assessment Program will establish an index by which to measure facility condition improvements.
- Condition Assessments will be completed at 118 park units in FY 2002 for a cumulative total of 124.

This funding will be used to conduct comprehensive condition assessments in parks that have deployed the Facility Maintenance Software System (FMSS). The information collected will be loaded into FMSS to be easily accessible and more useful in daily decision-making. The comprehensive inventory and condition assessment data collected will also be used to fulfill reporting requirements as mandated by Departmental guidance and the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Number 6.

Because a comprehensive evaluation of all NPS assets will take some time to complete for the first five-year cycle of condition assessments, the information gathered from less comprehensive annual condition assessment surveys at all NPS units will be loaded into FMSS to provide a more timely baseline upon which remediation progress can be measured. The facility condition assessment survey will use objective criteria, such as industry standards (where applicable) and FASAB accounting requirements. These annual assessments will continue to be conducted after comprehensive condition assessments are completed to enable the National Park Service to continually monitor the health of its assets.

The information gathered by both the comprehensive and annual assessments is critical to monitoring the effectiveness of reducing the maintenance backlog. This comprehensive process for monitoring the health of

the NPS assets will provide 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 reduction of the maintenance backlog.

This process will assist the Service in determining which facilities are necessary for the mission and which could be excised from the NPS inventory. This process acknowledges that, given limited fiscal resources, not every asset in the 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.

Further, the Service will monitor the percentages of facilities improved from poor condition to good condition as the principal performance measures and indicators in determining the efficacy of National Park Service regional maintenance programs.

NPS Facility Inventory and Conditions Assessments Timeline, Number of Park Units

Activity	Up to FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 and outyears
Deploy FMSS to park areas	123	94	81	Provide updates of FMSS
Facility Condition Assessments	6	118	260	Continue assessments

Facility Management Software System – The NPS has begun several processes of management reform to provide a structured management system that is creditable and accountable. The Facility Management Software System (FMSS) is a commercial product that is an asset maintenance software program designed to help organizations closely control and track maintenance expenses, develop maintenance backlog priority lists, improve safety, and more effectively deploy productive assets, personnel and other resources.

At A Glance...

- FMSS tested at 30 park areas in FY 2000.
- FMSS will be deployed at an additional 94 park areas in FY 2002, for a total of 217.

By the end of FY 2002, a FMSS will be deployed at 217 park units. Deployment involves purchase of site licenses and software, installation, and user training. FMSS will serve as the primary source of data by which facility management budget requests are based. Throughout the implementation process, the system will be used to collect facility operations and maintenance data on assets necessary to the mission so that the most critical needs may be identified.

In FY 2002 the NPS plans to integrate FMSS with other NPS and non-NPS databases and business practices, such as Project Management Information System (PMIS), Operations Formulation System (OFS), Quarters Management Information System (QMIS), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), fleet management, property management and project planning.

Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan – In order to improve accountability in construction and maintenance program accounts, the National Park Service and other Department of the Interior bureaus operate using a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan that prioritizes infrastructure improvement needs over a five-year period. This plan includes the Line Item Construction and the Repair and Rehabilitation programs. The five-year plan has several important objectives:

- to better understand and help reduce the Interior Department's accumulated deferred maintenance needs
- to comply with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) document Number 6 on deferred maintenance reporting.
- to aid departmental planning for future capital improvements.

The extensive infrastructure of the National Park System has deteriorated due to an increase in visitation, and the establishment of new park units has stretched available funding over a larger infrastructure. The Administration is committed to eliminating the National Park Service deferred maintenance backlog and accelerating efforts to complete objective assessments of facility conditions, institute maintenance management systems, and identify priorities in a clear and accountable manner.

Repair and rehabilitation projects which comprise a portion of the deferred maintenance backlog are funded under this budget function. Other deferred maintenance needs are handled through line item construction projects and road projects are funded through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

Details of specific projects are presented for FY 2002 and FY 2003 of the five-year plan for construction (Line Item) in the construction appropriation section of this document. Details of the FY 2003 maintenance (Repair and Rehabilitation) projects, as well as summary information presented for outyears for both maintenance and construction, are presented in a companion document. The Department is committed to reducing its accumulated deferred maintenance on existing facilities before constructing new facilities.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Facility Maintenance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	294,192
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+1,572
• PMIS Support	+500
• Strategic Business Advisor	+1,000
• Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	+8,400
• Condition Assessments	+7,640
• Facility Management Software System	+1,600
• Cyclic Maintenance	+25,000
• Travel Reduction	-562
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	45,150
Uncontrollable changes	+1,323
FY 2003 Budget Request	340,665
Net change	+46,473

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Facility Operations and Maintenance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	481,201
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Counter-Terrorism	+481
• Park Base – Operations	+3,114
• PMIS Support	+500
• Strategic Business Advisor	+1,000
• Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	+8,400
• Condition Assessments	+7,640
• Facility Maintenance Software System	+1,600
• Cyclic Maintenance	+25,000
• Travel Reduction	-1,842
TOTAL, Program Changes	45,893
Uncontrollable changes	+4,334
FY 2003 Budget Request	531,428
Net change	+50,227

Park Base – Operations: \$3.114 million, 19 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$9.331 million and 71 FTE at parks in FY 2003 to address a number of specific, high priority operating requirements. As part of the annual budget review process, park managers have identified and prioritized a wide range of unfunded operational needs using the Service's Operations Formulation System (OFS). The web-based, interactive OFS system, which also captures the incremental impact of the identified increase on performance, has resulted in improvements in the budget formulation process, including greater consistency, enhanced linkage of budget to performance, and efficiencies related to the use of technology. This FY 2003 budget proposal addresses the most pressing of the Service's park operational concerns.

The funding would allow for such critical requirements as increased protection of resources, enhanced law enforcement, more efficient maintenance operations, initial operation of new facilities and park units, and funding for special events such as the celebration of the centennial of flight. The specific increases contained in this proposal cut across functional categories as described by the NPS budget structure. Of the total amount requested, \$3.114 million and 19 FTE are estimated as the amount to be applied to the Facility Operations and Maintenance budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of the Counter-Terrorism Initiative), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Park Base – Counter-Terrorism: \$0.481 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$6.098 million and 39 FTE for increased security at park units, which may be at heightened risk for terrorist activity. These parks include such icons as the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, the Arch of Western Expansion in Saint Louis, Mount Rushmore, the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial and various sites along the Freedom Trail in Boston, Massachusetts. Funding would be used for increased perimeter security, guard service and patrol, improvements in communications and dispatch operations, more stringent visitor control and entry procedures, and further site and crowd monitoring. Additional staff, contract guard service and overtime would allow the enhancements to be implemented.

While most of the funding requested would obviously address visitor service issues, a small portion of the increase would accommodate maintenance requirements for new entry facilities. Of the total amount requested, \$0.481 million is estimated as the amount to be applied to the Facility Operations and Maintenance budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of the High Priority Park Base Operations), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Project Management Information System: +\$0.500 million

The Project Management Information System (PMIS) is a budget formulation tool for all park projects not included in park base funding. PMIS has become institutionalized and additional users added each day. The system facilitates the Servicewide Comprehensive Call, which will result in a single project priority list for each park unit. The system must be integrated with other NPS technology systems used by Natural and Cultural Resources and by the Facility Maintenance Software System, in order to support NPS management reforms. Integration will ease the burden on park staff and ensure data integrity between systems. Funding will be used to ensure sufficient database space and system upgrades to safeguard data collected and see that changes to PMIS will not degrade system performance.

Strategic Business Advisor: +\$1.000 million

Funding would be used to establish a contract with a strategic business advisor to assist the NPS in implementing maintenance management reforms, including the Facility Management Software System and Condition Assessments. The contractor would review implementation procedures and establish benchmarks from both public and private sectors. The addition of a third party perspective will add credibility to and ensure success for NPS maintenance processes.

Repair and Rehabilitation Program: +8.400 million

Within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation, the NPS is proposing an increase of \$8.4 million in FY 2003 for the Regional Repair and Rehabilitation Program. This increase would provide additional funding to be used toward reducing the backlog of park facility repair/rehab projects with the ultimate goal of eliminating the backlog. Projects funded with this increase would result in improved visitor experience through upgrade and repair of visitor facilities, e.g. roads, water and wastewater systems, and utilities. The funding will focus on increased maintenance of park facilities and address the highest priority health and safety, resource protection, and accessibility needs for parks. This increase would bring the Repair/Rehabilitation project funding to \$73.859 million.

The infrastructure at parks is old and deteriorated and many facilities require major rehabilitation to correct deterioration, health and safety concerns, and new code requirements. The backlog is extensive for modifications required for accessibility to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and onsite inspections require mandated improvements to shop facilities for employee safety. In addition, new regulations for clean drinking water, stopping "point source" pollution, and wastewater treatment will require extensive improvement and rehabilitation of existing facilities. Funds are needed to restore damaged, deteriorated, or malfunctioning park facilities to safe and acceptable operation levels. Reconditioning of park roads, rehabilitating utility systems, repairing interpretive media and replacing fire suppression systems are examples of work performed. This program will also be utilized to fund rehabilitation of visitor use facilities to meet the standards for existing handicap accessibility codes for the disabled.

Condition Assessments: +\$7.640 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$7.640 million in FY 2003 for the Servicewide facility inventory and condition assessment program, bringing the annual funding up to \$11.294 million. Scheduled facility condition assessment surveys are critical for making the most effective use of available fiscal and staff resources, and in monitoring and accounting for the use of available resources towards reportable results. This funding will be used to accelerate the condition assessment process. As a result, at the conclusion of FY 2003, baseline annual condition assessments will have been accomplished in all park units. Annual condition assessments will be conducted in an additional 260 parks in FY 2003, bringing the total number of parks with condition assessments to 284.

Information collected and updated on an annual basis will establish a performance measure on maintenance of park facilities, the Facility Condition Index (FCI). This will provide the Service with a tangible link between expenditures and a defined outcome or result, as defined in performance based budgeting under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). These facility condition assessment surveys and the FCI will be used to measure conditions of park facilities and will meet the requirements in the Department's annual Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Report, as well as the intent to the "Blueprint for a New Beginning" regarding management reform in facility maintenance.

Facility Maintenance Software System: +1.600 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$1.600 million in FY 2003 for maintenance management software upgrades and program support. The NPS is frequently criticized for the inability to accurately project costs for repair of its facilities and infrastructure. The funding would be used to expand the FMSS to include a commercial off-the-shelf cost estimating software that utilizes the industry standard, R.S. Means database. This cost estimating software component is critical for developing consistent cost data and the official National Park Service backlog. The total proposed FMSS Program for FY 2003 is \$5,831,000.

Cyclic Maintenance Program : +25.000 million

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$25.000 million in FY 2003 for the Cyclic Maintenance Program, bringing the program to an annual level of \$46.887 million. An important corollary to the President's objective of eliminating the NPS backlog of deferred maintenance needs is to prevent additional facilities from being added to the list. Providing additional funds for Cyclic Maintenance would promote a sound preventative maintenance program to prolong the life of a resource or facility. Typical projects include road sealing, painting and roofing of

buildings, clearing vegetation from trails, sign repair and replacement, landscaping, repair of dock and marine facilities, and upgrades of electrical and security systems.

To strengthen the link between budget and performance \$15.000 million of the increase would be used for preventative maintenance activities at only those parks that will have fully implemented FMSS by the end of FY 2002. A preliminary distribution of the Cyclic Maintenance Program based on the 123 park units that have deployed FMSS is reflected in this budget submission. Prior to final allocation to the Regions, an evaluation would be performed to determine if these parks have fully implemented FMSS. The remainder of the increase, \$10.000 million, would be used at other parks.

In order to improve the accountability and credibility of the Cyclic Maintenance program, it will receive administrative oversight from the Park Facility Management Division in the Washington Office. Projects funded through Cyclic Maintenance will require annual tracking and accomplishment reporting through the FMSS and PMIS.

Travel Expenses: -\$1.842 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$1.842 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity/Subactivity Summary

Activity: Park Management

Subactivity: Park Support

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Management and Administration	243,230	+2,862	+393	246,485	+3,255
Park Support Programs	21,649	+32	-15	21,666	+17
Cooperative Programs	10,146	+1	+21,999	32,146	+22,000
Total Requirements	275,025	+2,895	+22,377	300,297	+25,272

Authorization

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

Overview

The **Park Support** subactivity within Park Management includes administering, managing, and supporting the operations of 385 park areas, 40 segments of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and 22 National Scenic and National Historic Trails Systems throughout the United States. Park Support also encompasses a number of internal administrative programs (personnel, finance, procurement, data processing, and communications) and services that provide necessary support functions, and cooperative programs that involve other Federal and non-Federal agencies, organizations, and individuals to enhance the development and amenities of the parks.

Mission Goals Applicable to this Subactivity

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

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Management and Administration
FY 2002 Enacted: \$243.230 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service uses management and administrative funding in support of the operations of the 385 park areas and of other affiliated sites through onsite management, the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C., seven Regional Offices, and the Harpers Ferry Center. Also included in this funding are the day-to-day onsite direction and management of park units that are provided by the park superintendent and administrative staff who are responsible for the effective use of funds and personnel to accomplish the mission of the Service and the goals of that particular unit.

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

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

The National Park Service is managed by a *Director* who is assisted by two *Deputy Directors*. Five *Associate Directors*, at the Headquarters Office, each having line authority in their program areas, assist the Director of the National Park Service.

Servicewide administrative policy is the responsibility of the Associate Director of Administration. Administrative functions include: formulation, justification, and execution of the annual National Park Service budget, business plan management, centralized accounting operations, audit oversight, contracting, property management, human resources, and employee development. A number of other separate policy or administrative program offices report directly to the NPS Director, including the Equal Opportunity Office, the Office of Policy, and the Information and Telecommunications Center (ITC).

Information Technology. The Information Technology (IT) function in the NPS is supported by organizational entities throughout the organization. The decentralized nature of IT management represents the decentralized management characteristics of the Service as a whole. The Chief Information Officer, a newly created position in the Park Service, is responsible for advising management on the proper governance of IT related function and provides policy direction for Servicewide functions. The ITC is directly responsible for developing and maintaining methods and procedures for the technical aspects of the Servicewide acquisition of IRM related services and equipment. The ITC also has central coordination responsibility for geographic information systems (GIS) technology and park image management (satellite and aerial photography) with the intention of improving support to the significant new cultural and natural resource initiatives.

The information management environment in the NPS consists of over 20,000 personal computers located throughout the National Park System. In over 300 locations these computers are interconnected on local area networks (LANs) and the Internet through the Park Service's own wide-area network. The NPS also uses mainframe computers owned by other organizations. A Departmental office in Denver provides payroll and personnel system support and a U.S. Geological Survey mainframe in Reston, Virginia, delivers accounting

system service. Funds for the computer time of the mainframe service are included in this document under the External Administrative Costs budget activity.

The NPS is embarking on a significantly stronger use of IT than it has in the past, ranging from specific applications that produce management information to web services that enlighten the public on the mission and characteristics of the Nation's parks to developing and maintaining a significant investment in telecommunications, hardware, and enterprise software. Inherent in this expanded role of IT are the requirements of governing this asset, including strategic planning, capital planning, security, lifecycle management, and a host of other important IT management oversight functions.

Service-wide Comprehensive Call. The Service-wide Comprehensive Call (SCC) serves to increase communication and cooperation at all levels of the National Park Service. As the NPS continues to implement management reforms, the SCC will assist in fulfilling the Secretary's "Four C's philosophy" of cooperation, communication, and consultation – all in the service of conservation. The SCC will improve the resource allocation process by allowing park managers to evaluate and rank needs without regard to fund source categories and limitations. Addressing both project and operating needs for the NPS through the use of the Project Management Information System (PMIS) and the Operations Formulation System (OFS), the SCC has resulted in a more efficient and inclusive budget formulation process.

Strategic Management of Human Capital. The training and development programs discussed in this section complement other efforts underway within the National Park Service to establish a comprehensive and integrated approach to human resources management. Training and development, human resources, and equal employment opportunity must work together if the National Park Service is to recruit and retain the qualified workforce necessary to further the mission of the Service in this new century. The National Park Service conducted a workforce analysis during FY 2001, and is using this information to strengthen its integrated human resource programs in support of the President's management agenda and the goal of strategic management of human capital. Greater emphasis is being placed on recruitment and retention programs. New authority has been provided for government agencies to participate in a loan repayment program to assist employees with repaying their student loan obligations. The National Park Service is working with non-profit partners to establish a pilot loan repayment program, targeted at strengthening the Service's business and financial management capacities. In recent years, the pilot business plan initiative introduced a new cadre of graduate students in the fields of business and public policy to the management and accountability challenges facing the National Park Service. Several of these consultants have been hired by the National Park Service and serve on the management staffs in parks and key central offices.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Management and Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	243,230
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+805
• Service-wide IT Planning & Management	+700
• Glen Canyon Dam Management Proposal	+100
• Travel Reduction	-1,212
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	393
Uncontrollable Changes	+2,862
FY 2003 Budget Request	246,485
Net Change	+3,255

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Park Support Programs
FY 2002 Enacted: \$21.649 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funding at a Glance	
• Employee Development Program	\$ 9,020
• National Conservation Training Ctr.	500
• Mid-Level Intake Program	748
• Servicewide Intake Program	1,966
• Incidental Personnel Costs	7,757
• Social Science Program	841
• National Trail System Development	218
• Wild & Scenic River Coordination	599
<i>*Amounts are FY 2002 Enacted</i>	

The National Park Service operates several programs at the national level to meet Servicewide needs in training and development and social science. Other *Park Support Programs* include administering the National Trails System and Wild and Scenic Rivers and, at the regional level, relocation and other incidental personnel expenses.

Servicewide Employee Development Program. It is through park employees that the National Park Service achieves its mission. The success of the organization depends on effective and well-trained employees. The Servicewide Training and Development Program provides for training, development, and educational experiences for

all employees categorized within sixteen career fields: universal and essential (mission and orientation); administration and office management support; historic preservation skills and crafts; information management; interpretation, education, and cooperating associations; maintenance; organizational development; planning, design and construction; recreation and conservation programs; cultural resources stewardship; natural resources stewardship; all-risk management (occupational health and safety); specialty fields (concessions, legislative affairs, public affairs, and land acquisition); supervision, management and leadership; and visitor use management.

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

At A Glance...

Distance Learning

- By the end of FY 2002, 125 distance learning stations will be located within parks.
- Approximately 60 distance learning events will be delivered in FY 2002.

Essential competencies have been developed for over ninety percent of the employees of the Park Service. Competencies are those capabilities that an employee must have to be successful in a particular job. The Service is now conducting needs assessments and surveys of employees and their supervisors to determine which competencies in each career field need support through training and development programs. The information gathered from the needs assessments will ensure that scarce training and development resources are devoted to the highest and most pressing developmental needs of the NPS. In FY 2003, training opportunities will be offered in orientation, administrative skills, maintenance skills, natural and cultural resources management, historic preservation, interpretation, and many other areas.

In FY 2002, the NPS initiated the "Fundamentals of the NPS" program. This program is designed to provide all new employees with an understanding of the mission and organization of the NPS, the competencies that are expected of all employees, the Core Values of the NPS, and the importance of working cooperatively in pursuit of the mission. The two-year curriculum that includes both internet-based study units and classroom elements will be available to all new employees each year. The curriculum and its effectiveness have been tested through a partnership with Indiana University. The same curriculum is being slightly modified for experienced employees who have never received an orientation to the NPS and their role in the organization.

The NPS works with other bureaus within the Department of the Interior and other agencies to produce, coordinate, and deliver training in a number of subject areas including supervision, administration, and facility maintenance.

Mid-Level Manager Development. This program provides developmental experiences over a two-year period for both new employees hired as a part of the program and current employees selected to participate in the program. This program will continue to help meet the anticipated management and leadership needs of the NPS.

Servicewide Employee Development Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Needs assessments completed (includes previous years)	10	1	1
Career fields surveyed	1	0	1
Career fields remaining to be surveyed	5	5	4
Percent of needs assessments completed	63%	68%	75%

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

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

In FY 2003, the NPS will continue to develop the cadre of intakes hired in 2001 while also starting another concurrent class. This sixth Intake Trainee Class will result in nearly half of all NPS units having intake trainees or graduates by the beginning of FY 2003.

The Intake Trainee Program supports the achievement of the Service's long-term goal of strengthening organizational effectiveness through the enhancement of employee competencies. The performance goal for FY 2003 is associated with increasing the percentage of essential competencies attained by graduates. Selection of highly qualified candidates also directly supports long-term goal IVa4: Workforce Diversity. The program's combination of appropriate selection criteria and development tactics improves the National Park Service workforce for the 21st century.

Servicewide Intake Trainee Program Workload Factors

Workload Factor	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of targeted universal and career essential competencies achieved by Intake Program graduates.	93%	95%	95%

FY 2002 Training and Development Program

Career Field/Competencies	Training Units
Universal and Essential (Mission and Orientation)	3,500
Administration and Office Management Support	4,350
Historic Preservation Skills and Crafts	6,000
Information Management	2,400
Interpretation, Education, and Cooperating Associations	4,000
Maintenance	1,700
Mid-Level Intake Program	3,000
Organizational Development	500
Planning, Design, and Construction	1,000
Recreation and Conservation	500
Resource Stewardship: Cultural Resources	700
Resource Stewardship: Natural Resources	1500
Risk Management (Occupational Health and Safety)	400
Specialty Fields (Concessions, Land Acquisition, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs)	700
Supervision, Management, and Leadership	3,500
Visitor Use Management	1,400
TOTAL:	35,150

Incidental Personnel Costs. These funds cover employee transfer costs, lump sum leave, and severance pay and all are paid from Regional accounts. Each Regional Office budgets a specific amount for employee transfer costs which may vary immensely depending upon the relocation circumstances of the employee. Benefiting organization or other accounts are often used for these costs when region-wide funds are fully expended. Employees who leave Federal service are entitled to lump sum payments for the amount of annual leave that has been earned but not used. Some employees are entitled to severance pay if they are involuntarily removed from Federal service under certain conditions.

Social Science Program. Understanding the relationship between people and parks is critical for protecting resources and providing for public enjoyment. The Social Science Program seeks to assess how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS management. Funding in FY 2002 for this program is \$0.841 million. The program is the primary source of data to measure Servicewide GPRa goals related to visitor enjoyment and visitor understanding. The Social Science Program also provides research and technical assistance to park and program managers and to researchers. Program responsibilities are to:

- Provide social science information for park management decisions
- Develop and administer a competitive research project process to fund the highest priority social science needs
- Establish and maintain an urban-focused research program in cooperation with a historically black college or university.

To meet these goals, the Social Science Program carries out a series of critical initiatives, including an Internet-based social science information clearinghouse for scientists, managers and the public, and technical assistance to park managers and researchers in reviewing information collections under the 1995 Paperwork Reduction Act (an average of 40 information collections reviewed each year). Projects underway in FY 2002 include research to improve visitor safety, refining techniques park managers need to measure and manage recreational carrying capacity, developing atlases of socioeconomic trends for park managers, conducting additional in-depth analyses of the national poll of the American public, developing social science research reviews on the human dimensions of wildlife management and Federal fire management, creating new

technology transfer tools to assist managers and local communities in using the improved Money Generation Model, and continued research on visitor use in national parks.

In FY 2002, the NPS continues its long-term cooperative relationship initiated in FY 1998 with Southern University at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to establish and operate the NPS Urban Recreation Research Center (URRC). The center conducts social science research on recreation demand and impacts on urban units of the National Park System; cultural diversity of visitors, employees and local communities; needs of special populations; and visitor use management in high density parks. FY 2002 projects include an annual NPS job fair for minority students, training workshops for urban park managers on workforce diversity and minority recruitment, further development and maintenance of an URRRC website, research on the relationship of NPS units to urban communities, visitor safety in urban parks, and improving visitor services in urban parks.

Visitor Services Projects are an ongoing research project and research team housed at the University of Idaho Cooperative Park Studies Unit. Through these studies, park managers obtain accurate information about visitors -- who they are, what they do, their needs and opinions. Park managers have used this information from in-depth studies to improve visitor services, protect resources and manage parks more efficiently. In-depth visitor studies enable park and regional managers to assess and achieve many of their performance goals.

In FY 2002, a mail-back customer satisfaction card, implemented in FY 1998, that is similar to surveys successfully used by major United States corporations was continued. Each year, the program is responsible for the technical and operational aspects of carrying out the customer satisfaction surveys Systemwide. The survey results are used annually by park managers to systematically assess, monitor, and report their accomplishments related to NPS performance goals IIa1 (Visitor Satisfaction) and IIb1 (Visitor Understanding and Appreciation). The customer satisfaction survey also enables parks, clusters, regions, and national program offices to measure their progress toward meeting annual and long-term performance goals. In FY 2001, 303 parks completed the customer satisfaction survey, and reports were prepared for each park, cluster, region, and on a Servicewide basis. The Systemwide response rate to the customer satisfaction survey in FY 2001 was 26 percent.

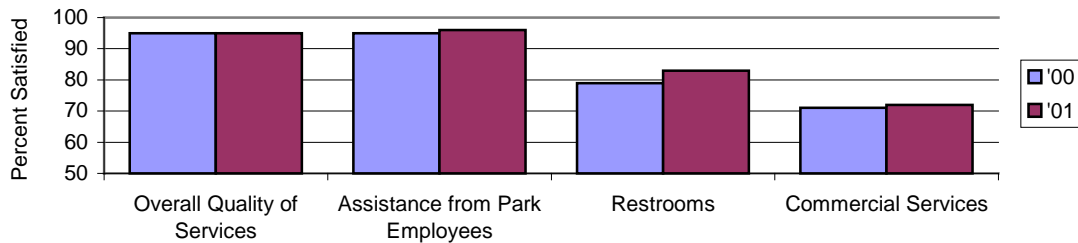
At A Glance...

- The program is the primary source of data to measure Servicewide GPRA goals related to visitor enjoyment and visitor understanding.
- The NPS measures visitor satisfaction through its Visitor Services Project (VSP),
- The VSP includes two main survey tools:
 - in-depth visitor studies at individual parks
 - customer satisfaction survey used throughout the National Park System.
- Since 1988, the Visitor Services Project has conducted over 120 in-depth visitor studies in individual units of the National Park System.
- In FY 2002, the VSP will complete six studies initiated in FY 2001.
- FY 2003, ten additional surveys initiated in FY 2002 will continue.

In FY 2002, the NPS will publish its eighth annual customer service report, entitled *Serving the Visitor 2001*. The report includes customer service data from the Visitor Services Project in-depth studies and customer satisfaction surveys. By monitoring visitor satisfaction through different types of visitor studies, and using the information to improve all aspects of park operations, the NPS can continue to protect resources and provide high quality customer service. *Serving the Visitor 2002* will be completed in FY 2003.

Included in *Serving the Visitor 2001* are the FY 2001 customer satisfaction survey national results. The customer satisfaction card includes an overall quality question used as the primary measure of visitor satisfaction. This question asked visitors to rate the "overall quality of facilities, services and recreational opportunities." A visitor is "satisfied" if their response to this overall quality question was either "very good" or "good."

Selected Visitor Satisfaction Survey Results



For further details on national customer satisfaction survey results, see the Special Exhibits section of this budget document.

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

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

At A Glance

- 22 scenic and historic trails form the National Trails System
- 40,000 miles of trails
- Trails in 47 States
- The NPS directly administers 17 National Trails

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers. The National Park Service currently administers 40 segments and more than 3,000 miles of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Most of these are managed as units of the National Park System. The Service has management responsibility for seven designated "Partnership" Rivers. The designations are based on a local-State-Federal partnership approach and entail no Service land ownership. For each of these seven rivers, the Service bears the primary responsibility to ensure that resource protection and partnership goals are met.

NPS staff help coordinate the local-State-Federal river management partnerships, providing assistance to local river councils, reviewing activities for compliance with section 7 of the Act, offering technical assistance as requested, and making available limited financial assistance. Increased funding in FY 2002 allows managers to begin addressing partnership needs of the recently designated Lower Delaware River and White Clay Creek. This new funding also allows the Service to further fulfill its responsibilities under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for the other five rivers.

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers FY 2001 Program

Site	FY 2001 Funding	Linear Miles of River	Year Designated
Farmington (West Branch), Connecticut	82	14.0	1994
Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey	82	129.0	1992
Lamprey, New Hampshire	82	23.5	1996
Lower Delaware, New Jersey/Pennsylvania	82	67.3	2000
Maurice, New Jersey	82	35.4	1993
Sudbury, Assabet, Concord, Massachusetts	82	29.0	1999
White Clay Creek, Delaware/Pennsylvania	82	190.0	2000
National Coordination	15		
Program-wide projects	10		
Total	599	488.2	

Performance Goals**Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources**

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Performance Information

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Percentage of communities served satisfied with assistance.	100%	N/A ¹	94.4%

¹ Satisfaction surveys are conducted every other year.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Park Support Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	21,649
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-15
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-15
Uncontrollable changes	+32
FY 2003 Budget Request	21,666
Net change	+17

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Cooperative Programs
FY 2002 Enacted: \$10.146 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funding At A Glance...	
• Student Conservation Program	\$ 809
• Volunteer-In-Parks Program (VIP)	1,518
• Partnership for Parks	839
• Challenge Cost-Share Programs	6,980
Regular Challenge Cost-Share	[1,987]
Lewis & Clark Cost-Share	[4,993]
<i>*Amounts are FY 2002 Enacted</i>	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation Stewards. This program offers adult volunteers 18 years old and older an opportunity to serve in park units for 1-4 weeks. This program is geared towards people who wish to volunteer their vacation or free time for a worthwhile cause.

Public Land Corps. Since the Public Land Corps program was activated in 1997, SCA has been one of the primary partners. This program was designed to create new partnerships, reduce backlogged maintenance projects and increase the employment of our youth between the ages of 16 – 24 years old. More than 1,000 students are placed in parks each year through this program, with the value of the work performed exceeding \$2.0 million annually.

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

At A Glance...

- In FY 2001, 350 programs reported using 119,884 volunteers contributing an equivalent of 2,095 FTE.
- The NPS realized over \$67 million in work contributed by volunteers (Based on industry averages, \$15.39 per volunteer hour is used.)

The VIP program continues to be a major force in accomplishing the NPS mission. On average, each volunteer contributes 37 hours per year towards accomplishing the agency's mission. In FY 2002, \$1.517 million was provided for the management of 350 individual volunteer programs throughout the System.

Goals for the FY 2002 volunteer program are to provide clear and reasonable policy guidance to volunteer coordinators in the field, to continue to ensure that all volunteer program managers and volunteers receive excellent training, and to raise the standards for acceptance into the VIP program while improving the agency's ability to recruit and retain volunteers from all sectors of society. A generous grant from the United Parcel Service Foundation has led to the creation of the Volunteer Senior Ranger Corps in 8 national parks where local senior organizations are partnered with parks to work with youth on a variety of conservation projects. This program will be expanded. A generous contribution to the National Park Foundation by former National Park Service Director George Hartzog has enabled the production of a service-wide VIP newsletter, *The Steward*, to begin circulation in 2002, and the Hartzog Volunteer Recognition program that will recognize VIPs at the national level. The National Volunteer Council will be holding a Volunteer Summit to plan the update of the web-based VIP Report System as well as to address other pertinent program issues.

Performance Goals

Goal IVb1. Provide a volunteer program mutually beneficial to NPS and those donating time and skills

Target	Measure	Goals				
		FY 1997	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
		Base	Number	% Increase	Number	% Increase
Volunteer utilization	Volunteer hours	3,800,000	5,000,000	31.6%	5,500,000	44.7%

Volunteers-in-Parks Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of park volunteers	119,884	126,000	132,000
Number of volunteer hours	4,373,515	4,600,000	4,800,000
Percent increase (over 1997) in volunteer hours	16%	18%	21%
Value of work in millions of dollars at \$15.39 per hour	\$67 million	\$73 million	\$74 million

Partnership for Parks. The NPS' ability to advance our mission is enhanced by the relationships we enjoy with thousands of partners nationwide. By working collaboratively to identify and achieve mutual goals we increase our capacity to serve the public. Inviting others to join together in stewardship can also create or intensify lifelong connections to national parks and other special places. NPS partners include other governmental entities at the Federal, Tribal, State, local and international levels, non-profit organizations, businesses, academic institutions and individuals.

Because partnerships are a *way we do business* Service-wide, as opposed to a *program* managed by a single office, there has been no central repository of information on the nature, scope, and purpose of the many partnerships the NPS is part of. In FY 2002, the WASO Partnership Office will expand on a preliminary effort begun in FY 2001 to develop a partnership database. The database will give us the tools to not only analyze NPS partnerships, but also to recognize the efforts of our partners and to share partnership “best practices”.

In addition to the work on the database, the Partnership Office will continue its core mission of working with the regions, parks and programs, and the non-profit partners who raise private sector support for the NPS. There are more than 150 Friends Groups that support national parks in a variety of ways. In FY 2002, NPS will launch a Partnership Website to recognize partners and highlight the projects these – and other groups -- make possible. Training continues to be a high priority; the successful partnership seminar sponsored for many years by Golden Gate National Recreation Area will continue to be offered in San Francisco with a companion seminar to be offered on the East Coast. Workshops will also be offered in conjunction with the annual conference of the Association of Partners for Public Lands in March.

In addition, the Congressionally-chartered National Park Foundation promotes private sector giving Service-wide. FY 2002 will be the second year of the National Park Service and National Park Foundation *Proud Partners of America's National Parks* program. Year two will build on the successes of the first year of this program and will include the coordination of: a national photo contest to select the image for the 2003 National Parks Pass and the donation of \$500,000 of photo and imaging equipment (Kodak), the creation of new visitor center films and public service announcements (Discovery Communications, Inc), the publication of three, multi-page special sections on National Parks (TIME magazine), the return of a restored Red Bus fleet to Glacier National Park and the placement of skilled transportation planners in parks (Ford Motor Company), and the ability to reach millions of park supporters through its publications and the sales of National Parks Passes (American Airlines).

Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP). In FY 2002, \$6.98 million was provided for this program. The Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP) increases the participation of neighboring communities and qualified partners in preserving and improving the cultural, natural and recreational resources for which the Service is responsible. The CCSP consists of two components, regular Challenge Cost-Share and the Lewis and Clark Challenge Cost-Share.

Challenge Cost-Share. Through “small dollar” partnership projects with a required match of non-Federal cash or in-kind contribution, mutually beneficial projects are cooperatively carried out. The Challenge Cost-Share Program extends to all of the Service's missions and programs, both inside and outside parks. Partners include Federal, State, county, and municipal government agencies; researchers; museums; local affiliates of national conservation groups; park, cave, trails, or resource-related nonprofit foundations, associations, and “friends” groups; and owners of nationally significant historic properties.

Lewis and Clark Challenge Cost-Share. This program supports activities related to the anniversary of the Lewis & Clark expedition. These funds are awarded competitively for exhibits, interpretive or education programs, resource preservation or other projects relating to the Lewis & Clark Trail, selected in coordination with the National Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Council. Funds may also be used for signature events, planning, visitor services and safety information. This is a multi-year effort, with funding continued in FY 2003. In FY 2002, this program provided \$4.993 million in cost-share opportunities.

At A Glance...

Sample current NPS fundraising campaigns:

- Wright Brothers NM
- Grand Teton NP
- Edison NHS
- Yosemite NP
- Gettysburg NMP
- Colonial NHP
- Valley Forge NHP
- USS Arizona Memorial
- Great Basin NP
- Indiana Dunes NL
- Lewis & Clark NHT
- Statue of Liberty NM

At A Glance...

- The years 2003-2006 mark the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
- The NPS has established formal agreements, supporting the participation of tribes along the trail route of the bicentennial
- Over 68 tribal organizations are involved nationwide

FY 2003 Budget Request: Cooperative Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	10,146
Programmatic Changes	
• Cooperative Conservation Initiative	+22,000
• Travel Reduction	-1
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	21,999
Uncontrollable changes	+1
FY 2003 Budget Request	32,146
Net change	+22,000

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For Park Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	275,025
Programmatic Changes	
• Cooperative Conservation Initiative	+22,000
• Park Base - Operations	+805
• Servicewide IT Planning and Management	+700
• Glen Canyon Dam Management Proposal	+100
• Travel Reduction	-1,228
TOTAL, Program Changes	22,377
Uncontrollable changes	+2,895
FY 2003 Budget Request	300,297
Net change	+25,272

Cooperative Conservation Initiative (Challenge Cost-Share Program): \$22 million, 2 FTE

The National Park Service's current Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP) seeks to support increased participation by neighboring communities and qualified partners in the preservation and improvement of NPS natural, cultural, and recreational resources, as well as in all other authorized Service programs and activities. To broaden its current CCSP program, the NPS proposes, as part of the larger Department of the Interior Cooperative Conservation Initiative, to provide increased funding for cost-shared conservation projects that address only unfunded resource restoration needs or problems involving the areas of restoration of natural resources, establishment of habitat for wildlife and collection of information which has as its purpose the conservation of natural resources or protection of species.

Projects will be selected competitively. The program will expand incentives for formation of partnerships that benefit NPS lands by requiring a minimum 1:1 non-Federal match consisting of cash, goods, or services. To increase the effectiveness, the program will focus on specific themes, some of which involve partnerships that could be expanded with cost-share funding. Themes include habitat and species protection and restoration, cave research, cooperative ecosystem studies units activities, and coastal geology projects. The new program will include two positions to track the \$22 million in funding and to assure accountability and a total of approximately \$440,000 in administrative costs.

This request is part of the proposed Cooperative Conservation Initiative, of which \$22 million would be located within the Challenge Cost Share program. A total of \$50 million is proposed to be funded under the State Conservation Grants program within the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, bringing

the NPS portion to \$72 million. The Initiative totals \$100 million, with the remaining \$28 million requested by Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Park Base - Operations: \$0.805 million, 6 FTE

The NPS is proposing an increase of \$9.331 million and 71 FTE at parks in FY 2003 to address a number of specific, high priority operating requirements. As part of the annual budget review process, park managers have identified and prioritized a wide range of unfunded operational needs using the Service's Operations Formulation System (OFS). The web-based, interactive OFS system, which also captures the incremental impact of the identified increase on performance, has resulted in improvements in the budget formulation process, including greater consistency, enhanced linkage of budget to performance, and efficiencies related to the use of technology. This FY 2003 budget proposal addresses the most pressing of the Service's park operational concerns.

The funding would allow for such critical requirements as increased protection of resources, enhanced law enforcement, more efficient maintenance operations, initial operation of new facilities and park units, and funding for special events such as the celebration of the centennial of flight. The specific increases contained in this proposal cut across functional categories as described by the NPS budget structure. Of the total amount requested, \$0.805 million and 6 FTE are estimated as the amount to be applied to the Park Support budget subactivity. For a more comprehensive examination of the park increases contained within this proposal (as well as park increases that are part of the Counter-Terrorism Initiative), please refer to the Analysis of Park Increases in the Summaries section of this budget document.

Servicewide IT Planning and Management: \$0.7 million, 4 FTE

Funding is requested to provide servicewide coordination of information and telecommunications management, the new Chief Information Officer (CIO) position and to develop a core management team under the CIO. The CIO team would provide senior management vision to implement reforms in the application of information technology and provide professional management of contracts and studies. These studies would assess and review the numerous and disparate systems operating in the NPS, the latest information technology, and develop comprehensive documents for Enterprise Architecture, Strategic and Capital Planning. The office of the CIO will coordinate and implement these plans and other policies to result in a secure and efficient information management infrastructure to accomplish all aspects of the NPS mission. All NPS IT activities will conform to the new Department of the Interior Enterprise Architecture plan to ensure coordinated systems and eliminate duplication among bureaus.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management: \$0.1 million, 0 FTE

Five tribes (Hopi, Hualapai, Navajo, Paiute, and Zuni) and five DOI agencies (BIA, BOR, USGS, FWS, and NPS) are among the stakeholders participating in the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program. The program involves consultations on a wide variety of cultural and natural resource policy issues, including park operations, compliance issues, monitoring and research activities, dam operations, and tribal education and social issues. Funding will permit participant Tribes to fully participate in the technical and policy aspects of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program and related government to government consultations. This funding request includes only the NPS share in the funding of this program. It does not include funding requested by other participant DOI bureaus.

Travel Expenses: -\$1.228 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$1.228 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity Summary

Activity: External Administrative Costs

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Employee Compensation Payments	17,566	+181	0	17,747	+181
Unemployment Compensation Payments	10,777	+906	0	11,683	+906
External ADP Charges	4,087	0	0	4,087	0
Printing	604	0	0	604	0
Telecommunications	9,866	0	0	9,866	0
Postage	4,916	0	0	4,916	0
GSA Space Rental	42,750	+1,050	0	43,800	+1,050
Drug-Free Workplace	316	0	0	316	0
Departmental Program Charges	14,466	+751	0	15,217	+751
Total Requirements	105,348	+2,888	0	108,236	+2,888

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act
 5 U.S.C. 8509 Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 (Federal Employees Compensation Account)

Overview

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

Mission Goals Applicable to this Subactivity

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

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Employee Compensation Payments**Enacted: \$ 17.566 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 to cover the cost of compensation claims awarded to Service employees during the previous fiscal year. The increase reflects the adjusted estimate for 2003.

Proposed FY 2003: \$17.747 million**Change: + 0.181 million****Unemployment Compensation Payments****Enacted: \$ 10.777 million**

Funding provides unemployment compensation to qualifying former personnel as prescribed under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980, which requires that all unemployment benefits paid to former Federal employees, based on Federal service performed after December 31, 1980, be reimbursed to the Federal Employees' Compensation account of the unemployment trust fund by each Federal agency. The Department has distributed the total cost among affected bureaus on the basis of total separations; at this time, billing information is not available at the bureau level. The level of separations for the National Park Service is the highest of the Department because of the large number of seasonal staff. The FY 2003 request includes an increase that reflects the estimated NPS share of unemployment compensation payments.

Proposed FY 2003: \$11.683 million**Change: + 0.906 million****External ADP Charges****Enacted: \$ 4.087 million**

Funding provides for online charges billed to the NPS from other agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation to operate Servicewide ADP systems including portions of the Federal Financial System (FFS) a portion of which serves as the Servicewide property database, and the Federal Payroll/Personnel System (FPPS). Another major ADP component is the NPS Website, ParkNet. FY 2003 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2002.

Proposed FY 2003: \$4.087 million**Change: No Change****Printing****Enacted: \$ 0.604 million**

Funding covers the costs of printing associated with the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Departmental printing plant. FY 2003 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2002.

Proposed FY 2003: \$0.604 million**Change: No Change****Telecommunications****Enacted: \$ 9.866 million**

Funding provides Servicewide data network service, Internet service, and telephone service through the Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) network and commercial telephone costs. The costs of these services are dictated by rates established by GSA and the telecommunications companies. This program supports critical mission related activities in every park and is vital in ensuring the NPS maintains the ability to effectively communicate with external partners and over 150 million annual "visits" on the NPS Website. FY 2003 base funding needs are unchanged from FY 2002.

Proposed FY 2003: \$9.866 million**Change: No Change**

Postage**Enacted: \$ 4.916 million**

Funding provides Servicewide postage needs. Postage metering is managed through a central contract that provides services nationwide. FY 2003 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2002.

Proposed FY 2003: \$4.916 million**Change: No Change****GSA Space Rental****Enacted: \$ 42.750 million**

Funds provide the office space and related services leased through the General Services Administration (GSA) by National Park Service park units and administration. In addition to general office space, leases include storage, food service, conference, training, and light industrial facilities and parking space where necessary. Rental space includes Federally-owned buildings operated by the GSA and buildings owned in the private sector which the GSA leases and makes available for public use. The standard level user charges paid by the Service are determined by the GSA and billed on a quarterly basis. The adjustment for 2003 reflects changes in rates as estimated by GSA.

Proposed FY 2003: \$43.800 million**Change: + 1.050 million****Drug-Free Workplace****Enacted: \$ 0.316 million**

Funds the Park Service share of the costs of the Department's Drug Free Workplace program to foster a drug-free workplace. FY 2003 funding needs are unchanged from FY 2002.

Proposed FY 2003: \$0.316 million**Change: No Change****Departmental Program Charges****Enacted: \$ 14.466 million**

Funds the Park Service contribution to the costs of Departmentwide programs and activities such as the Departmental library, audits and inspections, the Federal Information Centers, and spectrum management. This includes costs associated with the support of the Federal Personnel/Payroll System (FPPS), the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS), and portions of the Federal Financial System (FFS). The FY 2003 request reflects expected changes in the charges for Departmental services, including the NPS contribution to development of DOI Enterprise Architecture.

Proposed FY 2003: \$15.217 million**Change: + 0.751 million**

Analysis of FY 2003 Park Base Increases



“Our nation’s parks, monuments, and memorials are an inspiration to the freedoms all Americans cherish... Americans can draw strength from our national icons and can find freedom and peace from the magnificence of nature.”

Fran Mainella, Director of the National Park Service

Overview

The NPS operates 385 park units in fulfilling its mission of protecting resources while providing for enjoyable and safe visitor experiences. The primary source of funding for accomplishing this mission is the park-operating base. 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 the authorizing legislation which established the park unit. The park-operating base allows the core mission responsibilities of the parks to be accomplished. From preserving monuments and memorials such as Independence National Historical Park to maintaining the magnificence and peace found at Redwood National Park, the foundation of the National Park System lies with the park itself. Regardless of the activity or location, the National Park System offers something for everyone. The National Park service is dedicated to maintaining the safety and integrity of these locations, and is committed to offering strength and inspiration. Park base funding is the source that most directly impacts the park visitor, the park employee, and the resources entrusted to our care. The highest operational priorities for FY 2003 include obtaining adequate funding for park bases and implementing counter-terrorism measures.

Park Proposals

The budget request for FY 2003, within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation, includes two separate proposals of park base increases totaling \$15.4 million. A summary of the parks represented by both proposals may be found on page ONPS-153.

- Park Base – Operations: an increase of \$9.3 million and 71 FTE
- Park Base – Counter-terrorism: an increase of \$6.1 million and 39 FTE

The specific increases represented in this request for FY 2003 were drawn from the NPS Operations Formulation System (OFS) Database. The system has been redesigned and upgraded to operate interactively on the NPS Intranet for ease of use. A new version was made available to NPS users in December 2001. The use of the system has improved and clarified the process for identifying and evaluating budget requests throughout the federal budget submission process. While most of the increases follow regional priorities, also included in this proposal are park increases that address themes, such as national security, identified as high priorities by NPS and departmental management.

The \$9.3 million requested for specific park base operations was drawn from the priorities identified in OFS. The proposed list of increases generally follows regional priorities established during the course of the budget cycle to address deficiencies in maintenance, interpretive services and other operations. Consideration was given to parks that could demonstrate performance results in accordance with National Park Service GPRA goals.

Park Base Request by Proposal

Increase Proposal	Operations	Counter-terrorism	Totals
Number of Requests	39	6	45
NPS Sites Represented	36	6	42
Total Amount Requested	\$9,331	\$6,098	\$15,429
Average Request	\$240	\$1,016	\$353



Statue of Liberty NM

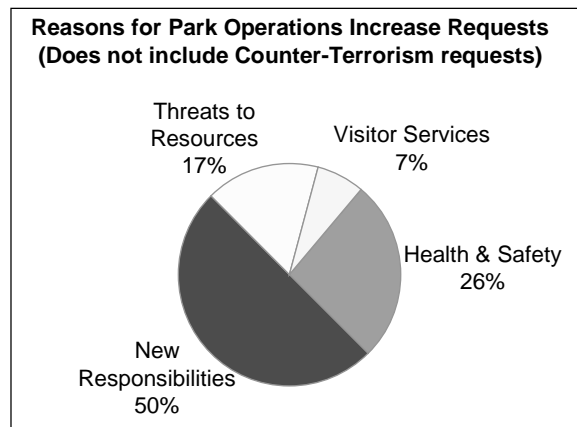
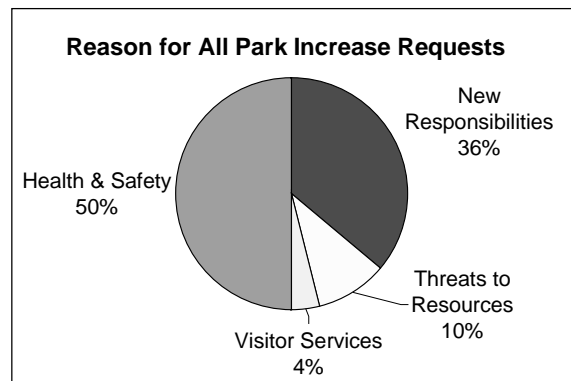
In response to threats posed by the events of September 11, 2001 and increased terrorist activities, the NPS is proposing a \$6.1 million increase for heightened security at park units that may be at high risk for terrorist activity. These symbols of democracy and freedom include such icons as the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, the Arch of Western Expansion in St. Louis, Mount Rushmore, the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial and various sites along the Freedom Trail in Boston, Massachusetts. Funding would be used for increased perimeter security, guard service and patrol, improvements in communications and dispatch, more stringent visitor control and entry procedures, and further site and crowd monitoring. Additional staff, contract guard service and overtime would allow the enhancements to be implemented. While the majority of funding addresses visitor safety issues, a small portion of the increase would accommodate maintenance requirements for new entry facilities. The operational counter-terrorism proposal is supplemented by an increase of \$12.6 million and 48 FTE for additional security at parks to be provided by the United States Park Police. A description of this increase can be found in the United States Park Police appropriation section.

Programmatic Objectives

These two proposals reflect four broad programmatic objectives, as identified in OFS.

Health and Safety Issues: A total of \$7.7 million in funding would be directed toward parks in need of improving health and safety standards. These improvements account for fifty percent of total park increases, including counter-terrorism initiatives. The NPS is seeking increased operating funds to tie together various efforts to improve public and employee health and safety at the parks, provide preventative maintenance programs to realize the anticipated life of park facilities and assets, and combat the threat of terrorism. A number of park units within the System have identified a need to execute preventive and corrective maintenance on public-use structures and buildings or implement education programs aimed at improving public safety. For example, proposed funding for enhanced maintenance at Fossil Butte National Monument would provide consistent maintenance of water systems, vehicles, facilities, roads, trails, and boundary fences. In addition to improving health and safety standards at parks, NPS is also working to improve physical security issues. Communications centers are being developed and updated in an effort to coordinate critical life and resource protection services. For example, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island area would establish a 24-hour communication center to improve visitor and employee safety.

New Responsibilities: An amount of \$5.5 million, or 36 percent of the total request for park increases, would be directed toward parks with new responsibilities. Parks acquire new responsibilities in a variety of capacities. The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site is an example of increased responsibility. The Monroe building, one of the original segregated elementary schools, is being converted into a visitor center that would offer programs and services to increase understanding of the Supreme Court case that ended school segregation. Additionally, a funding request from Denali National Park and Preserve is aimed at obtaining additional funds to support the operation of the Riley Creek powerhouse. This structure is needed to supply power and water to the area,



and NPS must assume full responsibility for its operation. The new responsibilities faced by the parks range from new facility management to new programs. Whether improving educational opportunities or operating new facilities, each of these responsibilities represents an opportunity to better serve the visitors.

Threats to Resources: A total of \$1.6 million or 10 percent of the total amount requested for park increases is to address threats to resources. Many of these threats require professional knowledge beyond what is currently available to the parks. Representative of these needs are funding requests for Ocmulgee NM and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP. Funding would allow monitoring and maintenance of two outlying areas of Ocmulgee NM, where increased pot hunting and damage is occurring to the sacred Native American sites. At Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP, funding would be used to address increasing threats to the park's natural and cultural resources, including encroachments, disturbances to archeological sites, vandalism, poaching, and dumping. Funding used to address these threats allows the parks to maintain and improve current natural and cultural resources.

Visitor Services: The remaining \$0.6 million, or 4 percent, of the request represents proposals to implement/improve visitor services. This funding is needed due to increases in visitation, improved educational programming, growing workloads, extended shoulder seasons, and special events. Cape Hatteras Group is requesting additional funding at Wright Brother's National Memorial because of a combination of the above reasons. Cape Hatteras would use additional funding to meet the needs of the centennial commemoration of the world's first powered flight. During this special event, the park would begin operation of a new facility, increase programming, and attract over one million visitors, double the park's average visitation. These additions would improve educational programs offered to the public, increase services provided to visiting school groups, and provide additional space to allow for more visitors.

FY 2003 Proposed Park Base Increases

Park Base-Operations			
Andersonville NHS	192	John Day Fossil Beds NM	205
Arches NP	125	Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	325
Aztec Ruins NM	173	Lowell NHP	200
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	300	Manzanar NHS	285
Buffalo NR	475	Martin Van Buren NHS	250
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP	674	Monocacy NB	213
Canyonlands NP	175	National Capital System Support Office	394
Cape Hatteras Group-Wright Brothers NMem	376	National Parks of New York Harbor	302
Cape Lookout NS	125	Ocmulgee NM	125
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	766	Pinnacles NM	82
Denali NP and Pres	845	Pipe Spring NM	200
Everglades NP	273	Puuhonua O Honaunau NHP	240
Flagstaff Area National Monuments	135	Redwood NP	337
Fort Frederica NM	75	Sitka NHP	63
Fossil Butte NM	90	Southern Arizona Group	231
Grand Canyon NP	250	War in the Pacific NHP	58
Hampton NHS	300	Washita Battlefield NHS	255
Hovenweep NM	142	White Sands NM	75
		Subtotal, Operations	9,331
Park Base—Counter-Terrorism			
Boston NHP	1,200	Mount Rushmore NMem	370
Independence NHP	2,654	Statue of Liberty NM/Ellis Island	1,357
Jefferson Natl Expansion Mem	433	USS Arizona Memorial	84
		Subtotal, Counter-Terrorism	6,098
		Total, Park Base	15,429

FY 2003 Park Increase Requests

For FY 2003, the National Park Service is proposing the following specific park operational increases. Unless otherwise noted, all increases are part of the Park Base-Operations proposal. Parks are listed alphabetically by park name.

Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia

\$192,000 to Maintain National Cemetery and Operate National POW Museum

Funding is requested to maintain and purchase burial vaults for Anderson National Cemetery and to enhance operations at the National Prisoner of War Museum. Andersonville NHS is one of two sites within the NPS that maintains active National Cemeteries and averages 175 burials per year. The park requires vaults for each burial for safety reasons and to maintain the same standards as the national cemeteries maintained by the Veterans' Administration. Currently, family members are responsible for the vault purchase. Funding would allow for the NPS to provide the needed 175 vaults a year for the veterans who served our country. Funding would also be used to meet increased utility costs and to enhance interpretive services at the National Prisoner of War Museum. These improvements would increase visitor safety and satisfaction.

Arches National Park, Utah

\$125,000 to Enhance Park Operations

Funding is requested to improve overall park operations. As visitation has increased, so have reported incidents and accidents. Extensive natural, fossil, and cultural resource damage and loss are occurring in the backcountry. Funding would be used to enhance maintenance, interpretive, and law enforcement operations. Increased patrols, ranger presence, and visitor education would mitigate and deter resource damage, loss and accidents. These changes would improve visitor safety, satisfaction, and understanding, and would lessen the rate of resource degradation.



Delicate Arch at Arches NP

Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico

\$173,000 to Provide Interpretive and Resource Management Services

Funding is requested to provide interpretive and resource management services. The services the park would provide include; orientation and information to 30,000 visitors; interpretive programs to 10,000 visitors; educational programs to 45 school and community groups; and regular protection and interpretive patrols that would contact 15,000 visitors and reduce resource incidents by 70 percent. Funding would also be used to manage 5,000 artifacts stored on site, and preserve and document 600 square feet of prehistoric masonry. Services would improve visitor satisfaction and allow for the protection and preservation of resources.

Boston National Historical Park, Massachusetts (Counter-Terrorism)

\$1,200,000 to Enhance Security and Law Enforcement Program

Funding is requested to provide an expanded law enforcement presence in response to the recent terrorism attacks against the United States. A portion of the park is co-located with the Charleston Navy Base. The ship *USS Constitution*, a national icon of US military achievement, is still commissioned and is berthed at Boston National Historical Park. Due to continued heightened threat condition levels, the US Navy requires the Park to provide an increased level of law enforcement support. Funding would be used to increase patrols and enhance training and equipment. This request would help the NPS to meet its obligations under its interagency agreement with the Navy to provide the sole law enforcement protection at this site, including military and civilian employees.

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Kansas**\$300,000 to Develop Interpretive and Education Programs for New Facility**

Funding is requested to develop programs and services for a new visitor center located in the Monroe school building. The restoration of the building will be completed in 2003. Funding would provide for the research and development of programs for the new facility. Funding would also be used to develop and implement a preventive maintenance program for the school building and grounds. Park programs and services would provide an increased understanding of the case that ended school segregation.



*Monroe School building at
Brown v. Board of Education NHS*

Buffalo National River, Arkansas**\$475,000 to Provide Visitor Services and Facilities During Shoulder Seasons**

Funding is requested to keep campground and river facilities open during the shoulder periods in the spring and fall. Recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, floating and camping have increased during the shoulder seasons. This increase has created a growing demand for visitor services and maintenance. Funding would be used to provide interpretive programs throughout the extended visitor season and for the expansion of the educational outreach program. Additional ranger patrols would detect and reduce incidents of resource damage and visitor conflicts. Maintenance services, such as mowing, trash pickup, and restroom cleaning, would also be extended to meet visitor needs. These actions would result in a safer and more satisfactory visitor experience for park visitors.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah**\$175,000 to Establish Colorado River Coordinator Office**

Funding is requested to coordinate NPS activities related to the Colorado River. A coordinator is needed to develop consistent, defensible positions on issues related to the management of the Colorado River, and to insure the protection of the natural, cultural and recreational resources in the Colorado River Basin. This new position would give the NPS the capacity to work more closely with relevant State and Federal agencies and other interested groups to protect the resources of parks in the Colorado River Basin.

Cape Hatteras Group—Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina**\$376,000 to Enhance Park Operations**

Funding is requested to enhance park operations for the centennial commemoration of the world's first powered flight. National and regional events at the park during 2003 will attract over one million visitors and double the park's average visitation. Heightened interest and the opening of a new museum addition will increase annual visitation beyond 2003. Funding would be used to enhance overall park operations, including visitor services, maintenance and law enforcement. Funding would also be used to operate and maintain the new facility and to expand educational and interpretive services. This request would increase visitor satisfaction and safety during the celebration of this moment in history.

Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina**\$125,000 to Maintain Historic Structures**

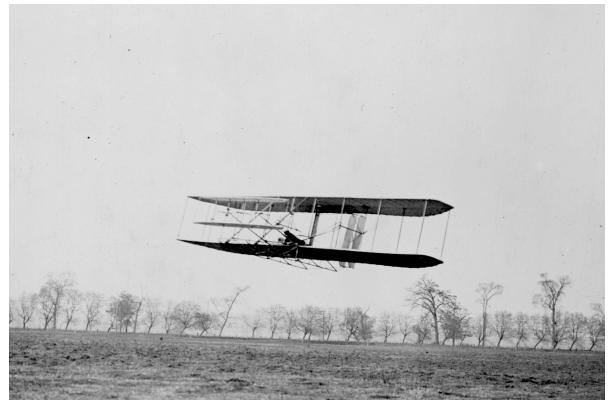
Funding is requested to establish an historic preservation maintenance program. Forty-four of the sixty historic structures in the Portsmouth Village Historic District of the park are in fair to poor condition. A new Cape Lookout Village Historic District, nominated by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Board, will add approximately 17 additional structures (most of which are in poor condition) to the park's List of Classified Structures and to the National Register. Funding would be used to ensure proactive, adequate protection of the historic resources in both districts. These protection efforts would include repairing roofs, windows, and sidings. Proper maintenance of these historic structures would ensure their existence for future visitors.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park; District of Columbia, Maryland and West Virginia**\$674,000 to Protect Park Resources and Visitors**

Funding is requested to expand the park's visitor and resource protection program. Urbanization of surrounding areas has created an urgent need for additional law enforcement capability to combat increasing threats to the park's 1,275 historic structures, 220 archeological sites, and unique natural and cultural resources. Incidents detected annually include encroachments, disturbances to archeological sites, vandalism, poaching, and dumping. Funding would be used to increase patrol frequency of park areas, including river patrols. Increased patrols would improve visitor safety and resource protection.

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, Ohio**\$275,000 to Expand Base Operations at Developing Park to Support Flight Centennial**

Funding is requested for base operations in anticipation of the upcoming international Centennial of Flight Celebration. The park is undergoing rapid change through comprehensive planning and development activities involving four legislatively mandated partners, a Federal commission, other government agencies, and 40 partner organizations. Funding would be used to coordinate these activities, support partnerships, and initiate of basic interpretive programming. Funding would also be used to develop and maintain park wayside exhibits and to initiate educational outreach programming. Development of interpretive services and coordination with partners would provide visitors a better understanding and appreciation the story of aviation in the Ohio Miami Valley.



One of the Wright Brothers performing a test flight at Huffman Prairie Flying Field on November 16, 1904.

\$491,000 to Operate and Maintain New Wright-Dunbar Interpretive Center

Funding is requested to operate and maintain Wright-Dunbar Interpretive Center. This new facility, featuring 9,000 square feet of exhibits and a theater, is located within the urban environment of Dayton and is scheduled for completion by October 2002. This center will be the primary point-of-entry for visitors to the park. Funding would be used to provide for visitor and interpretive services, educational programming, and general operations and maintenance. This request would increase visitor satisfaction and understanding for the achievements of Wilbur Wright, Orville Wright, and Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Denali National Park & Preserve, Alaska**\$424,000 to Manage New Facilities**

Funding is requested to provide for the operation of the Riley Creek powerhouse and utility infrastructure. When the park hotel closes in 2002, the park will assume operational responsibility of the Riley Creek powerhouse (currently NPS-owned) and associated utility infrastructure. The powerhouse provides all the electrical distribution service for the Riley Creek area of the park, including the park visitor center and park auditorium. It also provides the heated water needed to operate the new water distribution system in the Riley Creek area, and is the source for shoulder season water service to the park's visitor center, and all the domestic hot water for facilities west of the railroad tracks. Associated underground piping infrastructure is up to 60 years old in places and requires continuous maintenance due the severe arctic freezing and thawing conditions. Funding would be used to ensure that the new water distribution system remains operational, shoulder season water service is available, and electrical service remains uninterrupted.

\$421,000 to Address Growing South Side Operations

Funding is requested to operate and maintain visitor facilities scheduled for completion in 2002-2003. Funding is needed to maintain and operate the 35,000 square foot facility, pay for utilities at the site, and maintain roads and grounds. The park would operate a new discovery/science center that would provide research, scientific, and educational programs. Additional developments, including new rest stops, trails, overlooks, and interpretive signs, would require maintenance to ensure visitor safety and provide for visitor education. Funding would also be used to provide interpretation and environmental education at the facility, through outreach programs to schools and an interactive website. These programs would increase visitor satisfaction and improve educational programs.

*Denali National Park***Everglades National Park, Florida****\$273,000 to Improve Operation of Water and Sewer Systems**

Funding is requested to improve the operation of the park's four major potable water systems and wastewater treatment systems. Improvements would insure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency and State of Florida regulations. Upgraded facilities, revised environmental standards, revised health and safety regulations, as well as changes in the regulatory classifications of the park's facilities have all resulted in a requirement for increased water quality testing. This proposal would provide the required licensed operator coverage at the Flamingo water treatment site seven days a week and fund the additional site visits and testing at all sites as required by law. This would ensure visitor safety and would help preserve natural resources.

Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Arizona**\$135,000 to Enhance Management of Three National Monuments**

Funding is requested to improve management and coordination for Sunset Crater, Walnut Canyon, and Wupatki National Monuments. The distance between the three sites and headquarters has overburdened existing operations. Funding would be used to enhance park management capabilities to coordinate and integrate operations at the three monuments. Funding would also be used to enhance community and interagency relations. This coordination of headquarters would improve overall effectiveness of operations for the Flagstaff Area National Monument, increasing visitor satisfaction and safety.

Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia**\$75,000 to Establish Resource Management Program**

Funding is requested to establish a resource management program. Park resources are threatened by pine beetle infestations, acid rain, exotic plant introduction and mosquito control issues. Funding would establish an archeological site-monitoring program and a proactive protection program. Threats to cultural resources would be identified and appropriate mitigative actions initiated to protect the diverse cultural resources of the park. These resources include two historic structures, twenty-nine excavated and exposed archeological house sites, 84 unexcavated house sites, 1-½ miles of earthworks, and an on-site museum collection of 5,000 items. A new resource management program would improve management of museum collections, support a long-term archeology field school, provide annual maintenance of all historic structures and exposed foundations, perform preservation treatment of 200 artifacts per year, and allow effective coordination of natural resource issues.

Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming**\$90,000 to Enhance Maintenance Program**

Funding is requested to enhance park maintenance. Construction of new facilities over the past ten years has caused maintenance to become reactive rather than proactive. Funding would provide consistent maintenance of water systems, vehicles, facilities, roads, trails, and boundary fences. Funding would provide additional maintenance capabilities to mitigate visitor use impact to facilities and resources and ensure visitor satisfaction.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona**\$250,000 to Expand Resource and Visitor Protection**

Funding is requested to implement the recommendations of the 2001 law enforcement program review. These recommendations included expansion and reorganization of the visitor and resource protection division to improve overall effectiveness. Ranger staff has not been increased while the scope and complexity of the program has increased. Rangers are required fulfill expanding Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and law enforcement needs at the expense of resource protection. This funding would restore resource management capabilities and increase services to park visitors. The results would be the mitigation of visitor caused resource impacts, reduction of resource violations, and increased visitor education. Visitors would have a safer and more enjoyable experience.



Grand Canyon National Park

Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland**\$300,000 to Increase Resource Protection and Visitor Services Programs**

Funding is requested to protect and maintain 45 historic structures; historic gardens, 62 acres of designed cultural landscape, and museum objects valued at over \$15 million. A number of classified structures are unsafe due to rotting floors, inadequate support, and infestations caused by animals and mold. Funding would provide the ability to inventory and monitor the resources, and to repair and maintain roads and trails. In addition, funding would allow the park to increase its support of partnership activities, special park uses and events. These improvements would allow the park to reach a more diverse audience, and increase visitor satisfaction.

Hovenweep National Monument; Colorado and Utah**\$142,000 to Operate New Facilities**

Funding is requested to operate the new visitor center, including new water and sewage facilities, and to address health and safety issues at the park. A new park visitor center, completed in 2001, has significantly increased the park's visitor services and maintenance workload. Funding would be used to provide building and custodial maintenance and to monitor water treatment facilities. Funding would also be used to expand visitor center hours throughout the year, increasing visitor access to ruins and canyon trails. The increased services would help protect park resources and enhance visitor safety.

Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania (Counter-Terrorism)**\$2,654,000 to Enhance Security for Counter-Terrorism**

Funding is requested to enhance security at Independence National Historical Park. Two of the nation's greatest icons, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, are situated in a densely populated urban environment and less than 100 feet from city streets. National Park Service provides law enforcement protection for all of the several sites that comprise Independence National Historical Park. Nearby, Blocks 2 and 3 of Independence Mall are being developed and this will increase the numbers of structures and visitors in the vicinity. Funding would be used to contract screening/magnetometer operations and to further increase law enforcement presence on the revitalized Independence Mall. This request would increase visitor safety and protection of national treasures.

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri (Counter-Terrorism)**\$433,000 to Provide Law Enforcement and Security**

Funding is requested to establish and implement enhanced security measures to protect park resources (Gateway Arch and Old Courthouse) and park visitors from the increasing threat of domestic and international terrorist attack. The stainless steel 630' high Gateway Arch is an international symbol and is considered by the FBI to be an attractive target in the Midwest portion of the United States. This funding would increase physical presence of commissioned law enforcement staff to better provide protection in the event of terrorist threat or attack. Additional personnel would control access by utilizing fingerprint and photo identification system. All packages delivered to the Arch would be x-rayed upon arrival. Under this enhanced security, all visitors to the Arch complex would be screened through security checkpoints, rather than just those visitors going to the top of the Arch.



*Gateway Arch and the Old Courthouse
at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial*

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon**\$205,000 to Support New Paleontological Center**

Funding is requested to provide visitor support and contracted maintenance for a new 11,000 square foot paleontology/visitor center. The Thomas Condon Paleontology Center will serve the public through interpretive displays, active visitor interpretation, interpretive media, and educational activities. The new facility will more than double the current capacity for local and urban education programs, and improve the monument's ability to display reconstructed animals and plants dating back fifty million years. It will also feature a working paleontological laboratory where visitors can watch fossils being prepared and scientists working with specimens and provide a mechanism for disseminating scientific information on to the public. This request would increase visitor understanding and satisfaction.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park, Hawaii**\$325,000 to Provide Emergency Radio Dispatching for Pacific Area Parks**

Funding is requested to provide 24-hour emergency radio dispatch services to seven Pacific Area Parks located in the Hawaiian Islands. These parks serve over 6.5 million visitors a year. They are responsible for providing emergency services to parks with total acreage of over 250 million. Funding would be used to create a system for monitoring radio traffic and establishing a single point of contact for emergencies being reported by radio or telephone. Better coordination and improved emergency response would allow the region to create a safer environment for park visitors.

Lowell National Historical Park, Massachusetts

\$200,000 to Improve Outreach and Partnerships Programs in Northeast Region Parks

Funding is requested to improve educational outreach provided by the Lowell National Historical Cooperative Park Education Unit. A recent survey reveals uneven quality in park education programs, weak connections with school curricula and diverse student groups, lack of communication with schools, and a critical need for employee training in developing education plans and partnerships. Funding would be used to plan and deliver new model programs, provide on-site education evaluations, offer leadership training in delivery systems, assist in preparing grant proposals, and market education programs to new audiences. The Northeast Region has an opportunity to reach 24 percent of the Nation's youth through increased programming. Increasing outreach efforts would assist in promoting our national parks and resources to the student population.



Manzanar Relocation Center - July, 1942

Manzanar National Historic Site, California

\$285,000 to Operate and Maintain New Visitor Facility

Funding is requested for the operation and maintenance of the new interpretive center, expected to open to the public in FY 2003. Funding would be used to provide year round interpretation and education programs. It would also provide for maintenance support and utility costs for the new center and increased visitation. This request would increase visitor understanding and appreciation of this important aspect of American history.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York

\$250,000 to Protect President's Home, Collections and Landscapes

Funding is requested to support increased workload resulting from a 126 acre or 620 percent expansion of managed lands. The new lands require the development and management of entirely new operational programs. The park is transitioning from operating only a historic house museum to also managing recreational facilities, wildlife, wetlands, and agricultural leases. Funds would provide routine maintenance of the President Van Buren's home, grounds, and farm. Funding would be used to augment interpretive and educational programs to incorporate the new resources, as well as, fulfill the needs of increased visitation. This request would increase visitor understanding of the life and times of President Van Buren, while protecting natural and cultural resources.

Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland

\$121,000 to Provide Cultural Resource Management for New Area

Funding is requested to establish a cultural resource management program. Since its opening in 1991, the park has doubled in size. The creation of a cultural resource management program would ensure the continued preservation of the battlefield. Preservation would be accomplished by completing and updating cultural resource inventories, monitoring resource conditions, stabilizing and repairing historic structures, and improving the management of a growing museum collection. The cultural management program would preserve and protect thirty historic structures and numerous archeological sites.

\$92,000 to Enhance Natural Resources Management

Funding is requested to enhance natural resource management. Funding would enable the park to manage an extensive number of exotic and invasive species, monitor known endangered plants, and complete its inventory of plants and animals. The battlefield would establish effective management strategies for invasive plants, white-tailed deer, the reduction of resource degradation, and monitoring of water quality. An enhanced program would also enable the park to increase watershed protection activities and riparian buffer zone management in support of Chesapeake Bay preservation initiatives. All identified natural resource data sets would be acquired and exotic vegetation controlled more effectively.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota (Counter-Terrorism)**\$370,000 to Provide Law Enforcement and Security**

Funding is requested to improve anti-terrorism and security programs. Mount Rushmore, a recognized symbol of the United States, features colossal sculptures of four American Presidents. There is a documented history of incidents and threats, which continue to the present time. Funding would be used to increase law enforcement presence and capabilities. Funding would also provide expanded coverage at the communications center for officer support and contracts to maintain various physical security systems.



Mount Rushmore National Memorial

National Capital System Support Office; District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia**\$394,000 to Provide for Increased Utility Costs**

Funding is requested to cover increased utility costs for National Capital Parks. The District of Columbia Government provides water and sewer service for NCP-East, NCP-Central, Rock Creek Parkway and portions of George Washington Memorial Parkway. The costs and usage of these services have increased significantly due to inflation, additional facilities and increased visitation. Funding would provide for increased utility costs for all DC parks.

National Parks of New York Harbor; New York and New Jersey**\$302,000 to Establish Operations for a New Office**

Funding is requested to continue establishment of the National Parks of New York Harbor office. This office has been established to take advantage of the opportunities that exist in the New York metropolitan area to enhance and improve the overall operations of Gateway, Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island, Manhattan Sites, and Lower East Side Tenement. Funding would be used to coordinate strategic planning, partnership and education programs, and communication activities for these sites, and to undertake and be responsible for planning and development of new areas such as Governors Island National Monument and the African Burial Ground National Historic Landmark. This office represents the interests of the National Park Service to the New York/New Jersey community at large and with organizations that have common interests and agendas of the National Park Service. It coordinates National Park Service activities with those of federal, state, local, and private groups and organizations to improve and raise the profile of and support for National Park Service operations in the metropolitan area.

Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia**\$125,000 to Preserve Sacred Native American Sites**

Funding is requested to improve the maintenance and resource management operations of two outlying units of the park: Lamar Mounds and Drake's Field. Natural resources of both areas are threatened due to overgrown vegetation and feral hog populations. In addition, infrequent patrolling of the areas has resulted in increased pot hunting and damage to the cultural resources. Funds would be used to double the maintenance of Lamar Mounds and Drake's Field allowing for the removal of the woody vegetation and increased monitoring of cultural resources. Improving conditions of these sacred lands would improve visitor appreciation and understanding of the history of the Native Peoples.

Pinnacles National Monument, California

\$82,000 to Support Lease of NPS and BLM Collocated Office Facility

Funding is requested to cover the annual rental costs of 4,000 square feet of an 11,700 square feet office building in Hollister, California. This office would serve the administrative and management staff of Pinnacles National Monument. The NPS facility, collocated with the Bureau of Land Management district office, would be leased through BLM and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the second half of FY 2003. Collocating with the BLM in Hollister would provide the NPS an improved presence in the community and improve the economies of scale with shared staff and resources. If provided, this funding would be transferred to the GSA space rental component of the External Administrative Costs Activity.

Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona

\$200,000 to Operation of New Park Service - Kaibab Paiute Tribe Facilities

Funding is requested for staffing and facility operations for a joint NPS/tribal visitor center. In partnership with the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, the present Pipe Spring visitor center (located on reservation lands) is being modified and enlarged as a joint NPS/tribal visitor center that will be completed in 2002. A joint NPS/tribal curatorial storage building (also on reservation lands) will be constructed in 2002 and 2003. Both projects are unique, cost effective, and visionary intergovernmental partnerships. Funding would be used for staffing visitor services, maintenance and curatorial management, and to cover expanded utility costs for new facilities. This request would increase visitor satisfaction and increase visitor understanding of multi-cultural park themes.

Puuhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, Hawaii

\$240,000 to Protect Park Resources

Funding is requested to provide resource protection and management and to ensure visitor and employee safety. The park has been identified by some "new-age" groups as the world's most healing spot. Part of the newly designated Ala Kahakai National Trail goes through the park and its status has increased on and off-trail use. As a result of increased visitation and extended park hours without expansion of law enforcement activities, cultural sites have been damaged, vandalized, and excavated, caves broken into, human remains disturbed and burial sites desecrated. This request would provide for increased patrols to ensure basic resource, visitor, and employee protection.

Redwood National Park, California

\$337,000 to Support Resource Science Office Facility

Funding is requested for annual rental costs of a 26,500 square foot facility on private land in Orick, CA. This building would serve the Resource Management and Science division and other field staff at Redwood National Park. The new facility would be leased through GSA and would achieve significant operational efficiencies by consolidating staff from three sites into one facility. The consolidation of offices would also result in the removal of six deteriorated office trailers located on park lands. The new facility would provide adequate storage and protection for the park's extensive museum collections, while making them available for research and interpretive program development. The new facility would also house a maintenance shop, warehouse area, conference room, and laboratory facilities. If provided, this funding would be transferred to the GSA space rental component of the External Administrative Costs Activity.



Redwood National Park

Sitka National Historical Park, Alaska**\$63,000 to Enhance Educational Outreach, Resource Protection and Interpretation Programs**

Funding is requested for enhance interpretive services. Educational outreach may be the most effective method of promoting the NPS mission to nontraditional audiences. Funding would provide interpretive and educational programs during the expanded cruise ship season and would be used to develop an outreach program for southeast Alaska communities and schools.

Southern Arizona Group, Arizona**\$231,000 to Provide Law Enforcement and Emergency Services Dispatch at 5 Border Parks**

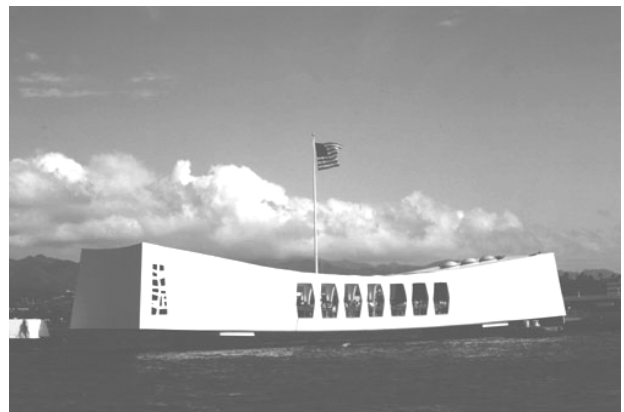
Funding is requested for law enforcement and emergency services dispatch for Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Saguaro NP, Coronado NMem, Chiricahua NM, and Tumacacori NHP. The NPS and Bureau of Land Management have developed an interagency agreement to provide dispatch services for law enforcement, search and rescue, emergency medical responses, and structural/wildland fire for five parks in southern Arizona. This coordination is necessary to provide increased patrol and response capability when ports of entry become 24-hour ports by 2003. Funding would enhance and expand dispatch services. Providing rapid response to increasing criminal and emergency incidents would result in improved visitor and employee safety and enhanced resource protection.

Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island; New Jersey and New York (Counter-Terrorism)**\$1,357,000 to Increase Security and Operate Communications Center**

Funding is requested to improve physical security and radio communications for Liberty and Ellis Islands. The Statue of Liberty is a highly visible landmark in metropolitan New York City. Its significance is worldwide and it attracts millions of international and domestic visitors, making it vulnerable to attack by virtually any group or individual wishing to damage America's image. Law enforcement at the Statue of Liberty is provided by the U.S. Park Police. This funding would be used to fulfill a need, which was identified as part of an independent vulnerability assessment, to provide increased NPS presence on the island, not outfitted as law enforcement, but trained in emergency and other visitor services, in observing and working with people. Prior to September 11, 2001, visitors were screened when they reached Liberty Island. Funding would be used to operate off-site screening facilities in New York and New Jersey and to enhance security at Ellis Island. Funding would also be used to operate the communications center. This park communications center coordinates critical life and resource protection information for Liberty and Ellis Islands with area emergency response agencies. Additional security for these sites is proposed in an increase for the United State Park Police.

USS Arizona Memorial, Hawaii (Counter-Terrorism)**\$84,000 to Contract Professional Security Services**

Funding is requested to establish additional security checkpoints. The Memorial straddles the sunken hull of the battleship *USS Arizona* and commemorates the December 7, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The Memorial symbolizes the initial defeat and ultimate victory of the United States in World War II, as well as being a shrine to the servicemen killed during the attack. Prior to September 11, the park did not provide any law enforcement or security to the Memorial since it is within a military installation. Since September 11, enhanced security requirements have been dictated by the U.S. Navy Antiterrorism Force Protection Plan. These requirements include prohibiting visitors from carrying items offering concealment onto park grounds, tour boats, and the Memorial. Funding would be used to contract professional security personnel to implement and enforce enhanced security measures.



U.S.S. Arizona Memorial

War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam**\$58,000 to Enhance Grounds Maintenance for War Memorials**

Funding is requested to enhance grounds maintenance. Several new memorials have been added as a part of the 50th anniversary of the battles on Guam. These memorials include extensive formal landscaping. Due to a tropical environment, vegetation grows rapidly and requires frequent trimming to retain a formal appearance. Funding would be used to provide the necessary landscaping care that these memorials warrant and deserve.

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site, Oklahoma**\$255,000 to Protect and Interpret Resources at New Park**

Funding is requested to enhance interpretive services and management of natural and cultural resources. The park is a new site that is experiencing initial facility development and increasing visitation. Funding would be used to expand interpretive services throughout the year, including the development of educational programs. Funding would also be used to develop and implement a trail and wayside exhibit plan, providing visitors with an accessible trail and interpretation of the site. An enhanced natural and cultural resource management program would allow the park to reestablish a native prairie environment, using current research to replace exotic species with native grasses. Partnership funding would also be used to enhance Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe involvement in park issues. The resulting enhancement of interpretive services would increase visitor understanding of Oklahoma and American history.

White Sands National Monument, New Mexico**\$75,000 to Enhance Security and Law Enforcement**

Funding is requested to enhance law enforcement. The US Military shares sixty-eight miles of White Sands NM boundary. Holloman Air Force Base is home to the F-117A Stealth Jet Fighter Wing and the White Sands Missile Range (Army) has a number of top secret, high security installations. Both installations are considered to be at high-risk for terrorist activity. The monument is closed more than 70 times per year to ensure security for missile and other weapons testing. Besides coordinating security with the military installations, rangers assist US Border Patrol agents with illegal alien traffic traversing the monument. Funding would be used to provide a more visible presence in remote areas to counter potential security and resource threats and to enhance visitor safety.



Dunes at White Sands National Monument

The National Park Service cares for special places
saved by the American people
so that all may experience our heritage.

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
National Park Service Park Units								
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	520	11	653	8	-3	658	226,107	117
Acadia NP	4,207	119	5,636	87	-37	5,686	2,504,708	47,498
Adams NHP	2,275	37	2,508	28	-12	2,524	152,353	24
Agate Fossil Beds NM	487	9	496	7	-3	500	17,167	3,055
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	1,984	26	2,012	20	-8	2,024	137,543	1,249
Amistad NRA	2,310	36	2,347	27	-11	2,363	1,114,100	58,500
Andersonville NHS	922	17	941	13	187	1,141	162,416	495
Andrew Johnson NHS	499	10	509	8	-3	514	56,055	17
Antietam NB	2,156	36	2,457	27	-11	2,473	288,664	3,377
Apostle Islands NL	2,393	45	2,437	33	-14	2,456	186,232	69,372
Appalachian NST	893	6	1,042	5	-2	1,045	----	222,175
Appomattox Court House NHP	1,246	22	1,268	16	-7	1,277	191,879	1,772
Arches NP	984	25	1,012	19	117	1,148	754,530	76,519
Arkansas Post NMem	533	9	711	7	-3	715	38,606	747
Arlington House	936	14	939	10	-4	945	445,337	28
Assateague Island NS	3,142	70	3,220	52	-22	3,250	1,874,661	39,733
Aztec Ruins NM	635	14	648	10	169	827	50,992	318
Badlands NP	2,996	60	3,055	44	-19	3,080	956,268	242,756
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	1,270	18	1,276	13	-6	1,283	----	-----
Bandelier NM	2,320	62	2,531	45	-19	2,557	293,548	33,677
Bent's Old Fort NHS	882	20	1,001	14	-6	1,009	31,139	799
Big Bend NP	4,596	102	4,704	74	-32	4,746	331,834	801,163
Big Cypress National Preserve	5,224	76	5,279	55	-24	5,310	399,584	720,571
Big Hole NB	346	7	519	5	-2	522	57,209	656
Big South Fork Natl River & RA	3,107	58	3,582	42	-18	3,606	898,478	125,310
Big Thicket National Preserve	2,227	39	2,268	29	-12	2,285	76,186	97,168
Bighorn Canyon NRA	2,582	43	2,626	31	-13	2,644	237,238	120,296
Biscayne NP	3,435	46	3,467	34	-14	3,487	486,402	172,924
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	734	20	1,027	14	-6	1,035	179,769	27,705
Blue Ridge Parkway	12,784	232	13,344	171	-73	13,442	19,663,101	91,776
Bluestone NSR	68	0	68	0	0	68	56,896	4,310
Booker T Washington NM	684	12	698	8	-4	702	23,436	224
Boston African American NHS	702	9	711	7	-3	715	390,311	1
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	732	8	740	7	-3	744	----	1,465
Boston NHP	6,700	102	6,814	74	1,168	8,056	2,160,566	43
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	533	7	540	5	298	843	----	2

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003			FY 2001	FY 2001
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$	Visitor Use	Gross Acreage	
Bryce Canyon NP	2,607	58	2,671	43	-18	2,696	1,076,895	35,835	
Buffalo National River	3,758	82	3,841	60	449	4,350	752,951	94,294	
Cabrillo NM	1,237	23	1,261	17	-7	1,271	1,055,026	160	
Canaveral NS	2,172	49	2,225	35	-15	2,245	1,141,654	57,662	
Cane River Creole NHP	679	18	696	13	-6	703	----	207	
Canyon de Chelly NM	1,197	20	1,278	14	-6	1,286	840,065	83,840	
Canyonlands NP	4,940	102	5,168	74	143	5,385	368,950	337,598	
Cape Cod NS	5,687	114	5,811	84	-36	5,859	4,495,452	43,605	
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	6,050	111	6,177	81	341	6,599	3,331,952	31,263	
Cape Lookout NS	1,342	25	1,373	19	117	1,509	561,976	28,243	
Capitol Reef NP	1,870	36	1,862	27	-11	1,878	534,385	241,904	
Capulin Volcano NM	607	9	603	7	-3	607	60,746	793	
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	914	18	933	13	-6	940	34,617	264	
Carlsbad Caverns NP	5,114	111	5,236	81	-35	5,282	451,343	46,766	
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	646	10	655	8	-3	660	129,596	2,163	
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Ft Matanzas NM	1,382	29	1,413	21	-9	1,425	1,263,570	320	
Catoctin Mountain Park	2,121	38	2,331	28	-12	2,347	537,749	5,810	
Cedar Breaks NM	332	7	325	5	-2	328	637,827	6,155	
Chaco Culture NHP	1,826	36	1,918	27	-11	1,934	61,602	33,974	
Chamizal NMem	1,833	27	1,864	20	-8	1,876	205,311	55	
Channel Islands NP	4,389	65	4,961	48	-20	4,989	435,611	249,561	
Charles Pinckney NHS	455	6	462	5	-2	465	29,150	28	
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,658	44	2,836	32	-14	2,854	2,704,522	9,086	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	7,207	122	7,611	89	636	8,336	3,669,316	19,551	
Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP	2,174	37	2,214	28	-12	2,230	789,085	8,228	
Chickasaw NRA	2,678	53	2,725	39	-17	2,747	1,524,372	9,889	
Chiricahua NM & Ft Bowie NHS	1,300	30	1,330	22	-9	1,343	83,894	12,984	
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	1,250	13	1,261	9	-4	1,266	109,879	19,043	
City of Rocks National Reserve	307	0	310	0	0	310	67,049	14,107	
Clara Barton NHS	200	3	496	1	-1	496	16,875	9	
Colonial NHP	5,196	85	5,288	62	-27	5,323	3,293,595	9,461	
Colorado NM	994	18	955	13	-6	962	271,919	20,534	
Congaree Swamp NM	731	12	740	8	-4	744	109,388	21,888	
Coronado NMem	728	8	737	7	-3	741	83,356	4,750	
Cowpens NB	414	9	423	7	-3	427	216,846	842	
Crater Lake NP	3,944	80	4,028	59	-25	4,062	444,583	183,224	

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
Craters of the Moon NM	965	18	980	13	-6	987	186,993	714,727
Cumberland Gap NHP	1,794	41	2,294	30	-13	2,311	1,002,342	20,463
Cumberland Island NS	1,749	30	1,985	22	-9	1,998	43,816	36,415
Curecanti NRA	2,924	45	2,973	33	-14	2,992	846,302	41,972
Cuyahoga Valley NP	9,393	156	9,552	114	-49	9,617	3,324,762	32,860
Dayton Aviation NHP	581	6	913	5	764	1,682	47,632	86
De Soto NMem	469	7	477	5	-2	480	213,044	27
Death Valley NP	6,812	116	6,928	85	-36	6,977	1,064,784	3,340,410
Delaware Water Gap NRA	7,988	134	8,124	99	-42	8,181	4,796,824	68,716
Denali NP & Preserve	9,792	89	10,148	65	817	11,030	266,521	6,075,030
Devils Postpile NM	189	3	190	1	-1	190	165,841	798
Devils Tower NM	750	16	769	12	-5	776	372,021	1,347
Dinosaur NM	2,528	57	2,782	42	-18	2,806	329,233	210,278
Dry Tortugas NP	1,293	9	1,300	7	-3	1,304	73,469	64,701
Ebey's Landing Natl Historical Reserve	211	0	211	0	0	211	----	19,019
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	364	6	371	5	-2	374	8,706	1
Edison NHS	1,999	31	2,033	22	-10	2,045	50,187	21
Effigy Mounds NM	633	14	647	10	-4	653	77,336	2,526
Eisenhower NHS	1,036	14	1,051	10	-4	1,057	75,743	690
El Malpais NM	1,019	20	1,041	14	-6	1,049	113,921	114,277
El Morro NM	555	10	560	8	-3	565	66,686	1,279
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	571	7	580	5	-2	583	83,062	181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	355	5	360	4	-2	362	3,612	13
Everglades NP	13,437	207	13,604	146	208	13,958	1,080,250	1,508,529
Fire Island NS	3,445	56	3,504	41	-18	3,527	646,812	19,579
First Ladies NHS	0	0	600	0	0	600	----	1
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	609	12	631	8	-4	635	79,335	5,998
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	2,083	44	2,262	32	121	2,415	505,912	42,042
Ford's Theatre NHS	740	20	981	14	-6	989	1,242,994	0
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecol & Historic Pres	1,834	28	1,864	21	-9	1,876	914,352	46,427
Fort Clatsop NMem	1,174	17	1,189	13	-5	1,197	225,066	125
Fort Davis NHS	962	25	984	19	-8	995	53,937	474
Fort Donelson NB	867	16	886	12	-5	893	222,884	552
Fort Frederica NM	615	11	628	8	72	708	260,950	241
Fort Laramie NHS	1,206	22	1,199	16	-7	1,208	44,236	833
Fort Larned NHS	764	14	781	10	-4	787	34,861	718

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003			FY 2001	FY 2001
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$	Visitor Use	Gross Acreage	
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	1,609	28	1,640	21	-9	1,652	662,769	43	
Fort Necessity NB	1,223	21	1,245	14	-7	1,252	95,817	903	
Fort Point NHS	363	5	372	4	-2	374	1,231,338	29	
Fort Pulaski NM	883	16	900	12	-5	907	356,209	5,623	
Fort Scott NHS	886	16	901	12	-5	908	39,119	17	
Fort Smith NHS	762	13	781	9	-4	786	80,758	75	
Fort Stanwix NM	715	13	1,295	9	-4	1,300	46,740	16	
Fort Sumter NM	1,671	26	1,774	20	-8	1,786	824,704	200	
Fort Union NM	588	14	675	10	-4	681	15,237	721	
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	619	12	632	8	-4	636	19,482	444	
Fort Vancouver NHS	997	26	1,025	20	-8	1,037	411,286	209	
Fort Washington Park	699	15	877	12	-5	884	238,842	341	
Fossil Butte NM	421	8	473	7	87	567	19,919	8,198	
Franklin D Roosevelt Memorial	1,360	24	1,372	18	-8	1,382	3,005,182	8	
Frederick Douglass NHS	424	8	429	7	-3	433	29,447	9	
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	2,046	51	2,102	38	-16	2,124	9,950	7	
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP [Shenandoah Valley Battlefield]	3,475 [125]	59 [0]	3,538 [125]	43 [0]	-18 0	3,563 [125]	461,631 ----	8,362 ----	
Friendship Hill NHS	395	11	404	8	-3	409	33,148	675	
Gates of the Arctic NP & Preserve	1,703	10	2,068	8	-3	2,073	4,247	8,472,527	
Gateway NRA	22,288	359	20,562	263	-112	20,713	8,187,226	26,607	
Gauley River NRA	234	2	235	1	-1	235	262,279	11,498	
George Rogers Clark NHP	628	11	697	8	-3	702	128,920	26	
George Washington Birthplace NM	1,096	23	1,122	17	-7	1,132	150,672	550	
George Washington Carver NM	724	15	739	12	-5	746	35,313	210	
George Washington Memorial Parkway	9,488	138	9,832	101	-43	9,890	8,360,030	7,345	
Gettysburg NMP	5,069	93	5,177	68	-29	5,216	1,779,610	5,991	
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	217	0	217	0	0	217	48,587	533	
Glacier Bay NP & Preserve	3,477	37	3,513	28	-12	3,529	380,031	3,283,246	
Glacier NP	10,077	248	10,347	182	-78	10,451	1,718,907	1,013,572	
Glen Canyon NRA	9,183	173	9,439	127	-54	9,512	2,390,739	1,254,306	
Golden Gate NRA	12,899	206	13,870	152	-64	13,958	13,394,614	74,816	
Golden Spike NHS	647	10	661	8	-3	666	45,071	2,735	
Grand Canyon NP	18,199	411	18,594	301	121	19,016	4,219,726	1,217,403	
Grand Portage NM	826	13	972	11	-4	979	82,995	710	
Grand Teton NP	8,559	197	8,758	145	-62	8,841	2,531,844	309,994	
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	1,028	22	1,051	16	-7	1,060	20,268	1,618	

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
Great Basin NP	1,728	43	1,899	31	-13	1,917	82,482	77,180
Great Sand Dunes NM & Preserve	964	23	1,456	17	-7	1,466	275,011	83,958
Great Smoky Mountains NP	14,747	289	15,361	212	-90	15,483	9,457,323	521,490
Greenbelt Park	864	16	874	12	-5	881	476,066	1,176
Guadalupe Mountains NP	2,093	36	2,332	27	-11	2,348	208,098	86,416
Guilford Courthouse NMP	592	11	602	8	-3	607	886,527	221
Gulf Islands NS	5,660	104	5,971	76	-33	6,014	4,428,944	137,458
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	504	11	517	8	-3	522	12,349	4,351
Haleakala NP	3,678	57	3,738	43	-18	3,763	1,496,271	29,830
Hampton NHS	651	11	664	8	297	969	24,001	62
Harpers Ferry NHP	5,626	106	5,749	79	-33	5,795	321,022	2,503
Harry S Truman NHS	1,050	20	1,071	14	-6	1,079	44,636	7
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	5,415	101	5,516	75	-32	5,559	1,406,376	209,695
Herbert Hoover NHS	890	15	1,079	12	-5	1,086	180,779	187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	2,248	36	2,282	27	-11	2,298	127,422	800
Homestead NM of America	622	12	717	8	-4	721	46,623	195
Hopewell Culture NHP	665	13	784	9	-4	789	27,255	1,170
Hopewell Furnace NHS	1,015	17	1,036	13	-5	1,044	65,437	848
Horseshoe Bend NMP	395	8	479	7	-3	483	118,444	2,040
Hot Springs NP	3,167	67	3,364	49	-21	3,392	1,261,057	5,550
Hovenweep NM	208	3	280	1	141	422	36,766	785
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	667	17	682	13	-5	690	247,174	160
Independence NHP	15,180	208	15,918	153	2,589	18,660	2,930,347	45
Indiana Dunes NL	6,903	130	7,034	95	-41	7,088	1,775,043	15,063
Isle Royale NP	3,197	57	3,257	42	-18	3,281	19,452	571,790
James A Garfield NHS	143	2	144	1	-1	144	21,874	8
Jean Lafitte NHP & Preserve	4,447	71	4,688	52	-22	4,718	923,727	20,035
Jefferson Natl Expansion Memorial	7,076	137	7,219	101	390	7,710	3,568,256	193
Jewel Cave NM	853	20	872	14	-6	880	125,593	1,274
Jimmy Carter NHS	876	10	985	8	-3	990	59,305	71
John D Rockefeller Jr Mem Parkway	456	9	465	7	-3	469	1,183,508	23,777
John Day Fossil Beds NM	900	16	1,081	12	200	1,293	99,829	14,057
John F Kennedy NHS	309	0	309	0	0	309	12,492	0
John Muir NHS	629	10	639	8	-3	644	28,206	345
Johnstown Flood NMem	691	8	699	7	-3	703	131,316	164
Joshua Tree NP	4,109	96	4,203	71	-30	4,244	1,282,683	1,018,122
Kalaupapa NHP	1,825	18	2,500	13	-6	2,507	96,143	10,779

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003			FY 2001	FY 2001
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$	Visitor Use	Gross Acreage	
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	1,105	12	1,115	8	321	1,444	50,003	1,161	
Katmai NP & Pres, Aniakchak NM & Pres	2,316	33	2,348	24	-10	2,362	77,044	4,726,673	
Kenai Fjords NP	2,300	21	2,317	14	-7	2,324	258,260	669,983	
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	985	15	1,160	12	-5	1,167	1,341,822	2,884	
Keweenaw NHP	1,326	9	1,431	7	-3	1,435	----	1,869	
Kings Mountain NMP	666	13	680	9	-4	685	264,977	3,945	
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	1,820	16	2,179	12	-5	2,186	715,986	13,191	
Klondike Gold Rush NHP (Seattle)	414	7	423	5	-2	426	86,069	-----	
Knife River Indian Village NHS	648	9	657	7	-3	661	35,369	1,758	
Lake Clark NP & Preserve	1,707	17	2,003	13	-5	2,011	4,422	4,030,025	
Lake Mead NRA	14,805	230	14,233	168	-72	14,329	8,803,754	1,495,666	
Grand Canyon Parashant NM	[794]	2	796	1	-1	796	----	-----	
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	1,895	39	1,935	29	-12	1,952	1,224,909	46,349	
Lake Roosevelt NRA	3,883	71	3,960	52	-22	3,990	1,277,183	100,390	
Lassen Volcanic NP	3,489	75	3,733	55	-23	3,765	372,170	106,372	
Lava Beds NM	1,133	28	1,163	21	-9	1,175	109,298	46,560	
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	781	15	796	12	-5	803	147,055	200	
Lincoln Home NHS	2,000	38	2,041	28	-12	2,057	392,486	12	
Lincoln Memorial	2,077	32	2,090	23	-10	2,103	4,115,139	107	
Little Bighorn NM	814	18	1,033	13	-6	1,040	331,332	765	
Little River Canyon Natl Preserve	816	14	915	10	-4	921	----	13,633	
Little Rock Central High School NHS	297	2	638	1	-1	638	15,862	28	
Longfellow NHS	791	0	791	0	0	791	0	2	
Lowell NHP	8,029	109	8,362	80	166	8,608	723,783	141	
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	2,900	55	2,964	41	-17	2,988	104,134	1,570	
Maggie L Walker NHS	552	8	560	7	-3	564	9,881	1	
Mammoth Cave NP	5,532	122	5,691	89	-38	5,742	1,889,096	52,830	
Manassas NBP	2,246	35	2,309	26	-11	2,324	830,436	5,074	
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	754	21	773	14	-7	780	----	-----	
Castle Clinton NM	560	9	567	7	-3	571	4,437,792	1	
Federal Hall NMem	412	3	414	1	-1	414	260,902	1	
General Grant NMem	602	6	604	5	-2	607	94,047	1	
Hamilton Grange NMem	154	3	155	1	-1	155	33,669	1	
Saint Paul's Church NHS	291	0	291	0	0	291	11,188	6	
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	222	2	223	1	-1	223	14,791	0	
Manzanar NHS	486	3	642	1	284	927	44,380	814	

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003			FY 2001	FY 2001
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol	Program	Estimate \$	Visitor	Gross	
				Changes \$	Changes \$		Use	Acreage	
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	1,576	18	1,768	13	-6	1,775	28,699	643	
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	2,457	38	2,764	28	-12	2,780	641,001	39	
Martin Van Buren NHS	800	14	815	10	246	1,071	15,682	40	
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	534	4	603	2	-1	604	4,828	0	
Mesa Verde NP	4,670	156	4,812	114	-49	4,877	511,764	52,122	
Minidoka Internment Camp	0	0	180	0	0	180	----	73	
Minute Man NHP	2,368	35	2,550	26	-11	2,565	1,064,389	965	
Minuteman Missile NHS	4,989	0	335	0	0	335	----	15	
Mississippi NR & RA	1,570	18	1,589	13	-6	1,596	----	53,775	
Missouri NR	538	2	539	1	-1	539	----	45,350	
Mojave NPres	3,654	40	3,696	29	-13	3,712	525,043	1,494,666	
Monocacy NB	597	9	717	7	210	934	17,818	1,647	
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	1,075	24	1,031	18	-8	1,041	847,585	1,658	
Moores Creek NB	356	6	363	5	-2	366	89,247	88	
Morristown NHP	2,024	29	2,129	21	-9	2,141	422,758	1,707	
Mount Rainier NP	8,837	186	9,027	136	-58	9,105	1,338,235	235,625	
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,473	53	2,532	39	353	2,924	1,862,674	1,278	
Muir Woods NM	355	6	364	5	-2	367	825,382	554	
Natchez NHP	1,510	22	1,533	16	-7	1,542	293,133	108	
Natchez Trace NST	26	0	26	0	0	26	----	10,995	
Natchez Trace Pkwy, Brices Xrds, Tupelo NB	9,318	126	9,875	93	-39	9,929	5,538,255	51,983	
National Capital Parks-Central	17,979	234	17,580	172	-73	17,679	9,725,528	6,831	
National Capital Parks-East	8,707	131	8,662	95	-41	8,716	1,715,518	-----	
National Park of American Samoa	1,213	9	1,276	7	-3	1,280	----	9,000	
Natural Bridges NM	399	8	408	7	-3	412	97,939	7,636	
Navajo NM	750	15	763	12	-5	770	60,196	360	
New Bedford Whaling NHP	527	6	632	5	-2	635	263,542	34	
New Orleans Jazz NHP	528	8	537	7	-3	541	40,104	5	
New River Gorge National River	5,902	102	6,610	74	-32	6,652	1,234,028	70,095	
Nez Perce NHP	1,713	26	1,737	20	-8	1,749	167,509	2,134	
Nicodemus NHS	278	2	279	1	-1	279	31,430	161	
Ninety Six NHS	298	5	423	4	-2	425	29,861	989	
Niobrara NSR	690	7	695	5	-2	698	----	5,962	
No. Cascades NP, Lk Chelan NRA, Ross Lk NRA	5,406	133	5,539	97	-42	5,594	536,834	684,313	
Obed Wild & Scenic River	398	7	601	5	-2	604	190,872	5,174	
Ocmulgee NM	659	12	673	8	121	802	125,821	702	
Oklahoma City NMem	207	9	212	7	-3	216	478,119	6	

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003			FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
Olympic NP	10,090	206	10,302	152	-64	10,390	3,401,245	922,651
Oregon Caves NM	847	19	1,148	14	-6	1,156	83,219	488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	2,108	32	2,128	23	-10	2,141	318,668	330,689
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	5,338	96	5,431	71	-30	5,472	1,497,988	80,800
Padre Island NS	2,536	46	3,019	34	-14	3,039	663,890	130,434
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	395	5	636	4	-2	638	----	3,357
Pea Ridge NMP	650	11	660	8	-3	665	74,860	4,300
Pecos NHP	1,258	20	1,301	14	-6	1,309	32,979	6,667
Perry's Victory & Intl Peace Memorial	714	15	728	12	-5	735	166,169	25
Petersburg NB	2,419	42	2,466	31	-13	2,484	152,457	2,659
Petrified Forest NP	2,491	49	2,544	35	-15	2,564	580,406	93,533
Petroglyph NM	1,586	21	1,608	14	-7	1,615	59,066	7,232
Pictured Rocks NL	1,731	29	1,812	21	-9	1,824	420,320	73,228
Pinnacles NM	1,839	39	2,214	29	70	2,313	183,823	16,265
Pipe Spring NM	419	11	459	8	197	664	49,340	40
Pipestone NM	649	13	662	9	-4	667	88,131	282
Piscataway Park	488	1	484	0	0	484	222,602	4,627
Point Reyes NS	4,804	104	4,906	76	-33	4,949	2,294,544	71,068
Potomac Heritage NST	200	1	198	0	0	198	----	0
President's Park	2,570	38	2,679	28	-12	2,695	1,624,660	70
Presidio (Golden Gate NRA)	6,187	151	6,356	111	-47	6,420	----	-----
Prince William Forest Park	2,409	47	2,606	34	-15	2,625	206,943	18,726
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	1,101	21	1,125	14	233	1,372	418,762	182
Puukohola Heiau NHS	584	9	593	7	-3	597	52,413	86
Rainbow Bridge NM	104	0	104	0	0	104	187,816	160
Redwood NP	6,928	129	7,073	94	297	7,464	396,695	112,613
Richmond NBP	2,223	33	2,457	24	-10	2,471	103,841	1,718
Rio Grande W&S River	187	0	187	0	0	187	637	9,600
Rock Creek Park	6,209	90	6,264	66	-28	6,302	2,131,518	1,755
Rocky Mountain NP	9,647	242	10,093	178	-76	10,195	3,213,029	265,769
Roger Williams NMem	346	7	354	5	-2	357	51,110	5
Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHS	114	1	181	0	0	181	----	145
Russell Cave NM	355	5	360	4	-2	362	21,880	310
Sagamore Hill NHS	970	19	992	14	-6	1,000	46,569	83
Saguaro NP	2,755	60	2,811	44	-19	2,836	755,618	91,446
Saint Croix Island IHS	61	0	61	0	0	61	----	45
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	2,920	52	2,975	38	-16	2,997	270,526	92,757

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
Saint-Gaudens NHS	929	16	948	12	-5	955	47,801	148
Salem Maritime NHS	1,828	31	1,864	22	-10	1,876	808,856	9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	1,053	23	1,075	17	-7	1,085	34,086	1,071
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	485	0	486	0	0	486	----	948
San Antonio Missions NHP	2,868	56	2,966	41	-18	2,989	1,335,787	816
San Francisco Maritime NHP	5,893	75	6,447	55	-23	6,479	3,347,606	50
San Juan Island NHP	589	10	693	8	-3	698	274,034	1,752
San Juan NHS	2,438	75	2,516	55	-23	2,548	1,317,290	75
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	0	0	294	0	0	294	----	12,583
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	5,116	84	5,203	62	-26	5,239	546,032	153,621
Saratoga NHP	1,407	24	1,680	18	-8	1,690	152,854	3,392
Saugus Iron Works NHS	825	12	839	8	-4	843	17,050	9
Scotts Bluff NM	619	16	740	12	-5	747	111,372	3,003
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	12,234	290	13,039	213	-91	13,161	1,419,075	864,411
Shenandoah NP	10,253	231	10,488	168	-72	10,584	1,514,739	199,017
Shiloh NMP	1,217	23	1,240	17	-7	1,250	320,517	4,015
Sitka NHP	1,247	11	1,512	8	60	1,580	231,290	113
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	3,265	71	3,335	52	-22	3,365	1,126,211	71,176
Springfield Armory NHS	926	16	941	12	-5	948	27,020	55
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	12,039	113	9,972	82	1,322	11,376	5,371,198	58
Steamtown NHS	4,931	81	5,023	60	-25	5,058	138,272	62
Stones River NB	661	14	808	10	-4	814	187,689	714
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	705	8	884	7	-3	888	17,408	10,894
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	138	1	139	0	0	139	7,920	0
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	213	0	213	0	0	213	20,854	1
Theodore Roosevelt Island	98	1	98	0	0	98	179,630	89
Theodore Roosevelt NP	1,900	47	2,189	34	-15	2,208	441,989	70,447
Thomas Jefferson Memorial	2,009	31	2,022	22	-10	2,034	2,298,769	18
Thomas Stone NHS	589	6	596	5	-2	599	5,491	328
Timpanogos Cave NM	617	27	648	20	-8	660	128,201	250
Tonto NM	734	14	719	10	-4	725	83,405	1,120
Tumacacori NHP	728	14	748	10	-4	754	50,015	46
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	236	1	236	0	0	236	----	90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	695	13	710	9	-4	715	39,710	58
U.S.S. Arizona Memorial	1,998	31	2,030	22	74	2,126	1,486,502	11
Ulysses S Grant NHS	547	13	562	9	-4	567	21,220	10
Upper Delaware Scenic & Rec River	2,622	34	2,658	24	-11	2,671	304,207	75,000

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2001 Visitor Use	FY 2001 Gross Acreage
	Enacted \$	FTE	Enacted \$	Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	Estimate \$		
Valley Forge NHP	5,644	84	5,897	62	-26	5,933	1,295,121	3,466
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	1,090	22	1,112	16	-7	1,121	387,340	212
Vicksburg NMP	2,320	38	2,325	28	-12	2,341	934,447	1,738
Virgin Islands NP	4,782	65	4,846	48	-20	4,874	713,462	14,689
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM	0	0	248	0	0	248	----	13,893
Voyageurs NP	3,121	62	3,181	45	-19	3,207	249,853	218,200
War in the Pacific NHP	909	12	919	8	54	981	152,314	2,037
Washington Monument	2,362	43	2,384	31	-13	2,402	90,060	106
Washita Battlefield NHS	371	5	376	4	253	633	----	315
Weir Farm NHS	762	11	775	8	-3	780	16,820	74
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NP, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP, Noatak NP	3,176	20	3,195	14	-6	3,203	12,995	11,667,229
Whiskeytown NRA	2,611	63	2,678	45	-20	2,703	695,255	42,503
White House Presidential Inaugural - FY 2001	4,334	65	4,863	48	-20	4,891	1,148,692	18
White Sands NM	998	0	0	0	0	0	----	-----
Whitman Mission NHS	1,257	22	1,280	16	68	1,364	513,531	143,733
William Howard Taft NHS	668	13	682	9	-4	687	64,966	98
Wilson's Creek NB	519	10	529	8	-3	534	8,103	3
Wind Cave NP	1,597	26	1,819	20	-8	1,831	206,760	1,750
Wolf Trap Farm Park	1,835	48	1,879	35	-15	1,899	643,471	28,295
Women's Rights NHP	3,248	52	3,272	38	-16	3,294	553,506	130
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP & Preserve	1,305	16	1,322	12	-5	1,329	25,244	7
Yellowstone NP	3,318	21	3,898	14	-7	3,905	28,643	13,175,903
Yosemite NP	25,122	556	27,069	409	-174	27,304	2,769,775	2,219,791
Yucca House NM	22,533	562	23,142	412	-176	23,378	3,453,345	761,266
Yukon-Charley Rivers Natl Preserve	100	0	100	0	0	100	----	34
Zion NP	1,278	12	1,291	8	-4	1,295	6,432	2,526,512
6(c) Retirement Benefits/Law Enforcement Background Checks (parks)	5,605	156	5,978	115	-49	6,044	2,086,264	146,592
Subtotal Park Units	906,582	16,136	938,140	11,831	9,449	959,420	285,212,598	84,379,281 ²

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
National Trail System						
[Appalachian NST] (Park Unit)	[893]	[6]	[1,042]	[5]	[-2]	[1,045]
[Natchez Trace NST] (Park Unit)	[26]	[0]	[26]	[0]	[0]	[26]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[200]	[1]	[198]	[0]	[0]	[198]
Ala Kahakai NHT	0	0	180	0	0	180
California NHT	201	0	201	0	0	201
Ice Age NST	494	4	499	2	-1	500
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	187	1	188	0	0	188
Lewis & Clark NHT	1,729	6	1,731	5	-2	1,734
Mormon Pioneer NHT	128	0	128	0	0	128
North Country NST	400	0	550	0	0	550
Oregon NHT	213	3	215	1	-1	215
Overmountain Victory NHT	136	0	136	0	0	136
Pony Express NHT	181	0	181	0	0	181
Santa Fe NHT	581	12	590	8	-4	594
Selma to Montgomery NHT	260	2	261	1	-1	261
Trail of Tears NHT	248	0	248	0	0	248
[National Trail System Development]	[218]	[2]	[220]	[0]	[0]	[220]
Subtotal National Trail System	4,758	28	5,108	17	-9	5,116
Subtotal Natl Trail System [with bracketed amounts]	[6,095]	[37]	[6,594]	[22]	[-11]	[6,605]
Other Field Offices and Affiliated Areas						
Accokeek Foundation	599	0	599	0	0	599
Alice Ferguson Foundation	200	0	200	0	0	200
American Memorial Park	280	5	473	4	-2	475
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	396	8	495	7	-3	499
Beringia	701	2	702	1	-1	702
Cache La Poudre Technical Assistance	208	0	208	0	0	208
Chesapeake Bay Project Office	0	0	450	0	0	450
D.C. Water and Sewer	1,886	0	1,886	0	394	2,280
Erie Canalway NHS	0	0	250	0	0	250
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	317	4	322	2	-1	323

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church NHS	32	0	32	0	0	32
Illinois and Michigan Canal Technical Assistance	156	2	158	1	-1	158
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley Technical Assistance	290	12	303	8	-4	307
Lower Eastside Tenement Museum	0	0	100	0	0	100
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	241	0	241	0	0	241
Maine Acadian Culture Technical Assistance	72	0	72	0	0	72
Masau Trail	34	0	34	0	0	34
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	1,711	0	1,711	0	0	1,711
National Parks of New York Harbor	0	1	248	0	302	550
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail	217	4	222	2	-1	223
Northwest Ecosystem Office	238	1	239	0	0	239
Pinelands NR	297	0	297	0	0	297
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	0	0	300	0	0	300
Sewall-Belmont House	0	0	100	0	0	100
Southern Arizona Group	1,097	14	1,112	10	227	1,349
Utah State Coordinator	123	2	125	1	-1	125
Winter Olympics Support - FY 2002	419	0	880	0	-880	0
Subtotal Other Field Offices & Affiliated Areas	9,514	55	11,759	36	29	11,824
Subtotal Park and Field Offices³	920,854	16,219	955,007	11,884	9,469	976,360
Support Programs						
Central Offices						
Alaska Region	12,179	135	12,697	100	-42	12,755
Intermountain Region	15,367	192	16,310	141	-60	16,391
Midwest Region	7,878	122	8,335	89	-38	8,386
National Capital Region	9,257	141	11,384	103	-144	11,343
Northeast Region	15,685	192	16,216	141	-60	16,297
Pacific West Region	13,767	186	14,433	136	-58	14,511
Southeast Region	9,829	138	10,368	101	-43	10,426
Washington Office	32,626	294	33,587	313	3,608	37,508
Subtotal	116,588	1,400	123,330	1,124	3,163	127,617

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Field Resource Centers						
Intermountain Cultural Resource Center	2,553	79	2,638	59	-25	2,672
Midwest Archeological Center	812	40	856	29	-13	872
National Capital Museum Resource Center	469	8	525	7	-3	529
Northeast Cultural Resources Center	730	47	778	34	-15	797
Southeast Archeological Center	766	38	815	28	-12	831
Western Archeological Center	1,177	35	1,219	26	-11	1,234
Subtotal	6,507	247	6,831	183	-79	6,935
Cyclic Maintenance						
Alaska Region	589	0	447	0	996	1,443
Intermountain Region	5,862	0	5,386	0	5,841	11,227
Midwest Region	2,101	0	1,852	0	3,137	4,989
National Capital Region	2,232	0	1,761	0	2,458	4,219
Northeast Region	2,092	0	1,664	0	3,316	4,980
Pacific West Region	6,086	0	5,632	0	5,150	10,782
Southeast Region	4,177	0	3,815	0	3,702	7,517
NPS Training Centers & Other Serwide Facility Maint	838	0	838	0	250	1,088
HF Interpretive Design Center & Appalachian Trail	142	0	492	0	150	642
Subtotal	24,119	0	21,887	0	25,000	46,887
Title VIII	[4,989]					
Subtotal including Title VIII	[29,108]					
YCC Projects						
Alaska Region	0	0	92	0	0	92
Intermountain Region	0	0	417	0	0	417
Midwest Region	0	0	199	0	0	199
National Capital Region	0	0	198	0	0	198
Northeast Region	0	0	378	0	0	378
Pacific West Region	0	0	404	0	0	404
Southeast Region	0	0	312	0	0	312
Subtotal	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties						
Alaska Region	314	0	314	0	0	314
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM						
Intermountain Region	1,462	0	1,462	0	0	1,462
Midwest Region	1,125	0	1,125	0	0	1,125
National Capital Region	499	0	499	0	0	499
Northeast Region	2,684	0	2,684	0	0	2,684
Pacific West Region	2,765	0	2,765	0	0	2,765
Southeast Region	1,566	0	1,566	0	0	1,566
Subtotal	10,415	0	10,415	0	0	10,415
Title VIII	[2,993]					
Subtotal including Title VIII	[13,408]					
Repair and Rehabilitation Program						
Alaska Region	2,412	0	2,808	0	45	2,853
Intermountain Region	11,811	0	13,938	0	1,425	15,363
Midwest Region	5,773	0	6,926	0	1,414	8,340
National Capital Region	4,410	0	5,270	0	949	6,219
Northeast Region	6,987	0	8,208	0	1,156	9,364
Pacific West Region	13,481	0	15,937	0	1,621	17,558
Southeast Region	7,107	0	9,771	0	2,373	12,144
Program Centers and Reserve *	2,212	0	828	0	1,190	2,018
Washington Office	1,266	0	1,773	0	-1,773	0
Subtotal, Projects	55,459	0	65,459	0	8,400	73,859
Maintenance Systems	[2,994] **	[0]	[7,181]	0	[9,240]	[16,421]
Facility Condition Assessment Program	[998] **	0	3,654	0	7,640	11,294
Facility Management Software System	[1,996] **	0	3,527	0	1,600	5,127
Subtotal	55,459	0	72,640	0	17,640	90,280
Title VIII	[11,974]					
Subtotal including Title VIII	[67,433]					
* Program Centers include Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry Design Center, and Historic Preservation Training Center.						
** Shown for comparison only in FY2001; items were not funded in Repair/Rehab in FY2001.						

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Incidental Personnel Costs						
Alaska Region	703	0	703	0	0	703
Intermountain Region	1,902	0	1,902	0	0	1,902
Midwest Region	700	0	700	0	0	700
National Capital Region	599	0	599	0	0	599
Northeast Region	867	0	867	0	0	867
Pacific West Region	1,397	0	1,397	0	0	1,397
Southeast Region	1,454	0	1,589	0	0	1,589
Subtotal	7,622	0	7,757	0	0	7,757
Vanishing Treasures Initiative ⁴						
Intermountain Region	1,033	0	1,098	0	0	1,098
Subtotal Support Programs	221,743	1,647	245,958	1,307	45,724	292,989
Servicewide Programs						
Park Support Programs						
Employee Development Program	5,489	41	9,020	30	-13	9,037
Mid-Level Intake Program	748	0	748	0	0	748
National Conservation Training Center (FWS)	499	1	500	0	0	500
Servicewide Intake Program	1,965	3	1,966	1	-1	1,966
Subtotal Training Programs	8,701	45	12,234	31	-14	12,251
[Incidental Personnel Costs]	[7,622]	[0]	[7,757]	[0]	[0]	[7,757]
Social Science Program	841	1	841	0	0	841
National Trail System Development	218	2	218	1	-1	218
Wild & Scenic River Coordination	399	0	599	0	0	599
Subtotal Park Support Programs	10,159	48	13,892	32	-15	13,909
Subtotal Park Support Programs with brackets	[17,781]	[48]	[21,649]	[32]	[-15]	[21,666]

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Cooperative Programs						
Challenge Cost-Share Programs	[4,980]	[0]	[6,980]	[0]	[22,000]	[28,980]
Regular Challenge Cost-Share	1,987	0	1,987	0	0	1,987
Lewis and Clark Cost-Share	2,993	0	4,993	0	0	4,993
Cooperative Conservation Initiative	0	0	0	0	22,000	22,000
Partnership for Parks	839	3	839	1	-1	839
Student Conservation Program	809	0	809	0	0	809
Volunteer-in-Parks Program	1,517	1	1,518	0	0	1,518
Subtotal Cooperative Programs	8,145	4	10,146	1	21,999	32,146
Other Servicewide Programs						
Accessibility Management Program	286	0	286	0	0	286
Accounting Operations Center	7,947	113	7,988	82	-35	8,035
Air Quality Program	6,443	24	9,065	18	-8	9,075
Archeological Resource Protection Act Program	1,214	2	1,215	1	-1	1,215
Arlington Boathouse - GW Parkway	100	0	0	0	0	0
Biological Resources Management Program	3,441	17	5,846	13	2,145	8,004
Business Plan Program	0	0	500	0	0	500
Cave and Karst Research Institute	0	0	350	0	0	350
Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Database	299	0	299	0	0	299
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	1,596	0	46	0	400	446
Cultural Resources Preservation Program	13,928	2	13,928	1	-1	13,928
Dam Safety Program	395	1	396	0	0	396
Denver Administration Program Center	2,075	42	2,122	31	-13	2,140
DOI Museum Property Program	252	0	252	0	0	252
Drug Enforcement Initiative	2,168	3	2,170	1	-1	2,170
Emergencies: Storm & Flood Damage	2,978	0	2,978	0	0	2,978
Ethnography Program	673	3	675	1	-1	675
EVER-Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan	2,497	0	5,544	7	-2	5,549
EVER-Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	6,194	12	4,000	0	-4,000	0
Everglades Task Force Support	1,316	5	1,325	11	-7	1,329
Facility Condition Assessment Program	998	0	0	0	0	0

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Facility Management Software System	1,996	0	0	0	0	0
Geographic Information System Program	1,315	1	1,316	0	0	1,316
Geologic Resources Program	2,676	28	2,700	21	-9	2,712
Glen Canyon Dam Management Proposal	0	0	0	0	100	100
Graves Protection Act Program	893	1	894	0	0	894
Harpers Ferry Center	10,253	149	10,412	109	-47	10,474
Hazardous Waste Program	11,383	6	11,391	5	-2	11,394
Informational Publications	4,227	19	4,248	14	-6	4,256
Inventory & Monitoring Program	17,549	7	21,757	5	11,148	32,910
Learning Centers	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
Museum Management Program	5,839	4	5,844	2	-1	5,845
National Council on Traditional Arts	249	0	249	0	0	249
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Program	499	0	499	0	0	499
Natural Resources Data and Information	1,553	0	1,553	0	0	1,553
Natural Resources Preservation Program	8,289	0	12,289	0	500	12,789
Oil Pollution Act Program	886	7	894	5	-2	897
Overflight Management Program	1,003	1	1,004	0	0	1,004
Parks as Classrooms Program	745	0	745	0	0	745
Resource Prot Act - Damage Assessmt & Recovery	0	0	500	0	0	500
Resource Protection Fund	0	0	300	0	0	300
Risk Management Program	805	0	805	0	0	805
Safety Training Program	103	0	103	0	0	103
[South Florida Ecosystem]	[33,396]	[338]	[34,519]	[260]	[-3,842]	[30,937]
[Big Cypress National Preserve]	[5,224]	[76]	[5,279]	[55]	[-24]	[5,310]
[Biscayne NP]	[3,435]	[46]	[3,467]	[34]	[-14]	[3,487]
[Dry Tortugas]	[1,293]	[9]	[1,300]	[7]	[-3]	[1,304]
[Everglades NP]	[13,437]	[207]	[13,604]	[146]	[208]	[13,958]
[Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan]	[2,497]	[0]	[5,544]	[7]	[-2]	[5,549]
[Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative]	[6,194]	[0]	[4,000]	[0]	[-4000]	[0]
[South Florida Task Force]	[1,316]	[0]	[1,325]	[11]	[-7]	[1,329]
Spanish Colonial Research Center ⁵	0	3	0	0	0	0
Water Resource Programs	6,869	35	7,905	26	3,789	11,720

All footnotes appear at end of table

NPS FY 2003 Park and Program Summary (all dollar amounts in thousands)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs	FY 2001		FY 2002 Enacted \$	FY 2003		Estimate \$
	Enacted \$	FTE		Uncontrol Changes \$	Program Changes \$	
Wilderness Study - Apostle Islands NL	200	0	0	0	0	0
Wireless Technology Program	313	3	314	1	-1	314
Workers Compensation Initiative	319	1	119	0	0	119
Subtotal Other Servicewide Programs	132,764	489	146,626	354	13,945	160,925
Subtotal Servicewide Programs	151,068	541	170,664	387	35,929	206,980
CSRS/FEHBP Proposal	51,670		57,966		1,979	59,945
Subtotal Park Management	1,345,335	18,407	1,429,595	13,578	93,101	1,536,274
Subtotal External Administrative Costs	99,408	0	105,348	2,888	0	108,236
TOTAL ONPS	1,444,743	18,407	1,534,943	16,466	93,101	1,644,510
All Other Accounts		1,882				
Total National Park Service		20,289				

Total full-time equivalents shown for the "Operation of the National Park System" account are by organization, irrespective of funding source. For example, some temporary positions in parks are funded from construction.

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

²This is total acreage for the National Park System, including Poverty Point NM, which does not receive funding.

³The 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.

⁴The total FY 2002 Vanishing Treasures Initiative, including funds in park bases, is \$3,879,000; the proposed FY 2003 Vanishing Treasures Initiative, including funds in park bases, is \$3,879,000. Since its establishment in FY 1998, funds have been distributed as permanent base adjustments under the Vanishing Treasures Initiative for the following parks:

	Total Program FY 2003
Aztec Ruins NM	\$146,000
Bandelier NM	113,000
Canyon de Chelly NM	58,000
Canyonlands NP	118,000
Casa Grande Ruins NM	68,000
Chaco Culture NHP	324,000
Chiricahua NM	36,000
El Maipais NM	126,000
El Morro NM	55,000
Fort Bowie NHS	53,000
Fort Davis NHS	110,000
Fort Union NM	71,000
Glen Canyon NRA	63,000
Grand Canyon NP	58,000
Hovenweep NM	70,000
Mesa Verde NP	332,000
Montezuma Castle NM	106,000
Navajo NM	117,000
Salinas Pueblo Missions	236,000
San Antonio Missions NHS	126,000
Tonto NM	55,000
Tumacacori NHP	167,000
Wupatki NM [Sunset Crater NM, Walnut Canyon NM]	173,000
Subtotal Park Units	2,781,000

⁵Staff supported by project funding.

**Summary of Requirements
by Object Class
Operation of the National Park System**

ONPS Summary of Requirements by Object Class (in millions of dollars)¹

Object Class	2002 Estimate	FY 2003		
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	602	15	11	628
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	81	2	1	84
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	35	0	-2	33
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	718	17	10	745
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	248	8	4	260
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	25	1	0	26
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	35	0	-5	30
22.0 Transportation of things.....	19	0	1	20
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	43	1	0	44
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	2	0	0	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	48	0	1	49
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	4	0	0	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	2	0	0	2
25.2 Other services.....	246	-11	68	304
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	4	0	0	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	11	0	0	11
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	4	0	0	4
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	6	0	0	6
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	92	0	3	95
31.0 Equipment.....	25	0	1	26
32.0 Land and structures.....	12	0	0	12
Subtotal, Appropriations/Net Budget Authority, NPS.....	1,544	16	83	1,644
25.2 Allocation to FHWA: Total/Other Services.....	1	0	0	1
Total, Appropriations/Net Budget Authority.....	1,545	16	83	1,645

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

**ONPS Budget Authority Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs
(in millions of dollars)**

Object Class	2002 Estimate	FY 2003		
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Net Budget authority.....	1,545	16	83	1,645
Less: Net BA for Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs:				
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	-57	0	-2	-59
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	-1	0	0	-1
Net BA excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs.....	1,487	16	81	1,585

ONPS Summary of NPS FTE Requirements Related to Object Class

Object Class with FTE Requirement	2002 Estimate	FY 2003		
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	12,771	0	150	12,921
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	2,821	0	33	2,854
11.9 Total FTE Requirement.....	15,592	0	183	15,775

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Budget Account Schedules

Operation of the National Park System

ONPS Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	2	0	0
Receipts:			
02.20 Recreation, entrance and use fees.....	1	0	0
04.00 Total: Balances and collections.....	3	0	0
Appropriation:			
05.00 Operation of the National Park System.....	-2	0	0
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

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

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

ONPS Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park management.....	1,387	1,424	1,536
00.02 External administrative costs.....	99	105	108
09.01 Reimbursable program.....	17	17	17
10.00 Total new obligations.....	1,503	1,546	1,661
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	17	15	31
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	1,462	1,562	1,662
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	42	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	1,521	1,577	1,693
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-1,503	-1,546	-1,661
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn.....	-3	0	0
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	15	31	32
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund).....	1,439	1,535	1,645
40.00 Appropriation (terrorism supplemental).....	0	10	0
40.20 Appropriation (special fund).....	2	0	0
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-554 (0.22 percent).....	-3	0	0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts.....	7	0	0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary).....	1,445	1,545	1,645
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash).....	17	17	17
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross).....	1,462	1,562	1,662
Change in unobligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	285	320	341
73.10 Total new obligations.....	1,503	1,546	1,661
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-1,434	-1,527	-1,639
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net).....	8	0	0
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-42	0	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	320	341	363

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

ONPS Program and Financing (continued) (in millions of dollars)¹

		2001	2002	2003
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		actual	estimate	estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1,132	1,190	1,266
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	301	337	373
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	1,434	1,527	1,639
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources.....	-17	-17	-17
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	1,445	1,545	1,645
90.00	Outlays.....	1,418	1,510	1,622

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

**ONPS Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs
(in millions of dollars)**

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	1,445	1,545	1,645
	Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-52	-58	-60
	Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs.....	1,393	1,487	1,585
90.00	Outlays.....	1,418	1,510	1,622
	Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-53	-58	-60
	Net outlays, excluding retiree costs.....	1,365	1,452	1,562

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs of the United States Park Police, [~~\$65,260,000~~] \$81,254,000. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States for the "United States Park Police", \$25,295,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public law 107-38.] (Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: The entire language in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.

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

Appropriation Language Citations

16 U.S.C. 1a-6, Section 10 National Park System General Authorities Act, as amended, authorizes the designation of officers and employees to maintain law and order and protect persons and property within areas of the National Park System.

Public Law 80-447 (62 Stat. 81) "An Act authorizing the United States Park Police..." authorizes officers of the United States Park Police to make arrests within roads, parks, parkways and other Federal lands in the Washington Metropolitan area.

Summary of Requirements United States Park Police

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: USPP

Budget Activity	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003			
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2003 Budget Request	Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2002
Amount (\$000)						
United States Park Police Operations	\$60,913	\$65,260	+\$671	+\$12,500	\$78,431	+\$13,171
United States Park Police Pension Fund	18,663	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNITED STATES PARK POLICE¹	\$79,576	\$65,260	+\$671	+\$12,500	\$78,431	+\$13,171
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	2,430	2,729	0	+94	2,823	+94
TOTAL USPP with CSRS/FEHBP¹	\$82,006	\$67,989	+\$671	+\$12,594	\$81,254	+\$13,265
FTE						
United States Park Police Operations	746	775	0	+48	823	+48
United States Park Police Pension Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNITED STATES PARK POLICE	746	775	0	+48	823	+48

¹ FY01 actual excludes \$1,400,000 for counter-terrorism activities in FY01 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-038. FY02 enacted excludes \$25,295,000 for counter-terrorism activities in the FY02 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117.

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes: USPP

Uncontrollable Cost Component	2002 Enacted	2003 Change
Additional Cost of January Pay Raises		
1 Pay Raises		
Pay and benefit costs for GS-series employees and associated pay rate changes for employees in other pay series		
1. 2002 pay raise	NA	411
1st quarter FY 2003 based on January 2002 increase of 4.6%		
2. 2003 pay raise	NA	103
Last three quarters of FY 2003 based on projected January 2003 increase of 2.6%		
SUBTOTAL, Pay Raise	NA	514
Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes		
2 FERS Retirement Costs		
Costs incurred by the increase in the relative proportion of NPS employees covered by FERS which has higher employer costs than the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS.)		
	NA	92
3 Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans		
Increased cost of NPS share of health benefits for employees.		
	NA	65
SUBTOTAL, Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	157
TOTAL, All ONPS Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	671

[]Bracketed numbers indicate absorbed costs and are additive to the amount requested. NPS will absorb 54% of estimated pay cost requirements in this budget. Savings from such reforms as delayering organizations, competing work that might more appropriately be done by the private sector, reexamining position grades, and management streamlining will be used as offsets to these absorbed costs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: United States Park Police

FY 2002 Enacted: \$65.260 million

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
United States Park Police Operations	65,260	+671	+12,500	78,431	+13,171
Total Requirements	65,260	+671	+12,500	78,431	+13,171

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1a-6	The National Park Service Organic Act (Law Enforcement Personnel)
Public Law 80-447	United States Park Police Arrest Authority in Washington Metropolitan area
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 106-291	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001
Public Law 106-554	The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Title IX, Section 901, Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000)

Overview

The United States Park Police (USPP) are a law enforcement entity of the National Park Service. The USPP have primary law enforcement jurisdiction on approximately 165,000 acres located at park sites within the metropolitan areas of San Francisco, California, New York City and the District of Columbia.

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

In FY 2001, Congress authorized the transfer of the function and funding for the United States Park Police into a new United States Park Police appropriation. In FY 2002, Congress authorized the United States Park Police Pension Fund as a Permanent, Indefinite account under Mandatory Appropriations.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

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

Performance Goals

Goal Ila1. Park visitors are satisfied with their national park experience

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Visitor satisfaction	Percent of visitors surveyed who rank park facilities, services, and recreational facilities as "very good" or "good"	95%	95%

The purpose of this goal is to provide an opportunity for a safe and enjoyable experience for park visitors. Visitor safety is a priority function within parks and is integral to fulfilling the National Park Service's mission to provide for the public enjoyment of the national parks. The USPP utilizes personnel and other resources to control and reduce the incidence of crime in units of the National Park System patrolled by the Park Police, which support the achievement of this performance goal.

Activity: USPP Operations
FY 2002 Enacted: \$65.260 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The United States Park Police (USPP) is an urban oriented law enforcement organization within the National Park Service. Visitation in areas patrolled by the Park Police is in excess of 61.6 million annually. Among the sites protected by the USPP are the national monuments, memorials and associated facilities within the Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco areas, including the White House, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Washington Monument, areas around the United States Capitol, the Statue of Liberty, and the Presidio. The responsibilities of the Park Police encompass a full range of law enforcement functions, including visitor safety and protection, prevention and investigation of crimes against persons and property, investigation of environmental crimes involving damage to National Park Service resources, protection of natural and cultural resources, protection of the Nation's historic monuments, memorials and institutions from terrorist and other threats, presidential and dignitary protection, crowd control during major demonstrations and public events, narcotics enforcement, search and rescue, drug eradication and community based drug education programs. Services are performed on foot, horseback, motorcycle, in cruisers, boats, and helicopters, most often requiring specialized or advanced training.

An Aviation Unit augments routine Park Police operations within the Washington metropolitan area. The crews support typical USPP activities as well as Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) missions. The unit also provides a platform for aerial photography, wildlife management, resource management and protection, and environmental surveys.

NPS initiated a training program in FY 2000 to provide qualified replacements to fill vacancies and gradually enhance the number of uniformed officers. The program has been continued in FY 2002. It is funded at \$2.4 million which supports 48 recruit officers.

Special Operations. The USPP cooperate with other Federal, State and local law enforcement authorities and organizations in providing specialized security and protection for park resources and the visiting public. Annual operating costs specifically for these activities include those for additional guard and dispatch staff, surveillance system maintenance, equipment repair contracts and telecommunications operators. Ongoing Park Police security activities include:

- Guarding against acts of terrorism at monuments and buildings owned and managed by the National Park Service
- Protecting military housing facilities at Fort Wadsworth in New York and the Presidio in San Francisco
- Providing law enforcement at various national parks in New York, California and Washington, D.C.
- Providing law enforcement assistance in accordance with memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements with various Federal, State, and local agencies regarding threats to the Government

At A Glance...

U.S. Park Police Responsibilities

New York City, New York

- Statue of Liberty
- Ellis Island
- Fort Wadsworth
- Gateway National Recreation Area

San Francisco, California

- Golden Gate National Recreation Area
- The Presidio

Washington, D.C.

- The Mall
- The White House
- President's Park
- Rock Creek Park
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- National Capital Parks – East
- Greenbelt Park
- Baltimore-Washington Memorial Parkway

- Providing law enforcement services to dignitaries and foreign heads of State while in Washington, D.C., NPS Regional Offices, and other national park sites
- Providing dignitary escorts, as well as helicopter surveillance, to assist the United States Secret Service and Department of State with their protective responsibilities

Drug Enforcement. A total of \$4.080 million was provided in FY 2002 for drug enforcement activities. Drug enforcement operations include surveillance, undercover operations, drug awareness and education, and increased patrols in areas with a high incidence of drug related illegal activity. This effort contributes to the servicewide goal of eradicating drug cultivation, sale, distribution and use at NPS sites.

In addition to the investigation of criminal drug activity in NPS units, the funding is also used for community drug education. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program is presented by USPP officers to schoolchildren in the Washington, D.C., San Francisco and New York areas. The DARE program offers preventive strategies to enhance those protective factors, especially bonding the family, school, and community, which foster the development of resiliency in young people who may be at risk for substance abuse and other problem behaviors. Currently, over 2,000 school children benefit from this program annually.

United States Park Police Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Persons arrested	4,100	3,900	3,900
Motor vehicle accidents	3,000	3,000	3,000
Reported drug incidents	1,700	1,600	1,600
Search warrants executed	60	55	55
Persons arrested for drug violations	850	900	900
Value of narcotics and other property confiscated	\$2.2 million	\$2.0 million	\$2.0 million
Firearms confiscated	75	70	70

Management Reforms. Increased visitor use and expansion of the National Park System, combined with such factors as drugs, terrorism, and gangs, has dramatically altered the law enforcement function within the NPS and made the work of the law enforcement officer more complex and difficult. The nature and complexity of these responsibilities, coupled with concerns for the safety and security of personnel, has caused both the Administration and the Congress to require reforms and improvements in the NPS law enforcement program.

In accordance with the requirements of The National Park System Omnibus Management Act, the National Park Service conducted a study of the law enforcement needs of both the U.S. Park Police and NPS law enforcement rangers. The legislation directed a comprehensive evaluation of the shortfalls, needs, and requirements of NPS law enforcement programs, including a review of facility repair and rehabilitation, equipment, and communication needs. The legislation further directed a description be provided of any adverse impacts that would occur if any need identified in the report is not met.

Two coordinated and complementary studies were conducted by the NPS Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police, and Law Enforcement Programs Study for United States Park Rangers. The reports highlighted the need to increase the number of law enforcement personnel and provide them with adequate communications and other equipment to ensure the protection of park visitors and resources against all threats, including those of potential terrorists. The findings focused on, and strongly recommended, improvements in the NPS/USPP human resources, facilities, equipment, and technology programs. A number of measures have been instituted and initiated in response to the findings, conclusions, and recommendations contained in the Law Enforcement Programs Study for the United States Park Police.

The FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Act established a separate United States Park Police appropriation to strengthen Park Police fund controls and accountability. Congress directed that the NPS contract with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) to conduct an independent review of the mission, structure

and financial planning of the United States Park Police. Identified issues contained in the final August 2001 include: (1) a diffuse, functionally diverse, and geographically fragmented mission; (2) poorly articulated priorities; (3) decentralized financial management; and (4) concerns over accountability and workforce planning. The National Park Service and the Department of the Interior are currently working to implement the significant findings of the NAPA study.

In addition, a new pay schedule was instituted to simplify pay and benefit issues. The Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000 provided for the establishment of a uniform salary schedule for most USPP officers and included increased pay rates. An increase of \$3.158 million was provided in FY 2002 for employee pay raises and enhancements resulting from the new pay schedule.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for U.S. Park Police

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	65,260
Programmatic Changes	
• Counter-Terrorism Activities	12,600
• Travel Reduction	-100
TOTAL, Program Changes	12,500
Uncontrollable Changes	+671
FY 2003 Budget Request	78,431
Net Change	+13,171

Counter-Terrorism Activities: \$12.600 million, 48 FTE

Funds are requested to allow overtime and contract guards to augment security in urban areas under the responsibility of the United States Park Police. The overtime is necessary until such time as the Park Police can increase their number of sworn officers through additional recruit classes. The nation has been operating under a heightened security level since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. It is expected that the heightened levels of security will be necessary for the foreseeable future. While this request does not sustain the current level of high visibility patrol being conducted throughout 2002, it moves towards further intergrating counter-terrorism into base operations.

The requested funds would also increase the number of Park Police officers on the street. Currently, the USPP has funds to conduct two recruit classes annually (24 officers each class), and in FY 2002, has supplemental funding to allow a third recruit class. This additional funding would allow four recruit classes to be offered in FY 2003. After allowing for attrition, this should allow the USPP to make up its shortfall of about 200 sworn officers in three to four years time. This increase funding would cover the training costs and salary during training and the salary costs once the recruit has graduated. Training, supplies, and equipment necessary to maintain a counter-terrorism program would also be provided through this increased funding. The program requires flexibility to respond to dynamic situations and, as required, Congress will be notified of additional or changing needs.

Travel Expenses: -\$0.100 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.100 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

**Summary of Requirements
by Object Class
United States Park Police**

USPP Summary of Requirements by Object Class (in millions of dollars)¹

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	40..	1	5	46
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	22.	0	-15	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	62.....	1	-10	53
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	13	0	2	15
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1.....	0	0	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1.....	0.....	0.....	1
25.2 Other services.....	7	0	-1	6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1.....	0.....	0	1
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3.....	0	0	3
31.0 Equipment.....	5.	0	-4	1
Total Appropriations/Net Budget Authority.....	93.....	1.....	-13.....	81

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

**USPP Budget Authority Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs
(in millions of dollars)**

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Net Budget Authority.....	93.....	1	-13	81
Less: Net BA for Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs:				
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	3.....	0	0	-3
Net BA excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs.....	90.....	1.....	-13	78

USPP Summary of FTE Requirements Related to Object Class

Object Class with FTE Requirement	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
11.1 Full-time permanent FTE's.....	770.....	0	48	818
11.3 Other than full-time permanent FTE's.....	5.....	0	0	5
11.9 Total FTE Requirement.....	775.....	0.	48	823

Budget Account Schedules United States Park Police

USPP Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Operations.....	62	93	81
00.02 Pension fund.....	19	0	0
10.00 Total new obligations.....	81	93	81
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	0	2	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	83	93	81
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	83	95	83
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-81	-93	-81
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	2	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation (general).....	82	68	81
40.00 Appropriation (terrorism supplemental).....	0	25	0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts.....	1	0	0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary).....	83	93	81
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	9	20
73.10 Total new obligations.....	81	93	81
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-72	-82	-84
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	9	20	17
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	72	71	62
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	0	11	22
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	72	82	84
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	83	93	81
90.00 Outlays.....	72	82	84

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

USPP Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	83	93	81
Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-2	-3	-3
Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs.....	81	90	78
90.00 Outlays.....	72	82	84
Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-2	-3	-3
Net outlays, excluding retiree costs.....	70	79	81

USPP Object Classification (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	35	40	46
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	7	22	7
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	42	62	53
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	32	13	15
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1	1	1
25.2	Other services.....	1	7	6
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	2	3	3
31.0	Equipment.....	1	5	1
99.0	Total new obligations.....	81	93	81

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

USPP Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1049-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	746	775	823

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, statutory or contractual aid for other activities, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, [\$66,159,000, of which \$500,000 are for grants pursuant to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 469I, as amended)] \$47,986,000.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "of which \$500,000 are for grants pursuant to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 469I, as amended)"

This language is proposed for deletion in order to remove a one-time provision.

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 460I to 460I-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 1262 establishes the National Recreation Trails Advisory Commission.

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.

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 licenses project, activity, or program, and authorizes appropriation of specific amounts for this purpose.

16 USC 469k American Battlefield Protection Act of 1966 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.

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 lose or destroyed as the result of a Federal or Federally-assisted or licenses project, activity, or program and authorizes

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 establishes the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training 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.

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.

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 effect 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 470i 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.

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), and Public Law 105-355 (Title V, Sec. 502).

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)), and Public Law 106-176 (Title I, Sec. 121).

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.

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities

20 USC 4441 to 4451 Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development to any private, nonprofit organization or institution.

Various provisions authorize appropriations for financial aid to specific organizations designated by the Congress:

16 USC 407 Constitution Heritage Act establishes the National Constitution Center near Independence National Historical Park to disseminate information about the U.S. Constitution in order to increase the awareness of the Constitution among the American people.

16 USC 410bbb establishes New Orleans Jazz Commission and delineates its cooperative role in the establishment and operations of New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.

16 USC 469d to 469i Ice Age National Scientific Reserve sets aside areas to preserve nationally significant features of continental glaciation.

16 USC 1101 to 1103 establishes Roosevelt Campobello International Park as a symbol of cooperation between the United States and Canada.

Public Law 93-486 (Title II) authorizes financial aid to the Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site.

Public Law 96-428 established the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site and authorizes the site to enter into cooperative agreements with other organizations, which help it fulfill its mission.

Public Law 99-388 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the Johnstown Flood Museum Association and to provide technical and financial assistance to the Johnstown Flood Museum.

Public Law 102-419 (Title II) Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 establishes the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission to assist Federal, State, and local authorities and the private sector in preserving and managing the historic resources in the Miami Valley, Ohio, associated with the Wright brothers, aviation, or Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Public Law 102-525 (Title I) Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Act designates the NPS site and authorizes it to enter into cooperative agreements.

Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 designated Lamprey River in New Hampshire as a Wild and Scenic River and authorizes it for financial and technical assistance (Div. I, Title IV, Sec. 405). The Act also established and provides for the management of Vancouver National Historic Reserve (Div. I, Title V, Sec. 502)

Public Law 105-312 (Title V) Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial aid and technical assistance to programs, which identify and utilize the collective resources as Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites for enhancing public education of and access to the Bay and to establish a Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program.

Public Law 106-565 Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission Act of 2000 established a commission to ensure a suitable national observance of the Jamestown 2007 anniversary by complementing the programs and activities of the State of Virginia and to cooperate with and assist the programs and activities of the State in observance of the Jamestown 2007 anniversary.

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 provided funding but not specific authorization to the Anchorage Museum, Baranov Museum/Erskine House, Bishop Museum's *Falls of Clyde*, Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Independence Mine, Lake Roosevelt Forum, Mandan-On-a-Slant Village, Penn Center National Landmark, St. Charles Visitor Center and Vulcan Monument.

**Summary of Requirements
National Recreation and Preservation**

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: NR&P

Budget Activity/Subactivity	FY 2003					
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	Unconfr/	Program Changes	2003	Inc.(+)
			Related Changes		Budget Request	Dec.(-) From 2002
Amount (\$000)						
Recreation Programs	\$541	\$549	+\$3	\$0	\$552	+\$3
Natural Programs	10,781	10,930	+92	-74	10,948	+18
Cultural Programs	20,707	20,769	+132	-1,153	19,748	-1,021
Environmental Compliance	392	397	+3	0	400	+3
Grants Administration	1,554	1,582	+14	-11	1,585	+3
International Park Affairs	1,702	1,718	+8	-7	1,719	+1
Heritage Partnership Programs						
Commissions and Grants	10,167	13,092	0	-5,476	7,616	-5,476
Administrative Support	117	117	+7	-5	119	+2
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	\$10,284	\$13,209	+\$7	-\$5,481	\$7,735	-\$5,474
Statutory or Contractual Aid						
Alaska Native Cultural Center	740	0	0	0	0	0
Aleutian WWII National Historic Area	100	0	0	0	0	0
Anchorage Museum	0	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500
Barnanoff Museum/Erskin House	0	250	0	-250	0	-250
Bishop Museum Falls of Clyde	0	300	0	-300	0	-300
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity	101	101	0	0	101	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateways & Water Trails	2,295	1,200	0	-402	798	-402
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	299	0	-252	47	-252
Denver National History Museum	0	750	0	-750	0	-750
Four Corners Interpretive Center	2,245	0	0	0	0	0
Historic New Bridge Landing Park Comm	1,098	0	0	0	0	0
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	796	806	0	0	806	0
Independence Mine	0	1,500	0	-1,500	0	-1,500
Jamestown 2007 Commission	0	200	0	-200	0	-200
Johnstown Area Heritage Assoc Museum	49	49	0	0	49	0
Lake Roosevelt Forum	0	50	0	-50	0	-50
Lamprey Wild & Scenic River	499	500	0	-300	200	-300
Mandan-on-a-Slant Village	499	750	0	-750	0	-750
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	528	528	0	0	528	0
Morris Thompson Center	0	750	0	-750	0	-750
National Constitution Center	499	500	0	-500	0	-500
National First Ladies Library	499	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian Culture & Arts Program	740	740	0	0	740	0
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	0	0	66	0
Penn Center	0	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
Roosevelt Campobello Internatl Park Comm	728	766	0	+36	802	+36
Route 66 National Historic Highway	499	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Charles Interpretive Center	0	500	0	-500	0	-500
Sewall-Belmont House Natl Historic Site	494	500	0	-500	0	-500
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	399	400	0	-400	0	-400
Vulcan Monument	0	2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	593	0	0	0	0	0
Women's Progress Commission	100	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Statutory or Contractual Aid	\$13,866	\$17,005	\$0	-\$12,868	\$4,137	-\$12,868
TOTAL NR&P	\$59,827	\$66,159	+\$259	-\$19,594	\$46,824	-\$19,335
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	1,000	1,123	0	+39	1,162	+39
TOTAL NR&P with CSRS/FEHBP	\$60,827	\$67,282	+\$259	-\$19,555	\$47,986	-\$19,296
	FTE					
Recreation Programs	4	4	0	0	4	0
Natural Programs	109	104	0	0	104	0
Cultural Programs	143	132	0	0	132	0
Environmental Compliance	4	4	0	0	4	0
Grants Administration	17	17	0	0	17	0
International Park Affairs	10	10	0	0	10	0
Heritage Partnership Programs	8	8	0	0	8	0
Statutory or Contractual Aid	3	3	0	0	3	0
TOTAL NR&P	298	282	0	0	282	0

Justification of Uncontrollable and Related Changes: NR&P

Uncontrollable Cost Component	2002 Enacted	2003 Change
Additional Cost of January Pay Raises		
1 Pay Raises		
Pay and benefit costs for GS-series employees and associated pay rate changes for employees in other pay series		
1. 2002 pay raise	NA	158
1st quarter FY 2003 based on January 2002 increase of 4.6%		
2. 2003 pay raise	NA	40
Last three quarters of FY 2003 based on projected January 2003 increase of 2.6%		[229]
SUBTOTAL, Pay Raise	NA	198
Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes		
2 FERS Retirement Costs	NA	36
Costs incurred by the increase in the relative proportion of NPS employees covered by FERS which has higher employer costs than the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS.)		
3 Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	NA	25
Increased cost of NPS share of health benefits for employees.		
SUBTOTAL, Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	61
TOTAL, All ONPS Uncontrollable Cost Changes	NA	259

[]Bracketed numbers indicate absorbed costs and are additive to the amount requested. NPS will absorb 54% of estimated pay cost requirements in this budget. Savings from such reforms as delayering organizations, competing work that might more appropriately be done by the private sector, reexamining position grades, and management streamlining will be used as offsets to these absorbed costs.

Activity Summary

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation
Activity: Recreation Programs

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Recreation Programs	549	+3	0	552	+3
Total Requirements	549	+3	0	552	+3

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 4601 - 4601-3	The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 4601-6a (h)	The Land and Water Conservation Act, as amended
40 U.S.C. 484 (o)	The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended

Overview

Recreation Programs cover a range of planning, Federal coordination, and technical assistance activities. The principal activities are the Federal Lands to Parks Program, which assists State and local governments in acquiring surplus Federal real property for public parks and recreation areas, and nationwide recreation information, statistics, and coordination.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- IIIb** Through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Activity: Recreation Programs
FY2002 Enacted: \$0.549 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Federal Lands to Parks Program (FLP) places a priority on helping communities obtain Federal properties which have been declared surplus (that is, no longer needed by the Federal Government) for public parks and recreation use. In partnership with State and local agencies, the FLP results in new and expanded State and community parks, increased close-to-home recreation, and protected open space and important natural and cultural resources. A great variety of land may be available from any agency of the Federal Government, including military bases, U.S. Coast Guard stations, and Army Corps of Engineers water control projects. The land may be located in rural or urban areas, consist of open space, forests, wetlands, lakes, or shorelines; the land may contain existing historic and recreation facilities. In addition, communities may convert and restore non-recreational property to meet community open space or recreational needs.

The NPS recommendations and land transfers are based on an assessment of the community's need for the property, capability of the applicant, suitability of the property for the intended use, and a plan for the proposed park use and/or development. Because recreational use does not have priority in Federal property disposal, the Service 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 Federal Lands to Parks Program is the only Federal program for State or local agencies to acquire surplus Federal land for dedicated public recreation instead of paying fair market value. Once transferred, the land is protected for public park and recreation use in perpetuity for current and future generations. As a result, the program creates new State and local parks, provides public recreation services, conserves natural and historic resources, and contributes to community revitalization. In addition to benefiting communities, the Federal Lands to Parks Program helps the Federal Government reduce its unneeded inventory of Federal land and facilities as well as management costs for those properties.

The National Park Service works with numerous partners and agencies to help convert surplus Federal land to public parks and recreation areas. Through the assistance of State and local governments, the NPS seeks communities that are interested in using the surplus land for park and recreation use and then aids communities in filing their application. The NPS acts as broker between the applicant and the Federal disposing agency (typically the General Services Administration, or military departments). The NPS approves the community's application, recommends the property transfer, prepares the deed, and conveys any restrictions associated with the deed.

After transferring the deed, the Park Service helps ensure continued public access to the properties for recreational use and protection of the properties' natural and cultural resources through site visits, follow-up contacts, technical assistance to communities, and deed and/or use agreement revisions as needed or requested. Federal Lands to Parks' acres are counted as preserved when property deeds are signed.

At A Glance...

- Since the program's inception in 1949, 1,375 properties have been deeded, accounting for over 150,000 acres.
- In FY 2001, 21 properties were deeded (1,193 acres) in 14 states.

Performance Goals

Goal IIIb1. Protect conservation areas and provide recreational opportunities through assistance to state and local government and nonprofit groups

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
National recreation and preservation areas	Added to NPS since 1997		
	Miles of trail	7,400	8,400
	Miles of river corridor	4,600	6,600
	Acres of park and open space	876,900	1,113,300

Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

Goal IIIc1. Partner with communities to protect, conserve, and/or rehabilitate public recreation lands and facilities

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 2000 Base	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	Increase	% Properties Protected	Number	Increase	% Properties Protected
Community recreation opportunities and resource conservation	Recreational properties assisted and protected by NPS programs*	32,738	35,542	8.6%	100%	38,656	18.1%	100%

*Includes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and Federal Lands to Parks Program.

Federal Lands to Parks Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate
Percent of communities served satisfied with Federal Lands to Parks assistance (IIb2)	90.3%	N/A ¹	>92%
Number of acres (number of properties) transferred for state and local parks and recreation (IIb1)	2,207 (24 properties)	1193 (21 properties)	500
Number of ongoing recreation properties protected through Federal Lands to Parks assistance (IIIc1)	921	943	953

¹ Customer surveys are scheduled at 2-year intervals; no data collected in FY 2001.

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For Recreation Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	549
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable changes	3
FY 2003 Budget Request	552
Net change	+3

Activity/Subactivity Summary

Activity: National Recreation and Preservation

Subactivity: Natural Programs

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Rivers and Trails Studies	919	+2	-2	919	0
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	8,213	+74	-59	8,228	+15
National Natural Landmarks	992	+8	-7	993	+1
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	806	+8	-6	808	+2
Total Requirements	10,930	+92	-74	10,948	+18

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1249	The National Trails System Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 460/ - 460/3	The Outdoor Recreation Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 797(e), 803(a)	The Federal Power Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1a-5	National Park Service Organic Act, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1273	Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Overview

Natural Programs include the development and completion of Congressionally mandated studies of river and trail routes for possible inclusion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems; programs to increase river and trail opportunities through State and local technical assistance; the national trails programs; the management of the National Natural Landmarks program; and programs to assist in the development of agreements with hydropower facilities/projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.

Applicable National Service Mission Goals

- IIIa** Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IIIb** Through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Subactivity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers and Trails Studies
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.919 million

FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

River and trail studies are undertaken when authorized by Congress and may be the responsibility of Interior, Agriculture or the joint responsibility of both departments. Select **rivers** and **trails** which show the potential to be authorized by Congress go through extensive research before studies are forwarded to Congress.

Rivers. In order to be considered, a river must be in free-flowing condition and possess one or more of the following values to a remarkable degree: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values.

Trails. Selection is based on the national significance of the route and the recreational or historic resources along the route.

In addition to the basic prerequisites, **rivers** and **trails** are assessed for their feasibility. A determination of feasibility is based on costs that would be entailed in designating the site, impact on the surrounding environment, timeliness of such action, recreation opportunities, and local or State interest in acting to protect and manage the resource.

- The NPS is currently studying the following rivers: Musconetcong (New Jersey), New (Virginia and West Virginia), and the Taunton River (Massachusetts) in FY 2002.
- The NPS is conducting a study of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail and the Washington-Rochambeau Trail. These studies will continue into FY 2003.

Remaining available funds would be used in FY 2003 to:

- support follow-up activities authorized in legislation for several recently designated wild and scenic rivers such as the Concord, Wekiva, and lower Delaware
- support congressionally directed studies for areas that might be designated as heritage corridors, tour routes, affiliated areas or other similar designations that respond to local initiatives but are not units of the national park system.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Rivers and Trails Studies

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	919
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-2
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-2
Uncontrollable changes	+2
FY 2003 Budget Request	919
Net change	No Change

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance
FY 2002 Enacted: \$8.213 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Every year, the National Park Service is approached by over a thousand local leaders seeking help in preserving, enhancing, and developing their communities to be healthier and more livable places. The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program provides advice and assistance to local governments and citizens' groups as they develop strategies to reach their communities' goals.

This low-cost investment by the Federal Government helps partner organizations and local governments benefit from lessons learned elsewhere in the country. It also helps them successfully navigate the imposing array of resources and strategies available through Federal agencies and non-governmental groups.

This program adheres to the following key principles:

- Projects are undertaken only at the request of a local community.
- The NPS generally concludes its involvement within two years.
- Tangible benefits for recreation or conservation are expected.
- A high level of public participation in planning efforts is encouraged and valued.
- Grant funding from the NPS is not supplied; rather, NPS staff seeks to help their project partners leverage necessary funding through public-private partnerships.

Communities aided by the Service vary widely, from small, rural communities to metropolitan Dallas to neighborhoods in the Bronx. Some partners are relatively sophisticated agencies of local governments or established nonprofit groups, while others are groups newly formed to accomplish a single vision, such as a new trail or a greenway. For instance, chambers of commerce, youth volunteer service corps, garden clubs, and natural resource districts have all been NPS partners through this program.

While these partners each seek to accomplish unique projects, their efforts often can be categorized as follows:

- **Greenway Development.** Most Americans' primary contact with nature and the outdoors comes through close-to-home trails and greenways. NPS helps communities plan and protect a wide variety of greenways, from urban promenades to buffers of natural wildness. The Service has been very successful in helping partner communities access Federal "TEA-21" transportation funding for this purpose.
- **River Conservation Planning.** The National Park Service offers assistance that helps communities conserve important rivers. Projects such as downtown river greenways and watershed protection programs not only benefit natural resources but also bolster local economies by enhancing recreational potential and property values. Moreover, millions of dollars in Federal disaster assistance and flood insurance payments can be prevented through sound river planning that reclaims flood-prone land as park and open space when flooded property owners choose to relocate.
- **Rail-To-Trail Conversions.** The Service helps communities to recycle abandoned railway corridors by converting them into popular "rail-trails." The Service alerts communities whenever an abandonment of a nearby rail right-of-way is imminent. Approximately 400 such notices were provided in FY 2001, resulting in rail-trail planning for approximately 50 proposed abandonments covering thousands of miles of potential trails.

NPS staff for this program are based in 34 field locations to make them more readily accessible to nonprofit organizations and local and State governments in all 50 States. In FY 2002, the Service was able to formally help 115 that requested assistance with their projects.

By working side-by-side with grassroots groups and local governments in communities throughout the country, NPS is building a nationwide system of parks, open spaces, rivers, and trails. The program's goal is to add miles of trails and protected river corridors, and acres of parkland and protected open space that will provide the Nation with educational, recreational, and conservation benefits.

GPRA results are measured both for customer satisfaction immediately following NPS assistance as well as for tangible, measurable preservation or enhancement of river, trail, and open space resources. The Service generally is most involved in these projects only during their early stages, helping local partners develop a project vision and a strategy for bringing the vision to life. Full implementation of NPS-assisted projects typically takes place several years following Park Service involvement; GPRA performance measures are thus designed to assess results five years following NPS involvement.

Performance Goals

Goal IIIb1. Protect conservation areas and provide recreational opportunities through assistance to state and local government and nonprofit groups

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
National recreation and preservation areas	Added to NPS since 1997		
	Miles of trail	7,400	8,400
	Miles of river corridor	4,600	6,600
	Acres of park and open space	876,900	1,113,300

Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

Performance measures	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
Trails: Miles protected	2,227	500	500
Rivers: Miles protected	1,037	685	685
Open space: Acres protected	279,026	20,000	20,000
Customer satisfaction: Percent of communities served that were satisfied with assistance	95.7%	95%	95%

* Miles and acres protected are counted five years after a technical assistance project is completed, because local initiatives to protect the resources or construct the trails generally take at least five years to complete.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	8,213
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-59
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-59
Uncontrollable changes	+74
FY 2003 Budget Request	8,218
Net change	+15

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Natural Programs
Program Component: National Natural Landmarks
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.992 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Qualified sites are evaluated by the National Park Service and designated National Natural Landmarks (NNL) by the Secretary of the Interior. NNL program responsibilities include monitoring the condition of designated sites, providing liaison with landowners, fostering partnerships with Federal, State, local, and municipal agencies and conservation organizations, providing program information to interested parties, and securing technical assistance to landmark owners or arranging for designation ceremonies when requested.

Evaluation of sites for potential designation as new NNLs continues in FY 2002. Internet-based information on the NNL program is also being upgraded. The NNL program is continuing to coordinate with the NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program, network of Cooperative Ecosystems Study Units, and engage in partnerships with academic institutions in various aspects of achieving the program's objectives.

In FY 2002, work continues on the boundary adjustments needed to process withdrawals from existing NNLs; this includes identification and mapping of the owner's parcel boundaries, modification of the NNL boundary, and reviews by the National Park System Advisory Board prior to the Secretary's approval. All NNL boundary maps are being revised using Geographic Information Systems to improve their accuracy and clarity.

FY 2003 Budget Request: National Natural Landmarks

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	992
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-7
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-7
Uncontrollable changes	+8
FY 2003 Budget Request	993
Net change	+1

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Hydropower Recreation Assistance
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.806 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Hydropower Recreation Assistance presents numerous opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities. Hydropower utilities are required to consult with the National Park Service under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies and local recreational interests. Many utility companies have found Park Service assistance valuable in reaching agreements to improve recreational access to rivers and protect recreational experiences for all users. The NPS facilitates negotiations, makes recommendations, designs whitewater boating studies, and works with power companies and user groups to lessen conflicts among industry, boaters, and anglers.

Full implementation of recreation-related mitigation efforts may take place several years after the National Park Service involvement; GPRA performance measures within this component are designed to examine local results following settlement signing and/or the issuing of a new hydropower operation license. This program has achieved the protection of hundreds of miles of river corridor and trails, and thousands of acres of open space, including such successful projects as:

- Lower Chippewa River, WI: re-regulation of upstream flows to provide more uniform flows in 61 downstream miles of river; instream recreational flow releases in the original river channel to enhance recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat; recreational provisions including canoe portages, mobility-impaired access, and improved shoreline fishing access and trails; protection and management of over 2,500 acres of project land; and establishment of a Natural Resource Protection Fund of \$0.5 million and a Fish Protection Fund of \$3.25 million.
- Indian Pond - Kennebec River, ME: reduced fees charged to recreational users; improved access for boating and fishing; improved sanitation facilities; instream recreational flow releases for both boating and fishing, scheduled to minimize conflicts; reductions in winter drawdowns; increased minimum flows for wildlife; enhancements to reduce erosion and increase fish spawning areas; restoration of 2,690 acres of wetlands; protection and management of over 1,600 acres of lands; establishment of a Fisheries Habit Restoration Fund of \$673,000.

In FY 2002, the Park Service is working on 67 major re-licensing projects in 23 states, an increase from 37 major projects in 22 states in FY 2001. Staff are also providing technical assistance on an additional 31 projects and are available to assist with proposals for new hydropower development, especially in Alaska, where interest and opportunities for new hydro facilities are greatest. Additional attention is being given to historical and archeological issues associated with FERC licensing consultations. Staff provide technical assistance to help implement recreational provisions of settlement agreements for hydropower licenses and are beginning to explore opportunities to expedite the hydro licensing process by working with Rivers & Trails staff to develop community partnerships that will develop goals and plans in advance of the licensing process. With the increase in staff since FY 2000, the Park Service is able to provide a higher level of assistance to considerably more projects, further fulfill responsibilities to consult with license applicants, and begin to address the increasing number of applications for hydropower licenses. Park Service staff are now actively working on hydropower licensing from offices in Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Utah, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin, with a coordinator in Washington, D.C.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	806
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-6
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-6
Uncontrollable changes	+8
FY 2003 Budget Request	808
Net change	+2

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For Natural Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Request	10,930
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-74
TOTAL, Program Changes	-74
Uncontrollable changes	+92
FY 2003 Budget Request	10,948
Net change	18

Travel Expenses: -\$0.074 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.074 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity Summary

Activity: Cultural Programs

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
National Register Programs	15,580	+132	-403	15,309	-271
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	2,222	0	-250	1,972	-250
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants	2,467	0	0	2,467	0
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Grants	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	20,769	+132	-1,153	19,748	-1,021

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 431-433	The Antiquities Act of 1906
16 U.S.C. 461-467	The Historic Sites Act of 1935
16 U.S.C. 470-470 n	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
16 U.S.C. 469-469 c-1	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
16 U.S.C. 470aa-II	Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
16 U.S.C. 1-5	General Authorities Act as amended in 1976
16 U.S.C. 1908	Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976
26 U.S.C. 46(b)(4)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
26 U.S.C. 48(g)	Tax Reform Act of 1986
25 U.S.C. 3001-3013	The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
43 U.S.C. 2102	Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987
Public Law 104-333	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Overview

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. Program components of this activity include:

National Register Programs

National Register of Historic Places	HABS/HAER/HALS	Cultural Resources on the Web: "Links to the Past"
National Historic Landmarks Survey	Archeology Assistance	
Heritage Preservation Services	National NAGPRA Program	Cultural Diversity Initiative

- Identify, evaluate, and register historic and archeological resources.
- Assist State Historic Preservation Offices, certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector.
- Assist public agencies to interpret, preserve, and protect archeological and historic resources.
- Undertake research and training and provide information and advice in preservation techniques and technologies.
- Create documentary records of historic properties.
- Provide regulations and guidance to identify, treat and potentially repatriate Native American human remains and cultural objects.
- Implement some of the Departmental responsibilities under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, including grants.
- Seek to diversify the historic preservation/cultural resources field.

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

Supports an effective and efficient national system of research, information distribution, and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties and material culture.

National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants

Grants assist Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in documenting and repatriating cultural items. In addition, grants assist museums in fulfilling their responsibilities to summarize and inventory Native American cultural items for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance.

National Underground Railroad to Freedom Grants

Promotes programs and partnerships to commemorate and preserve sites and other resources associated with the UGRR, and to educate the public about its historical significance.

Applicable NPS Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIIa** Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Register Programs
FY 2002 Enacted: \$15.580 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service's National Register Programs assist thousands of communities nationwide to preserve their cultural heritage through formal designation programs that recognize significant historic and archeological properties. Federal designation provides eligibility for Federal financial assistance and regulatory protection. In order to encourage all levels of government and the private sector to preserve their cultural resources, the National Register Programs offer a wide range of technical assistance for protecting historic and archeological properties.

Performance Goals**Goal IIIa1. Conserve additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs**

Target	Measure	FY 2001 Base	Goals					
			Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	% Change	Total	Number	% Change	Total
National Historic Landmarks	Designate additional	2,277	100	4.4%	2,377	158	6.9%	2,435
National Register of Historic Places	List additional historical and archeological properties	71,019	5,200	7.3%	76,219	7,800	11.0%	78,819
Historical and Archeological Properties								
Federal	Inventory and evaluate additional	733,200	140,000	19.1%	873,200	210,000	28.6%	943,200
States, Tribes and local	Inventory and evaluate additional	4,701,000	758,000	16.1%	5,459,000	1,163,000	24.7%	5,864,000

Goal IIIa2. Preserve and protect additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs

Target	Measure	Goals					
		Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
		Base	Number	% of Base	Base	Number	% of Base
National Historic Landmarks	NHLs in good condition	2,393	2,212	92%	2,435	2,224	91%
Historical and Archeological Properties							
NPS Programs	Properties protected	2,073,000	21,700	1.0%	2,205,000	22,100	1.0%
States, Tribes and local	Properties protected	4,535,000	216,200	4.0%	4,857,000	228,800	4.7%

Goal IIIa3. Partners satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Effective preservation partnerships	Users satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials	85%	85%

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official inventory of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. It includes all historic areas of the National Park System, National Historic Landmarks, and properties nominated by States, Federal agencies, and Indian tribes. The National Register encourages citizens, public agencies, and private organizations to recognize, use, and learn from historic places to create livable and viable communities for the future.

Nominations, Determinations of Eligibility and Related Actions. The National Register's top priority is to process nominations, determinations of eligibility and related actions in a timely manner. In FY 2001, 1,447 nominations, encompassing more than 48,700 significant historic properties, were listed in the National Register. The total number of listings is nearly 74,000, including some 1.2 million significant historic properties.

Standards, Guidance, and Technical Assistance. The National Register has developed a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet the needs of states, federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to evaluate, nominate, and use the National Register. The Register distributed just over 63,000 technical publications at the public's request and responded to approximately 7,000 e-mail inquiries from its Web site alone in FY 2001.

Information Clearinghouse on America's Historic Places. The program provides information on all properties listed in the National Register to government agencies, private organizations, educators, and the general public for preservation and protection of significant historic and archeological properties, project planning, grant assistance, Tax Act certifications, program analysis, research, and heritage education and tourism.

GOALS**National Register of Historic Places**

- **Recognize and protect America's heritage.** Listing in the National Register qualifies a property for Federal preservation incentives, consideration in planning for Federal projects, and other programs and activities that assist in preserving significant places. Private preservation efforts, spurred by the honor of National Register listing, and made feasible by financial incentives, have resulted in a rise in the value of historic properties and in construction, business, and employment opportunities throughout the Nation.
- **Provide standards, guidance, and assistance,** including technical bulletins, workshops, and information to government agencies and the public relating to identification, evaluation, registration, and planning.
- **Increase citizen knowledge of the Nation's heritage.** The National Register provides access to valuable information on America's historic places for public education, tourism, research, planning and economic development on the places that document the historic contributions of all Americans.

- The National Register Collection and the National Register Information System.** The National Register provides photocopies of National Register documentation on request. Documentation includes photographs, maps, and a National Register registration form, which provides a physical description of the place, information about its history and significance, and a bibliography. Approximately 162,000 pages of National Register documentation were distributed on request to the public in FY 2001. The National Register Information System (NRIS) database contains information on every property listed in or determined eligible for the National Register and is accessible to the public through the National Register Website. Approximately 3,400 users per week were recorded for the NRIS in FY 2001. In response to public demand, the Register has begun to digitize full-text versions of nominations and make them available to the public through the Web.
- National Register of Historic Places Website.** The National Register updates and expands its award-winning Website (www.cr.nps.gov/nr) on a weekly basis. The site contains more than 3,500 pages and receives approximately 50,000 visits per week. Users can access the NRIS database, all technical bulletins, lesson plans, travel itineraries, and special features. Custom features for African American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Women's History Month, Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, and Preservation Week were created in FY 2001.
- Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP)** is a major vehicle for the National Register's promotion of heritage education. In FY 2001, TwHP posted 26 classroom-ready lesson plans on the National Register website. The total number of TwHP lessons available online is 75, including one Spanish-language lesson introduced in 2001. TwHP also published nine new lesson plans in a redesigned format based on teacher feedback.
- Discover Our Shared Heritage travel itineraries.** The National Register promotes heritage education and economic development through tourism with the *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itineraries available on the National Register website. Five new travel itineraries were completed in FY 2001: Amana Colonies, IA; Delaware and Lehigh Canal, PA; Pipestone, MN; Ashland, OR; and Indian Mounds of the Mississippi. Each itinerary, created in partnership with communities and organizations throughout the Nation, provides descriptions, photographs, and maps locating the registered historic places featured in the itinerary, as well as links to pertinent national parks and State tourism offices. Twenty itineraries are available on the Web, with five available in print.

National Register of Historic Places Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
National Register listings of historic places and archeological sites			
Cumulative	73,855	75,347	76,647
New	1,447	1,300	1,300

National Register of Historic Places Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, returns, amendments, removals, and related actions	390	400	400
Bulletins and other technical information distributed	63,000	60,000	60,000
Workshops and training sessions	60	35	35

National Historic Landmarks Survey

Designated by the Secretary of the Interior, National Historic Landmarks are among the most significant places in American history. Landmarks illustrate and commemorate our collective past and help us to understand our national identity. Through Landmarks, all Americans can better understand and appreciate the broad trends and events, important persons, great ideas and ideals, and valuable accomplishments in the arts, sciences, and humanities.

Designation and Related Actions. Properties are nominated as National Historic Landmarks by preservation partners, processed by the National Historic Landmarks Survey, and presented to the National Park System Advisory Board. In FY 2001, 35 new National Historic Landmarks were designated, one property was determined eligible and four existing landmarks had their nominations amended. Four properties lost their designation during the year.

Theme Studies. The National Historic Landmarks Survey designs and implements studies on nationally significant historical themes. Studies generated by Congress, required by Presidential mandates, or requested from other Federal agencies are given highest priority. Theme studies also help park planners address issues important to the future of national parks. In FY 2001, the survey completed an overview of the history of American civil rights and began work on a national survey of the World War II Homefront. Further work was completed on the history of the oyster fishery industry, large Federal dams, American labor, and Japanese Americans during World War II.

GOALS

National Historic Landmarks Survey

- **Protect America's most important historic places.** Through designation of the country's nationally significant historic places, the survey illustrates the full fabric of American history. It helps citizens understand, appreciate and protect the places where important history happened.
- **Survey American history.** Through theme studies, the survey outlines the full range of American history, guides the evaluation of historic places, and helps others identify places worthy of national recognition.
- **Provide public access to American history.** The records of the National Historic Landmarks Survey are accessible to researchers, educators, students, and the public through a variety of media.

National Historic Landmarks Survey Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
National Historic Landmark Designations			
Cumulative	2,341	2,366	2,391
New	35	25	25

National Historic Landmark Survey Workload Factors

Workload Factor	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Withdrawals of Designation	4	2	2
Amendments to Existing Nominations	4	2	2
Determination of Eligibility	1	0	0

Heritage Preservation Services

The Heritage Preservation Services program of the National Center for Cultural Resources protects historic resources throughout the nation by helping citizens and communities identify, evaluate, and preserve historic places significant at the local, State, and national levels. The program provides a broad range of products and services, financial assistance and incentives, educational guidance, and technical information in support of this mission.

State Historic Preservation Programs. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) have a role in almost all facets of the NPS historic preservation program, including assisting in administering NPS programs, receiving NPS assistance, and contributing to the national historic preservation program by designating and protecting historic properties under State law.

Tribal Historic Preservation Program. This program assists Indian tribes in preserving their unique prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions and in establishing ongoing historic preservation programs. The NPS has entered into agreements with 31 tribes that assume program functions pursuant to section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, NPS has provided financial assistance to those tribes to develop their programs. In FY 1998 through FY 2000, NPS worked closely with these tribes to develop a proposed regulation governing tribal participation in the national preservation program. The proposed regulation is under Departmental review and will be published for comment in FY 2002. Also, NPS will gather data in FY 2002 on historic properties designated and protected under tribal law.

NPS is currently negotiating with additional tribes to enable their formal participation in the national program, and expects other tribes to submit program proposals during FY 2002 and FY 2003. NPS will continue to provide financial assistance to tribes to carry out specific preservation projects, and will continue to provide limited training and technical assistance for tribes that seek to preserve their culture and heritage.

GOALS

Heritage Preservation Services

- **Build strong state, tribal, local, and Federal historic preservation programs.** Through policy development, financial assistance, and technical assistance HPS works in partnership with other levels of government to meet the mandates and deliver the services set out in the National Historic Preservation Act.
- **Promote the revitalization of local communities through reuse of historic properties.** The Federal historic preservation tax incentives stimulate major private sector investment in the appropriate rehabilitation of private commercial historic structures.
- **Protect significant historic properties through direct grant-in-aid assistance.** Save America's Treasures, Battlefield Protection Program, and Tribal Program all provide grants to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations for historic preservation projects nationwide.
- **Promote sound historic preservation practices nationwide.** Heritage Preservation Services develops historic preservation standards, guidelines, and technical materials; distributes a wide variety of materials in print and on the Web; and provides workshops and conferences to transmit timely information to the public and private sectors.

State Historic Preservation Programs Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Historic properties newly designated by States under State law			
Cumulative	543,400	562,000	580,600
New	17,400	18,600	18,600
Historic properties reviewed, assisted, or under active protection by States under State law	110,000	108,000	108,000

Tribal Historic Preservation Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Cumulative number of tribes assuming statutory program responsibility	31	35	42
Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribes	52	57	62

Certified Local Governments. The National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices provide valuable technical assistance and matching grants to hundreds of communities. Local governments strengthen these efforts by achieving Certified Local Government (CLG) status from NPS. States are required by the National Historic Preservation Act to set aside at least 10 percent of their annual Historic Preservation Fund allocation to fund CLG historic preservation subgrant projects.

GOALS

Certified Local Governments Program

- **Develop and maintain local preservation programs** across the Nation that Contribute to planning, zoning, and permitting decisions related to preserving significant historic and archeological properties
- **Ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments** in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Certified Local Governments Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Local Governments certified by the NPS			
Cumulative	1,296	1,346	1,396
New	56	50	50
Historic properties designated under local law			
Cumulative	300,500	321,500	343,400
New	20,100	21,000	21,900
Historic property projects reviewed or assisted under local law	104,000	96,000	100,000

American Battlefield Protection Program. The ABPP promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars on American soil, along with associated historic sites. The program focuses on preservation strategies that avoid costly Federal land acquisition and the unnecessary creation of additional National Park System units. ABPP distributed \$393,000 for battle site surveys, community battlefield preservation plans, National Register nominations, promotion of heritage tourism, battlefield interpretation, community outreach, and heritage education. ABPP responsibilities include:

- Produce a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*
- Report on the status of preservation at the Priority I battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
- Conduct and support battlefield mapping projects
- Administer approximately 125 cooperative agreements and grants
- Serve as staff to the Secretary of the Interior for approving the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative Coin funds for battlefield land acquisition
- Head the Congressionally-chartered Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study
- Administer Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies appropriated for Civil War battlefield acquisition grants to States and local communities
- Maintain and enhance a battlefield preservation assistance website
- Provide a range of technical assistance services to many partners and the public.

American Battlefield Protection Program Workload Factors

Workload Factor	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
New grant projects	16	15	25
Ongoing grant projects	60	55	50
New Civil War Commemorative Coin applications	8	0	0
Land and Water Conservation Fund Battlefield grants	14	12	12

Federal Preservation Tax Incentives. A 20 percent tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code is available to property owners or lessees for rehabilitating historic structures. Buildings must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be located in a historic district and be used for income-producing purposes.

All dollar figures in thousands

NPS must certify that their rehabilitation preserves the historic character of the building. In FY 2001, the amount of investment attributed to tax incentives as measured by certified rehabilitation was \$1.8 billion. In addition, certain charitable contributions of easements for historic preservation purposes qualify for Federal tax incentives. The tax incentives and easement programs are carried out in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices.

Federal Tax Incentives Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
New proposed projects received	1,250	1,300	1,250
Projects certified for 20% credit	774	800	750
Housing units rehabilitated and created	12,000	8,000	6,000
Private investment	\$1.8 billion	\$2.0 billion	\$2.0 billion

Technical Preservation Services. The National Park Service is a leader in developing technical information, standards, guidelines, and training materials to assist property owners in protecting and preserving historic and archeological properties. Technical information, standards, and guidelines developed by NPS are widely used by Federal and State agencies involved in historic preservation, including national parks, and by municipal governments throughout the country to explain and encourage appropriate historic preservation techniques. Nonprofit organizations and the general public also rely on technical preservation assistance activities of the NPS, affecting work on thousands of historic buildings each year.

Technical Preservation Assistance Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Preservation briefs and technical notes (cumulative)	87	91	95
Historic preservation projects provided technical assistance	4,193	4,300	4,800
Technical briefs, brochures, leaflets, fact sheets, publications, catalogues, and other media distributed	5,200	5,200	5,500

Historic Landscape Initiative. The Historic Landscape Initiative promotes responsible preservation practices to protect America's historic landscapes. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, Indian tribes, professional organizations, universities, and local stewards, NPS develops and disseminates guidelines for landscape preservation, produces tools to raise public awareness, organizes and participates in training workshops, and provides technical assistance for nationally significant properties and districts. Information provided by NPS influences project work at local, regional, national, and international levels on landscapes ranging from parks and gardens, to rural villages and agricultural landscapes.

Historic Landscape Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Training courses co-sponsored and presented	27	25	26
Publications, videos and other specific assistance	7	8	9
Cultural landscapes provided assistance	322	325	335

National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. Once National Historic Landmarks are designated, NPS commits to assist in preserving these irreplaceable properties. NPS, through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative monitors the 2,341 NHLs and produces a biennial report on their condition. NPS also supports the National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association that links owners and friends of NHLs

across the country, produces informational publications for these stewards, and works with outside partners to assist and preserve landmarks.

National Historic Landmarks Assistance Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Publications produced – twice-yearly periodical and biennial report	3	2	3
Endangered NHLs monitored and assisted	940	950	950

Cultural Resource Inventory, Planning, and Geographic Information Systems. Since 1969, an estimated 4,000,000 historic resources have been identified by Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation programs, and local governments. NPS provides timely access to data on these resources so that decisions about the protection of significant historic and archeological properties are based on full information. For example, online multimedia historic preservation information, in combination with other geographic information, is becoming the basis for land-use decisions. NPS will continue to integrate the use of database management systems (DBMS,) geographic information systems (GIS,) and global positioning systems (GPS) in local, State, tribal, and Federal historic preservation activities.

Cultural Resource Inventory Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
State, tribal, and local DBMS, GIS, and GPS projects	10	8	8
National Park GIS/GPS projects	6	4	5
Endangered battlefield documentation projects	14	8	5
NPS-sponsored training courses and field schools	10	6	6

Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning. The National Historic Preservation Act mandates historic resource surveys and comprehensive historic preservation planning. Conflicts with development interests and competing land uses occur nationwide, often because information about the needs, values, and priorities for historic and archeological properties is not effectively integrated into the planning and decision-making processes in either the public and private sectors.

NPS is placing greater emphasis on Internet distribution of materials and information towards building historic preservation planning capabilities at the local, county, tribal, State, and Federal levels.

GOALS

Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning

- **Build planning proficiency within the historic preservation community** at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, including national parks
- **Build skills within the larger planning community** to recognize the goals and issues of historic preservation
- **Ensure that historic preservation practices are current and easily integrated** into contemporary planning systems
- **Enable the development of effective historic preservation components** in local, county, tribal, State, national park, and Federal plans and policies nationwide.

Historic Preservation Planning Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Technical assistance publications distributed	3,400	3,500	3,750
Visits per month to the planning program website	6,563	7,000	7,500
States with revised/updated Statewide Historic Preservation Plans	19	19	11

**Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record/
Historic American Landscapes Survey**

HABS/HAER/HALS identifies and records structures, sites, and landscapes that have an important place in the history of the Nation and in the development of American architecture, industry, technology, and culture. Since the creation of HABS as a permanent program of the NPS in 1934, HABS/HAER/HALS has followed the principle of "preservation through documentation," using a combination of measured architectural and interpretive drawings, large-format photographs, field research, and written historical reports to produce a permanent record of the Nation's built environment. Documentation produced by HABS/HAER/HALS is archived and available to the public through the Library of Congress.

GOALS

HABS/HAER/HALS

"Preservation through Documentation"

- **Create a lasting archive of the Nation's significant architectural and engineering structures, sites, and landscapes** for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.
- **Train future historical architects, architectural historians, and historic preservationists** in the field of architectural and engineering documentation.
- **Establish and promote national standards and guidelines** for architectural and engineering documentation.

HABS/HAER/HALS Collection. Each year, the program places new documentation on permanent deposit at the Library of Congress and works directly with the Library to ensure broad public access to all items in the collection. In FY 2001, HABS/HAER/HALS added 2,164 new sets of documentation. The sets included a total of 14,484 photographs, 13,361 pages of historical information, and 986 measured drawings. HABS/HAER/HALS also catalogs all items in the collection to make online database searches both easier and more sophisticated. In FY 2001, HABS/HAER/HALS catalogued 2,900 records (7.6 percent of the collection). Digitized images of more than 350,000 items in the collection are now available for researchers to search, view, and download at no cost through the Library of Congress's "Built in America" Website: memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html.

HABS/HAER/HALS Partnerships. HABS/HAER/HALS receives technical, financial, and professional assistance from numerous sponsors and partners, including the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Landscape Architects, State departments of transportation, the HABS/HAER Foundation, the William Penn Foundation, the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Society of Architectural Historians, and many others. In FY 2001, HABS/HAER/HALS entered into new partnerships with a variety of organizations, including the Maryland Historical Trust, the Kansas State Historical Society, the New York City Landmarks Commission, the California State Park System, the Council of American Maritime Museums, and Texas Tech University.

HABS/HAER Summer Programs. Each year, HABS/HAER/HALS Summer Recording Programs offer architects, landscape architects, industrial designers, historians, industrial archeologists, engineers, illustrators, and students of architecture and history rare opportunities to record historic sites and structures of architectural and technological significance and to receive critical training in historic architecture and engineering at little or no cost to the Federal Government. This training is targeted to schools with high minority enrollments. In FY 2001, more than 50 architects, historians, and college students, including 15 international interns participated on summer recording projects across the country.

HABS/HAER/HALS Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Outside funding contributed (thousands of dollars)	763	700	700
Documented to HABS/HAER/HALS standards			
National Historic Landmarks	11	16	17
List of Classified Structures – Primary Structures	60	22	23
Properties	2,164	1,190	1,250

Archeological Assistance/Departmental Consulting Archeologist

NPS provides assistance and support to public agencies, and educational, professional, and citizen organizations to improve the identification, recording, treatment, interpretation, and preservation of American archeological resources. In FY 2002, NPS will increase the number, documentation, interpretation, and management of archeological sites identified and recorded on public lands, increase the archeological listings in the National Register and the number of archeological National Historic Landmarks. NPS will also work with public law enforcement agencies and officials to provide technical assistance and training to improve archeological resource protection.

GOALS**Archeological Assistance Program**

- Provide assistance and support regarding interpretation, management, and preservation of archeological sites and historic shipwrecks.
- Advise Federal, state, tribal, and local public agencies, the courts, and law enforcement officials regarding enforcement of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other archeological statutes, and regulations.
- Advise public agencies and museums on the curation of Federally owned and administered archeological collections, reports, and records, following the national regulations.

Archeological Assistance Program Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Archeological sites			
Reported on Federal lands*	724,000 *	838,000	873,000
Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	24,500	26,000	27,000
Designated as National Historic Landmarks	237	240	245

* This number is the FY 2000 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the government-wide Federal Archeology Program. Numbers fluctuate annually due to inconsistent reporting by Federal agencies.

National Archeological Database. NPS maintains NADB to provide information on archeological reports of projects sponsored by Federal agencies, maps of site frequencies, and other data at the State and county level. Records for NADB-Reports are provided by Federal and State agency offices as well as private sector archeologists. In FY 2002, t

century.

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Looting violations reported by Federal agencies*	673*	800	800
Records in National Archeological Database (NADB) Reports	240,000 *	260,000	265,000

* This number is the FY 2000 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the government-wide Federal Archeology Program.

Technical Information. The Archeological Assistance program provides technical information about archeological interpretation, issues, and projects. Information is disseminated using both print and electronic media. The program provides workshops, exhibits for professional meetings, and training. It also provides online databases and distance-learning courses. Technical publications on archeological and anthropological subjects include the periodical *Common Ground*. In FY 2002 NPS will redesign, expand and update website pages which provide programmatic and technical information.

Archeological Policies and Guidance. The program's website features the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines on Archeology and Historic Preservation which includes references to recent technical publications. The website also provides other relevant policies, guidelines, methods, and techniques that build a consensus among Federal agencies about what constitutes good archeological practice. In FY 2002, NPS will begin to review and update archeological guidance posted on the Web.

Archeological Assistance Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Inadvertent discoveries nationwide	230	250	250
Departmental Consulting Archeologist cooperative projects involving national policy issues, program development, and technical or peer reviews	2	2	3
Number trained in archeological law and regulations or archeological management practices	45	50	50
Number receiving the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal archeology	17,000	19,000	20,000
Number receiving archeology and ethnography publications	103,072	105,000	107,000
Public accesses to the National Archeological Database (NADB) via Internet	210/week	300/week	400/week
Public visits to NPS archeological web pages [Based on statistics for < www.cr.nps.gov > address]	1,500/day	1,600/day	1,700/day

National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Program

NAGPRA became law in 1990. The National NAGPRA program implements some of the Secretary of the interior's responsibilities under NAGPRA by assisting tribes, museums, and Federal agencies with the NAGPRA process. The National NAGPRA Database, maintained through a cooperative agreement with the University of Arkansas, provides the public with access to a wide range of NAGPRA information.

In FY 2002, the Department will review a final rule developed by the program implementing the civil penalty provisions of the Act. Beginning in FY 2002, the National NAGPRA Program will begin to systematically review allegations of failure to comply with NAGPRA and, if necessary, recommend that the Secretary assess a civil penalty. The Department is also reviewing a proposed rule regarding future applicability of the summary and inventory provision of the Act.

GOALS

National NAGPRA Program

- **Promulgate regulations** implementing the statute.
- **Monitor compliance** with the statute and, if necessary, assess civil penalties on museums that fail to comply.
- **Publish notices** of Inventory Completion and Notices of Intent to Repatriate in the Federal Register on behalf of museums and Federal agencies.
- **Provide technical assistance** to lineal descendants, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, Federal agencies, and the public.
- **Administer grants** to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist in implementation of the statute.
- **Provide administrative and staff support** to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

National NAGPRA Program Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Regulatory sections under development	2	3	5
Federal Register notices published	199	200	200
Review committee meetings	2	2	2
Allegations of failure to comply investigated	1	10	5
Training courses offered	2	5	8

Cultural Resources on the World Wide Web

NPS cultural programs use the Internet to provide the public, professionals, NPS staff, and Congress with rapid access to technical and educational information about protecting and preserving cultural resources in national parks and across the United States. The *Links to the Past* website fosters and advances public education, research, and information dissemination for audiences around the world. *Links* also provides dynamic and clear information about cultural resources activities to park superintendents, their staffs, and NPS staff in regional, support, and center offices via *SuperLinks*, an Intranet or NPS-only Website.

GOALS**Cultural Resources on the Web**

- Foster the public knowledge of the breadth and richness of the cultural resources NPS manages, protects, and interprets.
- Integrate NPS cultural resource programs and resources along common themes to increase public access and understanding.
- Make high quality technical assistance, educational materials, and training in historic preservation, freely available to the public, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Insure access to physically impaired users.

Links to the Past Performance Indicators

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
User sessions	18,000/day	20,000/day	22,000/day
Average number of pages accessed per session	5	5	5

Links to the Past Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Educational features	12	15	15
Total number of web pages maintained	10,000	11,000	12,000

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative

NPS launched the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative to address the under-representation of diverse practitioners, communities, and historic resources in cultural resources work nationwide. NPS develops training programs and conferences that reach out to minority colleges and universities, diverse organizations, and new audiences that are underserved in the historic preservation field. Programs are also organized to address the need to better understand diverse cultural resources.

The Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative reaches diverse populations and connects them with the National Park Service's historic preservation/cultural resources programs through *Heritage Matters*, a biannual newsletter, that covers news of the nation's diverse cultural heritage, and the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website at www.cr.nps.gov/crdi, which provides information on the initiative's activities, internships, minority colleges and universities, conferences and training programs, and publications.

Recent activities supported Delaware State University, the first historically black university to offer a Master of Arts program in historic preservation. Products included:

- A series of lectures and programs related to the Underground Railroad in the Mid-Atlantic region
- Development of a course outline for an undergraduate course in historic preservation/cultural resources that can be offered at minority colleges and universities
- Implementation of the conference, "Places of Cultural Memory: African Reflections on the American Landscape," held in May 2001, that provided an opportunity for scholars and preservationists to explore the impact of African culture on the American landscape
- Support for diversity scholarships to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation annual meeting.

GOALS

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative

- **Workforce diversity.** Increase the number of individuals representing all of the nation's cultural and ethnic groups in professional positions such as historians, archeologists, historical architects, ethnographers, historical landscape architects, and curators.
- **Constituent Diversity.** Increase the number of organizations and communities that are involved in the historic preservation/cultural resources field and served by National Park Service and other public/private preservation programs.
- **Resource diversity.** Increase the number of historic and cultural resources associated with the nation's diverse cultural groups that are identified, documented, preserved, and interpreted.

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program provides career exploration opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students in historic preservation/cultural resources work. The program places interns in National Park Service park units and administrative offices, state historic preservation offices, local governments, and private organizations. The program is mutually beneficial to the National Park Service and partnership organizations who are introduced to promising young people who might choose to work in the field.

Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Organizations, colleges, and universities on mailing list database that receive regular NPS mailings and diversity publications	630	700	750
Cooperative cultural resources diversity interns for summer and semester assignments	12	20	20
Scholarships to attend National Trust for Historic Preservation annual meeting	60	60	60
Visitors to Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website per month	300	400	500

FY 2003 Budget Request: National Register Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	15,580
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Expenses	-103
• Heritage Preservation, Inc	-300
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-403
Uncontrollable Changes	+132
FY 2003 Budget Request	15,309
Net Change	-271

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
Enacted FY 2002: \$2.222 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) supports the preservation of America's significant prehistoric and historic places and material culture by transferring and applying recent scientific research to critical historic preservation challenges and needs nationwide. Located on the campus of Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana, NCPTT supports through primary research, grants, joint research projects, and cooperative agreements a partnership network of public and private research institutions, colleges and universities, and public and private historic preservation offices and organizations. Recent activities include:

1. Research and development with the Los Angeles County Museum of Art in applying the use of lasers in museum object conservation
2. A public/private partnership with DuPont Corporation to undertake joint research on the applications and effects of water repellants on historic stone masonry
3. Research on conservation and preservation of digital data
4. Application of thermal imaging technologies to locate termite colonies in historic structures
5. A Federal interagency working group to share advances in historic preservation technology

GOALS

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

- **Encourage and support research and development** in the fields of technology and science in the private sector, at colleges and universities, with other public entities, and with international partners that can effectively be transferred to applications in historic preservation and conservation.
- **Synthesize and deliver the products** of such collaboration among Federal agencies, State, tribal, and local governments, universities, international organizations, and the private sector.

Federal Preservation Institute. The Federal Preservation Institute provides high-quality training and assistance to Federal agencies in meeting statutory responsibilities for resource stewardship. Significant planned activities for FY 2002 include:

1. National symposia entitled *Balancing Public Safety with Protection of Historic Sites* will engage a national dialogue on making the nation's historic public buildings and spaces more secure in the face of terrorism
2. Synchronous internet training workshops for Federal agencies on establishing and improving preservation consultation skills with Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations in partnership with the U.S Department of Justice

Heritage Education Initiative. Begun in FY 2000, the purpose of the Initiative is to help school age children understand and value the meaning, significance, and preservation of historic sites through heritage education. The program is building a model distance learning heritage education curriculum targeted at K-12 students in Louisiana. The model will include lesson plans, computer and web-based learning modules, and heritage education courses for teachers enrolled at Northwestern State University of Louisiana and a consortium of Louisiana universities. Once developed and tested, the model will be available nationwide through NCPTT.

National Center for Preservation Technology Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Grants and cooperative agreements awarded	22	20	20
Total amount requested by applicants	\$3.367 million	\$3.500 million	\$3.500 million
Total amount of grants awarded	\$0.460 million	\$0.380 million	\$0.400 million
Workshops held/sponsored	8	10	10
In-house projects undertaken	8	10	10
Contract projects undertaken	11	12	12
Number of publications	21	20	20

FY 2003 Budget Request: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	2,222
Programmatic Changes	
• Heritage Education Model	-250
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-250
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	1,972
Net Change	-250

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants
Enacted FY 2002: \$2.467 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National NAGPRA program awards grants to museums, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. The twofold purpose of the grants is to

1. Aid museums to summarize and inventory Native American cultural items for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance.
2. Assist Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations document and repatriate cultural items.

Since FY 1994, NAGPRA grant program has awarded 197 grants to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and 119 grants to museums. Almost \$18 million has been awarded by NPS during this eight-year period. During FY 2002, the grant program will work to improve the quality and impact of projects supported by the grants. As with all of its programs, NPS is examining ways to better demonstrate the effectiveness of its grants programs.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Grants awarded to tribes	33	35	35
Grants awarded to museums	13	13	13
Grant proposals submitted and reviewed	74	100	100

FY 2003 Budget Request: NAGPRA Grants

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	2,467
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	2,467
Net Change	No Change

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Underground Railroad to Freedom Grants
Enacted FY 2002: \$0.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom grant program is newly established in FY 2002. The Underground Railroad (UGRR) sought to address the injustices of slavery and make freedom a reality in the United States. In recognition that all human beings embrace the right to self-determination and freedom from oppression, the program will award grants with funds added by Congress in FY 2002 to programs and partnerships which commemorate the UGRR; preserve sites and other resources associated with the UGRR; and educate the public about the historical significance of the UGRR. Congress directed that \$0.250 million be provided to the Underground Railroad Coalition of Delaware.

GOALS

Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Grant Program

- Establish criteria and procedures for the grant program.
- Preserve Network to Freedom sites around the country by awarding grants.

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Grants Performance Information

Performance Measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate ¹
Network to Freedom Grants	N/A	15	15

¹NPS is proposing that this grant program be eliminated in FY 2003. Performance reflects continued funding at FY 2002 levels.

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Network to Freedom Grant applications	N/A	40	50

¹NPS is proposing that this grant program be eliminated in FY 2003. Performance reflects continued funding at FY 2002 levels.

FY 2003 Budget Request: UGRR Network to Freedom Grants

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	500
Programmatic Changes	
• Underground Railroad Grants	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-500

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: Cultural Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	20,769
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Expenses	-103
• Heritage Preservation, Inc	-300
• Heritage Education Model	-250
• Underground Railroad Grants	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,153
Uncontrollable Changes	+132
FY 2003 Budget Request	19,748
Net Change	-1,021

Travel Expenses: -\$0.103 million

NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.103 million in this activity by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Heritage Preservation, Inc: -\$0.300 million

NPS requests the elimination of \$0.300 million added by Congress for Heritage Preservation, Inc. to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

Heritage Education Model: -\$0.250 million

NPS requests elimination of funding for the Heritage Education Model added by Congress in FY 2002 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs.

Underground Railroad Grants: -\$0.500 million

NPS requests elimination of funding for Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Grants in FY 2003 to allow increased support for higher priority NPS programs. Support totaling \$0.5 million is still requested for fiscal year 2003 in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation.

Activity Summary

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation
Activity: Environmental Compliance and Review

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Environmental Compliance and Review	397	+3	0	400	+3
Total Requirements	397	+3	0	400	+3

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 460I - 469I-3	The Outdoor Recreation Act
42 U.S.C. 4321 - 4347	National Environmental Policy Act
49 U.S.C. 303	Department of Transportation Act
16 U.S.C. 1271 - 1287	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
16 U.S.C. 460I - 460I-11	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
16 U.S.C. 3501 - 3510	Coastal Barrier Resources Act
23 U.S.C. 101	Federal Aid Highway Act of 1976
16 U.S.C 1nt et seq.	National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978
16 U.S.C. 1241 - 1251	National Trails System Act

Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity provides review and comment on environmental impact statements, Federal licensing and permitting applications and other actions which may impact areas of National Park Service jurisdiction and expertise. This activity, in addition, ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental protection mandates; and provides comments on the effects on environmental quality resulting from proposed legislation, regulations, guidelines, and Executive Orders regarding wild and scenic rivers, national trails, wilderness, resource management plans and activities from other agencies, recreation composites, Federal surplus property transfers, and related projects and undertakings.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goal

- 1a** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.

Activity: Environmental Compliance and Review
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.400 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service is mandated to exercise stewardship over properties acquired, developed, or preserved through NPS grant programs and to protect other areas, such as wild and scenic rivers, cultural sites, and segments of the National Trails System. This protection can be achieved through effective application of a variety of existing environmental mandates such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing, and permits issued under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. With the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, there is a requirement for increasing coordination with FERC in the review of new hydropower licenses in units of the NPS. FERC-related responsibilities in this activity focus primarily on regulatory compliance; mitigation and other resource protection measures are being addressed in the Hydropower Recreation Assistance component of the Natural Programs activity.

Leadership, guidance and training are provided by the Washington office to regional offices, system support offices, and park managers and personnel responsible for participation in the preparation of environmental documents or other requirements of environmental mandates. Through the Washington office, the NPS coordinates its review activity with the Departmental Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance. The office provides, evaluates, and implements changes to operations within the NPS so that resources are adequately evaluated both in internal activities and external consultations with other Federal, State and local agencies.

In carrying out its responsibilities for NEPA compliance, the environmental quality program is responsible for establishing the procedures governing the development of environmental evaluations of proposed NPS actions, including impacts to National Park System resources. In addition, this guidance provides for increased opportunities for public involvement and for participation by state, local and tribal governments in development of NPS NEPA documents when those governments have special expertise in the impacts or issues resulting from an NPS proposal.

The Service's reply time in preparing required reviews and answering inquiries has been reduced in the last five years. The bureau has implemented improvements in its data management and document control to increase use of technological advances in communications with the field.

Environmental Compliance Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of reviews prepared on recreation, historic or archeological resource/license and permit applications	380	400	400
Number of reviews prepared on proposed regulations and other land management/ proposals	1,100	1,000	1,000
Number of transportation related reviews and comments	450	400	400

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For Environmental Compliance and Review

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	397
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable changes	+3
FY 2003 Budget Request	400
Net change	+3

Activity Summary

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation
Activity: Grants Administration

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,403	+14	-11	1,406	+3
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	179	0	0	179	0
Total Requirements	1,582	+14	-11	1,585	+3

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act
 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goal

IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

Program Component: Historic Preservation Fund Administration

FY2002 Enacted: \$1.403 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

This program administers and provides oversight of the Historic Preservation Fund grant programs to ensure that the identification and protection of historic resources is accomplished in accordance with Federal requirements by the grantees receiving HPF grant assistance.

In addition to the operational administration and oversight of the Historic Preservation Fund grant program to States, the NPS develops **Program Policy and Technical Assistance** in consultation with program partners. Training, technical publications, information sharing, and other assistance are provided to recipients and their subgrantees, including 1,296 Certified Local Governments, regarding comprehensive planning, identification, registration, and protection of historic, prehistoric, and cultural properties nationwide. The National Park Service implements policy guidance to ensure that the 59 State Historic Preservation Office programs and the projects awarded by States each year to local governments, universities, and others are uniformly operated according to applicable laws and regulations. As with all of its programs, NPS is examining ways to better demonstrate the effectiveness of its grants programs.

The **Grants Administration** program also has responsibility for **Save America's Treasures Grants** and **Tribal Grants** awarded through the Historic Preservation Fund, including project selection, grant award, and grant administration. Tribal project grants can include support for tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, historic and archeological surveys, and oral history. A concerted effort is being made to have tribes assume State Historic Preservation Officer responsibilities on their reservations as authorized under section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. As with all of its programs, NPS is examining ways to better demonstrate the effectiveness of its grants programs.

At A Glance...

- Save America's Treasures awarded 110 new grants totaling \$30 million in FY 2002.
- An estimated 35 tribes will assume State Historic Preservation Office responsibilities on their reservations in 2002.

Performance Goals**Goal IIIa1. Conserve additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs**

Target	Measure	FY 2001 Base	Goals					
			Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	% Change	Total	Number	% Change	Total
National Historic Landmarks	Designate additional	2,277	100	4.4%	2,377	158	6.9%	2,435
National Register of Historic Places	List additional historical and archeological properties	71,019	5,200	7.3%	76,219	7,800	11.0%	78,819
Historical and Archeological Properties								
Federal	Inventory and evaluate additional	733,200	140,000	19.1%	873,200	210,000	28.6%	943,200
States, Tribes and local	Inventory and evaluate additional	4,701,000	758,000	16.1%	5,459,000	1,163,000	24.7%	5,864,000
					0	0		0

Goal IIIa2. Preserve and protect additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs

Target	Measure	FY 2001 Base	Goals					
			Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	% of Base	Total	Number	% of Base	Total
National Historic Landmarks	NHLs in good condition	2,393	2,212	92%	2,435	2,224	91%	
Historical and Archeological Properties								
NPS Programs	Properties protected	2,073,000	21,700	1.0%	2,205,000	22,100	1.0%	
		0			0			
States, Tribes and local	Properties protected	4,535,000	216,200	4.0%	4,857,000	228,800	4.7%	
		0			0			

Goal IIIa3. Partners satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Effective preservation partnerships	Users satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials	85%	85%

Historic Preservation Fund Administration Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
State/Tribal grant amendments reviewed	160	165	172
State/Tribal progress reports reviewed	117	120	125
Active Save America's Treasures grants	250	320	375
Save America's Treasures amendments reviewed	100	125	150
Save America's Treasures progress reports	135	180	225
Certified Local Government applicants	56	49	45

FY 2003 Budget Request: Historic Preservation Fund Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	1,403
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-11
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-11
Uncontrollable changes	+14
FY 2003 Budget Request	1,406
Net change	+3

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Program Component: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants (NAGPRA) Administration

FY2002 Enacted: \$0.179 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to over 800 recognized Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and approximately 4,000 museums to assist in carrying out the requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These funds are used to administer and review grant applications, and to provide training and technical assistance to tribes, museums, and public agencies in complying with the statute.

At a Glance...

- The NPS has the responsibility to ensure that grantees comply with all requirements and that they successfully complete their proposed projects.
- A total of 340 NAGPRA grants were awarded from FY 1994 through FY 2001 (215 to tribes, 125 to museums).
- From FY 2001 through FY 2003, grants funding would remain at a steady \$2.5 million annually.

Native American Graves Protection Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of grants awarded to tribes and museums	46	40	42
Number of amendments reviewed	80	90	95
Number of progress reports reviewed	96	100	100

FY 2003 Budget Request: Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	179
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	0
Uncontrollable changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	179
Net change	No Change

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For Grants Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	1,582
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-11
TOTAL, Program Changes	-11
Uncontrollable changes	+14
FY 2003 Budget Request	1,585
Net change	+3

Travel Expenses: -\$0.011 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.011 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity Summary

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation
Activity: International Park Affairs

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Office of International Affairs	950	+8	-7	951	+1
Southwest Border Program	768	0	0	768	0
Total Requirements	1,718	+8	-7	1,719	+1

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1	National Park Service Organic Act
16 U.S.C. 470a-1	National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (Title IV)
42 U.S.C. 4332	National Environmental Policy Act
16 U.S.C. 1537	Endangered Species Act, as amended
19 U.S.C. 3301 <i>et seq.</i>	North American Free Trade Agreement, December 17, 1992

Overview

The National Park Service, through the **International Park Affairs** activity, coordinates a number of mandated international assistance and support functions that meaningfully complement the Service's domestic role. These include: support to Regional Offices and park units so that they can collaborate effectively with neighboring countries to protect and manage resources shared across international boundaries; development and support of training workshops and technical assistance projects for other nations to aid in the protection and management of their national parks and protected areas; facilitation of the transfer of park and protected area management information and technology worldwide; and formation of a partnership with Mexico to provide for maximum protection of significant shared natural and cultural resources on the United States/Mexico border.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goal

IIIb2 Communities are satisfied with National Park Service partnership assistance.

Program Component: Office of International Affairs
FY2002 Enacted: \$0.950 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

In response to both Executive and Legislative directives, the National Park Service works to protect and enhance America's and the world's parks and protected areas through 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.

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) exchanges technical and scientific information, shares knowledge and lessons learned, and provides technical assistance to other nations and United States territories on park and heritage resource management issues. OIA coordinates the placement of international volunteers-in-the-parks and visits by international park professionals and high-ranking officials to NPS sites. It also assists in implementation of international obligations that arise from Legislative mandates and Executive initiatives.

Long-Term Programs. The Office of International Affairs develops and implements cooperative international agreements to conduct long-term programs for protected areas conservation and resource management with key international partners. In FY 2001, long-term cooperative programs were being implemented with NPS counterparts in Argentina, Venezuela, China, South Africa, Chile, Hungary, and Spain. Upon the conclusion of these cooperative programs, each of these 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.

International Park Affairs Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Response to outside stakeholder requests	100%	100%	100%
Number of new or renewed contacts	19	10	10
Number of long-term programs implemented	8	8	Maintain existing programs
Response to technical assistance requests	100%	100%	100%
Response to park requests	100%	100%	100%
Number of international volunteers working to strengthen NPS resource management	174	125	125

- In coordination with the parks, most cooperative activities under NPS long-term international programs are scheduled in the spring/early summer and fall periods. In 2001, a number of international activities were postponed due to the terrorist events.
- Under the NPS – National Park Agency of China agreement, a workshop was held in October 2000 in Chengdu in which 5 NPS scientists presented papers. In June 2001, a 20-person delegation from China traveled to several U.S. park units and the Albright Training Center to study and learn about park management and operations. In FY 2002, an exchange of delegations for study purposes is anticipated and the agreement on a second two-year plan of action is expected.
- A law enforcement training workshop will be held in FY 2002 in South Africa with South African National Parks and a workshop on interpretive planning is tentatively scheduled.
- In FY 2002 several activities are planned. Under the three separate agreements with Argentina, Venezuela, and Chile. The NPS will host a Chilean delegation examining our training and development facilities and programs. Workshops will be held in Chile on environmental education and economic benefits of parks to local communities. A needs assessment of concessions management operations within the Venezuelan and Argentina national parks systems will be conducted and follow-up training activities will be developed and implemented. Additional workshops on interpretive media and facility planning and consultations regarding the establishment of partnership foundations are scheduled to be held in Argentina.
- A study tour on U.S. protected areas of grasslands and prairies and a study tour on cave units within the U.S. National Park System were conducted under the NPS-Hungary Memorandum of Understanding in FY 2001. Several activities were postponed until FY 2002. It is expected that a law enforcement and a geographic information systems training workshop will be conducted. Training in U.S. community outreach techniques and the establishment of sister park relationships between Olympic and Balatan and Badlands and Hortobagy national parks will be conducted in spring 2002.

The National Park Service also shares management responsibility for preservation and conservation of natural and cultural resources with international park authorities along United States borders with Canada and Mexico as well as with neighboring Russia and the Caribbean Basin. The NPS accomplishes these responsibilities through decentralized activities initiated directly between NPS park units and field offices and their counterparts across the border.

Technical Assistance. Every year technical assistance requests from a wide variety of countries around the globe arise on an ad hoc basis. They are not usually included in OIA's annual planning exercises. If funding resources exist to meet these requests, the activities are developed and implemented.

- In June 2001, NPS representatives accompanied a sister-city delegation from Lowell, Massachusetts to Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The delegation from Lowell, which has a large Cambodian-American community, visited two other cities and two key "killing fields" sites. Among other goals, this visit sought to identify ways in which the city of Lowell and Lowell National Historical Park might work with institutions there to preserve Cambodian culture and interpret the country's tragic recent history.
- In FY 2001, an NPS team completed a planning trip to Qatar to assist the government in the planning of its national park system. This endeavor was done in conjunction with the Government of Qatar and with the Qatar Gas and Mobil Oil partnership.

International Resource Management. OIA provides support to, representation on behalf of and direction to the Service for its international legislative responsibilities.

- In FY 2001, the National Park Service Director and OIA participated in two high level meetings on conservation and protected areas to help plan for the World Parks Congress to be held in Durban, South Africa in 2003. In 2002, NPS representatives will attend related planning meetings.
- In FY 2001, technical revisions to the World Heritage program regulations (36 CFR 73) were completed, eliminating the outdated annual calendar for preparation and submission of U.S. nominations and correcting the obsolete criteria for selection of sites. These technical revisions were approved by the Administration and published in 2001.
- NPS representatives will attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee in FY 2002. The U.S. is an observer to those meetings, not a member of the Committee. A high level meeting with Parks Canada to begin work on periodic reporting on the World Heritage sites in the two countries will be undertaken in FY 2002. It is due to the World Heritage Committee in 2004.

OIA coordinates with NPS field office staff to facilitate training opportunities, both domestically and abroad, for park and conservation professionals. Park Service employees benefit from their direct interaction and exchanges with their international professional colleagues.

At A Glance...

- NPS units have established "sister park" relationships with 19 national parks in other nations.
- In FY 2001, a total of 174 international volunteers assisted NPS field staff through a variety of work-study opportunities.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Office of International Affairs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	950
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel reduction	-7
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-7
Uncontrollable changes	+8
FY 2003 Budget Request	951
Net change	+1

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Program Component: Southwest Border Program
FY2002 Enacted: \$0.768 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service manages seven park areas along the 20,000-mile border shared between the United States and Mexico. They include Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Coronado National Memorial, Chamizal National Memorial, Big Bend National Park, Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Amistad National Recreation Area, and Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site. The Service administers roughly 18 percent of the land on the United States side of the border. Mexico manages nine protected areas in the U.S./Mexico Border Region. These areas include Parque Nacional Constitution de 1857, Alto Golfo y Delta del Rio Colorado, El Pinacate, Gran Desierto de Altar, Reserva Federal Sierra de los Ajos, Canyon de Santa Elena, Maderas del Carmen, Parque Nacional Iod Novillos and Reserve de Cuatrocieneegas. Memoranda of Understanding have been established between the NPS and two Mexican federal agencies for collaboration on the protection, preservation, and conservation of shared natural and cultural resources along the border.

The NPS United States-Mexico Affairs Office (MEAF) was established to fulfill the mission of strengthening cooperation between entities in the United States and Mexico for the design and implementation of strategies for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage shared by both countries. The MEAF office located at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, facilitates the completion of Service responsibilities related to border park protection and responds to environmental concerns. This is being accomplished through the following international activities:

- Park management and planning, wildlife research field training courses, environmental education, organization and support for international forums on conservation, and providing technical assistance on natural and cultural resource management plans.
- Continued leadership and support for international forums on the management of protected areas and wildlife
- Continued leadership role on the United States Department of the Interior Field Coordinating Committee to achieve a unified agency approach to bi-national management issues with Mexico.
- Continued support of the formation of an ecological bi-national partnership within the Sonoran Desert Region.
- Assisting New Mexico State University to form a bi-national education program for the conservation and management of natural resources along the United States/Mexico Border.
- Collaborating with Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History for the establishment of a binational Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Historic Trail in both countries.
- Working with United States/Mexico federal, state, municipal, and private entities on the Mimbres-Paquime connection trail located in southern New Mexico and northern Chihuahua, and La Rute de Sonora located in southwestern Arizona and Baja California, Sonora, Mexico.
- Collaborating with Mexican colleagues on research projects, inventories, and the development of appropriate protection strategies for archeological and paleontological resources in the Border region.
- Continued partnership role and support for international forums that focus on the protection, management, and conservation of historic and cultural areas.

Performance Goals**Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources**

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

Southwestern Border Program Performance Information

Performance measure	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Percent of states, communities, and nonprofit organizations served are satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%

The FY 2002 program includes the design and implementation of educational courses, international forums, and research programs for United States and Mexican personnel assigned to protected areas. This will be facilitated in full partnership with colleagues from the National Institutes of Ecology and Anthropology and History.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Southwest Border Program

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	768
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	0
Uncontrollable changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	768
Net change	No Change

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification Of Total FY 2003 Budget Request For International Park Affairs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Budget Request	1,718
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Reduction	-7
TOTAL, Program Changes	-7
Uncontrollable changes	+8
FY 2003 Budget Request	1,719
Net change	+1

Travel Expenses: -\$0.007 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.007 million in this program by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity Summary

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs

Subactivity: Commissions and Grants

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Commissions and Grants	13,092	0	-5,476	7,616	-5,476
Administrative Support	117	+7	-5	119	+2
Total Requirements	13,209	+7	-5,481	7,735	-5,474

Authorization

Public Law 104-333	America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership
Public Law 104-333	Augusta Canal National Heritage Area
Public Law 105-355	Automobile National Heritage Area Partnership
Public Law 104-323	Cache La Poudre River Corridor
16 USC 410ccc21 to 26	Cane River National Heritage Area
Public Law 100-692	Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal Commission
Public Law 106-554	Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 104-333	Essex National Heritage Area
Public Law 104-333	Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
Public Law 98-398	Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 99-647	John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 106-278	Lackawanna Heritage Valley National Heritage Area
Public Law 104-333	National Coal Heritage Area
Public Law 104-333	Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 103-449	Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Commission
Public Law 106-278	Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area
Public Law 104-333	South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
Public Law 104-333	Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
Public Law 104-333	Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area
Public Law 106-291	Wheeling National Heritage Area
Public Law 106-319	Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Overview

Heritage Partnership Programs (National Heritage Areas) have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are managed by private nonprofit groups, or by States, not by the National Park Service. Control of the areas continues to rest with local governments. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help to develop sustainable economies.

Heritage areas provide a powerful tool for the preservation of community heritage, combining historic preservation, cultural and ecotourism, local and regional preservation planning and heritage education and tourism. The National Park Service provides administrative assistance and training as partners to encourage resource conservation and interpretation.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

-
- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
 - II** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
 - IIb** Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
 - IIIa** Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
 - IIIb** Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
-

Program Component: Grants and Commissions
FY 2002 Enacted: \$13.092 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Performance goals and achievements for these sites will be measured in acres preserved, and acres will be considered preserved when the Secretary of the Interior approves management plans. During fiscal year 2001, the Secretary approved the management plan for the Automobile National Heritage Area.

1. **America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership** (Silos & Smokestacks) has a completed management plan, an interpretive plan and an identity and graphics package. The next year will focus on implementing the regional tourism tasks including gateway signs, interpretive kiosks, brochures, maps and a guidebook. The partnership will continue the grant program and the web based educational program known as Camp Silos.
2. **Augusta Canal National Heritage Area** has received approval of its management plan by the Secretary. Work this year will focus on completing the interpretive exhibits in the Enterprise Mill on the working of the canal and the history of the region. Additional projects include managing the newly acquired King Mill and building capacity for the water and energy sales side of the project.
3. **Automobile National Heritage Area** submitted their management plan to the National Park Service Director and the Secretary on November 6, 2001. Their next focus will be implementation of the planning document with a focus on education and interpretation, revitalization, and tourism and economic development. Specific activities will be directed toward creating a regional identity for Motorcities, developing regional linkages and building on existing interpretive resources.
4. **Cache La Poudre River Corridor** is awaiting technical correction legislation to clarify their appointment authority for a federal commission and to extend the implementation of the project. Staff provided through the National Park Service continues to do planning for the region.
5. **Cane River National Heritage Area** has a draft management plan prepared by the Denver Service Center. This plan will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior this year. Initiatives in the area include land conservation, cooperative planning with the Cane River National Historical Park and the Creole History Center.
6. **Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor** has a completed management plan and has been re-authorized by Congress. The Corridor will implement a multi-community Main Street program with a circuit rider to provide services in the coming year. Work will continue on the Lehigh portion of the canal trail and signage will be upgraded in the area.
7. **Erie Canalway National Corridor** will be setting up its federal commission in the coming year. The National Park Service has obtained the services of a highly qualified planner on an interagency loan from

the State of New York. Baseline information gathering and public involvement for the management plan will be undertaken as well.

8. **Essex National Heritage Area** has submitted its management plan to the Secretary; however, approval is not required by law. Implementation will focus on adopting a new signage program for the region and a major initiative in the area of education. Innovative school programs will be tested that use community history to teach a number of core topics. Over 25 percent of the grant funding will be given out in educational grants to further this strategy.
9. **Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area** has completed its management plan and will be submitting it to the Secretary of the Interior. The implementation of the plan will focus on interpretive planning and developing a regional tourism experience. This process will be coordinated with the extensive state greenway program for the Hudson Valley.
10. **Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor** has an older management plan and plans to revisit the plan and update its goals and objectives. The Corridor is initiating a new grant program to encourage resource protection and community revitalization.
11. **John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor** has an approved management plan and will continue to partner with other organizations to preserve industrial buildings and recreational trails within the Corridor.
12. **Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area** is completing its management plan. They will continue regional education initiatives in partnership with Steamtown National Historic Site. Work will continue on promoting visitation to the Coal Mine Tour and to the Trolley Museum. A new use will be sought for an abandoned railroad station located near the gateway to Steamtown National Historic Site.
13. **National Coal Heritage Area** is drafting its management plan. The preparation of an environmental assessment will be undertaken for the plan. A regional Challenge Grant Program will be offered to conserve historic and cultural resources in the region.
14. **Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor** has received approval of its management plan from the Secretary. Work will continue on Canalway Centers and Gateways for the Journey. More of the missing links in the towpath corridor will be acquired and improved for pedestrian and vehicle access.
15. **Quinnebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor** has published *Vision 2010: A Plan for the Next Ten Years*, an updated management plan. The grant programs for the region will continue to be supported as well as the work of the Green Valley Institute. The Corridor will be taking the lead in the development of a state visitor center in the region.
16. **Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area** has received the Secretary's approval for their management plan. Work will continue to develop Journeys in Northern Allegheny, parts of Westmoreland and Armstrong Counties. A series of riverfront development plans will be initiated in Charleroi and for the Pittsburgh pool. The restoration of the Bost Building will be completed and the interpretive exhibits will be planned and developed for installation. The archival and folklore program will be supported and expanded.
17. **Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area** is completing its management plan in cooperation with Valley Forge National Historical Park. The commission will move into their new headquarters in FY 2002. They are continuing identification of canal resources, including desilting basins, and construction of the Schuylkill River land and water trail.
18. **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District** has received approval by the Secretary for their management plan. While some funding will be used for personnel and administration, funding will also be used to continue grants to partner organizations and to implement the management plan particularly in improving land use planning in the region.

19. **South Carolina National Heritage Corridor** has completed its management plan and is developing the necessary compliance. Documents for the second Discovery Center in the heritage area will be opened in Edgefield. The recently completed marketing plan will be implemented for the Corridor. The existing grant program to support local projects will also be continued into the next fiscal year.
20. **Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area** has legislation different from the other areas. A compact is required before designation as a heritage area, and before the Service can disperse funding under this activity. The Secretary has approved the compact and a cooperative agreement will be developed with the National Park Service, to begin work on the management plan.
21. **Wheeling National Heritage Area** will focus on the redevelopment of the historic waterfront from the suspension bridge to Wheeling Creek. An interpretive trail will be developed that showcases industrial artifacts as well as the social and geological history of the area. A plan will be developed to interpret the historic Labelle Nail works.
22. **Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area** will be preparing their first management plan for the region. Work will include developing a cooperative agreement with the Intermountain Regional Office, scoping and implementing the planning effort.

FY 2002 Enacted Budget by Heritage Area

National Heritage Areas	State	FY 2002 Enacted
1. America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos & Smokestacks)	Iowa	700
2. Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	Georgia	492
3. Automobile National Heritage Area	Michigan	500
4. Cache La Poudre River Corridor	Colorado	50
5. Cane River National Heritage Area	Louisiana	650
6. Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	Pennsylvania	700
7. Erie Canalway National Corridor	New York	210
8. Essex National Heritage Area	Massachusetts	1,000
9. Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	New York	900
10. Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	Illinois	500
11. John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	Rhode Island	800
12. Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	Pennsylvania	500
13. National Coal Heritage Area	West Virginia	210
14. Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	Ohio	1,000
15. Quinnebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	Connecticut	750
16. Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	Pennsylvania	1,000
17. Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area	Pennsylvania	210
18. Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	Virginia	500
19. South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	South Carolina	1,000
20. Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	Tennessee	210
21. Wheeling National Heritage Area	West Virginia	1,000
22. Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	Arizona	210
Total		13,092

FY 2003 Budget Request: Commissions and Grants

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	13,092
Programmatic Changes	
• Commissions and Grants	-5,476
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-5,476
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	7,616
Net Change	-5,476

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Program Component: Administrative Support
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.117 million

This component provides administrative, budget, policy, and public information support to the Congressionally designated national heritage areas.

Performance Goals**Goal IIIb1. Protect conservation areas and provide recreational opportunities through assistance to state and local government and nonprofit groups**

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
National recreation and preservation areas	Added to NPS since 1997		
	Miles of trail	7,400	8,400
	Miles of river corridor	4,600	6,600
	Acres of park and open space	876,900	1,113,300

Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

FY 2003 Budget Request: Administrative Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	117
Programmatic Changes	
• Travel Expenses	-5
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-5
Uncontrollable Changes	+7
FY 2003 Budget Request	119
Net Change	+2

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

FY 2003 Budget Request: Heritage Partnership Programs

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	13,209
Programmatic Changes	
• Support to National Heritage Areas	-5,476
• Travel Expenses	-5
TOTAL, Program Changes	-5,481
Uncontrollable Changes	+7
FY 2003 Budget Request	7,735
Net Change	-5,474

Support to National Heritage Areas: -\$5.476 million

The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for National Heritage Areas in FY 2003 to support higher priorities. All areas would be reduced by approximately 42 percent from the FY 2002 enacted level except Cache La Poudre River Corridor, which would receive a 10 percent reduction. Changes, by heritage area, are as follows:

FY 2003 Budget Request by Heritage Area

National Heritage Areas	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Change (+/-)
1. America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos & Smokestacks)	700	406	-294
2. Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	492	286	-206
3. Automobile National Heritage Area	500	290	-210
4. Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50	45	-5
5. Cane River National Heritage Area	650	377	-273
6. Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	700	406	-294
7. Erie Canalway National Corridor	210	123	-87
8. Essex National Heritage Area	1,000	580	-420
9. Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	900	522	-378
10. Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	500	290	-210
11. John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	800	464	-336
12. Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	500	290	-210
13. National Coal Heritage Area	210	123	-87
14. Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	1,000	580	-420
15. Quinnebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	750	435	-315
16. Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,000	580	-420
17. Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area	210	123	-87
18. Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	500	290	-210
19. South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	1,000	580	-420
20. Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	210	123	-87
21. Wheeling National Heritage Area	1,000	580	-420
22. Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	210	123	-87
Total	13,092	7,616	-5,476

Travel Expenses: -\$0.005 million

The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$0.005 million in administrative support by reducing travel and associated costs by implementing management reforms to achieve savings.

Activity Summary

Activity: Statutory or Contractual Aid for Other Activities

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Anchorage Museum	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500
Baranov Museum/Erskine House	250	0	-250	0	-250
Bishop Museum's <i>Falls of Clyde</i>	300	0	-300	0	-300
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research	101	0	0	101	0
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	1,200	0	-402	798	-402
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	0	-252	47	-252
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	750	0	-750	0	-750
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	0	0	806	0
Independence Mine	1,500	0	-1,500	0	-1,500
Jamestown 2007	200	0	-200	0	-200
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	0	0	49	0
Lake Roosevelt Forum	50	0	-50	0	-50
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	500	0	-300	200	-300
Mandan-On-a-Slant Village	750	0	-750	0	-750
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change	528	0	0	528	0
Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center	750	0	-750	0	-750
National Constitution Center	500	0	-500	0	-500
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program	740	0	0	740	0
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	0	0	66	0
Penn Center National Landmark	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	766	0	+36	802	+36
St. Charles Interpretive Center	500	0	-500	0	-500
Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site	500	0	-500	0	-500
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	400	0	-400	0	-400
Vulcan Monument	2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Total Requirements	17,005	0	-12,868	4,137	-12,868

Authorization

Public Law 107-63	Anchorage Museum
Public Law 107-63	Baranov Museum/Erskine House
Public Law 107-63	Bishop Museum's <i>Falls of Clyde</i>
Public Law 102-525	Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research
Public Law 105-312 (Title V)	Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails
Public Law 102-419	Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission
Public Law 107-63	Denver Museum of Nature and Science
16 USC 469d to 469i	Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
Public Law 107-63	Independence Mine
Public Law 106-565	Jamestown 2007
Public Law 99-388	Johnstown Area Heritage Association
Public Law 107-63	Lake Roosevelt Forum
Public Law 104-333	Lamprey Wild and Scenic River
Public Law 107-63	Mandan On-a-Slant Village
Public Law 96-428	Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change
20 USC 4441 to 4451	Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center
16 USC 407	National Constitution Center
20 USC 4441 to 4451	Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program
16 USC 410bbb	New Orleans Jazz Commission
Public Law 107-63	Penn Center National Landmark
16 USC 1101 to 1103	Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
Public Law 93-486 (Title II)	Sewell-Belmont House NHS
Public Law 107-63	St. Charles Visitor Center
Public Law 104-333	Vancouver National Historic Reserve
Public Law 107-63	Vulcan Monument

Overview

The **Statutory or Contractual Aid** activity provides Federal funds, often on a matching basis, to State and local governments and private organizations to operate, manage, interpret and preserve resources at affiliated areas.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Ia | Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context. |
| Ib | The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. |
| IIIa | Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs. |
| IIIb | Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people. |
-

Subactivity: Anchorage Museum

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Anchorage Museum	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500
Total Requirements	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Anchorage Museum**FY 2002 Enacted: \$2.500 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The Anchorage Museum of History and Art houses a significant permanent collection of artifacts, artwork, and a paper and photograph archive related to Alaska and other Far North areas. The Museum has hosted and prepared major international travelling exhibits. It is an active member of the greater community through its education programs and as host to innumerable social gatherings in support of the arts, humanities and science. The Museum houses the Arctic Studies Center of the National Natural History Museum, Smithsonian Institution, through a unique partnership with the Smithsonian Institution. Annual visitation is nearly 200,000.

Funding provided in FY 2002 coupled with a recent multi-million dollar donation from the private sector will be used for the design, planning, and development of the expansion of the Museum infrastructure and programs as identified by the Museum's general management plan. The Museum will better meet the needs of a growing population and increasing tourism business.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for the Anchorage Museum

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	2,500
Programmatic Changes	
• Anchorage Museum	-2,500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-2,500

Anchorage Museum: -\$2.500 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for the Anchorage Museum of Art and History in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Baranov Museum/Erskine House

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Baranov Museum/Erskine House	250	0	-250	0	-250
Total Requirements	250	0	-250	0	-250

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Baranov Museum/Erskine House**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.250 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The Baranov Museum is a collection of prehistoric and historical objects from the Aleutian Islands and the Kodiak Archipelago. The collection is located in the Erskine House in Kodiak, Alaska. The building is one of only three remaining Russian period buildings extant in the Western Hemisphere. Around 1808, Alexander Baranov, manager of the Russian America Company, built the solid two-story log warehouse. In 1911, W.J. Erskine, a leading merchant, and his wife, Nellie, made the building their home when they purchased the holdings of the Alaska Commercial Company in Kodiak. The building is the only surviving structure known to have been associated with both the Russian America Company and the Alaska Commercial Company, trading companies that were the controlling factors in the Russian and early American administration of Alaska.

The City of Kodiak now owns the Baranov Museum/Erskine House, with management services provided by the Kodiak Historical Society. Of immediate concern is the structural integrity of the building and the safety of visitors. The FY 2002 funding will be used to enhance preservation of the Erskine House, including necessary studies, design, development, construction and maintenance.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for the Baranov Museum/Erskine House

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	250
Programmatic Changes	
• Baranov Museum/Erskine House	-250
TOTAL, Program Changes	-250
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-250

Baranov Museum/Erskine House: -\$0.250 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for the Baranov Museum in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde	300	0	-300	0	-300
Total Requirements	300	0	-300	0	-300

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.300 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The 1878 four-masted ship, *Falls of Clyde*, is a floating exhibit moored in Honolulu harbor. Located at the Bishop Museum's Hawaii Maritime Center of Pier, the *Falls of Clyde* was rescued from destruction, moved to Honolulu and first restored and opened to the public in 1986. Since then the vessel has undergone continual restoration. *Falls of Clyde* is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also listed as a National Historical Landmark. The Bishop Museum will use this funding to continue stabilization and restoration of this National Historical Landmark.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for the Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	300
Programmatic Changes	
• Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde	-300
TOTAL, Program Changes	-300
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-300

Bishop Museum's Falls of Clyde: -\$0.300 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for the Bishop Museum's *Falls of Clyde* in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research	101	0	0	101	0
Total Requirements	101	0	0	101	0

Authorization

Public Law 102-525 Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Act

Subactivity: Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.101 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Through Public Law 102-525, Congress directed the National Park Service to preserve, protect, and interpret places that contributed materially to the landmark United States Supreme Court decision that brought an end to segregation in public education, and to interpret the integral role of the *Brown v. the Board of Education* decision in the civil rights movement. Funding will allow the National Park Service to extend its cooperative agreement with the Brown Foundation to achieve this directive. Fiscal year 2002 funding and technical assistance will allow the Brown Foundation to: assist park, Midwest Region, Harpers Ferry Center, and contractor personnel in the planning and design of permanent exhibits and audiovisual media for Monroe School; assist the park in establishing interpretive partnership agreements with theme related sites outside the National Park System; provide off-site and on-site presentations and materials on *Brown* to educational, historical, professional, and civic organizations; provide workshops on the *Brown* decision to new park staff; finalize the 4th and 6th grade curriculum guide; complete the 2nd grade traveling trunk; conduct teacher workshops on use of the 4th and 6th grade curriculum and the 2nd grade traveling trunk; assist park staff in finalizing the CD-ROM curriculum; assist park staff in completing a curriculum guide for the children's video; assist park staff in the development of a civil dialog curriculum and guide for intermediate grades; assist park staff in designing summer youth programs; and work with the park and the Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission in developing additional national curricula. Funding support of this subactivity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request**for the Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research**

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	101
Programmatic Changes	
• Brown Foundation for Educational Equity, Excellence and Research	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	101
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	1,200	0	-402	798	-402
Total Requirements	1,200	0	-402	798	-402

Authorization

Public Law 105-312 (Title V) Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998

Subactivity: Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails
FY 2002 Enacted: \$1.200 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide technical and financial assistance to identify, conserve, restore, and interpret natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The act calls for creating a linked network of Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and Chesapeake Bay Water Trails that will collectively enhance public education of and access to the Chesapeake Bay.

The FY 2002 funding will support technical assistance to potential and existing Gateways, including ongoing workshop series, interpretative guidance and information, and public access design advice. In addition, the NPS would provide grants on a 50-50 matching basis to designated Gateways for specific projects, which enhance interpretation, public access and conservation of Chesapeake Bay related resources.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	1,200
Programmatic Changes	
• Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails	-402
TOTAL, Program Changes	-402
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	798
Net Change	-402

Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails: -\$0.402 million

The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Water Trails in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	299	0	-252	47	-252
Total Requirements	299	0	-252	47	-252

Authorization

Public Law 102-419 Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992

Subactivity: Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.299 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Section 201 of Public Law 102-419 authorized the establishment of a 13-member Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission. In FY 2002, the Commission will be operating in accordance with the Preservation and Development Plan that was approved by the Secretary of the Interior in 2001. The plan details a series of priorities to be accomplished between now and December 31, 2003, when the Commission is scheduled to sunset. The Plan's priorities include: the rehabilitation of the historic districts that surround Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park; preserving and enhancing key aviation heritage areas that are part of the designated Aviation Trail of the Miami Valley; creating the follow-on management entity in 2003 that will succeed the Commission, and developing the transportation systems needed to facilitate the movement of visitors to the various park sites.

The Commission will continue to assist the Wright-Dunbar Main Street Project with its efforts to revitalize the Wright brothers and Paul Laurence Dunbar neighborhoods. This work is critical to the success of the National Park as the buildings within the area are in poor condition. The Commission will complete the restoration of the historic streetscape, including the installation of period lighting, new sidewalks and re-leveling of the road surfaces. This work is being done in direct partnership with the City of Dayton by utilizing grants received by both organizations. The Commission will be working with Inventing Flight, a non-profit organization, and the Ohio Bicentennial Grants Program to complete the development of interpretive elements at the Wright family home-site, Orville Wright's engineering laboratory and the cycle shop site where the Wrights' fabricated their first heavier-than-air flying machine. These sites will extend the Park visitor's experience beyond the Interpretive Center into the actual neighborhood of the Wright brothers in a most unique fashion.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	299
Programmatic Changes	
• Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	-252
TOTAL, Program Changes	-252
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	47
Net Change	-252

Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission: -\$0.252 million

The NPS requests a decrease in funding for the Commission to support higher priorities. Remaining funding will provide for minimal support to Commission activities.

Subactivity: Denver Museum of Nature and Science

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	750	0	-750	0	-750
Total Requirements	750	0	-750	0	-750

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Denver Museum of Nature and Science
FY 2002 Enacted: 0.750 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funding provided in FY 2002 will be used for costs associated with expansion to the Denver Museum of Nature and Science (DMNS), specifically for space and science exhibits.

In June 2003 a new space science education center will open at the DMNS, offering unparalleled resources to Colorado students and their teachers, families, researchers, and other visitors. Space Odyssey will encompass the nation's first all digital planetarium, simulation environments, inquiry-based programs available on-and off-site, and an activity center open daily to schools and families.

Space Odyssey will focus on the science involved in studying our planet Earth and its processes, as well as our solar system and universe beyond. Partners and collaborators are helping to expand the project's reach into rural communities and to meet specific audience needs, as well as helping with scientific accuracy and technology resources.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Denver Museum of Nature and Science

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	750
Programmatic Changes	
• Denver Museum of Nature and Science	-750
TOTAL, Program Changes	-750
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-750

Denver Museum of Nature and Science: -\$0.750 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Denver Museum of Nature and Science in FY 2003, since FY 2002 funding completes the Federal commitment to this project.

Subactivity: Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	0	0	806	0
Total Requirements	806	0	0	806	0

Authorization

16 USC 469d to 469i Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

Subactivity: Ice Age National Scientific Reserve**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.806 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The Ice Age National Scientific Reserve contains nationally significant examples of the effect of continental glaciers in shaping the surface of the earth. The reserve consists of nine separate units, six of which are operational: Kettle Moraine State Forest, Horicon State Wildlife Area, Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area, Devil's Lake, Mill Bluff, and Interstate State Parks. The NPS cooperates with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in managing, operating, maintaining, and interpreting the reserve and its resources, as defined in a cooperative agreement. The NPS pays for up to one-half the annual operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation costs, in accordance with the authorizing legislation. The State of Wisconsin pays the balance.

In FY 2002, the State of Wisconsin will continue to provide educational and recreational opportunities for an estimated 2.7 million annual visitors to the six operational reserve units. Hiking trails, including the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, will enable visitors to explore the glacial landscape. Construction of new segments of the trail with educational wayside exhibits in Devil's Lake State Park will be completed and fully opened to public use. The State and the NPS will cooperate in preliminary planning to identify a site for a new Ice Age interpretive center in Devil's Lake State Park, the most visited unit of the Reserve. The State will continue to negotiate with willing sellers in and adjacent to the Cross Plains unit of the Reserve to acquire additional lands, resulting in the protection of important glacial landscape features and the eventual opening of that site as the seventh operational unit of the Reserve. Funding support of this subactivity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	806
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	806
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: Independence Mine

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Independence Mine	1,500	0	-1,500	0	-1,500
Total Requirements	1,500	0	-1,500	0	-1,500

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Independence Mine**FY 2002 Enacted: \$1.500 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

Independence Mine State Historical Park (IMSHP), managed by the Alaska State Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation (State Parks), is located about 90 minutes from Anchorage in Hatcher Pass. It is the site of an historic gold mining operation that was closed down during World War II. State Parks has developed hiking, skiing, and snowmobile trails in the area and interprets the mining history with both guided tours and a series of interpretive displays. IMSHP receives about 52,000 visitors annually. The property is easily accessible from one of the few roads off the main highway system.

These funds will stabilize 11 of 15 historic buildings so that it is economically feasible for the private sector to adapt the buildings for commercial use. Costs will include payment to staff, contractors and consultants as well as travel expenses, equipment and supplies. While Alaska State Parks has recently replaced the foundations of both bunkhouse buildings and patched a few leaking roofs, the Director's Finding identified adaptive reuse of the mine's structures as the best strategy for protecting and preserving the mine buildings. The combination of these investments by the state and federal government is intended to make subsequent private sector development of a visitor destination at the mine site economical. The private sector will be responsible for additional rehabilitation necessary for commercial activity and continued maintenance of the park's historic buildings and provide a return to the state sufficient to support management of the surrounding park and recreation lands.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Independence Mine

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	1,500
Programmatic Changes	
• Independence Mine	-1,500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-1,500

Independence Mine: -\$1.500 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Independence Mine in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Jamestown 2007

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Jamestown 2007	200	0	-200	0	-200
Total Requirements	200	0	-200	0	-200

Authorization

Public Law 106-565 Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission Act of 2000

Subactivity: Jamestown 2007**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.200 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

P.L. 106-565, enacted on December 23, 2000, established the Jamestown 400th Commemoration Commission to ensure a suitable national observance of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown through the development of programs, activities and facilities that provide a lasting legacy and long-term benefit. FY 2002 funding will be used to establish the Commission as authorized in PL 106-565. The Commission will plan and organize national and international events appropriate to the founding of the first permanent English colony in the Western Hemisphere and the coming together of peoples from three continents.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Jamestown 2007

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	200
Programmatic Changes	
• Jamestown 2007	-200
TOTAL, Program Changes	-200
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-200

Jamestown 2007: -\$0.200 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Jamestown 2007 in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Johnstown Area Heritage Association

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	0	0	49	0
Total Requirements	49	0	0	49	0

Authorization

Public Law 99-388 A bill to increase the development ceiling at Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial in Pennsylvania....

Subactivity: Johnstown Area Heritage Association

FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.049 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The National Park Service is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Johnstown Area Heritage Association to provide technical and financial assistance for the operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Johnstown Flood Museum and its collection. The law requires the museum association to match any specifically appropriated Federal funds on a 50-percent basis from non-Federal sources. Funds provided by Congress in previous years were used for the preparation of various planning documents including a general management plan, interpretive prospectus, development concept plan, and historic resources inventory.

Funding received in FY 2002 will be used for the operation and maintenance of the Johnstown Flood Museum. General operating support will be allocated for administration, program staff, occupancy, exhibition and exhibit maintenance expenses, historic preservation, planning and programs, public information, and education programs. Funding support for this subactivity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Johnstown Area Heritage Association

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	49
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	49
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: Lake Roosevelt Forum

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Lake Roosevelt Forum	50	0	-50	0	-50
Total Requirements	50	0	-50	0	-50

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Lake Roosevelt Forum**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.050 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The Lake Roosevelt Forum is a non-profit organization comprised of citizens, community groups, government agencies and tribes. The Forum's mission is to establish a dialog based on trust and respect for all views, by seeking common ways to protect and preserve the quality of the environment and enhance the quality of life as they relate to the lake and economies of the region. Members include the NPS, Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Colville and Spokane Tribes, county governments, state agencies and the general public.

Funds appropriated in FY 2002 will assist with public education and outreach efforts promoting a balanced approach to river and watershed management as it relates to Lake Roosevelt. These activities will include development of a regional fish and wildlife symposium; development of conferences and workshops addressing local natural resource, environmental and economic issues; development of K-12 education and adult learning opportunities; and development of print and web based educational and informational materials regarding Lake Roosevelt's ecosystem and economy.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Lake Roosevelt Forum

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	50
Programmatic Changes	
• Lake Roosevelt Forum	-50
TOTAL, Program Changes	-50
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-50

Lake Roosevelt Forum: -\$0.050 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Lake Roosevelt Forum in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Lamprey Wild and Scenic River

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	500	0	-300	200	-300
Total Requirements	500	0	-300	200	-300

Authorization

Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Subactivity: Lamprey Wild and Scenic River**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.500 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

Funding provided in FY 2002 will be used to assist Lamprey River communities and partners (via Cooperative Agreements as outlined in the Lamprey River Management Plan and designating legislation), in the conservation of critical river land areas easements and similar tools.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Lamprey Wild and Scenic River

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	500
Programmatic Changes	
• Lamprey Wild and Scenic River	-300
TOTAL, Program Changes	-300
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	200
Net Change	-300

Lamprey Wild and Scenic River: -\$0.300 million

The NPS is requesting a decrease in funding for Lamprey Wild and Scenic River in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Mandan-On-a-Slant Village

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Mandan-On-a-Slant Village	750	0	-750	0	-750
Total Requirements	750	0	-750	0	-750

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Mandan-On-a-Slant Village**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.750 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

On-a-Slant Mandan Village is a partially reconstructed Mandan Indian Village within the boundaries of Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park, North Dakota. The North Dakota State Park and Recreation Department has a cooperative agreement with Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation to assist with the development, maintenance and operation of some facilities on the State park property, including the On-a-Slant Village. The Fort Abraham Lincoln Foundation, a nonprofit organization will do the planning, contracting and contract supervision of the reconstruction project.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Mandan-On-a-Slant Village

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	750
Programmatic Changes	
• Mandan-On-a-Slant Village	-750
TOTAL, Program Changes	-750
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-750

Mandan-On-a-Slant Village: -\$0.750 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Mandan-On-a-Slant Village in FY 2003 since the FY 2002 funding completed the Federal commitment to this project.

Subactivity: Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change	528	0	0	528	0
Total Requirements	528	0	0	528	0

Authorization

Public Law 96-428 A bill to establish the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site in....

Subactivity: Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.528 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

In FY 2002, funds will be spent to protect, preserve and interpret the places where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was born, lived, worked, worshipped and is buried. The King Center has an outside area known as Freedom Walkway where visitors view the crypt of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Eternal Flame which is maintained in his commemoration. Freedom Hall contains exhibit rooms for Dr. and Mr. King, Mohandas Gandhi, and Rosa Parks, as well as a gift shop. The funds are instrumental in supporting these facilities and help augment costs associated with insurance, contract services for cleaning and janitorial work, exhibit maintenance, services and supplies required for maintenance of the building, landscaping and grounds. Funding support of this subactivity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

**Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request
 for Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change**

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	528
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	528
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center	750	0	-750	0	-750
Total Requirements	750	0	-750	0	-750

Authorization

20 USC 4441 to 4451 Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development

Subactivity: Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center

FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.750 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Morris Thompson Visitor and Cultural Center will provide a gathering place to perpetuate, celebrate and share Alaska Native traditions through educational programs. Funding will be provided to the Janana Chiefs Conference to be used for costs associated with the design and development and construction of the Center.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	750
Programmatic Changes	
• Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center	-750
TOTAL, Program Changes	-750
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-750

Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center: -\$0.750 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Morris Thompson Cultural and Visitor Center in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: National Constitution Center

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
National Constitution Center	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	500	0	-500	0	-500

Authorization

16 USC 407 Constitution Heritage Act

Subactivity: National Constitution Center
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Constitution Heritage Act of 1988 authorized the National Park Service to provide Federal financial assistance to the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in a 50-50 matching grant. Fiscal year 2002 funding will be used for to defray the cost of operating expenses incurred to support the Center as stated in the act. The National Constitution Center is a nonpartisan organization founded to engage Americans in the story of the Constitution and how it affects our daily lives. The benefits of the center are in the promotion of nonpartisan awareness, understanding and appreciation of our Constitution. The Center plans to continue the development and implementations of a Constitution Week Program during the coming year and will sponsor several events.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for National Constitution Center

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	500
Programmatic Changes	
• National Constitution Center	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-500

National Constitution Center: -\$0.500 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for National Constitution Center in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program	740	0	0	740	0
Total Requirements	740	0	0	740	0

Authorization

20 USC 4441 to 4451 Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development

Subactivity: Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program

FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.740 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program was created to provide a greater sense of cultural awareness and ethnic pride essential to the survival of the Native Hawaiian people. The Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program was established in 1987 to revive cultural and artistic practices which were on the verge of extinction.

Present efforts of the program are devoted to establishing cultural learning centers at sites of cultural and historic significance to Native Hawaiians on each of the islands of Hawaii. The cultural learning centers are educational programs focused on Native Hawaiian traditions, arts and language, and serve to disseminate the cultural research that has been completed by the program. The first center has been established on the Island of Hawaii at the Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden, and plans are for additional centers. The cultural learning centers will be required to develop public and private sector partners and a business plan to attain financial self-sufficiency.

FY 2002 funding will provide for the continued development of three programs exploring native Hawaiian culture. These program are: (1) The Hawaiian Living Traditions Program which combines research, applied research, social and cultural awareness, and education and training into an overall process that serves the cultural interest and needs of the people, (2) The Research Development Project Program which improves ways to obtain access to research resources that are vital to the study of Native Hawaiian culture, history and arts, and (3) The Native Hawaiian Renewable Resources Program which bases the potential demand for plant materials and analyzes the Native Hawaiian arts and crafts market. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Native Hawaiian Culture and Arts Program

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	740
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	740
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: New Orleans Jazz Commission

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	0	0	66	0
Total Requirements	66	0	0	66	0

Authorization

16 USC 410bbb New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

Subactivity: New Orleans Jazz Commission**FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.066 million****FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments**

The NPS assists the New Orleans Jazz Commission in preserving the origins, early history, development, and progression of jazz that began in the city of New Orleans, and supports the continuation and enhancement of the jazz cultural traditions that are characteristic of, and associated with the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park.

In FY 2002, the commission will continue to identify and access private and private not-for-profit partnerships and funding sources for the preservation of jazz landmarks, conservation of historic recording and artifacts, and creation of NPS interpretive & educational programs. The commission will develop funding for the not-for-profit acquisition and stabilization of four historic jazz structures in the 400 Block of South Rampart. It will continue the implementation of a historic marker program to identify historic jazz sites within the city of New Orleans (in partnership with the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park, the Preservation Resource Center and the Downtown Development District). The commission will also continue the Jazz Oral History Project in partnership with the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. The commission will continue presenting the annual New Orleans Music Colloquium, that is produced in partnership with the University of New Orleans, the Louisiana State Museum, French Quarter Festival and the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. Funding support of this activity is proposed to remain unchanged in FY 2003.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for New Orleans Jazz Commission

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	66
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	66
Net Change	No Change

Subactivity: Penn Center National Landmark

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Penn Center National Landmark	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
Total Requirements	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Penn Center National Landmark
FY 2002 Enacted: \$1.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Penn Center of St. Helena Island, South Carolina is one the nation's most historically significant Black American educational and cultural institutions. It was established during the Civil War with the purpose of educating the freed slaves on the sea islands around Port Royal Sound. Abolitionists of Pennsylvania and a group of churches established Penn Center, as a part of the Port Royal Experiment. Since then, the Center has worked on many community projects such as bringing public water to the islands, helping farmers to buy and market cooperatives and advocating better housing and health care for low-income people.

The FY 2002 funding will be used to rehabilitate the historic buildings of Penn Center National Landmark.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Penn Center National Landmark

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	1,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Penn Center National Landmark	-1,000
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,000
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-1,000

Penn Center National Landmark: -\$1.000 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Penn Center National Landmark in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	766	0	36	802	36
Total Requirements	766	0	36	802	36

Authorization

16 USC 1101 to 1103 Roosevelt Campobello International Park

Subactivity: Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.766 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission was established on August 14, 1964, by the Governments of Canada and the United States to commemorate President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to provide a symbol of the partnership between the two countries. During his youth and early adult years, Franklin D. Roosevelt spent many summers on Campobello Island in New Brunswick Province, Canada. It was here at the age of 39 that Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis. After his death in 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt continued to use the home on Campobello Island as a vacation retreat.

Funds provided in FY 2002 to the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission will be used to support a full range of visitor services and operations including interpretation, routine maintenance, preservation of historic features and cultural resources, and protection of natural resources. Costs are shared equally by the United States and Canada.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	766
Programmatic Changes	
• Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	+36
TOTAL, Program Changes	+36
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	802
Net Change	+36

Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission: +\$0.036 million

The NPS requests an increase for Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission to match increased funding proposed by the Canadian government. Funding for Roosevelt Campobello International Park is provided equally by the United States and Canada. Funding would be used to enhance overall park operations.

Subactivity: St. Charles Interpretive Center

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
St. Charles Interpretive Center	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	500	0	-500	0	-500

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: St. Charles Interpretive Center
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The City of St. Charles, Missouri in conjunction with various State and local entities proposes to build a new Boat House and Conservation Center on the Missouri Riverfront, which is a stop on the Lewis and Clark Trail. The City owns the land and will lease it to the organizations operating the facility. The Center will house a Lewis and Clark visitor center, which is now located in another building and will provide permanent exhibits, related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It will also be used to house three boats (a keel boat and 2 pirogues) which will be utilized during the Bicentennial celebration. The entire facility costs \$2.5 million, of which \$2.0 million will be raised by private donors. Once the facility is built, it will be operated and maintained by the State of Missouri.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for St. Charles Interpretive Center

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	500
Programmatic Changes	
• St. Charles Interpretive Center	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-500

St. Charles Interpretive Center: -\$0.500 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for St. Charles Interpretive Center in FY 2003, since the FY 2002 funding fulfilled Federal commitment to this project.

Subactivity: Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site	500	0	-500	0	-500
Total Requirements	500	0	-500	0	-500

Authorization

Public Law 93-486 (Title II)

Subactivity: Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The FY 2002 funds provided will be used for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of the Sewell-Belmont House (a National Historic Landmark), and its nationally significant collections of artifacts, banners, photographs, and manuscripts relating to the Women's Suffrage Movement in 19th and 20th Century America. The building has structural repair needs, as well as wiring, plumbing, heating and ventilation problems, and handicapped accessibility and exhibit space deficiencies. Funding in FY 2002 will be used to continue restoration work according to the Historic Structure Report, which was completed in June 2001.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	500
Programmatic Changes	
• Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site	-500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-500

Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site: -\$0.500 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Sewell-Belmont House National Historic Site in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Vancouver National Historic Reserve

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	400	0	-400	0	-400
Total Requirements	400	0	-400	0	-400

Authorization

Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Subactivity: Vancouver National Historic Reserve
FY 2002 Enacted: \$0.400 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

In November 1996, Congress passed legislation creating the Vancouver National Historic Reserve. The area is administered through a cooperative management plan by a partnership comprised of the National Park Service, the State of Washington Historic Preservation Office, the United States Army, and the city of Vancouver, Washington. The plan was completed in November 1999.

Funding will be used by the city of Vancouver to provide orientation and interpretive services to visitors to the historic reserve at the General O.O. Howard House through a contract with the National Park Service, and help provide education outreach programs to schools and other groups, consistent with the management plan. It will also help provide annual maintenance for the Howard House Visitor Center. In addition, the city will establish a contractual agreement with a nonprofit entity for administrative services, including staff positions for a reserve museum and education director, development officer, a project assistant and other staff.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Vancouver National Historic Reserve

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	400
Programmatic Changes	
• Vancouver National Historic Reserve	-400
TOTAL, Program Changes	-400
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-400

Vancouver National Historic Reserve: -\$0.400 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Vancouver National Historic Reserve in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

Subactivity: Vulcan Monument

Subactivity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Vulcan Monument	2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Total Requirements	2,000	0	-2,000	0	-2,000

Authorization

Public Law 107-63 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002

Subactivity: Vulcan Monument
FY 2002 Enacted: \$2.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Vulcan Monument is a historic statue in the Birmingham City Park in Birmingham, Alabama. Birmingham City Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Vulcan Monument was constructed for the 1904 World's Fair and is the largest cast iron sculpture in the world. FY 2002 enacted funding will be used to restore this historic statue.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Vulcan Monument

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	2,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Vulcan Monument	-2,000
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,000
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-2,000

Vulcan Monument: -\$2.000 million

The NPS is requesting an elimination of funding for Vulcan Monument in FY 2003 to support higher priorities.

**Summary of Requirements
by Object Class
National Recreation and Preservation**

NR&P Summary of Requirements by Object Class (in millions of dollars)

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	16	0	0	16
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	2	0	0	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	18	0	0	18
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	5	0	0	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	2	0	0	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1	0	0	1
25.2 Other services.....	15	0	-6	9
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	2	0	0	2
31.0 Equipment.....	0	0	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	25	0	-14	11
Total Budget Authority.....	68	0	-19	49

**NR&P Budget Authority Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs
(in millions of dollars)**

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Net Budget Authority.....	68	0	-19	49
Less: Net BA for Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs:				
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	-1	0	0	-1
Net BA excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs.....	67	0	-19	48

NR&P Summary of FTE Requirements Related to Object Class

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	282	0	0	282
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	9	0	0	9
11.9 Total FTE Requirement.....	291	0	0	291

Budget Account Schedules National Recreation and Preservation

NR&P Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01	1	1	1
00.02	11	11	11
00.03	21	22	20
00.05	2	2	2
00.06	2	2	2
00.07	16	17	4
00.08	11	12	7
09.01	1	1	1
10.00	65	68	48
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	4	1	-1
22.00	61	67	48
22.10	1	0	0
22.22	2	0	0
23.90	68	68	47
23.95	-65	-68	-48
23.98	-1	-1	-1
24.40	1	-1	-2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	61	67	48
68.00	1	1	1
70.00	62	68	49
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	27	35	35
73.10	65	69	49
73.20	-56	-67	-57
73.40	-1	-1	0
73.45	-1	0	0
74.40	36*	36	27
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	38	45	33
86.93	18	22	24
87.00	56	67	57
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	61	67	48
90.00	56	67	57

¹Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

*Variance due to rounding.

NR&P Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs
(in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Net Budget Authority and Outlays				
89.00	Budget authority	61	67	48
	Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs	-1	-1	-1
	Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs	60	66	47
90.00	Outlays	56	67	57
	Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs	-1	-1	-1
	Net outlays, excluding retiree costs	55	66	56

NR&P Object Classification (in millions of dollars)¹

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1042-0				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	15	15	15
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	17	17	17
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	5	5	5
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	2	2	2
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	0	1	1
25.2	Other services.....	15	15	9
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	1	2	2
31.0	Equipment.....	1	0	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	23	25	11
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	64	67	47
Reimbursable obligations				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
99.99	Total, new obligations.....	65	68	48

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits

NR&P Personnel Summary

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1042-0				
Direct				
10.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	298	282	282
Reimbursable				
20.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	9	9	9

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), [~~\$30,000,000~~] \$300,000, to remain available until expended and to be for the conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act.

Authorizing Statutes

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514 Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, as amended, establishes the Urban Park and Recreation 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.

Summary of Requirements Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: UPARR

Budget Activity	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003			
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2003 Budget Request	Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2002
Amount (\$000)						
UPARR Grants	\$28,836	\$28,900	\$0	-\$28,900	\$0	-\$28,900
UPARR Grants Administration	1,098	1,100	0	-800	300	-800
TOTAL UPARR	\$29,934	\$30,000	\$0	-\$29,700	\$300	-\$29,700
FTE						
UPARR Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPARR Grants Administration	7	10	0	-6	4	-6
TOTAL UPARR	7	10	0	-6	4	-6

Appropriation Summary

Appropriation: Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	2003 Budget Request	
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants	28,900	0	-28,900	0	-28,900
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration	1,100	0	-800	300	-800
Total Requirements	30,000	0	-29,700	300	-29,700

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514	The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978
Public Law 95-625	The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Title X
Public Law 106-113	The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000

Overview

The **Urban Park and Recreation Fund** appropriation provides matching grants to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; contributes to an increase in investments by urban jurisdictions in planning, revitalization, and operation and maintenance of existing recreation systems; and provides grants to communities to demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- IIIb** Through partnerships with State and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Activity: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants

FY 2002 Enacted: \$28.900 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Over the last 23 years, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program has helped rehabilitate playgrounds, recreation centers, parks, ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, and swimming pools in urban areas and supported the delivery of needed recreational opportunities in a variety of innovative ways. UPARR targets grants to economically distressed urban communities for the rehabilitation of recreation facilities and to increase and enhance the provision of recreation programs and services. By law, the program encourages systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Application criteria include heavier weighting of non-Federal resources as an encouragement to increase the leveraging of Federal funds. All projects require at least a 30 percent match.

In FY 2002, \$28.9 million is available for new grants to eligible cities and counties. A grant round is planned for early spring. Approximately 325 to 350 rehabilitation grant requests will compete for funding and between 80

to 125 grants will be awarded. In FY 2001, 95 rehabilitation grants were awarded from the \$28.8 million available. Examples of these grants include:

- Renovation of contaminated ball fields and ball courts into nine tennis courts with a private foundation providing summer and after school programs for at-risk youth in Jacksonville, Florida
- Replacement of an antiquated park in New York City
- Renovation of a swimming pool and playground in San Antonio, Texas
- The upgrade of basketball courts in four neighborhood parks in San Joaquin County, California
- The repair of a 30-year old swimming pool in Trenton, New Jersey

FY 2003 Budget Request: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	28,900
Programmatic Changes	
• Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants	-28,900
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-28,900
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-28,900

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this appropriation's presentation.

Activity: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration

FY 2002 Enacted: \$1.100 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

UPARR administration provides grant applicants with technical assistance in updating plans and developing grant applications, reviews and ranks several hundred pre-applications, and grants awards and obligates funds for awarded grants. In FY 2002, \$1.1 million will be used for UPARR administrative expenses. The activity covers expenses associated with reviewing and awarding grants in FY 2002 and with stewardship and oversight of approximately 1,400 previously funded projects, including rehabilitation and innovation grants. Oversight responsibilities include periodic inspections or grantee certifications of completed project sites to ensure continuing full public access and utility for recreation as required by section 1010 of the enabling legislation. Included in this responsibility is to minimize the loss of public recreation opportunities by intervention when protected sites are threatened with conversion to non-recreation use.

Performance Goals

Goal IIIb2. Partner with communities to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect resources

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Community recreation opportunities and resource protection	Percent of communities satisfied with NPS partnership assistance in providing recreation and conservation benefits on land and waters	94.4%	95.0%

Goal IIIc1. Partner with communities to protect, conserve, and/or rehabilitate public recreation lands and facilities

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 2000 Base	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	Increase	% Properties Protected	Number	Increase	% Properties Protected
Community recreation opportunities and resource conservation	Recreational properties assisted and protected by NPS programs*	32,738	35,542	8.6%	100%	38,656	18.1%	100%

*Includes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and Federal Lands to Parks Program.

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Number of sites inspected and certified operational	11	436	350
Number of threatened sites	39	50	65
Number of active grants completed and closed out	1	10	50

FY 2003 Budget Request: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	1,100
Programmatic Changes	
• Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration	-800
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-800
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	300
Net Change	-800

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this appropriation's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	30,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants	-28,900
• Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration	-800
TOTAL, Program Changes	-29,700
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	300
Net Change	-29,700

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants: -\$28.900 million

The elimination of funding for this budget activity in FY 2003 is proposed in order to support higher priorities.

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration: -\$0.800 million; -6 FTE

A decrease of \$0.8 million in funding in FY 2003 is requested to reflect the elimination of new grant funds and to support higher priorities. The remaining balance of \$0.3 million will be used to oversee active projects that were approved in the FY 2000, 2001, and 2002 grant rounds. In addition, these administrative funds are necessary to ensure minimum staff support for park stewardship and protection activities to minimize the loss of and threat to recreation opportunities as mandated by the enabling legislation.

Budget Account Schedules Urban Park and Recreation Fund

UPARR Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303				
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Grants.....	0	46	12
00.02	Grants administration.....	1	1	1
10.00	Total new obligations.....	1	47	13
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	1	30	13
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	30	30	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	31	60	13
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-1	-47	-13
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	30	13	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	10	30	0
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite) LWCF.....	20	0	0
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary).....	30	30	0
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	39
73.10	Total new obligations.....	1	47	13
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-1	-8	-21
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	39	31
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1	2	0
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	0	6	21
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	1	8	21
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	30	30	0
90.00	Outlays.....	1	8	21

UPARR Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303				
11.11	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	1	1	0
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	46	13
99.99	Total, new obligations.....	1	47	13

UPARR Personnel Summary

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303				
10.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	7	10	4

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary in carrying out the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333), [~~\$74,500,000~~ \$67,000,000], to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund, to remain available until September 30, [~~2003~~ 2004], and to be for the conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act: *Provided*, [That, of the amount provided herein, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, is for a grant for the perpetual care and maintenance of National Trust Historic Sites, as authorized under 16 U.S.C. 470a(e)(2), to be made available in full upon signing of a grant agreement: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available for investment with the proceeds to be used for the same purpose as set out herein: *Provided further*,] That of the total amount *Provided*, \$30,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures for priority preservation projects[, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts, preservation of historic structures and sites, and buildings to house cultural and historic resources and to provide educational opportunities] of nationally significant sites, structures, and artifacts: *Provided further*, That any individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: *Provided further*, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant, and all projects to be funded shall be approved by the [House and Senate Committees on Appropriations] Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities prior to the commitment of grant funds: *Provided further*, That Save America's Treasures funds allocated for Federal projects shall be available by transfer to appropriate accounts of individual agencies, after approval of such projects by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for Save America's Treasures may be used for administrative expenses, and staffing for the program shall be available from the existing staffing levels in the National Park Service.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "That, of the amount provided herein, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, is for a grant for the perpetual care and maintenance of National Trust Historic Sites, as authorized under 16 U.S.C. 470a(e)(2), to be made available in full upon signing of a grant agreement: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available for investment with the proceeds to be used for the same purpose as set out herein: *Provided further*,"

Language providing one-time funding for the National Trust in fiscal year 2002 is proposed for removal.

2. Deletion: ", including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts, preservation of historic structures and sites, and buildings to house cultural and historic resources and to provide educational opportunities"

Addition: "of nationally significant sites, structures, and artifacts"

It is recommended that language referring to educational applications of Save America's Treasures funding be removed so that the maximum funding is made available to meet the extraordinary demand for assistance for physical preservation projects.

3. Deletion: "House and Senate Committees on Appropriations"

Addition: "Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities"

Addition: ", in consultation with the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities"

The proposed changes would reduce the time needed to award and distribute Save America's Treasures grants and ensure that the Secretary has expert advisors available and involved in the selection process.

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 and the no-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.

Summary of Requirements Historic Preservation Fund

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: HPF

Budget Activity/Subactivity	FY 2003					
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2003 Budget Request	Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2002
	Amount (\$000)					
Grants-in-Aid						
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	\$46,495	\$39,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$34,000	-\$5,000
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	5,560	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges	7,161	0	0	0	0	0
Grants-in-Aid to Massillion Heritage Found.	100	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	\$59,316	\$42,000	\$0	-\$5,000	\$37,000	-\$5,000
Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures	\$34,923	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0
Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust	0	\$2,500	\$0	-\$2,500	\$0	-\$2,500
TOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND	\$94,239	\$74,500	\$0	-\$7,500	\$67,000	-\$7,500

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Historic Preservation Fund
Activity: Grants-in-Aid

Program Components	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	39,000	0	-5,000	34,000	-5,000
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Total Requirements	42,000	0	-5,000	37,000	-5,000

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
 Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996

Overview

The Grants-in-Aid activity provides matching grants to States, territories, and the Freely Associated States (Micronesia) for activities specified in the National Historic Preservation Act, as well as grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians for cultural heritage preservation.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

Performance Goals

Goal IIIa1. Conserve additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 2001 Base	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	% Change	Total	Number	% Change	Total
National Historic Landmarks	Designate additional	2,277	100	4.4%	2,377	158	6.9%	2,435
National Register of Historic Places	List additional historical and archeological properties	71,019	5,200	7.3%	76,219	7,800	11.0%	78,819
Historical and Archeological Properties								
Federal	Inventory and evaluate additional	733,200	140,000	19.1%	873,200	210,000	28.6%	943,200
States, Tribes and local	Inventory and evaluate additional	4,701,000	758,000	16.1%	5,459,000	1,163,000	24.7%	5,864,000

Goal IIIa2. Preserve and protect additional cultural resources through formal partnership programs

Target	Measure	Goals					
		Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
		Base	Number	% of Base	Base	Number	% of Base
National Historic Landmarks	NHLs in good condition	2,393	2,212	92%	2,435	2,224	91%
Historical and Archeological Properties							
NPS Programs	Properties protected	2,073,000	21,700	1.0%	2,205,000	22,100	1.0%
States, Tribes and local	Properties protected and local	4,535,000	216,200	4.0%	4,857,000	228,800	4.7%

Goal IIIa3. Partners satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Effective preservation partnerships	Users satisfied with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials	85%	85%

Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories
FY 2002 Enacted: \$39.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

To carry out statutory responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Preservation Fund grant program promotes public-private and Federal/nonfederal partnerships to identify and protect irreplaceable historic and archeological resources. These grants to States and Territories provide partial funding support to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs).

SHPO Activities include:

1. comprehensive survey of historic properties and maintaining inventories of survey information
2. nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places
3. implementation of a historic preservation plan in each State
4. assistance and advice to Federal and State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities
5. cooperation with local governments in developing local historic preservation programs
6. assistance to property owners in repairing properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places
7. assistance to commercial property owners in the evaluation of proposals for rehabilitation projects that may qualify for Federal historic preservation tax incentives

Grants. The grants are funded with a 40 percent matching requirement. States, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, colleges, and individuals match these grants. By law, matching share requirements do not apply to grants to the Freely Associated States of Micronesia and to territories (except for Puerto Rico). States can implement programs directly or award subgrants and contracts for preservation plans, historic structures analysis, and repairs to historic properties. Section 103(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that 10 percent of each State's annual apportionment be transferred to local governments certified as eligible under program regulations.

Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Acres surveyed for historic properties	9 million	9.5 million	9 million
Properties added to State inventories	130,000	150,000	152,000
Properties nominated to the National Register	1,452	1,300	1,300
Statewide plans revised	19	19	11
National Register Eligibility Opinions provided to Federal agencies	60,000	61,000	57,000
Federal projects reviewed	100,000	101,000	95,000
CLGs assisted with funding or technical assistance	1,296	1,345	1,390
Federal historic preservation tax incentive applications reviewed	3,415	3,465	3,400

FY 2003 Budget Request: Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	39,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Reduce Grants to States and Territories	-5,000
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	-5,000
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	34,000
Net Change	-5,000

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes

FY 2002 Enacted: \$3.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Section 101(e)(3)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to Indian tribes for the preservation of their cultural heritage. NPS awards these grants competitively, however a matching share is not required. The grants assist tribes in building the capability to undertake cultural preservation activities, to preserve vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage, and to participate in the national preservation program. The tribal grant program works to develop capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs.

Grants to Tribes. In FY 2002, Congress appropriated \$3.0 million for grants to tribes, which will allow for an estimated 54 grants to be awarded. These include 31 grants for tribal assumption of State Historic Preservation Officer responsibilities as authorized under section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act; and 23 cultural preservation project grants, including tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, historical and archeological surveys, and oral history projects.

Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes Workload Factors

Workload Factors	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Grants for tribal assumption of SHPO duties	27	31	35
Grants for cultural preservation projects	25	23	20

FY 2003 Budget Request: Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	3,000
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes¹	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	3,000
Net Change	0

¹Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: Grants-in-Aid

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	42,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	-5,000
TOTAL, Program Changes	-5,000
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	37,000
Net Change	-5,000

Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories: -\$5.000 million

A decrease in funding for this budget activity is proposed in FY 2003 to support higher priorities. As part of the President's Management Agenda, the Administration has articulated the need for greater integration of performance measures and budget. Performance measures to demonstrate more clearly the effectiveness of this program will be developed during FY 2003.

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Historic Preservation Fund
Activity: Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures	30,000	0	0	30,000	0
Total Requirements	30,000	0	0	30,000	0

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Overview

The **Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures** program addresses the Nation's most urgent preservation needs, as identified by Federal agencies, State governments, and Indian tribes, to protect the historical and cultural resources that are America's treasures.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

Activity: Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures
FY 2002 Enacted: \$30.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The \$30 million appropriated in FY 2002 to Save America's Treasures will be used to support projects to preserve irreplaceable monuments of American heritage for future generations, and to make them more accessible to scholars and the public through exhibits, traditional publications, and Internet websites. Projects include preservation of historic buildings, districts, archeological sites, papers, books, records, films, works of art, sculpture, statues or any other intellectual expression representing the significant achievement of American culture. These projects may feature conservation of individual historical and museum objects; collections of American paintings or photographs; the writings of an inventor, famous American author, playwright, or songwriter; individual historic buildings, or archeological sites.

Projects are subject to a 50:50 matching share requirement and are eligible only for one-time funding support from this program. In order to qualify for support in FY 2002, projects must:

1. Be of national significance
2. Achieve a significant affect in preserving the resource
3. Be endangered or demonstrate urgent need
4. Be proposed by an organization that has shown a capability to successfully complete the project in a cost-effective and professional manner

Program administration and project selection will be implemented by NPS in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Of the \$30 million appropriated for Save America's Treasures in FY 2002, \$15 million will be awarded competitively to help Federal and non-Federal entities preserve the nationally significant cultural resources under their stewardship. In addition, Congress earmarked the following projects, totaling \$15 million:

FY 2002 Save America's Treasures Projects Earmarked by Congress

State	Project	Award
Alabama	Fort Mitchell	300
Alabama	Harrison Brothers Hardware	100
Alabama	Pickens County Courthouse	100
Alabama	<i>U.S.S. Alabama</i>	250
Alaska	Alaska Moving Image Preservation Association	500
Arkansas	Camp Ouachita	365
Connecticut	Florence Griswold Museum	100
Connecticut	Hill-Stead Museum	115
Hawaii	Bishop Museum Moving Image Collection	50
Illinois	Hegeler-Carus Mansion	200
Indiana	Bailly Chapel House, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	200
Iowa	Englert Theatre	365
Kansas	Orpheum Theatre	200
Kansas	Quindaro Archeological Site	200
Kentucky	McDowell House	150
Kentucky	Paducah-McCracken County Museum	250
Kentucky	Squire Earick House	150
Louisiana	Fort Pike	200
Louisiana	Shreveport Oakland Cemetery	365
Maryland	Sotterley Plantation	220
Massachusetts	Taunton City Hall	250
Massachusetts	Mahaiwe Theater	250
Minnesota	Documentation of the Immigrant Experience	250
Mississippi	George Ohr Museum and Cultural Center	425
Missouri	Audubon's Birds of America (University of Missouri)	155
Montana	Moss Mansion	70
New Hampshire	Belknap Mill	250
New Hampshire	Eagle Block	250
New Mexico	Lincoln Historic Building	1,000
New York	1901 Pan Am Building (Buffalo)	100
New York	American Air Power Museum	200
New York	Franklin House	100
New York	Lion House at the Bronx Zoo	200
New York	Peter Augustus Jay House	100
New York	Scarsdale Historic Railroad Station	100
New York	State Theatre (Ithaca)	150
North Carolina	Biltmore School	300
North Dakota	Prairie Churches	100
Ohio	Akron Civic Theatre	500
Ohio	Harborview	100
Ohio	Quarry Pond Farm Barn	200
Ohio	U.S. Air Force Museum (XC-99 Aircraft)	200
Ohio	Wooster City Schools Administrative Building	500
Oregon	Lewis and Clark College (artifact collection)	400
Pennsylvania	Academy of Music, Philadelphia Orchestra	200
Pennsylvania	Masonic Temple (Scranton Cultural Center)	450
Pennsylvania	Paul Robeson House	200
Rhode Island	Pawtucket Armory	250
South Carolina	Robert Mills Courthouse (Camden)	330
South Dakota	Old Women's Gym/Original Armory, University of South Dakota	365
Vermont	University of Vermont Morgan Horse Farm	365
Vermont	Spaulding Grade School (Barre)	365
Virginia	Lloyd House	125
Virginia	Rose Hill Farm	100
Virginia	Tinner Hill	125
Washington	Fort Nisqually	250
West Virginia	Arthurdale	300
West Virginia	B&O Railroad/Vandalia Corridor	200
West Virginia	Charles Washington Hall	200
West Virginia	Frederick Douglass Junior and Senior High School	270
West Virginia	West Virginia State Museum—Civil War Flag Collection	95
Wisconsin	Lincoln County Courthouse	280
Total		\$15,000

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request for Grants-in-Aid to Save America's Treasures

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	30,000
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes	0
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	30,000
Net Change	0

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Historic Preservation Fund
Activity: Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust

Activity	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500
Total Requirements	2,500	0	-2,500	0	-2,500

Authorization

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
 16 USC 461 to 467 Historic Sites Act

Overview

The Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust provides an endowment to maintain and preserve National Trust historic properties.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.

Activity: Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust
FY 2002 Enacted: \$2.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

In FY 2002, Congress appropriated \$2.5 million for a grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as authorized under 16 USC. 470a(e)(2), to assist in the care and maintenance of the historic sites of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Congress chartered the Trust in 1949 under 16 USC 461 as a non-profit organization to lead the private sector in promoting historic preservation. The National Trust owns and operates 21 historic sites nationwide. Until FY 1999, the Trust received annual Federal grant support from the Historic Preservation Fund through the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The National Trust did not receive federal grant support in FY 2000 and FY 2001. Trust sites have set a course for self-sufficiency, but deferred maintenance needs at the sites remain unmet. The interest derived from the investment of the grant funds will be used to fund repairs at the Trust's historic sites.

The FY 2002 grant funds were made available under the following terms and conditions:

The full amount granted to the National Trust is to be deposited into a permanently restricted Historic Sites Fund, in the same manner as other National Trust endowment funds. Any income attributable to the grant will be added to the Historic Sites Fund endowment account, and made available for authorized grant purposes.

The National Trust will make distributions from the amounts deposited in the endowment fund account for the care and maintenance of National Trust historic sites, in amounts consistent with its regularly established spending rate.

In accordance with established National Trust policy, distributions from the National Trust Historic Sites Fund account will be matched as expended, dollar for dollar, with non-Federal funds raised for the care and maintenance of National Trust historic sites. Work carried out by the National Trust under the grant will be in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Places. Eligible expenses will be restricted to: a) deferred maintenance that threatens the material integrity of the site, building, or object of

historic significance; b) compliance with building codes, plus improvements for security, fire, and life safety; and c) appropriate public access for disabled visitors.

The National Trust will maintain adequate records and accounts relating to all financial transactions, including distributions, from the National Trust Historic Sites Fund endowment account, and will make such records available for audit and inspection by the National Park Service and the Comptroller General for a period of five years following the date of the grant.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	2,500
Programmatic Changes	
• Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust	-2,500
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,500
Uncontrollable Changes	No Change
FY 2003 Budget Request	0
Net Change	-2,500

Grants-in-Aid to the National Trust: **-\$2.500 million**

In FY 2003, NPS is requesting the elimination of one-time funding for the National Trust.

Budget Account Schedules Historic Preservation Fund

HPF Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	2,152	2,225	2,302
Receipts:			
02.20 Rent receipts, Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	150	150	150
04.00 Total: balances and collections.....	2,302	2,375	2,452
Appropriation:			
05.00 Construction.....	-1	0	0
05.01 Historic preservation fund.....	-79	-74	-67
05.99 Total: appropriations.....	-80	-74	-67
06.10 Unobligated balance returned to receipts.....	3	1	0
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	2,225	2,302	2,385

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

HPF Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Grants-in-aid.....	56	46	42
00.03 Millenium initiative grants.....	34	32	33
00.04 National Trust.....	0	2	0
10.00 Total new obligations.....	90	80	75
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	19	26	20
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	94	74	67
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	3	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	116	100	87
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-90	-80	-75
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	26	20	12
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) LWCF.....	15	0	0
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF.....	79	74	67
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary).....	94	74	67
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	73	103	55
73.10 Total new obligations.....	90	80	75
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-55	-127	-89
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net).....	-2	-1	0
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-3	0	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	103	55	41
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	26	32	28
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	29	95	61
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	55	127	89
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	94	74	67
90.00 Outlays.....	55	127	89

HPF Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303				
Direct obligations:				
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	90	80	75
99.99	Total new obligations.....	90	80	75

HPF Personnel Summary

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303				
10.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	0

CONSTRUCTION¹

Appropriation Language

For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, [\$366,044,000] \$323,901,000, to remain available until expended, of which [\$66,851,000] \$82,202,000 is for conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act: *Provided*, That of the amount provided for Cuyahoga National Park, \$200,000 may be used for the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad platform and station in Canton, Ohio].

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States for "Construction", \$21,624,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public law 107-38; *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, single but separate procurements for the construction of security improvements at the Washington Monument, for security improvements at the Lincoln Memorial, and for security improvements at the Jefferson Memorial, may be issued that include the full scope of each project, except that each solicitation and contract shall contain the clause "availability of funds" found at section 52.232.18 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.]

(Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: " *Provided*, That of the amount provided for Cuyahoga National Park, \$200,000 may be used for the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad platform and station in Canton, Ohio"

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

2. Deletion: The entire language in the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.

The language providing funding is no longer needed because the funding provided has served its purpose and is not requested again. The language regarding separate procurements for the construction of security improvements at certain monuments is no longer needed because the language has served its purpose and is no longer needed.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities,

16 U.S.C. 1-1c creates the National Park Service to promote and regulate the use of national park areas for their conservation and enjoyment and provides authority for administering areas within the National Park System, thus implying authority for construction, construction planning, and equipment replacement for these purposes. Specific authority is provided in 16 U.S.C. 1a-5 and 1a-7 for general management plans for national park areas and for studies of areas which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. (Also, Congress has enacted limited authorizations for appropriations for specific construction projects.)

16 U.S.C. 7a-7e provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to plan, acquire, establish, construct, enlarge, improve, maintain, equip, regulate, and protect airports in, or in close proximity to national

¹Heading of appropriation reflects current heading and not the heading proposed in the Budget Appendix.

parks, monuments, and recreation areas when such airport is included in the current national airport plan of the Secretary of Transportation.

16 U.S.C. 461-467 provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property and to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archeological significance.

2. including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989,

16 U.S.C. 410r-8, Section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229). Section 104 authorizes certain modifications at Everglades National Park.

16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f), Section 102(f) of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989. Section 102(f) authorizes appropriations for this purpose.

3. \$_____, to remain available until expended,

No specific authority

This appropriation involves development programs which require more than a one-year cycle from their beginning stages through the actual construction of facilities. This applies to both preauthorization planning for areas that have been proposed as additions to the National Park System, and post-authorization planning for existing areas and those newly added to the National Park System. Both of these are preceded by reconnaissance studies that vary in style and duration and can be relatively simple or extremely complex. It is in the latter situation where more than a year may be required for completion of a program.

4. of which \$_____ is for conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act.

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)(E)(xiv), section 250(c)(4)(E)(xiv) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, shows Federal Infrastructure Improvement as an account that another part of the Act (section 250(c)(4)(J)) includes in the "Federal Deferred Maintenance subcategory" of the conservation spending category. Congress has included such funds in the Construction account beginning fiscal year 2002.

Summary of Requirements Construction

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: Construction

Budget Activity/Subactivity	FY 2003					
	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	2003 Budget Request	Inc.(+) Dec.(-) From 2002
Line Item Construction	\$244,988	\$275,339	\$0	-\$70,203	\$205,136	-\$70,203
Special Programs						
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects						
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	1,996	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Seismic Safety of NPS Buildings	1,497	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
Subtotal Emerg & Unscheduled Projects	3,493	3,500	0	0	3,500	0
Housing Replacement Program	4,989	12,500	0	0	12,500	0
Dam Safety Program	1,437	2,700	0	0	2,700	0
Equipment Replacement Program						
Replacement of Park Operations Equipment	18,324	14,333	0	+14,000	28,333	+14,000
Conversion to Narrowband Radio System	1,646	1,646	0	0	1,646	0
Modernization of Information Mgmt Equipm	1,981	1,981	0	0	1,981	0
Subtotal Equipment Replacement Prog	21,951	17,960	0	+14,000	31,960	+14,000
Subtotal Special Programs	31,870	36,660	0	+14,000	50,660	+14,000
Construction Planning	25,223	25,400	0	0	25,400	0
Construction Program Mgmt & Operations						
Associate Director, Professional Services	998	1,008	+9	-21	996	-12
Denver Service Center Operations	16,065	16,397	+229	-330	16,296	-101
Regional Facility Project Support	0	0	0	+10,000	10,000	+10,000
Subtotal Constr Program Mgmt & Operatn	17,063	17,405	+238	+9,649	27,292	+9,887
General Management Planning						
GMP & Strategic Planning	7,883	7,922	+27	-49	7,900	-22
Special Resources Studies	1,322	1,322	0	-322	1,000	-322
EIS Planning and Compliance	1,996	1,996	0	+3,000	4,996	+3,000
Subtotal General Management Planning	\$11,201	\$11,240	\$27	\$2,629	\$13,896	\$2,656
Maintenance	19,956	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Ft. Baker, Golden Gate NRA	0	1,000	0	-1,000	0	-1,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	\$350,301	\$367,044	\$265	-\$44,925	\$322,384	-\$44,660
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	1,306	1,467	0	+50	1,517	+50
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION with CSRS/FEHBP ¹	\$351,607	\$368,511	+\$265	-\$44,875	\$323,901	-\$44,610
FTE						
Line Item Construction	74	74	0	0	74	0
Special Programs	81	81	0	0	81	0
Construction Planning	17	17	0	0	17	0
Construction Program Mgmt & Operations	180	180	0	20	200	20
General Management Planning	49	49	0	0	49	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	401	401	0	20	421	20

¹FY02 enacted includes \$21,624,000 for counter-terrorism activities in the FY02 Defense Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-117.

NPS Budgetary Resources by Activity: Construction

Identification code: 14-1039-0-1-303

Program Component	2001 Actual	2002 Enacted	2003 Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
1. Line Item Construction				
Available for Obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	205,980	327,358	381,821	54,463
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	11,920	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, From prior years.....	217,900	347,358	401,821	54,463
New Budget Authority before reduction				
Regular appropriation.....	160,630	275,339	205,136	-70,203
Emergency funds in Title V for storm damage, etc.....	5,300	0	0	0
Federal Infrastructure Improvement funds in Title VIII.....	26,000	0	0	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act.....	3,500	0	0	0
Emergency Suppl. for Response to Terrorist Attacks.....	0	21,624	0	-21,624
Transfer of BA for Fort Baker at Golden Gate NRA.....	5,000	1,000	0	-1,000
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-442	0	0	0
Re-appr'n of FY2000 Title VI S.Fla. funds(not reduced).....	35,000	0	0	0
Transfer of BA to repay transfer for fires (not reduced).....	47,611	0	0	0
Transfer of BA for Nat'l Constitution Ctr. (not reduced).....	10,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, BA.....	292,599	297,963	205,136	-92,827
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	510,499	645,321	606,957	-38,364
Less: Obligations.....	-183,141	-263,500	-234,700	28,800
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	327,358	381,821	372,257	-9,564
2. Special Programs				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	32,417	33,484	33,444	-40
Regular appropriation.....	27,940	36,660	50,660	14,000
Federal Infrastructure Improvement funds in Title VIII.....	4,000	0	0	0
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-70	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	64,287	70,144	84,104	13,960
Less: Obligations.....	-30,803	-36,700	-50,700	-14,000
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	33,484	33,444	33,404	-40
3. Construction Planning and Pre-design Services				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	17,171	21,838	23,517	1,679
Regular appropriation.....	20,779	25,400	25,400	0
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-46	0	0	0
Reprogrammed/merged within Construction account.....	-6,190	6,279	0	-6,279
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	31,714	53,517	48,917	-4,600
Less: Obligations.....	-9,876	-30,000	-25,400	4,600
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	21,838	23,517	23,517	0
4. Pre-design and Supplementary Services				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	3,599	6,279	0	-6,279
Regular appropriation.....	4,500	0	0	0
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-10	0	0	0
Reprogrammed/merged within Construction account.....	-6,190	-6,279	0	6,279
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	14,279	0	0	0
Less: Obligations.....	-8,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	6,279	0	0	0

NPS Budgetary Resources by Activity: Construction

Identification code: 14-1039-0-1-303

Program Component	2001	2002	2003	Change
	Actual	Enacted	Request	From 2002 (+/-)
5. Construction Program Management and Operations				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	1,263	824	829	5
Regular appropriation.....	17,100	17,405	27,292	9,887
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-37	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	18,326	18,229	28,121	9,892
Less: Obligations.....	-17,502	-17,400	-27,300	-9,900
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	824	829	821	-8
6. General Management Planning				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	3,954	5,439	5,492	53
Regular appropriation.....	11,225	11,240	13,896	2,656
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-24	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	15,155	16,679	19,388	2,709
Less: Obligations.....	-9,716	-11,187	-13,900	-2,713
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	5,439	5,492	5,488	-4
7. Maintenance				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	0	4,813	0	-4,813
Federal Infrastructure Improvement funds in Title VIII.....	20,000	0	0	0
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-44	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	19,956	4,813	0	-4,813
Less: Obligations.....	-15,143	-4,813	0	4,813
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	4,813	0	0	0
Construction Account Total				
Available for obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	264,384	400,035	445,103	45,068
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	11,920	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, From prior years.....	276,304	420,035	465,103	45,068
New Budget Authority before reduction				
Regular appropriation.....	242,174	366,044	322,384	-43,660
Emergency funds in Title V for storm damage, etc.....	5,300	0	0	0
Federal Infrastructure Improvement funds in Title VIII.....	50,000	0	0	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act.....	3,500	0	0	0
Emergency Suppl. for Response to Terrorist Attacks.....	0	21,624	0	-21,624
Transfer of BA for Fort Baker at Golden Gate NRA.....	5,000	1,000	0	-1,000
Reduction to BA pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 %).....	-673	0	0	0
Re-appr'n of FY2000 Title VI S.Fl.a. funds(not reduced).....	35,000	0	0	0
Transfer of BA to repay transfer for fires (not reduced).....	47,611	0	0	0
Transfer of BA for Nat'l Constitution Ctr. (not reduced).....	10,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, BA.....	397,912	388,668	322,384	-66,284
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	673,543	808,703	787,487	-21,216
Less: Obligations.....	-274,181	-363,600	-352,000	11,600
Construction Unobligated balance, end of year.....	400,035	445,103	435,487	-9,616
Construction Account Budget Authority.....	397,912	388,668	322,384	-66,284
Full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits¹.....	1,306	1,467	1,517	-40
Net Budget Authority including retiree costs.....	399,218	390,135	323,901	-66,324

All amounts, including obligations, balances, and recovery of prior year obligations, are related to direct funding, excluding reimbursables.

¹ Amounts are to be added to program component Construction Program and Management Operations.

NPS FTE Resources by Activity: Construction

Identification code: 14-1039-0-1-303

Program Component	2001	2002	2003	Change
	Actual	Enacted	Request	From 2002 (+/-)
1. Line Item Construction and Maintenance	74	74	74	0
2. Special Programs	81	81	81	0
3. Construction Planning and Pre-design Services	17	17	17	0
4. Pre-design and Supplementary Services	0	0	0	0
5. Construction Program Management and Operations	180	180	200	20
6. General Management Planning	49	49	49	0
7. Maintenance	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FTE, Construction	401	401	421	20

Appropriation: Construction and Major Maintenance
Activity: Line Item Construction and Maintenance
FY 2002 Enacted: \$275.339 million

Activity	2002 Enacted To Date	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Line Item Construction and Maintenance	275,339	205,136	-70,203
Total Requirements	275,339	205,136	-70,203

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act
 Public Law 105-178 The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

Overview

Activity provides for the construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of those facilities needed to accomplish the management objectives approved for each park.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIlc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.
- IVa** The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Performance Goals

Goal IVa7. Line-item construction projects meet cost, schedule, and construction parameters

Target	Measure	Goals	
		Annual FY 2003	Long-term FY 2005
Construction performance	Percent of projects with 90% success rate in established performance measures: Facilities constructed = Facility requested Funding appropriated for project = Actual costs Projected schedules = Actual completion dates	100%	100%

Activity Description

Based on the latest physical inventory data available, the National Park System contains approximately 7,580 administrative and public use buildings, 5,771 historic buildings, 4,389 housing units (includes approximately 1,000 historic housing units), 8,000 miles of roads, 763 miles of paved trails, 12,250 miles of unpaved trails, 1,861 bridges and tunnels, approximately 1,500 water and wastewater systems, 270 electrical generating systems, approximately 73,000 signs, 8,505 monuments, 250 radio systems, over 400 dams, more than 200 solid waste operations, and many other special features. Without the construction activity, access to park areas, the preservation and rehabilitation of historic and archeological structures, the construction of park recreation and operational facilities, the construction of museums and other interpretive structures, and the

provisions of safe and sanitary water and sewer systems would be impossible. Projects are also programmed to protect the existing Federal investment in such facilities through reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.

In 1995, a Department of the Interior taskforce completed a report entitled "Opportunity for Improvement of the National Park Service Line Item Construction Program: Definition, Control and Priority Setting." Since that time several actions have been taken to improve program management, direction, and to establish a comprehensive system of accountability and costs controls. The Service created a Servicewide Developmental Advisory Board to ensure that the objectives of the Servicewide development strategy are being met.

During FY 2000, the Service implemented guidelines for developing Capital Asset Plans (CAP) for major line item construction projects. Information in the CAP is used to track the performance of projects against the approved baselines and Servicewide goals. Projects failing to meet quarterly baseline goals are identified and appropriate steps are implemented to improve project performance.

5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. The Department of the Interior has developed its 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan to identify projects of the greatest need in priority order with special focus on critical health and safety and critical resource protection. For the fiscal year 2003 construction projects, complete project descriptions are provided in the Budget Justifications. The Department in a companion volume will provide the list showing all projects between from FY2003 through FY2007. Modifications to the lists will occur as they are annually reviewed for updating, addition of a new fifth year, and submission to Congress. Examples of circumstances that could change the list and the priority of projects on it are maintenance/construction emergencies such as severe storm damage, descriptions of work that change as a result of condition assessments (e.g., the scraping of boards for repainting reveal extensive wood deterioration requiring complete replacement), or identification of a failing sewer system. The Service is also placing greater emphasis on developing projects to improve structural fire protection and incorporating these projects into the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.

Ranking line item construction projects for FY2003 is accomplished through comparative factor analysis and is based on the relative advantages and costs of each project in accomplishing Service mission goals and objectives. This process, explained below, was used to update the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance/Construction Plan and project priority lists for fiscal years 2003 through 2007. All projects were reviewed to ensure that they would be consistent with Departmentwide priorities for repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of facilities and natural and cultural resources restoration. This review applies to all bureaus funded in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and ensures effective management of construction and maintenance funding that can result in reductions of the most critical maintenance and resource needs.

Recent Construction Program Management Improvement Initiatives. In an effort to continually refine and improve the Service's construction program and practices, the NPS has implemented the June 1998 recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Examples of completed recommendations include:

- Creation of a central oversight office to monitor design and construction activities.
- Base funding of the Denver Service Center.
- Appointment of external advisors to review construction projects.
- Institutionalizing design cost caps.
- Training programs in the design process and construction procedures for superintendents and key park staff.
- Making cost-effective construction part of a superintendent's performance evaluation.
- Annual monitoring of design and construction costs.

In addition to the NAPA recommendations, in FY 2001, the Service completed initial work on three special initiatives to improve the Service's construction program performance.

1. Improved cost engineering and cost estimating. The Service has initiated a review of its cost engineering/estimating capabilities and has developed new cost guidelines for some facilities based on industry and agency standards. Additional cost modeling will continue in FY2002 and FY2003.
2. Facility planning criteria. Programming is underway to identify all major NPS facilities and formulate guidance to describe the functions of each facility, define when it is appropriate for certain facilities or buildings to be constructed, provide cost modules for each facility, and identify appurtenances needed to support the facility. The initial criteria model was completed in FY 2001. Based upon the initial model, most NPS facility types will have planning criteria models completed by FY 2003.
3. Square foot modeling. The Service is developing square footage models. The models will set guidelines for total building size based on usage, function and other factors. The initial square footage model was completed in FY 2001. Based upon the initial model, most NPS facility types will have square footage models completed by FY 2003.

Servicewide Development Advisory Board. The Servicewide Development Advisory Board (DAB), created in March 1998, ensures that Servicewide development strategies are met in a sustainable and cost-efficient context. The DAB consists of five Associate Directors, four Regional Directors and is supported by professional staff. Associated with and participating in, all DAB meetings are five non-NPS Advisors who bring an external perspective to the process. Projects reviewed by the Development Advisory Board include: line item construction projects; large recreation fee demonstration projects; road improvement projects involving realignment, new construction or extensive reconstruction, partnership projects; and unique construction activities.

The DAB holds meeting throughout the year. Projects presented are reviewed for technical requirements, sustainability, value-based decision making, and policy guidelines. The DAB reviews have resulted in extensive use of value analysis in the early planning/design phases of all projects. The application of value analysis principles has resulted in significant cost avoidance and improved benefits reducing individual project costs as they proceed through the design process.

Fiscal Year 2003 Line Item Construction and Major Maintenance Program

The FY 2003 National Park Service Line Item Construction request represents a \$41 million decrease from the request for FY2002, reflecting a management emphasis on shifting resources towards repair, rehabilitation and preventive maintenance of existing facilities. Nevertheless, the line item construction and major maintenance program continues to be a major part of the President's initiative to reduce Servicewide backlogged infrastructure needs. Three projects totaling approximately \$24 million are being requested to improve security around memorials and monuments on the National Mall. These projects represent the very highest priorities for completion. The FY 2003 Line Item Construction and Maintenance Project list consists of 55 projects, which is shown in the following chart -- FY 2003 Comprehensive Construction Table -- alphabetically by park.

NPS FY 2003 Comprehensive Line Item Construction Program

Park Area	Project Number	Is Land Owned?	Cost (\$000)	Total	Total	FY 2003 BUDGET					Line Item Project Description
				Estimated	Appropriated	Estimated	Will FY 2003	Can Project Award Date	Funding	Post FY 2003	
				Construction	Through Construction	Construction	Complete				
Acadia NP	28070	32 Yes	3,351	0	3,351	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Carriage Road Bridges	
Acadia NP	14867	49 Yes	5,171	0	5,171	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Upgrade Utilities and Campgrounds	
American Memorial	59936	20 No	858	0	858	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Upgrade Water Delivery System	
Apostle Islands NL	16255	8 Yes	1,466	436	1,030	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Correct Utility Systems for Mainland Unit	
Badlands NP	10895	23 Yes	3,842	0	3,842	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Correct Safety/ADA Deficiencies at Visitor Center	
Bent's Old Fort NHS	59669	18 Yes	1,325	0	1,325	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Eliminate Employee/Visitor Life/Health/Safety	
Big Bend NP	9042	1 Yes	1,014	768	246	No	Ongoing	Yes	None	Rehab/Expand Failing Castolon Water System	
Big Bend NP	60431	28 Yes	673	0	673	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Installation of Fire Sprinkler Systems	
Big Cypress NPRES	59677	15 Yes	5,000	3000	2,000	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Off-Road Vehicle Trails	
Blue Ridge Parkway	28393	29 Yes	1,624	0	1,624	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Pisgah Utility Rehabilitation	
Channel Islands NP	59768	46 Yes	2,116	0	2,116	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Construct Pig-Proof Fencing	
Chickasaw NRA	16387	54 Yes	2,665	0	2,665	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Construct Visitor Center	
Colonial NHP	16653	44 Yes	TBD	0	4,221	No	1st Qtr.	No	TBD	Protect Jamestown Collections	
Craters of the Moon	6270	50 Yes	1,283	0	1,283	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Upgrade Visitor Center	
Cumberland Gap NHP	20118	51 Yes	5,583	0	5,583	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitation of the Wilderness Road and The Gap	
Death Valley NP	4345	7 Yes	8,342	6335	2,007	No	Ongoing	Yes	None	Replace Inadequate, Unsafe Maintenance Facility	
Denali NP	47225	16 Yes	10,171	7000	3,171	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Entrance Area and Road Corridor Development	
Dry Tortugas NP	16537	21 Yes	6,156	499	5,657	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Stabilize Historic Fort Jefferson	
Everglades NP	16565	24 Yes	4,594	0	4,594	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Pine Island Waste Water Treatment Plant	
Everglades NP ¹	16547	13 Yes	190,890	160162	13,295	No	Ongoing	No	17,433	Modify Water Delivery System	
Fort Stanwix NM	19822	53 No	3,239	0	3,239	No	3rd Qtr.	Yes	None	Collection Management and Education Center	
Fort Washington Park	21937	41 Yes	4,084	700	3,384	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Repair/Rehab Structures & Features @ Ft. Washington	
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	21686	47 Yes	2,250	0	2,250	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Stabilize Historic Ruins and Resources	
Gateway NRA	16718	30 Yes	3,299	0	3,299	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Improve Facilities at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge	
General Grant NMEM	80162	12 No	5,204	3364	1,840	No	4th Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate General Grants Tomb	
George Washington MemPkwy	16018	6 Yes	2,178	1562	616	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Arlington House, Outbuildings, and Grounds	
Glacier NP	56840	9 Yes	7,750	6250	1,500	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Many Glacier Hotel Emergency Stabilization & Fire	
Golden Gate NRA	4416	2 Yes	1,210	0	1,210	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Repair Failing Balconies on Alcatraz Barracks	
Golden Gate NRA	66978	42 Yes	1,914	0	1,914	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Renovate 92-Year-Old Cliff House	
Great Sand Dunes NM	30150	45 Yes	4,424	0	4,424	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Renovate Visitor Center	
Horace Albright Training Center	27973	52 Yes	7,151	0	7,151	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Albright Training Center	
Independence NHP	9626	25 Yes	4,923	0	4,923	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Independence Square Site Rehabilitation	
Indiana Dunes NL	8130	31 Yes	2,389	0	2,389	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Remove Hazardous Structures	
Mammoth Cave NP	3703	10 Yes	4,197	3642	555	No	Ongoing	Yes	None	Mitigate Water Pollution from Cave Parking Areas	
Manassas NBP	22762	40 Yes	1,493	0	1,493	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Stabilize & Maintain Significant Historic Structures	
Mount Rainier NP	6467	14 Yes	1,834	1590	244	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Paradise Guide House Rehabilitation	
Mount Rainier NP	5260	5 Yes	8,445	4045	4,400	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Construct Two Seasonal 8-Plex Apartments	
Mount Rainier NP	6468	33 Yes	2,701	0	2,701	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Primary Electrical Distribution System	
National Capital Parks-Central	16438	26 Yes	5,192	0	5,192	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Preserve the Lincoln Memorial	

NPS FY 2003 Comprehensive Line Item Construction Program

Park Area	Project Number	Priority	Is Land Owned?	Total		FY 2003 BUDGET			FY 2003		Line Item Project Description
				Estimated	Total	Estimated	Can Project	Will FY 2003	Post FY 2003		
				Appropriated	Through Construction	During FY2003	Be Further Phased?	Funding Complete This	Appropriation		
Construction Cost (\$000)	FY 2002 (\$000)	Estimate (\$000)									
National Capital Parks-Central	42400	35	Yes	TBD	0	12,980	No	1st Qtr.	No	TBD	Improve Security Around Washington Monument
National Capital Parks-Central	79914	36	Yes	6,183	0	6,183	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Improve Security Around Lincoln Memorial
National Capital Parks-Central	79915	37	Yes	4,671	0	4,671	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Improve Security Around Jefferson Memorial
Olympic NP ²	5375	17	Yes	140,457	62814	21,781	No	Ongoing	No	55,112	Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries
Oregon Caves NM	6528	39	Yes	1,044	0	1,044	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Replace Quonset Hut & Headquarters Building
Petrified Forest NP	29299	22	Yes	3,004	0	3,004	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Inn and Cabins
Rocky Mountain NP	34134	43	Yes	2,335	0	2,335	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Restore Hidden Valley Resource and Facility
San Francisco	5588	11	Yes	9,649	4639	5,010	No	Ongoing	Yes	None	Rehabilitate NHL Schooner C. A. Thayer
Tallgrass Prairie NP ^{res}	7926	38	Yes	2,891	0	2,891	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Install Water System for Fire Suppression &
Ulysses S. Grant NHS	25347	3	Yes	7,194	5200	1,994	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Restore Historic Structures/Provide Visitor Facilities
USS Arizona Memorial	6625	48	Yes	1,157	0	1,157	No	Ongoing	Yes	None	Expand Restroom Facilities
White House	77518	4	Yes	TBD	6500	9,582	No	Ongoing	No	TBD	Structural and Utility Rehabilitation
Wind Cave NP	16067	34	Yes	2,172	0	2,172	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Prevent Polluted Runoff from Entering Cave
Yellowstone NP	9124	19	Yes	5,743	0	5,743	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Restoration of Old House at Old Faithful Inn
Yellowstone NP	59883	27	Yes	757	0	757	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Upgrade Fire Protection in the Old Faithful Area
Yellowstone NP	35071	55	Yes	6,396	0	6,396	No	1st Qtr.	Yes	None	Restore/Rehabilitate Park Headquarters Building 36

The FY 2002 Planning Program is currently being developed and will include appropriate funds for work on FY 2003 and future phases of projects.

1Total project estimate includes \$16 Million appropriated for NPS Land Acquisition in FY 2002.

2Pre-FY2002 appropriations for Elwha restoration do not include planning and land acquisition.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	790
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Carriage Road Bridges		
Project No: 28070	Unit/Facility Name: Acadia National Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 02	State: Maine

Project Justification

Project Description: This package will rehabilitate the historic granite carriage road bridges. It will correct drainage and waterproofing problems of 17 concrete arched stone faced bridges and 12 steel stringer bridges by re-pointing stone work, establishing a below grade, watertight, drained surface to carry water away from the bridge structure, and removing years of water-borne deposits. The smaller steel stringer bridges will be repaired or replaced.	
Project Need/Benefit: Significant damage is currently occurring to the carriage road bridges. Three small bridges have been closed to horse and vehicle traffic due to advanced corrosion of the steel beams. Parapet stones on the Stanley Brook Bridge are loose and in danger of falling to the road below. All of the bridges have been saturated by water and are exhibiting cracks, open joints, and water borne deposits. This package will economically repair the damage and rehabilitate the structures to prevent further damage. Without rehabilitation, damage will continue. The need for rehabilitation will become a need for reconstruction. Costs will rise exponentially to the point where it will not be possible to preserve the bridges. The 1994 "Historic Bridge Reconnaissance Survey" identified immediate restoration and repair measures needed to stop accelerating deterioration and to protect the structural integrity of the structures.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
30% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
70% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x	
Total Project Score: 790	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 3351000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$		Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,351,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 3351000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 3,351,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates: (qtr/yy)	<u>Sch'd</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	550
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Upgrade Utilities and Campgrounds *		
Project No: 14867	Unit/Facility Name: Acadia National Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 02	State: Maine

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is intended to mitigate a very high health and safety and resource protection deficiency in the National Park System. When completed, it will rehabilitate historic structures before irreparable damage is done, before historic fabric is lost, and before costly reconstruction is required. The structures most at risk from water damage, the historic Seawall Campground restrooms in Loop B and C, require re-painting annually because of water damage. They will get new roofing and siding to shed rain and enhanced interior ventilation to preserve the interiors. The Pretty Marsh shelters are showing rot problems at exposed log ends and roof. Without this project, the structures will continue to deteriorate.

Project Need/Benefit: This package addresses the most important existing infrastructure deficiencies - utilities, restrooms, campgrounds - needed to provide basic visitor services to primary visitor use sites. Without this package, it will be necessary to continue closing visitor use facilities; employees and visitors will be placed at risk; cultural and natural resource degradation will continue. Seawall and Blackwoods Campgrounds are the only overnight facilities in the park. Sand Beach is the only guarded salt water beach in the area and is extremely popular. Thompson Island Information Center provides the initial visitor contact for park and commercial services. Thompson Island and Bear Brook picnic areas are heavily used while Pretty Marsh picnic area provides a more rustic and traditional experience. Seawall Campground serves about 80,000 people per year. Estimated use in season at other areas is 500 per day at Thompson Island, 2,000 per day at Sand Beach, and 500 per day at other picnic areas.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	60% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: **Total Project Score:** 550

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 5171000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$		Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,171,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5171000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 5,171,000
Estimate Good Until:				
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated:	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		2/11/2002	Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	960
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Upgrade Water Delivery System		
Project No: 5993	Unit/Facility Name: American Memorial Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 00	State: Saipan

Project Justification

Project Description: This project provides a reliable source of potable water for the park. The park receives over one million visitors per year and is often faced with inadequate water supply for flushing toilets and potable water needs. This project includes a new distribution system, and 20,000-gallon water tank. This project will connect all of the park water demand into one pressurized system. The existing water source is from the Commonwealth Utility Commission (CUC). This water has a high salt and mineral content and has ruined existing park pumps and clogged existing plumbing. The CUC water source is not reliable since it is only delivered to the park two hours per day, usually in the morning. During large park events and weekends the park routinely runs out of water causing health and sanitation problems. This has resulted in the park constructing reserve water tanks at each point of use. The Park currently spends 20% of its annual operations funding repairing the existing system.

Project Need/Benefit: The park is failing to meet minimum health and sanitation conditions for visitors. Sanitary conditions of the park restrooms are so poor that they are closed during high use periods, forcing visitors to find other locations. The poor sanitary conditions also place the park staff at risk. The lack of flushing water, after high use periods, clogs the existing restrooms forcing the park staff to come in routinely and come in contact with human waste. The existing water system includes seven separate connections to the CUC waterlines. Each of these connections only receives water two hours per day. This has forced the park to construct small reserve water tanks and pressure pumps at each site. The reserve water usually runs out during weekends and special events forcing the closing of the park restrooms. A Title I engineering report looked at three alternatives; constructing a Park Service-owned reverse osmosis water treatment plan, purchasing water from a commercial source and trucking it in, and purchasing water from the adjacent Hyatt Hotel. The Hyatt currently operates a 24-hour reverse osmosis plant and is forced to discharge 40,000 gallons per day of excess potable water. They are willing to sell this excess water to the park. The projected park peak demand will be about 16,000 gallons on a weekend day. Considering the overall cost of construction life cycle operation, the purchasing of water was evaluated to be the least costly. This alternative requires construction of a new distribution system and a 20,000 gallon water storage tank.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
40% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 960

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 514800	60	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 343200	40	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 858,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 858000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	A		Project Total:	\$ 858,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Approval:	YES: x NO:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	790
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Utility Systems For Mainland Unit (Completion)		
Project No: 16255	Unit/Facility Name: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 07	State: Wisconsin

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This package addresses current acute utility needs at Little Sand Bay. This package includes constructing two separate water systems to provide 22,000 gallons per day for meeting fire suppression and the area's domestic water demands, and constructing a central on-site wastewater system to serve the permanent residences, the remote maintenance facility, the seasonal housing, and the Contact Station. Additional work includes installing underground electrical and telephone utilities. This request is for the still needed remainder due to additional work now deemed necessary and cost-beneficial. The original plan called for the installation of one centrally located water system for meeting both fire suppression and domestic use water demands with a new pressure tank. The original plan also included constructing a vault toilet with new septic systems. Recent value analyses and lifecycle comparisons performed indicated that water usage, treatment and disposal, and ongoing maintenance cost savings could be achieved by constructing two separate water systems making a new pressure tank unnecessary, a centralized on-site wastewater treatment facility, and a conventional comfort station with flush toilets.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Little Sand Bay area is home to the major NPS operations on the mainland unit of the lakeshore. The area of about 80 acres contains substandard structures that were acquired through the land acquisition process when the park was established. Current utilities, installed and designed for seasonal vacation use, serve structures immediately adjacent to National Register properties. The utility systems are substandard and overtaxed. Sanitary systems are leaking, power outages and circuit overloads are frequent, fire suppression equipment is stored in degraded garage, and water systems are shallow and turbid. Consequently this condition limits occupancy and visitation levels below operational needs.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>00 Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	00 Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	30% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
00 Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
30% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 790</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 880000</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 586000</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$1466000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 880000	60	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 586000	40	Total Project Estimate:	\$1466000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 436,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,030,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,466,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 436,000	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,030,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,466,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 880000	60																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 586000	40																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$1466000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 436,000																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,030,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 1,466,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	925
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Safety/ADA Deficiencies at Visitor Center		
Project No: 10895	Unit/Facility Name: Badlands National Park	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 00	State: South Dakota

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would rehabilitate and expand the Ben Reifel Visitor Center and correct design flaws and structural deficiencies such as ADA and life/health/safety code violations. The leaky roof has corroded electrical lines causing shorts and fire hazards as well as carpet and wall damage. The 4000 daily visitors must stand in long lines and face congestion and dissatisfaction due to inadequate restrooms and lack of exhibit and sales space. Funding would provide a climate-controlled auditorium that will replace the outdoor facility currently used which is subject to inclement weather conditions. A new classroom will provide up to 15,000 students an opportunity for on site education programs.

Project Need/Benefit: The Ben Reifel Visitor Center was constructed in 1958 to accommodate 20,000 visitors. Today approximately 300,000-350,000 visitors use this facility. The current intrusion and fire detection system is nonfunctional due to component failures and age. Separation of sill plates from the foundation settling has permitted rodents to enter the building; nests in ceilings and walls create a potential for Hanta virus contamination. Visitor crowding of the 1,400 sq. ft. exhibit and sales area by up to 4,000 visitors a day creates dangerous levels of congestion, blocking aisles and passageways. Exposed entrance stairways and ramps create slipping hazards during winter. The facility does not comply with ADA standards and there are various violations of life/health and safety codes. Airlock doors are narrow and do not meet ADA requirements for width or pull weight. Currently visitors are seated outdoors in 100+ temperatures to watch the park's orientation film. The visitor center provides the parks only modern restroom facilities in the park.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

75% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
15% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 925

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	3266000	85	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	576000	15	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,842,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$	3842000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	A				
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02				
Dates: (qtr/yy)	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:		Unchanged Since Departmental Approval:
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		2/11/02		YES: x NO:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003				

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	983
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Eliminate Employee & Visitor Critical Life/Health & Safety Deficiencies		
Project No: 59669	Unit/Facility Name: Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 04	State: Colorado

Project Justification

Project Description: This project will provide a new, safe, *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA) accessible and permanent administrative office building and a sanitary, ADA accessible public restroom. Both facilities will be constructed next to the existing visitor parking lot. This project has three components. 1) Construct a new administrative office building, separate from the reconstructed fort. 2) Construct a new stand-alone public restroom to replace unsanitary, inaccessible and inadequate portable toilets. 3) Rehabilitate the existing office space in the reconstructed fort, returning most of the space to its historic use as a wagon house and using modern construction techniques and materials to create a safe, smaller office to support front-line operations. Site work for the new facilities will include: all existing on-site utility connections, a small lift station to connect to the recently installed septic system, minor landscaping site survey/grading work, and exterior ADA compliance requirements.

Project Need/Benefit: The United States Public Health Service (USPHS) has directed park management and administrative staff members, and the Bent's Old Fort Historical Association to vacate their offices, located within the rear of reconstructed fort, as soon as possible. The issues relating to both the Hantavirus and public restroom availability are being addressed by a temporary plan. This plan places most of the fort staff and historic association members into temporary/leased office space, creating additional annually reoccurring lease/security system/utility costs. This directive was issued due to the potential for exposure to Hantavirus. Hantavirus is a documented, real and potentially deadly threat to the fort's 24 permanent and seasonal employees and 4-6 employees of the Bent's Old Fort Historical Association. The current administrative office space in the reconstructed fort (the main office entry door is through the livestock corral over a rough stone/gravel walkway and the portable toilets located at the visitor parking lot are non-ADA compliant/ accessible, and are not USPHS approved.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

83% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
17% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 983

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1100000	83	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 225000	17	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,325,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1325000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 1,325,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	1000
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehab and Expand the Castolon Water System (Completion)		
Project No: 9042	Unit/Facility Name: Big Bend National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 21	State: Texas

Project Justification

Project Description: This package will complete the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water system by drilling new water wells, installing new water lines, constructing a new tertiary water treatment facility, and constructing a gravity water system for water distribution for the Castolon developed area. This would include all fire suppression requirements and backflow requirements. Supplemental funding is being requested for FY2003 to complete this project due to unanticipated conditions encountered at the construction site. Funds requested would replace the water tanks, increase the size of the fire pump for sufficient outflow, and cover increased transportation costs of equipment and materials due to the remoteness of the work site. NPS will provide a Capital Asset Plan for this project to document the reasons for the need for funding beyond 10% of the original estimate, and to demonstrate that the project remains within its cost, schedule and performance goals.

Project Need/Benefit: The existing system is apparently influenced by the water table of the Rio Grande River and has been written up by Public Health Service inspection reports and the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in June, 1998. The report identified violations to 30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE 290.113 for Sulfates, Total Dissolved Solids, and Fluorides in this water system. Denver Service Center conducted a fire suppression test of the area for installing fire suppression systems in the historic structures in the area and found an inadequate water volume and pressure to accommodate even a minimum system installation. The existing ionics treatment system has been inoperable for over ten years and requires total replacement due to inadequate maintenance being performed.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: X NO: **Total Project Score:** 1000

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1014000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 768,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0		Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 246,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1014000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	A		Project Total:	\$ 1,014,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: NO: x

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	860
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Installation of Fire Sprinkler Systems		
Project No: 60431	Unit/Facility Name: Big Bend National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 23	State: Texas

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would provide adequate structural fire protection at Panther Junction and provide employees with safer living conditions by installing automatic fire sprinkler systems in all permanent park housing units, buildings containing curatorial storage, and all other park-owned buildings that require more than the available water supply for manual fire fighting needs. The project would also include installing fire sprinklers in the 4 houses and dormitory in the Chisos Basin and 4 houses at Rio Grand Village developed areas. These structures would include 49 houses, 2 single story apartment buildings, the Remuda dormitory, the Panther Junction headquarters building, and the "Bally Building" curatorial storage building.	
Project Need/Benefit: The current storage capacity of the Panther Junction water supply system is inadequate for fire fighting needs. Installing automatic fire sprinkler systems greatly reduces the volume of water needed for fire fighting allowing the park to meet nationally accepted standards without increasing the storage capacity. Automatic fire sprinkler systems have been shown to save lives and reduce property damage. It is NPS policy to protect curatorial storage areas with automatic fire suppression systems.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred 0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement 0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 20% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance 0% Other Capital Improvement
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x	Total Project Score: 860

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 673000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 673,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 673000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 673,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates: (qtr/yy)	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:	2/11/02
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Unchanged Since Departmental Approval:	YES: x NO:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	590
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehab Off-Road Vehicle Trails (Completion)		
Project No: 59677	Unit/Facility Name: Big Cypress National Preserve	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 14	State: Florida

Project Justification

Project Description: The amount requested is needed to bring the project to a satisfactory completion. It will provide a designated, stable and sustainable trail system and provide fifteen designated access points for off-road vehicle (ORV) use within Big Cypress National Preserve. This project will include providing 400 miles of designated, stabilized trails for ORV use. It will require restoration of approximately 22,000 miles of undesignated trails. It will also require the establishment of fifteen designated access points to enter the trail system. These access points will range in size from area to accommodate ten truck/trailer combinations up to forty. Trail hardening will range from a limited application of limestone rock over existing limestone caprock to applications of geotextile fabric with a limestone rock cover through areas where existing soil is over one foot in depth. Trails will range from ten to twelve feet wide and all trail beds will NOT extend above existing grade in order to maintain natural hydrological flow.		
Project Need/Benefit: Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use in the preserve is resulting in significant resource damage. The damage consists of disturbed hydrological (sheet water) flow and potential loss of critical habitat for 70 plants and 34 animals recognized as threatened or endangered species. The uncontrolled use of ORV's has resulted in scarring of the natural areas of the Preserve and creates potential danger for wildlife throughout. Litigation has accelerated the need for the establishment of a designated trail system in the Preserve. This project will focus use in specific units and on designated trails and direct use away from those areas that are most sensitive.		
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.		
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	
50 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	
20 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x		Total Project Score: 590
Project Costs and Status		
Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 4,000,000	80
:Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,000,000	20
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5,000,000	100
Class of Estimate:	C	
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02	
Dates:	Sch'd	
(qtr/yy)		
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003	
Project Complete:	4 / 2003	
Project Funding History:		
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 3,000,000	
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,000,000	
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	
Project Total:	\$ 5,000,000	
Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:	2/11/02	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: NO: x

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	850
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitation Of Mt. Pisgah Utilities		
Project No: 28393	Unit/Facility Name: Blue Ridge Parkway	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 00	State: North Carolina

Project Justification

Project Description: The Mt. Pisgah developed area serves 250,000 visitors annually and consists of a lodge, restaurant, store, gift shop employee dormitories, campground picnic area, sewage treatment plant and hiking trails. Work to be completed under the package includes: rehabilitate corroded and severely leaking water distribution system including 8,000 lineal feet of water line, two pump houses and water level controls; rehabilitate deteriorated, leaking sewage collection system consisting of forty concrete/brick manholes and 7200 lineal feet of brittle plastic pipe; construct a 65 foot long bridge over a high elevation bog containing rare and endangered vegetation. The purpose of bridge is to carry utility lines across the bog and to provide pedestrians an unobtrusive view of the bog, as well as a crossing of this sensitive area.

Project Need/Benefit: Most of the facilities in this developed area are over 30 years old. The corrosive water has caused the galvanized water piping to deteriorate. Deteriorated plastic sewer pipe and concrete /brick manholes leak sewage. Water and sewage lines are located too close together and are in violation of North Carolina regulations. Probability of contaminating the drinking water supply is high. Over 300,000 gallons of treated drinking water are lost monthly. In addition to the lost water, the cost of treating the lost water is approximately \$3,000 annually. Frequent maintenance and repair of leaking lines costs nearly \$8,000 annually. The combined pump/distribution line does not allow sufficient chlorine contact time. Some 45,000 visitors are exposed to potentially unsafe drinking water each month. Raw sewage leaking from the collection pipes currently contaminates surrounding soils. The water table is high and is in jeopardy of widespread contamination in an otherwise pristine area. Leaking pipelines surround a unique, highly sensitive mountain bog containing rare and endangered vegetation. Failure to correct the leaks will result in contamination of the bog, destruction of some existing vegetation or wildlife, and contaminate the surface waters of the downstream watershed. Thousands of gallons of surface water and ground water infiltrate the sewer pipe and are subsequently treated by the treatment plant. The extra loading has caused the plant lagoon to come close to overload, resulting in the discharge of unsafe effluent into the pristine watershed. An average of three wastewater violations occurs each year and is caused by overflowing machines.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 850

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:		
	\$'s	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1,624,000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$	1,624,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0		Required to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1,624,000	100	Project Total:	\$	1,624,000
Class of Estimate:	C				
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02				
Dates:	Sch'd				
(qtr/yy)					
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003				
Project Complete:	4 / 2003				
Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:	2/11/02		Unchanged Since Departmental Approval:		
			YES: x NO:		

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	580
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Pig-Proof Fencing		
Project No: 59768	Unit/Facility Name: Channel Islands National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 19	State: California

Project Justification

Project Description: This package will construct 45 miles of pig-proof fencing on Santa Cruz Island in order to divide the entire island into six management zones and protect the most endangered plants and archeological sites from pig damage. Fences will be of bezenol alloy and triple galvanized steel (as used in Hawaii) to better withstand the elements and damage by pigs. Fenced management zones are critical to achieving island-wide eradication of feral pigs from Santa Cruz Island. The fenced zones allow NPS to attack manageable-sized units on an annual basis. This plan is based on the recommendations developed by 12 experts in pig eradication. Additionally, the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and Resource Management Plan (RMP) call for the eradication of feral pigs from Santa Cruz Island. The technique of zonal eradication of feral pigs is currently being carried out on Catalina Island and used successfully in Hawaii Parks. Channel Islands eradicated feral pigs from Santa Rosa Island in 1992.

Project Need/Benefit: Santa Cruz Island, 62,000 acres in size, is the largest of the California Channel Islands. The island has a wealth of unique resources: nine Federally listed plant species, 70 endemic plants and animals, over 2,000 archeological sites within the SCI Archeological National Register District. Feral pigs threaten all of these resources through their rooting the ground in search of food. The USF&WS Recovery Plan for the listed plant species calls for the eradication of pigs from Santa Cruz. Feral pigs are the last remaining non-native animals running free on the island. Feral pigs threaten visitors and have gored people with their tusks. Eradication of feral pigs will complete the transition from the era of ranching and move to the era of conservation and restoration. The Nature Conservancy recently donated property on Santa Cruz Island valued at \$60 million to the NPS. The cost of attempting to protect resources and visitors from injury due to pigs is very high; conservatively estimated at \$310,000 per year, not including the cost of damage to resources. Eradication of the pigs protects resources and visitors, and allows the island to begin to recover naturally.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	40 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
60 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 580

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 2116000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,116,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2116000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 2,116,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	300
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Visitor Center		
Project No: 16387	Unit/Facility Name: Chickasaw National Recreation Area	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 03	State: Oklahoma

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: The visitor center will be constructed at the Vendome Well site on Highway 7. It will be about 4,000 square feet and include an outdoor entry plaza area, vestibule, restrooms, lobby area, sales/contact/information counter, travel/regional information and orientation area, theater with projection room, exhibit area, interpretive staff work and support areas, storage areas, and building support areas. The building will incorporate sustainable design concepts that will utilize energy efficient systems for passive solar heating, cooling, and natural lighting. Rustic/natural building materials will be used to be compatible with existing CCC-era buildings. Site work will include a parking area for 90 vehicles (auto, RV, bus, and handicapped), rehabilitation of the existing Vendome Well and parking area, access roads and walks, improvements to the south side of Highway 7 (curbs, walks, lighting, underground utilities, benches, trees, and planters), and rehabilitation of the park entrance feature at Highways 177 and 7 Intersection. Two footbridges across Rock Creek could be included depending on completion of trail work by the park.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Travertine Nature Center currently acts as a de facto visitor center. That is not its intended use and it is difficult for visitors to find. Construction of a visitor center will allow the nature center to be used for its intended environmental education function. The new visitor center would be located on Highway 7 to provide high visibility and easy access and to strengthen ties with one of the park's partners, the city of Sulphur. Visitors will also be able to find more comprehensive information about critical park and regional issues. The exhibits and interpretation at the visitor center will educate the visitor about park resources, history, and significance. Visitors will be able to better plan their visit and enjoy perhaps otherwise missed opportunities and learn about how not to misuse park resources, thus reducing enforcement incidents.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>55 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	55 % Other Capital Improvement	5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	55 % Other Capital Improvement							
5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 300</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 933,000</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 1,732,000</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 2,665,000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p> <p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 933,000	35	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,732,000	65	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2,665,000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 2,665,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 2,665,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,665,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 2,665,000	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>
	\$'s	%																				
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 933,000	35																				
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,732,000	65																				
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2,665,000	100																				
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																					
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,665,000																					
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																					
Project Total:	\$ 2,665,000																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	610
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Protect Jamestown Collections		
Project No: 16653	Unit/Facility Name: Colonial National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Virginia

Project Justification

Project Description: Jamestown Island is co-managed and co-owned by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). Partners, with similar missions, they have jointly researched and interpreted Jamestown Island for 60 years. Each holds a portion of a 1.1-million-item artifact collection specific to Jamestown Island. That was stored together in the basement of the Jamestown Visitor Center. The Visitor Center's basement no longer has capacity for the entire collection and cannot protect the collection from flood and other physical damage. As a result, in 2000, the APVA moved its collection to its own separate facility for safekeeping. This funding request is intended to provide replacement safe storage for the still-endangered NPS portion of the collection. The project would also result in the improvement of access roads to raise settled low points above 500-year floodplain to protect the collection. The phase requested for FY 2003 would build an 8,000 square foot, climate controlled curatorial storage facility. The proposed building would provide conservation, storage and security for the collections and reduce intrusions on the historic landscape. The second phase of this package would repair or replace the current visitor center. The NPS will complete a value analysis to determine the most cost effective option to be requested in the FY 2004 budget.

Project Need/Benefit: In 2007, Jamestown Island will host the 400th anniversary of its founding. The 2007 anniversary, and the national and international attention it will bring, requires critical improvements to visitor services, programs and infrastructure. The NPS collection is currently at physical risk; additionally, education, interpretation and research opportunities are severely restricted. Storing the NPS-APVA collections in separate buildings has decreased their interpretive value and made research more difficult. NPS storage no longer meets current museum standards. A nearby window wall decreases security from theft and vandalism and increases risks from hurricanes. The Visitor Center also needs to be upgraded or replaced. A value analysis will be completed to determine the most cost effective approach.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
70 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: x NO:

Total Project Score: 610

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ TBD	100	Appropriated to Date:
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:
Total Project Estimate:	\$ TBD	100	Required to Complete Project:
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02		
Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>		Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2004		YES: NO: x
			Project Data Sheet
			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	550
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Upgrade Visitor Center		
Project No: 6270	Unit/Facility Name: Craters of the Moon National Monument	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 02	State: Idaho

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This project is for the rehabilitation of the existing visitor center and for construction of an expansion for dedicated museum storage, accessible public restrooms, and an audiovisual room. A 2,284-sq. ft. addition will provide for museum storage, library and research area, curatorial/resource staff office, and an entry vestibule. Another 144-sq. ft. expansion of the existing public restrooms will meet ADA standards for accessibility. A 450-sq. ft. addition will provide a multipurpose room capable of seating 35 - 45 visitors. The rehabilitation of existing building space includes upgrade and expansion of the current electrical service; adding a mechanical heating/cooling system; resurfacing of flat roofs on the visitor center and nearby maintenance building; replacement of selected windows; upgrade of visitor access doors to meet ADA requirements; and repaving of the service area parking between the visitor center and maintenance building.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Construction of additions and the rehabilitation of electrical and cooling/heating systems for the current 40 year-old visitor center will extend its useful life for another 40 years. Compared to construction of a new visitor center, this project will save over \$5.5 million dollars, and avoid disturbance of new ground. The park's 7,000 museum objects, including scientifically important geological specimens, archaeological and historical artifacts, biological reference specimens, archival materials, and irreplaceable historic photos and documents will be properly housed. Major visitor accessibility deficiencies, visitor and employee health and safety concerns, and electrical circuitry limitations in the visitor center will be corrected.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>25 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>25 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	25 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
25 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 550</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 962250</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 350750</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$1283000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p> <p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 962250	75	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 350750	25	Total Project Estimate:	\$1283000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,283,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,283,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,283,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,283,000	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>
	\$'s	%																				
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 962250	75																				
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 350750	25																				
Total Project Estimate:	\$1283000	100																				
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																					
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,283,000																					
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																					
Project Total:	\$ 1,283,000																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	500
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitation Of The Wilderness Road And The Gap		
Project No: 20118	Unit/Facility Name: Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 05	State: Kentucky

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the route west through the Gap along the Wilderness Road, and provide visitors with facilities to see and understand the park better. This project is the final component of a multi-year/multi-agency undertaking including the Federal Highway Administration, National Park Service, and the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. This project is mitigation for the construction of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel through Cumberland Mountain.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Beginning as early as 1956, the NPS identified the importance of the history of Cumberland Gap and rehabilitation of this area to its 1780-1810 period. The U.S. Senate in 1971 directed the Appalachian Regional Commission to provide alternatives to improve traffic flow and to restore the Wilderness Road through Cumberland Gap. The Commission's recommendation included: four-laning a portion of U.S. 58 in Virginia for entering the tunnel from the Tennessee side, four-laning U.S. 25E on the Kentucky side, providing necessary approach roadways, and obliterating the now abandoned stretches of U.S. 25E through the "Gap" and portions of existing U.S. 58 in the park. Congressional legislation authorized these actions in 1973 and the tunnel was opened to traffic in 1996. This project will permit mitigation of tunnel construction through rehabilitation of the park per the Environmental Impact Statement permitting the tunnel to be constructed.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>50 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	50 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	50 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	50 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
50 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 500</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 5583000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 5583000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: B Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p> <p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 5583000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5583000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 5,583,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 5,583,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,583,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 5,583,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 5583000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5583000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,583,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 5,583,000																				
	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																				

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	840
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Inadequate, Unsafe Maintenance Facility(Completion)		
Project No: 4345	Unit/Facility Name: Death Valley National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 40	State: California

Project Justification

Project Description: Additional funding requested to complete this project due to unforeseen changes in scope and unanticipated conditions encountered at the construction site since its initial funding in FY2000. NPS will provide a Capital Asset Plan for this project to document the reasons for the need for funding beyond 10% of the original estimate, and to demonstrate that the project remains within its cost, schedule and performance goals. The new maintenance facility is being built near the existing facility at Cow Creek. The new structures will total approximately 13,000 SF and include: vehicle and equipment shops (4 bay), vehicle wash rack, carpentry shop, electrical shop, plumbing shop with water quality lab, welding and metal shop, sign and paint shop, storage areas for parts, materials and equipment, restrooms, offices for supervisors, professional and support staff, with meeting and break rooms. Site and utility work would include: shaded parking structures for vehicles and equipment, fenced & paved yard with associated landscape and screen planting, access drive and connections to existing utility systems. The existing eight historic structures (12,000 SF) would be repaired, reinforced, and used for dry warehousing and vehicle storage (the uses they were originally built for). Six non-historic, intrusive structures would be demolished.	
Project Need/Benefit: The existing facility that supports maintenance functions parkwide is totally inadequate and substandard. Maintenance needs are only partially accommodated in 14 separate buildings, 8 of which are historic structures. Lack of space has resulted in detrimental alterations, additions and new structures impacting the National Register (NR) District. Space is so lacking that much work occurs outside, materials and equipment are stored out in full sun and the elements. Buildings lack basic services such as cooling or proper ventilation and 35 employees are subjected to brutal heat and unhealthy sun exposure. Inefficiencies, damaged vehicles and materials, resulting in over \$256,000 in annual costs and have directly contributed to lost time employee accidents.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
80 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO:	Total Project Score: 840

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 6,335,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 8342000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,007,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 8342000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	A		Project Total:	\$ 8,342,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd			
(qtr/yy)				
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
Project Complete:	4 / 2003		Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
				Approval:
				YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	430
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Entrance Area and Road Corridor Development (Completion)		
Project No: 47225	Unit/Facility Name: Denali National Park and Preserve	
Region: Alaska	Congressional District: 00	State: Alaska

Project Justification

Project Description: Funds requested will complete this project initiated in FY2002 with funds added to the NPS appropriation by Congress. It includes the following primary elements: rehabilitation and expansion of the existing Visitor Access Center (VAC) from its current use (bus transportation/ticketing, campground and backcountry reservations, Alaska Natural History Association sales, and theater) to a 7,000 square foot Visitor Discovery Center including "hands-on" interpretive exhibits; rehabilitation and expansion of selected portions of the existing park hotel for adaptive reuse as an 8,000 square foot Science/Learning Center, including interpretive exhibits for support of the environmental education programs; construction of a 5,000 square foot Interpretive Center, including exhibit space and a 300-seat theater to replace the existing 145-seat theater in the VAC; demolition of remaining portions of the existing park hotel that are not suitable for adaptive rehabilitation for Science Center facilities; and related sitework including rehabilitation and construction of roads, parking, and utilities; construction of a gateway entrance to the park and new informational signage for the reconfigured and expanded visitor facilities; and construction of trail connections between Entrance Area facilities.

Project Need/Benefit: There is currently no true visitor center in the entrance area of Denali National Park and Preserve. The existing Visitor Access Center (VAC) can only accommodate the bus tour/ticketing function, campground and backcountry reservations, a small theater, and a sales area for the Alaska Natural History Association. Therefore, the 388,000 visitors that come to Denali during the summer season encounter great difficulty with finding any kind of detailed information about the natural and cultural resources of this 6 million-acre park. The only visitor center at Denali is some 60 miles in from the park entrance, a destination most visitors don't reach. Existing facilities are poorly configured and severely undersized for their current use, visitation levels, and staff size. The VAC building envelope is not well insulated and the heating system was not designed to be shut off during the winter. If the system were allowed to "go cold," the piping would leak at all flanged connections and the resulting glycol leaks within the walls, on floor coverings and furniture would cause severe staining and damage. The heating system controls contain electronics, which cannot withstand below freezing temperatures. Inspections by maintenance staff are required daily throughout the winter to assure that the boiler and system controls are functioning properly. Keeping the unoccupied building at or slightly above freezing through the winter months requires approximately 5,000 gallons of heating oil at a current cost of \$6,000. The lack of visitor facilities has created an environment where more than 60% of the visitors never see a Park Service employee and cannot attend an interpretive program. This results in a decline in visitor satisfaction, a lack of knowledge in the importance of the resources and their protection and only a limited opportunity to provide a backcountry safety orientation.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	10 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20 % Other Capital Improvement
20 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 430

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
	\$'s	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 6103000	60	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 7,000,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 4068000	40	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,171,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 10171000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate: C			Project Total:	\$ 10,171,000
Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02				
Dates: Sch'd			Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003				Approval:
Project Complete: 4 / 2003				YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	940
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize Historic Fort		
Project No: 16537	Unit/Facility Name: Dry Tortugas National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 20	State: Florida

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This package consists of the stabilization of the park's primary cultural resource--Fort Jefferson--to ensure continued park operations, correction of life-safety issues and the preservation of historic fabric. Actual work items consist of: stabilization of front number 2 and 3 scarp wall trough; the dismantling of loose or displaced brickwork at 46 1st level embrasures, the removal of embedded iron shutters and the rebuilding of fallen and dismantled brickwork; and the repointing of brickwork to preserve 2nd level embrasures. As a part of this, fallen brickwork will be removed from the moat, and a representative embrasure will have its Toten shutters restored in-place for the interpretive value of this significant historic feature. Necessary restoration work will also include the stabilization of numbers 1, 2 and 3 scarp wall; the resetting and repointing of corbeled arches; stabilization of the parade wall's traverse magazines and infilled 2nd level openings for the correction of life-safety concerns through; the replacement and repointing of deteriorated brickwork; corrective drainage above areas of staff and public use; and stabilization of Shot Furnace.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: If not executed, continued failure will occur and life safety issues will remain. The intent of this project is to correct not only areas of failed masonry, but more importantly correct these areas prior to failure. The deteriorating condition of the Fort's embrasures and the need for corrective treatment has been documented over the past half-century with only a limited operational funding response. What has not been specifically noted is the accelerating nature of this loss other than to the embrasures themselves. Once the protective brick surface is fallen, the softer wall fill material is exposed to the harsh elements with resultant weathering which, in time will threaten the structural integrity of the casemates for park operations and public use as well as threaten the structure's long-term existence. The corbeling and parade wall's need for intervention have received far less attention. Their proposed stabilization will preserve historic fabric and correct life safety concerns for park, staff and visiting public.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0% Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
80% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance								
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
20% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement								
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 940</p>									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 6156000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 6156000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 6156000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 6156000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 499,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 5,657,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 6,156,000</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 499,000	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,657,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 6,156,000
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Project Total:	\$ 6,156,000																						
<p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																					
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	900
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Wastewater Treatment Plant For Pine Island		
Project No: 16565	Unit/Facility Name: Everglades National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 20	State: Florida

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This package requests funds to construct a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in the Pine Island District to provide appropriate treatment of the waste water generated at the Park Headquarters, Main Visitor Center, District Maintenance, Supply and Ranger Facility, and 28 Park housing units. WWTP would need to be sized to treat 35,000 gallons per day. WWTP would be in compliance with all appropriate codes and regulations.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: All of the wastewater generated in the Pine Island District is presently treated through the use of conventional septic tanks and leach fields. Most of these systems were installed over 35 years ago and are no longer in compliance with the design requirements being enforced by the State of Florida. Present systems are far too small to properly treat the wastewater presently being generated from facilities such as the Park Headquarters that has dramatically increased in size since its original construction. Present State design parameters require that the bottom elevation of the leach field should be 24" above the high water level. This requirement is not occurring on any of the existing fields and is resulting in insufficient filtering/treatment of wastewater before it is being discharged into groundwater. The porous nature of the natural subsurface material in the Pine Island District is only marginally effective in filtering wastewater. This limitation increases the concern over the quality of the wastewater treatment that is occurring through the present systems. There is concern that ineffective wastewater treatment is degrading the quality of the groundwater and that this degradation could have a negative effect on the natural systems and contaminate public water wells in the District.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	100 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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100 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 900</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 4594000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 4594000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0	0	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 4594000	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4594000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 4,594,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 4,594,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 4,594,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 4,594,000
	\$'s	%																			
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Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 4594000	100																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4594000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 4,594,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 4,594,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:</p>																					

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	680
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Modify Water Delivery System		
Project No: 16547	Unit/Facility Name: Everglades National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 19,20	State: Florida

Project Justification

Project Description: This project involves construction of modifications to the Central and Southern Florida Project (C&SF) water management system and related operational changes to provide improved water deliveries to Everglades National Park. The project includes water control structures to restore more natural hydrologic conditions within Everglades National Park and a flood mitigation system. Planned features will be implemented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) with the concurrence of the National Park Service and the non-Federal sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Consistent with the cost-sharing provisions of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (1989 Act), project construction will be Federally funded, and in accordance with the Corps's General Design Memorandum for Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, the Federal Government will provide 75% of operating and maintenance costs, with the South Florida Water Management District assuming responsibility for the remaining 25%. Quarterly meetings of the NPS, the Corps, the FWS, and the SFWMD provide additional project coordination. The authorized project consists of structural features with the intended purpose of restoring conveyance between water conservation areas north of Everglades National Park and the Shark River Slough within the park. The original authorization also allowed for the construction of flood mitigation features for the 8.5 Square Mile Area (a residential area adjacent to the park expansion boundary in East Everglades). Based on recent decisions and additional information, the Modified Water Deliveries Project design is being altered. The project consists of four components: Conveyance, 8.5 Square Mile Area, Tamiami Trail, and Seepage Control.

1. The conveyance portion of the project consists of: (a) water control structures in the L-67 A/C canal and levee to discharge water from Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) and Water Conservation Area 3B (WCA3B); (b) water control structures in the L-29 canal to discharge water from WCA3B into Northeast Shark River Slough and; (c) removal of the existing levee and canal that runs along part of the park's original eastern boundary and cuts across the center of Shark River Slough (L-67 extension canal and levee). Structures contained in the original design document for the project included gated culverts, headwall water control structures, and weir-type spillways; discharge, intake, and bypass canals; containment, interceptor, and tie-back levees. These project features are currently being reevaluated in the context of the structural and operational features identified as part of the Central and South Florida Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy). A revised Project Management Plan was approved.

2. The current authorized flood mitigation components for the 8.5 Square Mile Area include the construction of an exterior levee, seepage canal and interior berm extending along the northern and western perimeters of the area. Two pump stations were also specified to transfer the seepage water from this system to Northeast Shark River Slough. Based on a recent hydrologic and economic analysis, the local sponsor (SFWMD) will choose a Locally Preferred Option (LPO) to the authorized mitigation plan. The COE is currently in the process of preparing a planning decision document to be integrated with a Supplemental EIS for the LPO recommended by the SFWMD.

3. The Tamiami Trail, under the authorized project, would be raised over only a short distance to accommodate the flows based on the original design of the conveyance features discussed above. Based on improved hydrological information, it is now anticipated that up to a 10-mile length of the road would need to be raised 2 feet to accommodate the anticipated increased volumes of water. The COE is preparing a Post Authorization Change Report and associated NEPA for Tamiami Trail. Any additional costs over the initial estimate would be

funded through other sources.

4. Project features associated with items (1)-(3) have the potential to increase seepage losses from the restored wetland areas into both the L-30 and L-31N canals. Seepage control structures were incorporated in the original design as part of the design of pump stations S-356 and S-357. Design features will be identified to control seepage from both Water Conservation Area 3B and from Northeast Shark Slough.

Project Need/Benefit: Research conducted in Everglades National Park has documented substantial declines in the natural resources of the area associated with the impacts of water management. Since the park is located at the downstream terminus of a larger water management system, water supply to the park is often in conflict with the other functions of the system, such as water supply and flood control. The operation of the overall C&SF Project to accomplish its multi-objective mandates has impacted the distribution, timing, volumes, and quality of water supplied to the park. The project will continue to fund some of the critically needed modifications to the existing water management system. If unfunded or improperly designed and constructed, the damaging effects will be continue to contribute to the decline of the ecosystem, including potential extinction of endangered species such as the Cape Sable Sparrow and Wood Stork.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
80% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
20% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: x NO: **Total Project Score:** 680

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0		Appropriated to Date:	\$160,162,000*
Capital Improvement Work:	\$190890000**	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 13,295,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$190890000**	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 17,433,000
Class of Estimate:			Project Total:	\$190890,000**
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated:	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		2/11/02	Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2005			YES: NO: x

* This amount does not count the \$1.389 million of the FY1999 appropriation directed by Congress to be used for the reorganization of the NPS's Construction Program. It includes the \$50 million of Land Acquisition funds directed to the Corps of Engineers (COE) in the FY2001 appropriation act for COE land acquisition connected to this project, and the \$3.796 million that the Secretary of the Interior could transfer from the NPS Land Acquisition account to the NPS Construction account for work on this package.

** Total project estimate includes a \$16 Million appropriation in the FY2002 NPS Land Acquisition Program.

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	350
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Cultural Resource Preservation And Education Facility		
Project No: 19822	Unit/Facility Name: Fort Stanwix National Monument	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 23	State: New York

Project Justification

Project Description: Funds for this project were appropriated from FY1999 to FY2001. Funds from this project were reprogrammed in November 2001 for NPS environmental impact statement work. The funds requested here would replenish the funds reprogrammed and allow the completion of this project. This package proposes to construct a 20,000 square foot facility to provide for storage and workspace for the large museum collection, a visitor orientation and education space, and administrative work space. Critical elements include a controlled environment for the museum collection, exhibits, orientation movie, and space to accommodate basic visitor services including rest rooms, visitor orientation, and public meetings.

Project Need/Benefit: The 1967 Master Plan identified the need for a separate facility for visitor orientation and education. It did not identify an area to house and work with the over 405,000 objects in the museum collection. Because of lack of funding, this facility was not constructed. Instead reconstructed fort buildings were remodeled to provide for these functions. This was a poor solution as the large museum collection is stored in the tunnels of the fort with limited and inadequate environmental controls resulting in damage to the artifacts. Having a visitor orientation facility inside the fort defeats the purpose of the reconstruction and living history program. The current visitor facility is poorly designed, not accessible and adds little to the visitor experience and understanding. The fort is currently closed during the three winter months. A new facility as envisioned in the 1967 Master Plan would resolve these serious problems. The park is a leader in heritage preservation and education throughout upstate New York with involvement in many national, regional, and local initiatives and efforts. The new facility would support these and other partners to better coordinate historic preservation and education efforts. The regional community has been very supportive and over \$1,000,000 in grants have been received for the facility as of this date.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	50 % Other Capital Improvement
50 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 350

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 3239000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,239,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 3239000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 3,239,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates: (qtr/yy)	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:	2/11/02
Construction Start/Award	1 /2003		Unchanged Since Departmental Approval:	YES: x NO:
Project Complete:	4 /2003			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	670
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Repair/Rehab Structural Buildings and Features At Fort Washington Park		
Project No: 21937	Unit/Facility Name: Fort Washington Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 04	State: Maryland

Project Justification

Project Description: Fort Washington Park was established in 1930. There are no other coastal fortifications of this size and design within the metropolitan D.C. area. The present fort was designed by Pierre Charles L'enfant and was completed in 1824. The lack of adequate preventive maintenance, weathering, storm damage, aging and other deteriorating factors have left the buildings and structures of Fort Washington in desolate condition. This project proposal is for the funding of repairs of the historic wood, brick, masonry and metal structures, features and buildings within Fort Washington. This will include the Main Gate, the Enlisted Men's Barracks, the Officer's Quarters, the Casemates, and the Powder Magazine.

Project Need/Benefit: With its commanding view of the Potomac River, this fort is the best example of 19th century American Coastal Fortification remaining in the United States. It is the only masonry fort built prior to the Civil War for the protection of the Nation's Capital. More than 268,000 visitors came to the park in 2000. Engineering reports, architectural evaluations and soil analysis reveal severe undermining of the walls and foundation due to the non-existent drainage system. The continual water penetration and pressure under the walls coupled with the extremely high volume and speed of water cascading along the walls and down the embankment further exacerbate the escalating erosion and structural failure. If these corrective measures are not undertaken, a large and very visible portion of this fort will be lost and an even greater portion of the adjoining structures will be de-stabilized, and visitors and employees will be endangered.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	30% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
50% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 670

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 4084000 100 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 0 Total Project Estimate: \$ 4084000 100	Project Funding History: Appropriated to Date: \$ 700,000 Requested in FY 2003 Budget: \$ 3,384,000 Required to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 4,084,000
Class of Estimate: c Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02	
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02
	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	580
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize Historic Ruins And Resources		
Project No: 21686	Unit/Facility Name: Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 07	State: Virginia

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would stabilize and rehabilitate park resources of four major Civil War battles. Work will consist of the following: 1) Stabilize the ruins of 9 historic structures and research and preserve the archeological and physical history records of the structures. 2) Clear brush and stabilize representative earthwork sections near the Harrison house ruins. 3) Clear historic fields to reopen fields of fire and vistas which figured in 1862-1864 battles in the vicinity of the structures. 4) Rehab Fredericksburg National Cemetery by reseeding terraces, rebuilding 1860's brick wall; replanting screening and refurbishing 7,000 gravestones that cover 15,000 Union dead. 5) Rehab the 1862-63 setting in Sunken road and stone wall at the Fredericksburg Battlefield by investigating remains of both with archaeology and then stabilizing the historic structures. 6) Make all ruins, structures, and landmarks visible to the public and interpret them with exhibits and other devices. All work components are complete projects that will require no additional follow-up work.	
Project Need/Benefit: The historic structures in the park are essential to the visitors' understanding of the historic events that are being commemorated. The project will eliminate threats to cultural resources by stabilizing non-renewable historic objects. The project will provide visitor services and educational opportunities by making accessible vistas across historic fields, houses ruins, monuments, and original entrenchments as the visual focus--a point of departure--for visitors trying to understand the events which made these sites of national importance. It is imperative that these remedial measures be taken promptly to save the important historic resources of this park.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred 0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement 60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	40% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance 0% Other Capital Improvement
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x	Total Project Score: 580

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 2250000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0		Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,250,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2250000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate: C			Project Total:	\$ 2,250,000
Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02				
Dates: Sch'd			Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003				Approval:
Project Complete: 4 / 2003				YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	850
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Facilities At The Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge		
Project No: 16718	Unit/Facility Name: Gateway National Recreation Area	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 09	State: New York

Project Justification

Project Description: This project provides for the demolition and removal of an existing unsafe and unhealthy visitor center and administrative trailer and construction of a new environmental education/visitor orientation and administrative facility. The new facility design would incorporate sustainable design principles to emphasize the landscape of the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. The roof of the structure would serve as a platform for visitors to view the tidal marshes and islands of Jamaica Bay and space below would be earth-sheltered for energy-savings and efficient visitor and staff operations. The new Wildlife Refuge Environmental Education Facility would provide environmental education programs focusing on environmental restoration, resource protection and the appreciation of biodiversity. New exhibitry, an art library, office space and a meeting facility would support the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge as a landmark example of environmental restoration.

Project Need/Benefit: The result of neglect and initial poor designs, the present facility and administrative trailer are practically uninhabitable and unsafe. The present structures are totally inadequate to safely meet the needs of the park. 400,000 people visit the Refuge annually. Inherited with the park in 1972, the visitor center was designed as a maintenance facility and subsequently was adapted by the park for interpretation, visitor orientation, environmental education, maintenance, and ranger operations. Circulation throughout the area is ill defined and hazardous with park equipment and vehicles frequently crossing paths with the visiting public. The crowded entryway prevents creation of a full service cooperating association bookstore. Crowding of students, the general public and staff within the visitor center severely impacts everyone's experience. Twenty-year-old trailers that are poorly lit, poorly ventilated, poorly heated, and poorly secured serve as primary office space to support all operations. The poor insulation and inefficient heating system makes the visitor center often too cold and drafty to be used for programs in the winter. Both restrooms and the trail system are not accessible.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	20% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
30% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 850

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 3299000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$		Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$3,299,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 3299000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$3299,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	685
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate General Grant's Tomb		
Project No: 80162	Unit/Facility Name: General Grant National Memorial	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 08	State: New York

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Funds for this project were appropriated from FY1995 through FY1998. Funds from this project were reprogrammed in November 2001 for NPS environmental impact statement work. The funds requested here would replenish the funds reprogrammed and allow the completion of this project. The General Grant Tomb will be provided with handicapped access, visitor restroom facilities and minor interpretative/visitor contact space, the repair of the upper plaza paving stones, and the restoration of remaining 13 memorial windows. This project will stabilize and rehabilitate the ca. 1909 Overlook Pavilion for use as a visitor contact and restroom facility. The work will entail the structural repair and architectural rehabilitation and restoration of the Pavilions interior and exterior to accommodate a small (200sf) visitor contact station; mechanical room; handicapped access from the Tomb proper across Riverside Drive to the first floor of the Pavilion via a ramp and enclosed lift; construction of two accessible bathrooms. Alternatively, should the land transfer not be successfully concluded the funds would complete the accessibility to the Tomb proper and the remaining paving stone repairs on the upper plaza; provisions for accessibility devices to allow universal access to the Tomb sanctuary and the restoration of the 13 remaining memorial windows.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Grant's Tomb has never had public restrooms. The Tomb is not accessible to wheelchair users. Lack of these facilities has led to numerous complaints over the years. Rehabilitation of the 1910 Pavilion, originally built to provide visitor services, will again make public restrooms available as well creating an accessible visitor information/contact area. This project will also preserve a badly deteriorated historic structure that is of significance to the Riverside Drive Historic District as well as to Grant's Tomb.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>35 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>40 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	35 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	40 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
35 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	40 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 685</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 5204000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 5204000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 5204000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5204000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 3,364,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,840,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 5,204,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 3,364,000	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,840,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 5,204,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 5204000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5204000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 3,364,000																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,840,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 5,204,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																			

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	850
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitation Of Arlington House, The Outbuildings And Grounds(Completion)		
Project No: 16018	Unit/Facility Name: George Washington Memorial Parkway	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 08	State: Virginia

Project Justification

Project Description: The amount requested is needed to bring the project to a satisfactory completion and would be used to continue archeological investigation and monitoring; stabilize foundation drainage; repoint foundation wall; reconstruct basement entries; stabilize pedestrian/vehicular access, grade the substrate to process drainage and ADA accessibility; install a stabilized surface surrounding the house to match historic appearance but will not contribute to the deterioration of other historic fabric. Rehabilitate historic outbuildings (slave quarters); stabilize foundations, masonry construction; shore wood framing; remove inappropriate stucco treatments; repair to match historic fabric replace existing roof systems to match historic appearance; abate hazardous materials; repair and stabilize interior finishes. Install and upgrade electrical, communication and heating system in House and outbuildings. Install fire suppression system for House, museum/textile storage building, historic outbuildings and curatorial/administrative annex. Install dry pipe, low pressure, and low volume misting/fogging fire suppression system.

Project Need/Benefit: Drainage problems have long contributed to the deterioration of the House and outbuildings. In an effort to recreate the historic appearance brick walkways and driveways were removed and replaced with a pea gravel surface that has contributed to the deterioration of interior floors and floor coverings when the loose material is carried inside on visitors shoes and finer dust is blown in the house covering all surfaces including original historic objects. Peeling exterior and interior finishes are evidence of the continued damage attributed to the current ground stratum, which does not promote drainage. Stucco failure attributed to the age of the buildings and weathering exposes more of the internal surfaces and allows weather conditions to contribute to deterioration. Rooflines are sagging due to possible rotted rafters and chimney flashing is allowing water inside. There is no fire suppression system in place creating visitor and employee safety concerns as well as concerns for the safety of the artifacts. Rehabilitation of the buildings, grading and replacement of ground cover and installation of fire suppression system will protect important historical resources, allow accessibility and visitor enjoyment. Leaving buildings and area in status quo will promote further deterioration, exclude populations and continue the appearance of inadequate maintenance.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

30 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
30 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 850

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 1,525,000	70	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 1,562,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 653,000	30	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 616,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2,178,000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 2,178,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: X NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	775
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Many Glacier Emergency Stabilization		
Project No: 56840	Unit/Facility Name: Glacier National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 01	State: Montana

Project Justification

Project Description: The amount requested is needed to bring the project to a satisfactory completion. Structural deterioration of the Many Glacier Hotel is in an advanced stage and emergency stabilization is required to protect both park visitors and the historic hotel. The scope of this project deals with only the initial emergency stabilization of the most significant structural problems of the hotel. This project will also deal with associated architectural components affected by structural repairs. The building is essentially a wood frame structure with stone, masonry, steel, and concrete added as structural components. Problems have developed over the years due to the harsh climatic conditions to which the facility is subjected. This project will be conducted under contract, and will be managed as a design-build project. The contract will examine existing building plans, drawings, assessments, studies, and associated documents. The contract will evaluate this information, identify necessary additional information, and shall perform additional structural analysis to verify best use of available funds for stabilization. The contract will develop a historical structural analysis for the Many Glacier Hotel consistent with the scope of the stabilization actions proposed. After approval by the National Park Service, Glacier Park Incorporated, and appropriate NEPA and National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, stabilization and rehabilitation construction will be performed on the structure.

Project Need/Benefit: Designed by St. Paul Minnesota Architect, Thomas D. McMahon, and built in 1914 for a cost of \$500,000, the Many Glacier Hotel is an impressive structure. The National Park Service holds fee title to the facility. The structure is a National Landmark and on the National Register of Historic Places. The hotel (140,000 square feet) is in an advanced state of disrepair and requires full restoration and rehabilitation. The hotel provides the primary guest service facility in the Many Glacier Valley and is of great importance for serving park visitors. The hotel signifies an important period in the development of the National Park Service and is a highly recognized National Landmark facility.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

50 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 775

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 7750000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 6,250,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,500,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 7750000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 7,750,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	1000
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Repair Balconies On Alcatraz Historic Barracks		
Project No: 4416	Unit/Facility Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: California

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Funds for this project were appropriated in FY2000. Funds from this project were reprogrammed in November 2001 for NPS environmental impact statement work. The funds requested here would replenish the funds reprogrammed and allow the completion of this project. Structural repair of cracked and spalling knee braces and handrails on 3rd and 4th story concrete balconies of the Apartment Building. Use Structural Engineer's report (1993) for plans and specifications to repair balconies including repairs to cracks, removal of loose concrete, treatment of corroded steel, replacement of concrete over steel beams, and reconstruction of concrete handrails. Work will be performed on 770 feet of handrails, 44 posts, and 33 knee braces. During construction, protection for visitors is needed along 160 feet of the year-round interpretive trail, which is the only visitor access from the dock to the cell house. Temporary dock offices and sheltered area may be required during construction.</p>	
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The balconies on Building 64 are so deteriorated that sections of railings have fallen off the building. Two sections of concrete handrails fell 40 feet to the ground below landing on the only accessible path leading to the cellhouse. Other sections had to be removed to reduce the risk of injuries. The harsh elements of the San Francisco Bay accelerate the deterioration of this building. Wind swept rains force moisture into the cracks and spalled concrete surfaces. Salt air and fog rust the exposed rebar and metal bracing of the balconies. If the balconies are not repaired, the building will continue to deteriorate. Spalling concrete will continue to fall jeopardizing the safety of 1.5 million visitors a year.</p>	
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p>	
<p>100 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred 0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement 0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</p>	<p>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance 0 % Other Capital Improvement</p>
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 1000</p>	

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 1210000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 1210000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 1210000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1210000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2000 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,210,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,210,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	\$ 1,210,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,210,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 1210000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1210000	100																			
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Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	\$ 1,210,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 1,210,000																				
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	630
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Renovate 92-year old Cliff House		
Project No: 66978	Unit/Facility Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: California

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: The Cliff House was constructed in 1909 and has seen no subsequent rehabilitation. The total project scope of all the work to be done consists of repair and rehabilitation of the original 1909 structure, reconstruction of public viewing terraces, demolition of subsequent additions, and construction of new additions. The total building area is 25,133 S.F. with 15,789 S.F. of public viewing areas. Total project cost is \$14.4 million to be funded by the National Park Service (NPS) and its concessioner. Phase I will consist of the use of \$1.9 million of NPS fee receipts to provide for hazardous materials removal, demolition, seismic, HVAC, electrical and plumbing upgrades to the existing 1909 government-owned structure, and; the use of \$10.6 million of concessioner funds (a \$6.4 million loan plus \$4.2 million from the concessioner improvement account) for basic architectural renovation of the core 1909 building and total construction of the new north wing. This request is for Phase II work: the reconstruction of 15,789 S.F. of public viewing areas. Work will include cliff stabilization, slope protection, and reconstruction of the 1909 lower terrace; and, reinforcing of deck substructures, metal decking, and membrane waterproofing for the observation decks. Phase II work can be funded and implemented as a project separate from Phase I.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The 92-year-old Cliff House facility is severely damaged and poses serious health and safety concerns to visitors, employees, and NPS staff as a result of age, severe weather exposure and non-compliant systems. The existing facility is owned by the park and leased to the concessioner. The building and viewing areas are not fully ADA compliant. The 1909 utility systems and terrace railings overlooking the ocean cliffs are in violation of code and need replacing. The facility and viewing areas do not meet present accessibility standards and customers have complained. Visitors are frequently exposed to hazardous materials. A Cliff House with safe and reliable ADA compliant features and seismic upgrades would directly improve service to the 1.5 million visitors to the site.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>40 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>10 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>40 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		40 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	40 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
40 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	10 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance								
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	40 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement								
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES:	NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Total Project Score: 630									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 14400000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 14400000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: B Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 14400000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 14400000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,914,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,914,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,914,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,914,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 14400000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
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Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 1,914,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 /2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/></p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	600
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Renovate Visitor Center		
Project No: 30150	Unit/Facility Name: Great Sand Dunes National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 03	State: Colorado

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: The project would consist of renovation of the existing visitor center and the addition of a 3500 square foot park operations wing to that facility. Renovation of the existing structure would include installation of dunes view windows in the visitor use area; a new west facade in New Mexico Territorial style (stucco, rough cut wood beams) to match the existing east façade; and replacing the two existing fuel oil furnaces with high efficiency gas furnaces. The new operations wing, also New Mexico Territorial architecture, would contain ranger offices, a fee collection office, curatorial storage and workspace, and an emergency medical services room.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: This project will provide adequate curatorial storage and work space to maintain the existing collection to NPS standards, and implement the curatorial plan for cultural tree scars. It will provide 80 square feet of dune view windows at the visitor center that will allow visitors an opportunity to see the primary resource, the Great Sand Dunes. It will provide an emergency medical services (EMS) room for treatment of visitor injuries and storage of EMS equipment and supplies that will allow prompt professional treatment of visitor injuries. The project will make the ranger offices readily accessible to park visitors and cut emergency response time by 10 minutes, support a year round fee collection operation, cut energy and maintenance costs, and provide a safe work environment for park employees.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>20 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	20 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20 % Other Capital Improvement	50 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
10% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
20 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20 % Other Capital Improvement							
50 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 600</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 442400</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 3981600</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 4424000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 442400	10	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 3981600	90	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4424000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 4,424,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 4,424,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 4,424,000	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 4,424,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 442400	10																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 3981600	90																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4424000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
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Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 4,424,000																				
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																					

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Project Score/Ranking:	430
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Albright Training Center *		
Project No: 27973	Unit/Facility Name: Horace M. Albright Training Center	
Region: Washington Office	Congressional District: 03	State: Arizona

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is intended to mitigate a very high health and safety and resource protection deficiency in the National Park System. Plans call for the rehabilitation and modernization of the 1960s vintage Albright Training Center. The package proposal would implement the Employee Training and Development Strategy's Training Center Rehabilitation Work Group recommendations: modernize Albright to streamline operations; replace antiquated and failing heating systems; implement American with Disabilities Act standards; implement structural fire code compliance measures; landscape and vegetate the campus with native species to remove exotics and control soil erosion; renovate five 11-unit, student apartment buildings; replace failing water and sewer service lines; resurface entrance road and parking area; construct storage facility; and replace broken and uneven concrete paths. This project will prepare the campus for the next 40 years of service to National Park Service employees.

Project Need/Benefit: The 38-year old Center consists of one 10,000 square foot (ft²) classroom building and five 11-unit 6,200 ft² apartment buildings. In FY01 Albright served 2,322 students through 134 courses. Fiscal year 2002 funding will bring NPS Fundamentals classes to the Center and increase the student-load by 750 per year. Heating delivery systems are failing, set below the foundation slab and costly to repair. Rooms are poorly insulated and ventilated. Neither employees housing units nor the Center's public gathering place benefit from a structural fire protection system. The risk to employees increases with each delay. In FY2001 residents suffered injuries from a sink that fell from the wall and a near disastrous kitchen fire -- both a direct result of an aged and failing facility. Circuits are antiquated and fail regularly when two household appliances operate simultaneously. Basic utilities (boilers, underground fuel oil, water & sewer) have failed --- they are at the end of their design life.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

8% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	79% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
3% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
1% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 430

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:		
	\$'s	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$	0
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 6293000	88	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$	7,151,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 858000	12	Required to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 7151000	100	Project Total:	\$ 7,151,000	
Class of Estimate:	C				
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02				
Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>				
(qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet		Unchanged Since
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Prepared/Last Updated:	2/11/02	Departmental
Project Complete:	4 / 2003				Approval:
					YES: NO: x

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	880
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Independence Square Site Rehabilitation		
Project No: 9626	Unit/Facility Name: Independence National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: 01	State: Pennsylvania

Project Justification

Project Description: Independence Square is a landscaped city block that was set aside as a public garden and walkway 260 years ago. Located on Independence Square are the nation's most historically significant buildings - Independence Hall, Old City Hall, Congress Hall, and American Philosophical Hall. The importance of both the buildings and landscape spaces on Independence Square is recognized in the park's enabling legislation. The World Heritage Convention designated Independence Hall and the surrounding Independence Square as a World Heritage Site in 1979. The purpose of this project is to address several longstanding conditions on Independence Square that threaten the historical integrity of the property, including rehabilitation of its brick retaining wall; its site drainage system; its irrigation system; its walkways and sidewalk; its lighting system; and its landscaping. It is proposed to make Independence Square handicapped accessible, as well as install wayside exhibits that describe the significant events that occurred on the Square in the founding of our nation.

Project Need/Benefit: Independence Square has a high priority for rehabilitation because of the national and international significance of the historical events that occurred there; the significant safety hazards that its conditions present to visitors; the deteriorated conditions of its historical elements; and the impact of the Square's deteriorated conditions on the operational efficiency of the park. Independence NHP receives 5 million visitors each year, many of whom visit Independence Square. The tripping hazards that are present on the Square due to sink holes, earth movement and differential settling patterns, are a hazard to park visitors and pedestrians and have resulted in tort claims filed against the park. In order to maintain the historical integrity of the Square and to make it safe for visitors use, the rehabilitation and replacement of the Square's bluestone walkways and sidewalks is proposed. Due to the deterioration of the major systems and elements on the Square, their rehabilitation is proposed, including its brick retaining wall, its site drainage system, and its irrigation system. The rehabilitation and replanting of the trees, shrubs, and lawns that are currently in a state of decline is proposed. The rehabilitation of the existing historic reproduction light fixtures as well as the possible addition of new fixtures is proposed. The replacement and repair of the Square's site furnishings including chains and bollards will also be done. The installation of new wayside exhibits will help to present the park's story to the park's many visitors. Handicap access to Independence Square will also be upgraded.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

60 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: Total Project Score: 880

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 4923000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 4,923,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4923000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 4,923,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	825
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Remove Hazardous Structures		
Project No: 8130	Unit/Facility Name: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 01, 03	State: Indiana

Project Justification

Project Description: This project will remove 210 of the 350 structures acquired through boundary expansion legislation. Abandoned structures are hazards to visitors and park employees. The work will also involve the removal of all associated walkways, driveways, utilities, and outbuildings and restoration of the landscape to its natural contour. Each site will require specific treatment for land restoration, revegetation and rehabilitation. Approximately 500 acres of wetland and natural dunes can be restored to its natural condition.	
Project Need/Benefit: Contamination from construction materials, including asbestos and exotic plants are associated with abandoned home sites. Above and underground fuel tanks associated with each site are leaking into the wetland and groundwater. Removal of structures is necessary to make land accessible to the public and to restore the park's ecosystem as called for in the park's legislative mandate. The structures are an intrusion into the natural setting, attract vandalism and are a hazard to the health and safety of visitors and employees.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
75 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	25 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x	
Total Project Score: 825	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 2389000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,389,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2389000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 2,389,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates: (qtr/yy)	<u>Sch'd</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	700
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Mitigate Water Pollution from Cave Parking Areas		
Project No: 3703	Unit/Facility Name: Mammoth Cave National Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: 02	State: Kentucky

Project Justification

Project Description: Supplemental funding is being requested to complete this project due to unforeseen changes in scope and conditions encountered at the construction site. NPS will provide a Capital Asset Plan for this project to document the reasons for the need for funding beyond 10% of the original estimate, and to demonstrate that the project remains within its cost, schedule and performance goals. This project consists of the modification of the storm water drainage system for all heavily used paved parking lots overlying Mammoth Cave's watershed within the park. Nine pipe outfalls have been identified which entrain polluted storm water runoff from these lots (13.4 acres) into short streams that sink directly into the underlying cave system. This project will install a state-of-the-art storm water treatment unit (oil/grit separator) at each of the nine outfalls to remove oils, greases, light solvents, and suspended sediments from the storm water prior to entering the cave. Funds requested for FY2003 will complete this project by installing two new stormceptors in lieu of twenty five drop inlets, replacing the manhole with an absorbent pad at the Sloan's Crossing Parking Area, and undertaking geotechnical analyses in conjunction with the conceptual design.	
Project Need/Benefit: Mammoth Cave supports the most diverse cave aquatic ecosystem known in the world, including the Federally Endangered Kentucky Cave Shrimp. Research has demonstrated that polluted runoff from the overlying parking lots enters cave streams within minutes following a rainfall. An estimated 28 liters of oil alone is flushed into the cave streams each year. The relative lack of development within Mammoth Cave National Park is perhaps the only reason why the ecosystem has remained relatively intact. Pollutants such as those derived from parking lot runoff have been documented to destroy the aquatic communities of neighboring watersheds. With recently developed and improved technology (oil/grit separators) the NPS is in a position to protect threatened aquatic resources while continuing to provide efficient visitor services proximal to primary cave entrances.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
100% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: x NO:	Total Project Score: 700

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$3777300	90	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 3,642,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$419700	10	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 555,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$4197000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	B		Project Total:	\$ 4,197,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd			
(qtr/yy)			Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			Approval:
				YES: NO: x

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	680
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize and Maintain Significant Historic Structures *		
Project No: 22762	Unit/Facility Name: Manassas National Battlefield Park	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 10	State: Virginia

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This project entails essential preservation work on three significant historic structures in Manassas National Battlefield Park. The Sudley Post Office, dating to the 1860's, comprises two pre-Civil War period buildings that sheltered Union wounded from the First Battle of Manassas. The Henry House, built in 1870 by the same family that occupied the original wartime site, was a landmark for Civil War veterans revisiting the battlefield, the battlefield's first established museum, and today as an important site marker to understanding the battle. The Stone House, one of only two original Civil War period buildings within the park, is the only historic building open for interpretive programs. All three structures are on the List of Classified Structures and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the national significance of the park. This proposal will accomplish critical stabilization and preservation work at all three structures, including emergency stabilization of the Sudley Post Office and the Henry House, and the installation of an HVAC system in the Stone House. These actions will allow the park to preserve and maintain these historic structures as key landmarks that contribute to visitor understanding of the battles of Manassas and their aftermath.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Sudley Post Office and Henry House suffer from advanced deterioration due to prolonged neglect. Their stabilization will include lead paint abatement. Visitor contact with the flaking, high-content lead paint on the exterior surfaces poses a public health threat, especially at the Sudley Post Office. Structural problems include deterioration and partial loss of the stone foundation, deterioration of wood framing members and siding due to weather and pest infestation, damage to doors and windows, lack of adequate ventilation, and the absence of gutters and downspouts. The Stone House shows signs of stress due to exposure to extremes of temperature and humidity. Currently the building has no heating or air conditioning system. Interior whitewash coatings have failed to perform properly and plaster walls have developed cracks despite recent repairs. Installing an HVAC system will permit the park at to maintain temperatures above freezing and avoid damaging climate extremes. Optimally, the new system will allow the park to provide for visitor access to the interior throughout the year. Without the system, the building will need frequent repairs to the interior walls, while interpretive access will remain limited to the summer.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0% Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
20% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance								
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
60% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement								
10% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x	Total Project Score: 680								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 1343700</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 149300</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 1493000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1343700	90	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 149300	10	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1493000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,493,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,493,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,493,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,493,000
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Project Total:	\$ 1,493,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p> <p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: NO: x</p>																				

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	610
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Paradise Guide House Rehabilitation		
Project No: 6467	Unit/Facility Name: Mount Rainier National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: Washington

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Additional funding is being requested to complete this project due to unforeseen changes in scope and/or unanticipated conditions encountered at the construction site. NPS will provide a Capital Asset Plan for this project to document the reasons for the need for funding beyond 10% of the original estimate, and to demonstrate that the project remains within its cost, schedule and performance goals. The project will address emergency egress and life-safety issues, structural deficiencies in the lateral and vertical-load-carrying and resisting systems, ongoing moisture related deterioration, adaptation of the basement auditorium for employee use, and upgrade of all electrical, plumbing, and fire suppression and detection systems. A prominent National Register landmark in the Paradise Historic District, the Guide House serves as Rainier Mountaineering Inc.'s center of climbing operations; seasonal housing for Mount Rainier Guest Services employees who work at the Inn and in the Jackson Visitor Center; and location of the Paradise area drinking water treatment facility.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Paradise Guide House is highly susceptible to significant damage or potential collapse during major wind or seismic events, as indicated in a 1996 structural assessment, due to failures and deficiencies in its vertical load-bearing and lateral load-resisting systems, a condition which is exacerbated by the continuing soil erosion under the rubble foundations. To reduce this risk, and retain the facility in a serviceable condition, it is critical that structural improvements be made to the building as soon as possible. Additional systems upgrades, specifically emergency egress, electrical, plumbing, and fire detection/suppression, must also be addressed, in order to insure the safety of the building's occupants as these systems are inadequate and in poor repair. Loss of this structure would have a significant impact upon the visitor operations at Paradise and the Paradise Historic District as it also houses the area's water treatment plant in addition to its other functions.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>35 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>65 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	35 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	65 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO: Total Project Score: 610</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 1834000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 1834000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 1834000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1834000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 1,590,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 244,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,834,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 1,590,000	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 244,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,834,000
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Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1834000	100																			
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Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 244,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 1,834,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: NO: x</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	870
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Dormitories for Seasonal Employees		
Project No: 5260	Unit/Facility Name: Mount Rainier National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: Washington

Project Justification

Project Description: Funds for this project were appropriated in FY1996 and FY1998. Funds from this project were reprogrammed in November 2001 for NPS environmental impact statement work. The funds requested here would replenish the funds reprogrammed and allow the completion of this project. Work will involve the construction of two 8-Plex Seasonal apartments to house seasonal park employees at the Tahoma Woods housing/administrative site. The project includes all site work (sewer, electric, water, and telephone hookups, parking areas, sidewalks and landscaping). Current sewage treatment plant upgrades and water storage/fire protection capabilities more than adequately meet projected demand.	
Project Need/Benefit: Mount Rainier National Park's southwest entrance corridor is like many local areas surrounding a major National Park. The rural landscape is dotted with small homesteads, rustic cabins, restaurants and small communities including Elbe and Ashford. A housing study conducted by park personnel in 1994 assessed the availability of housing within the local area. The limited housing which is available is either local single family dwellings, or seasonal cabins which are primarily rented out to tourist and therefore not available to park staff on either a short-term or long-term basis. This causes extremely long commuting distance for our employees from the Eatonville area which has very limited, to unavailable housing for seasonal staff. Park housing in Mount Rainier varies from poor to good to excellent (new employee dorm at Paradise). The park's three major housing areas include two historic district: Longmire; Nisqually Entrance; and Tahoma Woods, a Mission 66 housing development. Longmire and Tahoma Woods comprise the vast majority of Mount Rainier's west side housing facilities. The 13 Mission 66 and one fully accessible three-bedroom, single family housing units at Tahoma Woods are in good condition. In 1995, four 1970+ vintage seasonal trailers were removed from the Tahoma Woods site, along with two trailers from the Niqually Entrance District. From FY1996 to FY1998, appropriations were received to replace our 13-unit seasonal employee dormitory at Paradise. Due to the harsh weather conditions at Paradise and a very short construction season, the park experienced three failed bid attempts to keep the project within available funding. After reassessing our housing needs in the western corridor of the Park, it was agreed to significantly downsize the new replacement dormitory at Paradise to accommodate 10 emergency response rangers.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
90 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
10 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 870	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0	Appropriated to Date: \$ 4,045,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 8445000	100	Requested in FY2003 Budget: \$ 4,400,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 8445000	100	Required to Complete Project: \$ 0
Class of Estimate:	A		Project Total: \$ 8,445,000
Estimate Good Until:	9/30/02		
Dates:	Sch'd		Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003		YES: NO: x
	Project Data Sheet		
	Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002		

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	760
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Primary Electrical Distribution System		
Project No: 6468	Unit/Facility Name: Mount Rainier National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: Washington

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Replace all existing primary powerlines serving the west side of Mount Rainier National Park (excluding those recently installed under emergency funding) with underground cables and accessories. The work will upgrade all system components compatible with the local electrical company in anticipation of them taking full maintenance & ownership in the future, which will save the park an estimated \$100,000 per year in maintenance costs. All equipment that now contains exposed electrified components will be replaced with completely insulated parts for personnel protection. All work will comply with the completed Electrical Distribution System Upgrade Construction Documents. Installation of all new underground cables will be adjacent to the existing roadbed running thirteen (13) miles from Nisqually Entrance to Paradise. The installation will replace all overhead high tension lines which now cut through wilderness area. Once the new system is activated, all components of the overhead system will be removed from the wilderness area, which will improve viewsheds.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Park owns and operates this antiquated 13,800 volt three phase primary powerline that supplies electricity to all public buildings, visitor centers, concessions operations, and park owned residences in Nisqually Entrance, Longmire, and Paradise, the Park's most heavily visited sites. Park Electric crews maintain all aspects of the system, including overhead and underground lines, transformers, switch gear, and all other high voltage devices. The proposed project would replace the overhead powerline and all underground powerlines rated less than 25,000 volts with a safe, fully insulated 25kv underground system. The new system's components will prevent electrocution hazard and will substantially increase system performance. Also, the underground lines would eliminate long outages caused by wind, high snows and rain; remove visual intrusions; reduce resource impacts from using snow machinery and helicopters for maintenance; eliminate risks to personnel from climbing falls and exposure to high voltage.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>10 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	30 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	10 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance								
60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
30 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	10 % Other Capital Improvement								
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 760</p>									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 810000</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 1891000</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 2701000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: B Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 810000	30	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1891000	70	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2701000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 2,701,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 2,701,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,701,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 2,701,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 810000	30																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1891000	70																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2701000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,701,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 2,701,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	880
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Preserve the Lincoln Memorial *		
Project No: 16438	Unit/Facility Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is intended to mitigate a very high safety deficiency and resource protection threat in the National Park System. Funds requested for FY2003 will be used to improve the exterior and interior lighting, including lighting that will not damage the newly stabilized chamber murals, safety lighting for the approach way and entrance stairs, and special lighting techniques to be used to reduce the insect population which is staining the memorial stones; install hydraulic oil containment system below the elevator; install permanent non-visible access to replace the temporary wooden access to undercroft; and reduce stress on the attic walls by installing pins in the penthouse attic beams. The project will also repair and conserve the stones to halt the slow disintegration; repair the cramps and miscellaneous repointing of stones; rehabilitate the entrance steps and chamber floor to eliminate tripping hazards; rehabilitate the Lincoln Statue; and provide long term protection for the murals.

Project Need/Benefit: The Lincoln Memorial (1922) is one of the Nation's most important and visited memorials and one of the most famous cultural resources in the National Park System. The memorial is coming to the end of a lengthy and highly successful restoration program. The work on this memorial has been planned to allow the completion of baseline data collection and to allow for the most economical phasing of the required work. Without the necessary funding, some of the most visible and unsafe areas of the memorial will not be corrected. These include the approach way and entrance stairs. These areas are poorly lit so as not to interfere with the evening appearance of the memorial. Numerous injuries to visitors have resulted because of inadequate lighting of the main stairs. If corrections to mitigate safety hazards are not completed, the stone will continue to deteriorate, carvings will disappear and netting will be required to protect visitors from the falling facade stone. Stairs that are tripping hazards will remain. Walkways will not be properly lit at night.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

60% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
40% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x **Total Project Score:** 880

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	5192000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,192,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$	5192000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C			Project Total:	\$ 5,192,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02				
Dates:	Sch'd				
(qtr/yy)					
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Project Data Sheet	
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	
				Unchanged Since	
				Departmental	
				Approval:	
				YES: x NO:	

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	750
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: <u>Improve Washington Monument Security And Grounds</u>		
Project No: 42400	Unit/Facility Name: <u>National Capital Parks-Central</u>	
Region: <u>National Capital</u>	Congressional District: <u>00</u>	State: <u>District of Columbia</u>

Project Justification

Project Description: This project will provide additional security to the interior and exterior of the Washington Monument. In FY2003, we will install retaining walls on the Washington Monument grounds to protect the exterior of the monument. These walls will act as vehicle barrier devices. The grounds will need to be regraded for the installation of these walls. This regrading will require us to: replace existing plaza at base of monument; remove and relocate light vaults; install new lighting hardware; relocate flagpoles; replace the majority of existing walks: correct drainage; remove 16th Street oval parking lot; rehabilitate soil and install new irrigation system, turf and trees. This plan covers the area between Constitution Avenue and the Tidal Basin, from 17th Street to 14th Street. With the removal of the 16th Street oval parking lot we will be able to complete the German-American Friendship Garden. NPS is developing plans for the second phase of this project, which will provide a sheltered queuing area and underground facilities. Once this phase is more fully developed, funding will be requested in FY 2004.

Project Need/Benefit: The Washington Monument is one of the most notable landmarks in our Nation's Capital and the world and is used to capacity every year. As such it is an attractive terrorist target. An October 1999 report commissioned by the National Park Service and completed by Booz-Allen, Hamilton details the lack of protection from a terrorist attack and prescribes what steps should be taken to correct these problems. Two of the report's major thrusts were the vulnerability of the monument to a vehicle bomb attack and to a bomb or weapon smuggled into the building. For several decades, National Capital Parks - Central has endeavored to create a positive experience for the million plus annual visitors who wish to tour the Washington Monument. The spacious, informal landscape, while providing a striking backdrop to the Monument, has presented difficulties when undertaking to provide a comfortable and secure area to distribute tickets to visitors. In addition no walkways leading to the monument are accessible per ADA requirements. The current lighting hardware illuminates the building unevenly. The ground itself has been compacted to such a degree that turf maintenance is problematic, even with high levels of aeration and watering. Parking is being allowed on the grounds themselves, making it impossible for the park to complete the German-American Friendship Garden, a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
50 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO: Total Project Score: 750

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: Deferred Maintenance Work \$ 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ TBD 100 Total Project Estimate: \$ TBD 100	Project Funding History: Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Requested in FY 2003 Budget: \$ 12,980,000 Required to Complete Project: \$ TBD Project Total: \$ TBD
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02	
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15/02
	Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	750
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Security Around Lincoln Memorial		
Project No: 79914	Unit/Facility Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would install vehicle restriction devices along the perimeter of the Lincoln Memorial. The type of devices will be determined by an on-site analysis with participation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.								
Project Need/Benefit: The Lincoln Memorial is one of the most notable landmarks in our Nation's Capital and the world and is used to capacity every year. As such this memorial has become a prime terrorist target. A October 1999 report commissioned by the National Park Service and completed by Booz-Allen, Hamilton, details the lack of protection from a terrorist attack and prescribes what steps should be taken to correct these problems. One of the report's major thrusts was the vulnerability of the memorial to a vehicle bomb attack. Without some type of vehicle restriction devices the memorial will remain vulnerable to vehicle bomb attack.								
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.								
<table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>% Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement	50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement							
50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 750								

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$		Appropriated to Date:
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 6183000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 6183000	100	Required to Complete Project:
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:
Estimate Good Until:	9/30/02		
Dates:	Sch'd		Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:
(qtr/yy)			
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		
Project Complete:	4 / 2003		<p align="center"><i>Project Data Sheet</i></p> Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	750
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Security Around Jefferson Memorial		
Project No: 79915	Unit/Facility Name: National Capital Parks-Central	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would install vehicle restriction devices along the perimeter of the Jefferson Memorial. The type of devices will be determined by an on-site analysis with participation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission.								
Project Need/Benefit: The Jefferson Memorial is one of the most notable landmarks in our Nation's Capital and the world and is used to capacity every year. As such this memorial has become a prime terrorist target. A October 1999 report commissioned by the National Park Service and completed by Booz-Allen, Hamilton, details the lack of protection from a terrorist attack and prescribes what steps should be taken to correct these problems. One of the report's major thrusts was the vulnerability of the memorial to a vehicle bomb attack. Without some type of vehicle restriction devices the memorial will remain vulnerable to vehicle bomb attack.								
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.								
<table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0% Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement							
50% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 750								

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 4671000	100	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 4,671,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 4671000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 4,671,000
Estimate Good Until:	9/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	300
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries		
Project No: 5375	Unit/Facility Name: Olympic National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 06	State: Washington

Project Justification

Project Description: The Department of 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 Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. The overall project will involve:

1. Acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities.
2. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement to examine alternative methods of dam removal and restoration, and of water quality protection measures for downstream water users.
3. Preparation of de-construction and restoration plans based on the selected removal alternative.
4. Installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users only to extent required to mitigate the direct impacts from removing the dams. NPS has negotiated with various partners to limit the costs for these measures to current estimates.
5. Removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams, restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts.
6. Provision of opportunities for research and public education regarding ecosystem restoration.

This is a cooperative effort among four Department of Interior agencies, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corp of Engineers and Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. The National Park Service is the lead agency for funding for items 2 and 3 above and coordinating the overall effort. Additional funding sources have not been identified.

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 Elwha S'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.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	100 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO:	Total Project Score: 300
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Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
	\$'s	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$140457000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 62,814,000 *
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 21,781,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$140457000 *	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 55,862,000
Class of Estimate: C			Project Total:	
Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02			\$ 140,457,000	
Dates: Sch'd			Unchanged Since	
(qtr/yy)			Departmental	
Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003			Approval:	
Project Complete: 4 / 2003			YES: x NO:	
			Project Data Sheet	
			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	

* Pre-FY2003 appropriations for Elwha restoration and total project estimate do not include pre-FY 2000 planning (\$8.2 million) and land acquisition (\$29.9 million).

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	700
Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Quonset Hut And Monument Headquarters Building *		
Project No: 6528	Unit/Facility Name: Oregon Caves National Monument	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 02	State: Oregon

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This project is intended to mitigate a very high [health and safety or resource protection] [deficiency or threat] in the National Park System. This project is proposed to replace the deteriorated Quonset hut and damaged Monument HQ building with a functionally efficient, sustainable design, co-located facility. Requirements for the replacement building can be separated into two groups. The collections area is to contain storage for archives and records, library, natural history collections and curation work/storage area totaling about 1600 square feet. The proposed building will consist of three offices for the Superintendent, Interpretive Specialist, and the Resource Management Specialist, an administrative office with working storage and reception area, restrooms, and a multipurpose meeting room. Parking, service drive and loading/receiving area will meet appropriate code and accessibility requirements.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The Quonset hut has been used as primary storage for curatorial collections, interpretive and resource management materials and equipment, administrative records, and wild land fire truck and cache. The corrugated metal hut was moved to the current site in 1967 as surplus from an off park location and due to environmental factors is now functionally unusable for its intended purpose. The HQ building was built as a temporary contact station in the 1960s. The square footage available, 360, cannot meet any minimum workplace standards for the 4 to 7 staff currently located there. The building has numerous structural defects. Based on test data, a geotechnical engineer has recommended that staff be removed from the building due to subsurface instability and earth failure.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0% Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement	0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
50% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	50% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance								
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Capital Improvement								
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
Capital Asset Planning 300B Required: YES: NO: x	Total Project Score: 700								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$1044000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$1044000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$1044000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$1044000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,044,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,044,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,044,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,044,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$1044000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$1044000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,044,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 1,044,000																				
<p>Class of Estimate: C</p> <p>Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>																					
<p>Dates: Sch'd</p> <p>(qtr/yy)</p> <p>Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003</p> <p>Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p> <p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																				

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	940
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Painted Desert Inn And Cabins		
Project No: 29299	Unit/Facility Name: Petrified Forest National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 06	State: Arizona

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This National Historic Landmark and two contributing cabins are threatened; the substrata of shifting clay has caused major structural damage. Lack of climate control has contributed to deterioration of the buildings and the irreplaceable Kaboutie murals. Mechanical systems (electrical, plumbing, and ventilation) are outdated and do not meet code, thus posing fire and safety hazards. Courtyard walls need repair, while flagstone patios and walks need resetting. The project will accomplish essential preservation and upgrades of mechanical systems to protect the structures and contents, artifacts therein, and lives.</p>
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The 1994 Historic Structures Report mandates numerous repairs to safeguard the buildings' integrity. Without these repairs, they will continue to deteriorate; if the repairs are not done soon, priceless murals will be lost; the buildings themselves are in danger of being lost due to fire. Forty percent of this National Historic Landmark is closed to public access because of structural or mechanical compromise. Currently, park operating funds are providing major funding just to patch these structures. In addition, all of the building can then be utilized for the public's education and enjoyment. The potential exists to develop partnerships to assist in the rehabilitation and/or for uses of the buildings.</p>
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <p>80 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred 0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement 0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance 20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 0 % Other Capital Improvement 0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</p>
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 940</p>

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$3004000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$3004000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p> <p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$3004000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$3004000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 3,004,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 3,004,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,004,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 3,004,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$3004000	100																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$3004000	100																			
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																				
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 3,004,000																				
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 3,004,000																				
<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:</p>																				

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	620
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restoration of Hidden Valley Resource and Facility		
Project No: 34134	Unit/Facility Name: Rocky Mountain National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 04	State: Colorado

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This package proposes to restore the heavily disturbed and altered former Hidden Valley Ski area. The removal of the 12,000 square foot ski lodge and other ancillary structures; restoration of Hidden Valley Creek to free flowing and the restoration of related wetlands will be accomplished using the park's fee receipts. Funds requested here are for the recontouring and revegetation of ski roads and slopes; elimination of non-native plant species and replanting with native species of plants and trees from the park nursery. The proposal will also provide a fully accessible picnic area; upgrade the education center/ranger station to meet the Life Safety Code, Uniform Building Code, National Electric Code, and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Guidelines properly furnish the environmental education center lab to effectively complement the "Parks-as-Classrooms" environmental education program; improve public restrooms for full-year use; reduce the footprint of the parking lot and other hardened surfaces; provide for a sustainable building and utility systems; and include self-contained energy systems and on-site treatment of waste and power generation.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Hidden Valley was one of five downhill ski areas in National Parks and is currently the only one permanently closed. During the 37 years of operation, the natural resources in Hidden Valley were severely altered. An old-growth forest composed of spruce and fir was logged to make several miles of ski roads and runs. Water in Hidden Valley Creek that flows through the middle of the ski area was diverted for snowmaking. One mile of the creek was covered with logs allowing snow to accumulate over the creek in the winter. The log covering placed the creek in darkness changing the hydrologic system, killing aquatic life and riparian vegetation along the creek bank. Macroinvertebrates died, creating a sterile environment. Cut and fill roads and ski runs were built by bulldozers on steep terrain. Thousands of cubic yards of topsoil were removed. Alien plants invaded the area, displacing native plants. Alpine tundra above treeline was also disturbed. Wildlife associated with the spruce/fir forest was displaced and habitat lost. Hidden Valley Creek is important habitat for the threatened Greenback Cutthroat Trout.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	80 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
80 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 620</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work :</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 2745000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 2745000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0	0	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 2745000	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2745000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 2,335,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 2,335,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,335,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 2,335,000
	\$'s	%																			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0	0																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 2745000	100																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2745000	100																			
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Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 2,335,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	700
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate The National Historic Landmark Schooner C.A. Thayer		
Project No: 5588	Unit/Facility Name: San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: 08	State: California

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: The amount requested is needed to bring the project to a satisfactory completion. The <i>C.A. Thayer</i>, a National Landmark 100-year old three-masted wooden-hulled lumber schooner, has suffered massive deterioration through rot in her structural timbers and decay of her iron fastenings. The proposal to rebuild the <i>Thayer</i> will result in major replacements in-kind of the vessel's structural framework. Work will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Major Vessel Preservation, and will result in a vessel which can be maintained afloat, using largely traditional methods and be well-maintained on an ongoing basis using Park base funding and limited cyclic funding for periodic maintenance dry-docking.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Berthed among the NPS historic fleet at Hyde Street Pier, the <i>C.A. Thayer</i> is boarded by some 212,000 visitors and serves as an overnight interactive classroom for 10,000 school children on an annual basis. The <i>C.A. Thayer</i> is one of two remaining examples of a West Coast sailing lumber schooner. She has been placed on the National Trust list of 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. In the absence of the projected work, <i>C.A. Thayer</i> is certain to finally suffer structural failure, requiring her to be removed from the water and in all likelihood will be dismantled.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	100 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
100 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 700</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 9649000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 9649000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p> <p>Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 9649000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 9649000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 4,639,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 5,010,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 9,649,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002</p>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 4,639,000	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,010,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 9,649,000	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																					
Project Total:	\$ 9,649,000																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	750
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Install Water System to Provide Fire Suppression and Potable Water		
Project No: 7926	Unit/Facility Name: Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 01	State: Kansas

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Funds proposed by this package would be used to install approximately 3 miles of 6-inch water line from Strong City to the historic ranch headquarters area to provide for domestic use and structural/wildland fire protection. Near the historic ranch headquarters, a 50,000-gallon underground storage tank and pumphouse would be constructed. The pumphouse would include a 500 gallons per minute fire pump, domestic water pressure booster pumps, hydropneumatic tanks, and hypochlorinator. Other work proposed includes the installation of 1,500 linear feet of 6-inch water distribution system in the ranch headquarters complex with fire hydrants and building service lines, fire sprinkler systems in the major historic buildings, and a remote fire protection system in the historic one room schoolhouse.</p>	
<p>Project Need/Benefit: The existing water system at the historic ranch headquarters is completely inadequate for providing drinking water for employees and visitors and for fire protection purposes. The existing wells are hand dug shallow wells located along Fox Creek. Presently, the water system has been determined to be unfit for human consumption. Bottled water is provided for employees and the visiting public. The existing water system, originally built by one of the previous ranch owners, provides no structural/wildland fire protection for the historic structures on the complex. According to geologists, there are no aquifers in this local area able to provide good quality water. Strong City, KS has indicated a willingness to provide potable water to the site. This new water system will provide potable water for park employees and visitors. A water storage tank, fire pump, distribution system, fire hydrants and fire sprinkler systems will provide structural/wildland fire protection for the staff, visitors, and buildings on this National Preserve property and National Historic Landmark. The historic one room schoolhouse will be protected by its own remote fire protection system.</p>	
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement <input type="checkbox"/> % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> % Other Capital Improvement </p>	
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 750</p>	

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 2891000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 2891000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 2891000	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2891000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 2,891,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 2,891,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,891,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 2,891,000
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<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																				
<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/></p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	966
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore Historic Structures/Provide Visitor Services		
Project No: 25347	Unit/Facility Name: Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 03	State: Missouri

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: The amount requested is needed to bring the project to a satisfactory completion. The project consists of the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation, of the primary historic resources of the park. Work involves restoration and preservation of the four building complex including the Main House, Stone Building, Chicken House and Ice House to allow interpretation and visitor use. Restoration/rehabilitation of the historic barn to house interpretive functions with exhibit space, audiovisual, curatorial storage, etc. Development of parking and utilities is also required.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: This work is needed to eliminate threat of loss due to fire of a National Historic Landmark (NHL) and 4 National Register structures and the park's museum collection. The historic barn has experienced annual flooding. All structures would be brought into compliance with life/safety codes; access (including disability access) to park resources including several currently closed to the public due to deteriorated conditions would be provided; primary historic resources would be rehabilitated; and safety hazards to make site safe for public and staff would be eliminated. Without this project, threat of loss or irreversible damage to NHL and other primary resources will continue; structures will not meet life/safety codes; many will remain closed to public; unsafe practice of mixing vehicular and pedestrian traffic on 1-lane drive will continue, potentially endangering visitors and staff; visitor services will remain limited.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>85 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>1 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		85 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	1 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	7 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	7 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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7 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement								
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 966</p>									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 6,690,000</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 504,000</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 7,194,000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: B Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 6,690,000	93	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 504,000	7	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 7,194,000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 5,200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2002 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,994,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 7,194,000</td> </tr> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 5,200,000	Requested in FY 2002 Budget:	\$ 1,994,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 7,194,000
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Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																				
Project Total:	\$ 7,194,000																				
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/2002</p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	575
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: <u>Expand Restroom Facilities</u>		
Project No: <u>6625</u>	Unit/Facility Name: <u>U.S.S. Arizona Memorial</u>	
Region: <u>Pacific West</u>	Congressional District: <u>01</u>	State: <u>Hawaii</u>

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This project is for the construction of a restroom building between the boat dock and front lobby of the <i>U.S.S. Arizona</i> Memorial Visitor Center. The design of the restroom must be integrated and harmonize with the existing visitor center structures. The proposed building would consist of visitor restrooms, dive equipment storage, dive team shower facilities and employee restrooms. The building would be designed to fit in the space next to the front lobby, adjacent to the theaters, with easy access for visitors exiting the boats returning from the Memorial. The structure would be approximately 1200 sq. ft. with visitor restrooms consisting of 12 women's stalls and 6 men's stalls. Utilities are adjacent to the proposed site.</p>								
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Visitation has steadily increased from 1980 when the visitor center complex was completed. The facilities were designed to accommodate 700,000 visitors per year. Current visitation exceeds 1.4 million per year. Up to 4,500 visitors per day use the existing restrooms (11 women's stalls and 5 men's stalls). The existing restroom is totally inadequate to serve existing levels of visitation and its entrance is the site of major congestion. This congestion disrupts the visitor flow patterns to the park's museum and bookstore. Park staff must also use these restrooms. This new restroom will alleviate the long lines, visitor discomfort issues, and flow pattern problems. The dive equipment is currently stored in the basement where conditions do not meet OSHA standards. The dive team must clean their equipment and themselves using a garden hose behind the theaters.</p>								
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>25 Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>25 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	25 Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	25 % Other Capital Improvement							
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement								
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 575</p>								

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 1157000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 1157000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Class of Estimate: <u>C</u> Estimate Good Until: <u>09/30/02</u></p>		\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1157000	100	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1157000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 1,157,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 1,157,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 1,157,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 1,157,000
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Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 0	0																			
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1157000	100																			
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 1157000	100																			
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Project Total:	\$ 1,157,000																				
<p>Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award <u>1 / 2003</u> Project Complete: <u>4 / 2003</u></p>	<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>2/11/02</u></p>	<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:</p>																			

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	890
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Structural and Utility Rehabilitation for the Executive Residence and President's Park, Phasell		
Project No: 77518	Unit/Facility Name: White House	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: 00	State: District of Columbia

Project Justification

Project Description: Funds in the amount of \$9.582 million are requested to continue the multi-year effort to address the repair and maintenance backlog at the White House and President's Park. In FY 2002, the \$6.5 million appropriated is being used for projects such as the replacement of unsafe sidewalk pavers in East Executive Park, milling and re-paving West Executive Avenue and the South Grounds roadway, waterproofing and roof repair of the Visitor Entrance Building and the Maintenance Building, conservation of deteriorated sandstone columns at the West Colonnade, repair of sewage problems at the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion, and repair/replace streetlights, park benches, and water fountains. The funds requested in FY 2003 will be used to rehabilitate the unsafe grounds electrical systems, replacement of the grounds irrigation system, rehabilitation of the Underground Shops' fire suppression system, replacement of sidewalks, rehabilitation of historic fountains in President's Park and installation of an irrigation system for the Ellipse. Future backlog projects already identified as being needed include: the rehabilitation of the White House grounds utility systems which include the sewer lines, fire hydrants, communications conduits and security infrastructure, the replacement of deteriorated sidewalks, the restoration of the historic perimeter fence, and the construction of permanent handicapped accessible restrooms for the many events that take place on the White House grounds. NPS will develop a Capital Asset Plan to estimate additional future construction costs.

Project Need/Benefit: As the home and office of the President of the United States, the site is host to more than 1.5 million visitors each year and thousands more who use the surrounding President's Park and its facilities. Electrical systems for the White House grounds that have been in place more than 40 years, and have had many additions and modifications over the years are in need of substantial rehabilitation. Some equipment rated for indoor use is installed in underground vaults that have leaks and when flooded create serious hazardous conditions for maintenance employees. The vaults are not in compliance with National Electrical Codes and electrical voltage is not adequate to support required electrical service. Since 1985 approximately 165,000 SF of damaged sidewalk paving have been replaced during construction of other projects. This project will complete the final phase of all major sidewalk replacement needed within President's Park. Irrigation systems for the White House grounds installed during the Kennedy and Nixon administrations will be replaced with modern energy and water efficient systems.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

75 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	5 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	5 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
15 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: x NO: **Total Project Score: 890**

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ TBD	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 6,500,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 9,582,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ TBD	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ TBD
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ TBD
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd			
(qtr/yy)				
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
Project Complete:	4 / 2003		Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
				Approval:
				YES: NO: x

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	760
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Prevent Polluted Runoff From Entering Cave		
Project No: 16067	Unit/Facility Name: Wind Cave National Park	
Region: Midwest	Congressional District: 00	State: South Dakota

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: Wind Cave contains a large assortment of resources, including unique geologic features, a cave ecosystem, and cultural artifacts dating from the 1890's. Water entering the cave from the surface is the only known source of nutrients for the cave's ecosystem, and is responsible for the growth of many of the cave's formations. This makes the protection of water quality in the cave critical. Dye traces and water quality tests have shown that runoff from the Visitor Center parking lot makes it into some parts of the underlying cave in as little as 8 hours, so little filtration is possible. Contaminants such as petroleum hydrocarbons, antifreeze, and some metals associated with parking lot runoff have been detected in cave waters. Funds proposed by this package would be used to capture and treat fuel spills and contaminated run-off from the parking lot overlying Wind Cave prior to being released. Run-off or fuel spills will drain via dual-contained lines toward the lower end of the parking lot, where a large dual contained holding chamber will be located. Once this chamber fills, additional runoff will be released to daylight as it is now. The contents of the chamber will be cleaned via oil/water separators and air strippers, removing most or all petroleum hydrocarbons. This treated water will then be released in the same area that untreated contaminated water is released now. The equipment will be buried beneath the parking lot itself, in an area with up to 30 feet of existing fill material. Controlling runoff will require redesigning the parking lot. New drains and lines will be installed in addition to the treatment equipment. This will require an almost complete removal of the parking lot's present surface. Through traffic, which currently moves through the parking lot, will be separated from the parking area.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: Contaminants commonly found in parking lot runoff, such as petroleum hydrocarbons, antifreeze and some metals have been detected in water entering cave passages beneath the 2.5 acre headquarters parking lot. The asphalt surface of the present parking lot is mixing with spilled hydrocarbons (which act as a solvent) from vehicles and is becoming an additional contaminant. The contaminants from such a spill would likely cause catastrophic harm to the cave and its geologic and biologic resources.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>20 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		20 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	80 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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80 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement								
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total Project Score: 760									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 2172000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 2172000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>				\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 2172000	100	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2172000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 2,172,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 2,172,000</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,172,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 2,172,000
	\$'s	%																						
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 2172000	100																						
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0																						
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 2172000	100																						
Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0																							
Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 2,172,000																							
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																							
Project Total:	\$ 2,172,000																							
<p>Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>			<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																					
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>			<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	970
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restoration Of Old House At Old Faithful Inn		
Project No: 9124	Unit/Facility Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Justification

Project Description: This project will be a combined upgrade of utility infrastructure and restoration of historic fabric in the Old House of the Old Faithful Inn. The Old Faithful Inn, a National Historic Landmark which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is a distinctive example of rustic style architecture. The 1903 Old House has retained most of its original architecture and historical significance but is deteriorating due to deferred maintenance. Electrical, mechanical, fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems in the Old House are antiquated and do not meet fire/life safety requirements.	
Project Need/Benefit: The Inn includes a total of 327 guest rooms with a total guest occupancy of 1,044. The Old House section of the Inn was constructed in 1903 and includes 87 of the Inn's guestrooms. The Old House does not have a fire sprinkler system and is in need of major rehabilitation. This work will ensure preservation of this significant cultural resource and reduce the life/safety risks to the overnight guests housed in the Inn. Substantial rehabilitation and preservation maintenance has occurred at the Old Faithful Inn since 1980, although very little work has been accomplished in the Old House. This project will protect the resource, reduce life/safety risks and further deterioration of historic fabric. Renovate mechanical and electrical systems reusing original lighting fixtures and radiators. The existing single line steam heating system is antiquated and should be replaced with an hydronic hot water system. Windows should be refurbished using restoration glass (lead paint abatement). Remove and retain all rough sawn woodwork, install fire-rated corridors and room envelopes and reinstall the original historic fabric. Oil logs and woodwork. Restore all wood flooring and replace with appropriate area carpets, hallway and lobby runners. Upgrade bathrooms with fixtures compatible with the architectural character of the building. Replace all 1960 sinks in guestrooms. Replace draperies and redesign windows on the West Side of the 1930's dining room to restore the original character. Complete structural analysis of the Old House to determine and repair problems with the bulging east wall, and settlement in the basement and warehouse area. Provide compliance with current zone-four seismic requirements. Repair and or replace Old House roofing shingles and valleys.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
90% Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
10% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 970	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 5743000	100	Appropriated to Date:	0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 5,743,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 5743000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 5,743,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2003			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2003			YES: x NO:

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	870
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Upgrade Fire Protection In the Old Faithful Area		
Project No: 59883	Unit/Facility Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Justification

<p>Project Description: This package proposes to fund the design and construction of a new 14-inch pipeline from the existing 1.6 million-gallon water storage tank to the south area of the Old Faithful village. The new line would be tied into the existing fire lines to provide adequate flow for fire fighting capabilities in the Old Faithful area.</p>									
<p>Project Need/Benefit: There are 250 buildings in the Old Faithful Area. This area includes the Old Faithful Historic District, which is comprised of almost 100 buildings contributing to the significance of the district. Included among these is the Old Faithful Inn, which the Secretary of the Interior designated as a National Historic Landmark on July 23, 1973. All of these buildings are of log or woodframe construction. In addition, there are many other facilities that serve the visitor, including the new Snow Lodge, the visitor center, postal services building, medical services building, and the ranger station. The rest of the buildings consist of newer lodging units, support structures such as the Emergency Services Building, maintenance buildings, and employee housing. All of these are also primarily wood frame structures. The existing water system consists of a water treatment plant, a 1.6 million-gallon tank, and underground pipe and fittings to distribute the flow for consumption and fire protection. There is a small amount of storage at the water treatment plant that can supply only about 30 minutes of water during an actual fire event. This means that after 30 minutes, the entire system is dependent upon the 1.6 million-gallon reservoir for water supply during a fire. There is adequate water in the tank; the problem is getting it to the areas that need it. At present there are areas where the flow does not meet fire code because not enough water can be delivered to the area. The codes require a flow rate of 3,300 gallons per minute and tests have shown that only 1,600 gallons per minute are available. Additionally, there is only one pipeline supplying water to the entire area from the tank. If this line becomes compromised or is taken out of service for any reason, then the entire Old Faithful area would be unprotected during a fire event. The addition of a new line would increase fire protection for the entire area by providing another route for water to get to the area if needed. It would be located to increase the rate of flow in the under-served areas of Old Faithful.</p>									
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table> <tr> <td>55 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred</td> <td>0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement</td> <td>0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance</td> <td>0 % Other Capital Improvement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		55 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance	35 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement	5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
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5 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance								
35 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement								
5 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement									
<p>Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: x Total Project Score: 870</p>									

Project Costs and Status

<p>Project Cost Estimate:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$'s</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work</td> <td>\$ 681300</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work:</td> <td>\$ 75700</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate:</td> <td>\$ 757000</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 681300	90	Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 75700	10	Total Project Estimate:	\$ 757000	100	<p>Project Funding History:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Appropriated to Date:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY 2003 Budget:</td> <td>\$ 757,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required to Complete Project:</td> <td>\$ 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Total:</td> <td>\$ 757,000</td> </tr> </table>		Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 757,000	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0	Project Total:	\$ 757,000
	\$'s	%																					
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 681300	90																					
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 75700	10																					
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Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 757,000																						
Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0																						
Project Total:	\$ 757,000																						
<p>Class of Estimate: B Estimate Good Until: 09/30/02</p>		<p>Unchanged Since Departmental Approval: YES: x NO:</p>																					
<p>Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award 1 / 2003 Project Complete: 4 / 2003</p>		<p>Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02</p>																					

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Project Score/Ranking:	300
Planned Funding FY:	2003
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restore/Rehabilitate Park Headquarters Building 36 *		
Project No: 35071	Unit/Facility Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: 00	State: Wyoming

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is intended to mitigate a high safety and code compliance requirement and resource protection threat in the National Park System. Funding proposed would be used to restore, rehabilitate, and upgrade Building 36, the Yellowstone National Park Headquarters located in the Fort Yellowstone Historic District at Mammoth Hot Springs. Work would consist of the following components: Remove and/or mitigate asbestos, lead paint, and radon contamination. Rewire and replace/upgrade the steam heat system. Stabilize the foundation and adapt the building for Zone 4 seismic conditions. Provide adaptive restoration for accessibility to all three floors. Mitigate problems associated with roosting bats, migratory bird nests, and mites associated with warm-blooded animals.

Project Need/Benefit: As Park Headquarters, Mammoth Hot Springs and Building 36, in particular, has the highest concentration of NPS employees in the park. Over 500 NPS employees work in the Mammoth area during the summer. Approximately 100 employees are duty stationed in Building 36. The building should be stabilized and restored as a prime example of Army architecture at the turn of the century. It has cracks from the 1959 earthquake that caused the building to be evacuated and the foundation has voids beneath it. In the event of a severe earthquake, total destruction of the building is possible. Rehabilitating Building 36 will result in the protection of the administrative records stored in the building. Many of the plans and files are subject to damage in the building's attic due to bats and leaking roofs. Rehabilitating the heating system, along with insulating the building, will result in energy savings. It is estimated that at least six to ten thousand gallons of oil could be saved (\$10,000) just based on the fact that the building is overheated in the spring and fall. Many times the building is so hot that all of the windows are open but the heating system stays on. Savings could potentially be higher. Restoring the exterior roof and windows will reduce maintenance and repair costs, as well as increasing the insulation value. This will also bring the historic fabric into a sustainable mode.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	100 % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Capital Improvement
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: YES: NO: Total Project Score: 300

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work	\$ 6396000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Requested in FY 2003 Budget:	\$ 6,396,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 6396000	100	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 0
Class of Estimate:	C		Project Total:	\$ 6,396,000
Estimate Good Until:	09/30/02			
Dates:	Sch'd		Project Data Sheet	Unchanged Since
(qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: 2/11/02	Departmental
Construction Start/Award	1 / 2002			Approval:
Project Complete:	4 / 2002			YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO:

* This project was included in the NPS FY 2002 request.

Federal Lands Highways Program (FLHP). President Bush is committed to managing the National Park Service's (NPS) deferred facility maintenance backlog. Deteriorated roads and bridges constitute over half the NPS deferred maintenance backlog identified 3 years ago. "A Blueprint for New Beginnings: a Responsible Budget for America's Priorities, FY 2002" also notes we need to focus "greater priority on alternative and innovative conservation tools." In concert with this theme, the NPS seeks to continue to pursue alternative transportation systems (i.e., buses, trams and ferries) that "lay lightly on the land" and are environmentally sensitive, conserve energy, reduce noise and air pollution, and improve public conservation awareness.

Public Law 105-178, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized the Park Roads and Parkways Program funding levels to \$165 million annually through 2003. These Highway Trust Funds dollars address critically needed transportation needs in three categories:

- \$115 to \$125 million annually to prevent further deterioration of existing park roads and parkways infrastructure
- \$15 to \$30 million annually to complete the gaps in the congressionally authorized parkways
- \$5 to \$15 million annually for Alternative Transportation Systems Program (ATSP)

These three categories seek to address the existing road and bridge infrastructure needs, complete the new construction of congressionally authorized parkways and explore new and innovative means to manage the growing public popularity of our nation's parks.

Funding levels for these categories are adjusted to balance program priorities and legislative reductions. For example, the program has historically experienced a reduction of \$20 million annually due to Section 1102(f), Title 23, United States Code. By the end of TEA-21, NPS estimates some 20-30 projects or \$100 million worth of construction projects will have been delayed due to section 1102(f) reductions. In FY 2003, this reduction equates to holding off on road and bridge rehabilitation projects that would have otherwise helped to meet the President's commitment.

In FY 2002, the program did receive an increase made available through section 110 of title 23, USC, Revenue Aligned Budget Authority (RABA), for FY 2002 of \$21.3 million in the FY 2002 United States Department of Transportation Appropriation. These dollars will help support the President's commitment by funding road and bridge rehabilitation projects. In FY 2003, however, there will be no RABA dollars for distribution, due to declining gasoline tax revenue.

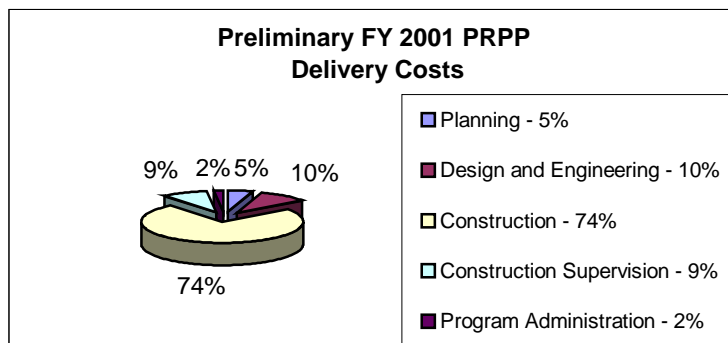
There are some 5,456 paved miles of public park roads and 1,804 structures (bridges, culverts and tunnels) under the jurisdiction of the NPS. In addition, ninety-five alternative transportation systems are in operation throughout the Service including trolleys, rail systems, canal boats, ferries, tour boats, cable cars, snow coaches, trams, buses, vans and Intelligent Transportation Systems such as traveler information systems, traffic management systems and entrance gate fast passes. Ten parks are integrated with the local public transit systems making public access via bus or shuttle more attractive and convenient for the visitor and park employees. In addition, eight parks own and operate their systems and a concessionaire operates the remaining 76 systems. The NPS transportation system serve recreational travel and tourism, protect and enhance natural resources, and provide sustained economic development in gateway communities surrounding parks.

NPS and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have made progress in assessing park road condition and measuring progress in improving those conditions. In FY 2002, FHWA engineers estimate the NPS has approximately \$3.4 billion in road and bridge rehabilitation needs Servicewide. Several parkways such as Natchez Trace Parkway, Foothills Parkway and the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park Tunnel need to be completed. The Service is initiating a multi-year program of planning efforts and project development of alternative transportation systems in such parks as Acadia, Zion, Grand Canyon, Golden Gate and Yosemite National Parks.

More work is still needed to measure performance in managing roads and alternative transportation systems. However, accomplishments to report for FY 2001 and FY 2002 are:

1. For over a decade, the funding level for the Park Roads and Parkway Program (PRPP) was insufficient to keep the NPS road system from deteriorating. TEA-21 increased the PRPP funding level for the rehabilitation of roads and bridges based on a FHWA analysis that indexed a proposed funding level commensurate with the condition of roads and bridges. The TEA-21 targets are to provide enough funding to stabilize the system's condition. Today's condition data collected by the FHWA shows we are meeting targets by successfully stabilizing the system's condition. The next target is to begin to rebuild the system with a goal to have a road and bridge system that can be managed effectively and efficiently at a funding level to ensure safe and satisfactory driving conditions.

2. Program performance measures are tracked and goals are identified to guide the expenditure of PRPP funds. Performance measures include five key construction program categories (planning, engineering design, construction, construction supervision and administrative costs). We have reviewed industry standards for these categories to develop funding ceilings that help to effectively and efficiently manage limited funds. The chart below reflects the preliminary FY 2001 PRPP delivery costs which meet are established program ceilings.



NPS and FHWA are continuously reviewing better performance goals and measures to effectively and efficiently manage the program. For example, we plan to begin to use in FY 2003 the Facility Condition Index to help to better describe pavement and bridge condition and track performance.

With the Highway Trust Fund Reauthorization on the horizon for FY 2004, the NPS in cooperation with the FHWA are completing field focus meetings to gather input for how well the program has been meeting the national, regional and local needs. In addition, we solicit from the internal and external customers' opportunities for program improvements. Transportation inventory and assessment data is analyzed and optimized for life cycle cost to develop funding needs and options. The legislatively mandated study under section 3039, TEA-21, called "Study of Alternative Transportation Needs in National Parks and Related Public Lands" and completed by the United States Department of Transportation, identifies and supports the need for continuation of Alternative Transportation Systems Program. This gathering, analysis and organizing of information supports a program vision and strategic direction for the program as NPS seeks funding in the next Highway Trust Fund (HTF) Reauthorization.

Preliminary indications are that the NPS program will call out for a robust and ambitious rehabilitation program to meet the President's commitment to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog for roads and bridges. To continue to protect the national monuments for future generation's enjoyment, ATSP needs to move to the next step and be well integrated with local, regional and state transportation systems to best service the public.

Proposed FY 2003 Park Roads and Parkway Program

Park	Project	Amount
Category I – Park Roads and Bridge Repair/Rehabilitation Projects		
Acadia National Park	Reconstruct Duckbrook Road	570
Assateague Island Nat'l Seashore	Overlay North Beach Road	2,460
Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehab Paved Waterways MP 352-360	360
Blue Ridge Parkway	Repair Bunches Bald and Lickstone Tunnels	670
Blue Ridge Parkway	Resurface Parkway, MP 121-136	3,510
Booker T Washington NM	Overlay VC Access Road	138
Canyon de Chelly NM	Rehab Four Park Roads	2,192
Cape Cod National Seashore	Overlay Cable Road	585
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP	Resurface Great Falls Entrance Road	1,500
Crater Lake National Park	Rehab Highway 62 West	5,495
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Rehab Route 209, Phase II	1,500
Denali National Park	Rehab Park Road Milepost 70-72	1,520
Gateway Nat'l Recreation Area	Elevate Hartshorne Drive	2,500
George Washington Memorial Pkwy	Rehab Memorial Drive, Circle and Ramps	2,000
Golden Gate NRA	Rehab East Road	984
Golden Gate NRA	Rehab McCullough Road	787
Grand Canyon National Park	Rehab Cape Royal Road	1,145
Grand Teton National Park	Rehab North Park Road at Lake Shore	750
Grand Teton National Park	Rehab Outside Highway	600
Grand Teton National Park	Rehab Teton Park Road at Spaulding	1,130
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Resurface Laurel Creek/Treemont	2,000
Intermountain Region	Chip and Seal Regional Roads	500
Joshua Tree National Park	Reconstruct Route 12	4,593
Lake Mead NRA	Rehab North Shore Road MP 19-26	5,314
Mammoth Cave National Park	Improve Safety of Environ. Institute Access	1,000
Mammoth Cave National Park	Reconstruct Rt. 10 - Sloan's Crossing	2,500
Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehab Rout 15 - Chaumont to Visitor Center	1,800
Mesa Verde National Park	Correct Entrance Failures Phase II	7,200
Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehab Parkway MP 73-87 Phase II	910
Natchez Trace Parkway	Replace 4 Bridges	4,000
National Capital - Central	Rehab Inlet Bridge	300
National Capital - Central	Rehab Lincoln Circle and Approaches	2,200
National Capital - Central	Repair Outlet Bridges	600
Olympic National Park	Replace Culverts on North Shore Road	800
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	Rehab Rout3 10, Hwy 85	151
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	Rehab Peavine Road	1,900
Petersburg National Battlefield	Overlay Route 500 Tour Road	396
Richmond Nat'l Battlefield Park	Overlay Chickahominy Bluffs Rd.	385
Rock Creek Park	Repair Rd at Thompson's Boat Center	500
Rock Creek Park	Repair Rock Cr. And Potomac Parkway	3,500
Rocky Mountain National Park	Reconstruct Bear Lake Road Phase II	4,300
Virgin Islands National Park	Construct Stone Masonry Guardwall	240
Virgin Islands National Park	Rehab North Shore Road	2,360
Yellowstone National Park	Reconstruct Gibbon Falls to Tanker Curve Roads	10,000
Yellowstone National Park	Rehab North Rim and Canyon Village Roads	1,600
Yosemite National Park	Replace South Fork Merced River Bridge	3,200
Subtotal, Category I Projects		92,645

Proposed FY 2003 Park Roads and Parkway Program

Park	Project	Amount
Supervision		9,265
Administration, planning, design and engineering		11,087
Total, Category I		112,997
Category II – Congressionally Authorized Parkways/New Construction		
Natchez Trace Parkway	Construct Parkway, Project 3X	14,500
Supervision		1,450
Design and Engineering		2,610
Total, Category II		18,560
Category III – Alternate Transportation Modes: Transportation Implementation		
Acadia National Park	Alt Trans. Infrastructure Improvements	482
Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Railroad Station Improvements	553
Fort Clapsop National Memorial	Bus, Pedestrian and Parking Facilities	950
Grand Canyon National Park	Transit and Parking Facilities	3,300
North Cascades National Park	Floating Dock/Visitor Station	432
Santa Monica Mountains Natl' Rec Area	Phase II Shuttle System Facilities	225
Voyageurs National Park	Alternative Fuel Tour Boat	475
Yellowstone National Park	Traveler/Weather Information System	605
Yosemite National Park	Transit Demonstration Service	300
Subtotal, Category III Projects		7,322
Transportation Planning, Program Support and Contingency		4,178
Total, Category III		11,500
Grand Total All Categories		
Category I		112,997
Category II		18,560
Category III		11,500
Sub-Total, Categories I, II, and III		143,057
FHWA Reductions*		-197
Grand Total, Categories I, II, and III		142,860

*A 1.5 percent reduction in Federal Highway Administration overhead costs and an estimated 12.1 percent reduction due to Section 1102(f) of Public Law 105-178 is anticipated for this program in FY 2003.

Appropriation: Construction and Major Maintenance
Activity: Special Programs
FY 2002 Enacted: \$36.660 million

Program Component	2002 Enacted To Date	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Emergency, Unscheduled	3,500	3,500	0
Housing Replacement Program	12,500	12,500	0
Dam Safety Program	2,700	2,700	0
Equipment Replacement Program	17,960	31,960	+14,000
Total Requirements	36,660	50,660	+14,000

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1	The National Park Service Organic Act
Public Law 101-614	The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977
Public Law 104-333, Section 814	The National Park Service Housing Improvement
Public Law 104-303, Section 215	The National Dam Safety Program Act of 1996

Overview

Activities provide for the performance of minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects, improvement of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances and damage, inspection, repair or deactivation of dams, repair park employee housing, ensure adequate inventories of automated and motorized equipment, upgrade radio communications equipment and the improvement of the information management capabilities.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- Ilb** Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- Iva** The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Performance Goals

Goal IVa5. Provide appropriate housing for park employees

Target	Measure	FY 1997 Base	Goals		Long-term FY 2005	
			Annual FY 2003 Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Employee housing	Percent of housing units in poor or fair condition rehabilitated, replaced or removed	2,100	840	40%	1,260	60%

Activity Description

To perform minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects to protect and preserve park resources, provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, accommodate unanticipated concessioner facility related needs, provide necessary infrastructure for approved concessioner expansion projects, and ensure continuity of support and service operations; improve the capability of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances and resulting damage; inspect and repair dams, or deactivate dams to protect lives and park resources; and, repair some of the more seriously deficient park employee housing units, or replace trailers; to ensure adequate inventories of automated and motorized equipment to support park operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System are purchased to replace existing inventories that have met use and age limitations; to ensure that adequate inventories of new equipment are purchased for units recently added to the National Park System so that park operations and resource protection can begin unimpeded; to upgrade radio communications equipment to ensure rapid response to emergency and life-threatening situations as they arise; and to improve the information management resource capabilities of the Service to ensure timely processing of data and intra-office telecommunications into the 21st century.

Emergency and Unscheduled: \$3.5 million

This program is composed of two major components as described below.

Emergency and Unscheduled Projects. [\$2.0 million] The FY 2003 proposal continues the \$2.0 million funding level to address emergency and unscheduled needs. The National Park System contains over 30,000 structures and thousands of individual utility systems. Through the course of normal operations, these structures and systems can unexpectedly be damaged or fail, and require immediate attention to avoid more costly reconstruction in the future. Such work may require more than one fiscal year for project completion, but generally will not involve extensive planning or formal contract bidding procedures, characteristic of line item construction.

Seismic Safety of National Park System Buildings. [\$1.5 million] The National Park Service Seismic Safety Program is mandated by Public Law 101-614, Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act of 1990, Executive Order 12699, Executive Order 12941, and NPS Directive 93-1. These mandates, along with related technical guidelines produced by the Interagency Committee on Seismic Safety in Construction and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requires the NPS to adopt minimum standards of seismic safety in existing Federally-owned/leased buildings and to apply appropriate seismic safety standards to new construction. Each agency has a seismic safety coordinator and works with the Department of the Interior Seismic Safety Program and the Department of the Interior Office of Managing Risk and Public Safety to evaluate, prioritize, and rehabilitate their inventory of extremely high risk (EHR) seismically deficient buildings.

The National Park Service continues to perform seismic studies, investigations, designs, and rehabilitation on public use buildings throughout the National Park System. Each bureau has developed a five-year plan to mitigate their inventory of EHR buildings. Because of the large number of EHR buildings in the NPS inventory (over 400), the NPS mitigation efforts will extend beyond the 5-year plan proposed by the other DOI bureaus. The Service is working with the Department and the NPS regions and parks to prioritize the list of EHR buildings for seismic rehabilitation.

For FY 2003, seismic safety evaluations, pre-design, design, and/or construction work will be performed on the following:

- Seismic retrofit construction continues on the Watchman Fire Tower at Crater Lake NP and on the William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center, Presidio Building 102 at Golden Gate NRA.
- Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site – Design for the seismic rehabilitation of the Tao House, a national historic landmark has been completed and construction will be awarded.
- San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park - The park has one leased building that is being used for storage of archeological artifacts. A seismic retrofit design has been completed and construction will be awarded as soon as the required permits and approvals are received.

- A seismic retrofit design has been completed for the St Joseph Hall Building at Salem Maritime NHS. The seismic retrofit construction will be awarded along with the planned rehabilitation and upgrade of the building systems project. The building has a multipurpose function housing administrative offices, maintenance storage and operations, along with visitor interpretive center and educational programs.
- Seismic retrofit designs for the Horace Albright Training Center and Apartment Buildings at Grand Canyon NP are being developed and construction will be awarded upon completion.
- Olympic National Park - Four buildings were identified as needing additional seismic investigation after the February 28, 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. Detailed seismic evaluations have been performed and pre-design documents will be prepared for each of the buildings.
- Detailed seismic investigations will be conducted at the following high seismic zone parks - Cabrillo National Monument, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Channel Islands National Park, National Park of American Samoa, and Yosemite National Park.
- Detailed seismic studies and investigations will be conducted at the following moderate seismic zone parks, Fort Sumter National Monument, Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Lowell National Historical Park, Boston National Historical Park, and the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.
- The NPS will expand the program to include National Park System areas that have been upgraded to high and moderate seismic hazard zones by the recently released USGS Seismic Hazard Maps. The program will start to collect building inventory information on low seismic zone parks located adjacent to high and moderate zone boundaries.

Housing Replacement Program: \$12.5 million

In FY 2002, the Park Service continued to address the requirements of section 814 of Public Law 104-333, National Park Service Housing Improvement. In December 1996, the Park Service began a comprehensive review of the NPS housing program. The Service completed a comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment by an independent contractor in 1998. The effort to evaluate existing the condition of housing stock will continue in FY 2003 as a part of the Service's larger efforts to improve asset management. Full life-cycle costs will become more apparent as the entire Service moves toward condition assessments of all facilities including the housing inventory.

The FY 2003 request for the rehabilitation of existing housing structures and trailer replacement is part of the Administration's plan to reduce the NPS infrastructure backlog needs. The rehabilitation and trailer replacement work is necessary while the Service explores alternatives to constructing Government-owned housing onsite, consistent with the 1996 Omnibus Parks Act authorities.

The NPS has obtained consultant services to explore the full range of feasible options, including the possibility of public/private partnerships at three parks: Grand Teton NP, Yosemite NP and Big Bend NP. Cost negotiations are proceeding at this time. Based on the outcome of these initial studies, we will determine if public/private partnerships are applicable at other park areas. Specifically, this consultant will work with the parks to identify alternate solutions to on-site construction where there is a need to provide more housing. Appropriate partnerships with local housing authorities will be identified and entered into. The consultant will also assist to identify alternate funding sources; review potential proposals from developers, local housing authorities and others; provide financial advice regarding funding commitments and funding optimization with developers, local housing authorities and others; and assist in developing several models for use at other park areas in the future. As a result of this effort, we anticipate implementing study results, as applicable, and will continue the evaluation process at other park areas in the future.

Determining the full costs of providing housing is a prerequisite for any cost comparison of feasible options. We will examine the "activity-based costs" of providing housing, and then compare those costs to funding available from rent receipts, construction appropriations, and park base funding.

Park housing is an essential management tool used to protect park resources, property, visitors, and to meet the mission of the park effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the housing program for the NPS involves a long-term commitment; this is not a program of "quick fixes." Condition assessments, trailer replacement, housing rehabilitation and removal of excess housing must continue. Funding criteria and guidelines will be used to prioritize all projects to ensure that the Service is directing available funding to the greatest need for repair,

rehabilitation, replacement or construction. Rehabilitation projects will focus on those units in less than good condition, with priority given to units in poor condition to improve their condition to maintainable standards. Condition assessments of existing units to determine repair and maintenance deficiencies and associated costs will continue. Park managers will use data received from these inspections to develop cost-benefit analyses to determine fiscally responsible housing decisions.

Where replacement housing is needed, the Service will determine the proper mix of housing and examine the possibility of larger projects being identified for line-item construction. For example, Yellowstone, National Park, Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Teton National Park all have housing needs beyond trailer replacement. These needs are credible and verifiable. The magnitude of need will require long-term planning efforts that are beyond the Housing Replacement Program.

In conformance with applicable benchmarks contained in the *National Performance Review*, the Service is also taking additional steps to ensure the cost-effectiveness of the replacement housing that will be built:

1. The Service will continue utilization of multi-unit dwellings and de-emphasize single-family units.
2. The use of standard designs and specifications will reduce overall design costs and meet modular home-builders' specifications, thereby allowing that sector of the housing industry to competitively bid on projects.
3. All housing construction projects will be consistent with funding guidelines and funding criteria and will undergo a value analysis, including functional analysis to help determine the most appropriate number, type and design.
4. Any exceptions to the above will be reviewed by the Servicewide Development Advisory Board initiated by the Director in response to recent media coverage and Congressional concerns about construction costs. All projects will be personally reviewed and approved by the Director.
5. All housing projects will be subject to the Cost Model as recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Any project exceeding the cost predicted by the cost model will be reviewed and approved by the Director prior to construction or revised as necessary to meet the cost predicted by the cost model.
6. The Service will seek prior approval from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees before building any new housing capacity in national park units, of which none is currently proposed, including housing that may be provided as a result of public/private partnerships.

While this effort is a major step in improving NPS housing, work will need to continue in FY 2003 and beyond to complete the primary focus of this activity – to rehabilitate existing units and replace substandard trailers. The Service is committed to improving employee housing and making living conditions better for employees and their families, where it is necessary for the Government to provide housing.

In FY 2003, major rehabilitation work will be performed on approximately 109 existing units to bring these units in twenty-five park areas up to a good maintainable condition. Also, in line with efforts to replace unsafe and inadequate residential trailers and other obsolete housing throughout the System, the NPS proposes in FY 2003 to replace approximately 31 trailers in nine National Park System areas. These trailers will either be replaced with a combination of permanent apartments, dormitories, and multiplex units, or alternate means of housing will be secured such as off-site leasing. This effort will ensure acceptable living conditions for over 100 employees and their families. Formalized condition assessments of approximately 500 housing units will also be conducted by the parks and by contract.

Dam Safety Program: \$2.7 million

The National Park Service Safety of Dams Program is mandated by Public Law 104-303, Section 215, National Dam Safety Program Act of 1996; U.S. Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Part 753, Dam Safety Program; and the NPS Management Policies. The program is coordinated through the assistance of the Bureau

of Reclamation (BOR). The primary reason for creating this program was to prevent another incident like the Rocky Mountain NP Lawn Lake Dam Failure of 1982 when three park visitors were killed and \$30 million in damages occurred. Because of BOR's expertise and oversight of the U.S. Department of the Interior Maintenance, Operation, and Safety Dams Program, the Service has regularly used their services and advice in managing NPS dams and monitoring non-NPS structures affecting the National Park System. The program is necessary because of increased activity and development around and downstream of these dams. The basic goal of the Service's Safety of Dams Program is to either adequately maintain or deactivate the dams. On the average, corrective action is initiated or completed for structures of all classifications at about four structures per year, mostly through minimal funding appropriated annually in the Operation of the National Park System account. For dam safety repairs/modifications, two to three dams classified as downstream high or significant hazard potential are completed annually. To date, it is estimated that 192 dams have had corrective action completed, and 166 structures are deactivated. Current assessment information on dams indicates that of the 483 operational dams in the National Park System, 95 are in good condition, 192 are in fair condition, 138 are in poor condition, and 58 do not have a condition assessment. Formal dam safety inspections, a type of condition assessment, are performed every three years by the BOR for the larger, more critical dams. Parks, however, are responsible for ensuring that annual informal inspections are completed for all dams and necessary routine maintenance is carried out.

Dams Slated for Corrective Action, FY 2003			
Park	State	Dam	Amount (\$million)
Yosemite National Park	California	Cascade Dam	1.9
Prince William Forest Park	Virginia	Camp 4 Dam	0.8

Equipment Replacement Program: \$31.96 million

This program is comprised of three major components as described below.

Replacement of Park Operations Equipment. [\$28.333 million] The National Park System has grown by more than 30 new units since 1990. These new areas must be equipped adequately to carry out basic park operations including maintenance, resource protection, and law enforcement functions. Older areas with aging inventories must have sufficient funding to replace equipment to ensure safe and efficient park operations. Daily park operations are dependent on various types of vehicles, vessels and other support equipment. The park service fleet ranges from sedans and pick-ups to marine vessels, emergency response vehicles and heavy construction equipment. Replacement of high mileage vehicles and obsolete heavy construction equipment will improve the overall efficiency and safety of the National Park Service fleet and the stewardship of its facilities. Replacement of emergency vehicles and equipment will protect the government's infrastructure investment and improve visitor protection and safety. Because the Service's total vehicular, heavy mobile, and other operations equipment replacement backlog as documented in the Project Management Information System is currently estimated at almost \$120 million, \$14 million in additional equipment funding is being requested for FY 2003.

The Service's FY 2003 program also continues the program of improving structural fire protection measures through a four-year, \$7.8 million program for the acquisition of modern fire apparatus and related equipment.

Conversion to Narrowband Radio System. [\$1.646 million] In conformity with provisions contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), U.S. Department of Commerce, has directed conversion of all civilian Federal radio users to a new technology known as "narrowband" by January 1, 2005. The transition to narrowband equipment is intended to double the number of channels available to Federal users. Accordingly, those that are currently being denied access to wireless communications support (due to frequency congestion) will be accommodated when the transition is accomplished. To meet new national interoperability, privacy and security requirements for public safety communications, encrypted digital radio technology is required. The industry is still developing this new technology in accordance with emerging national telecommunications technical standards. The combination of requirements for Federal public safety organizations to utilize narrowband and digital technology requires complete replacement of all wireless equipment components; modification of existing components to meet the

new requirements is not possible. Application of the technology requires new or updated needs assessments and sensitivity to issues surrounding piloting the implementation.

All new radio equipment must be compatible with the technology mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for all Federal users and security directives. The new system will provide for:

1. improving the communications quality of public safety and law enforcement communications,
2. interoperability with other Federal agencies,
3. replacement of antiquated, failing communications equipment,
4. meeting emerging Federal telecommunications security standards,
5. providing better public safety services to park visitors,
6. opportunity for sharing frequency, fiscal and physical assets of other Federal agencies, and
7. improved quality of public safety communications.

The National Park Service will be developing a Capital Asset Plan for making a large-scale, servicewide investment in new narrow band radio equipment in a cost-effective manner that avoids redundancy, ensures interoperability with other systems, and prioritizes communication systems of the U.S. Park Police.

The existing Park Police radio communications systems are unable to meet current demand and will require the complete reassessment process and reconfiguration of physical assets. This reassessment process will develop an open architecture process that will permit the systems administrator to add technology upgrades and expand the systems of the U.S. Park Police to meet changing operational requirements. Further assessment of field conditions and implementation of the new technology will also reveal shortfalls in existing systems in the areas patrolled by the United States Park Police. The system as projected will also have the capability to provide access to other National Park Service activities in the Washington Metropolitan Operational Area. Implementation of this plan for the United State Park Police in Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and for implementation servicewide is subject to Department of the Interior and Office of Management and Budget approval of the Capital Asset Plan.

Modernization of Information Resources Equipment. [\$1.981 million] For FY 2003, the Service will continue efforts to improve management of information and business practices across the National Park System. Funds will be used to address information infrastructure requirements associated with new network design. Improvements to the Service's broadband capability will benefit all National Park System units regardless of their remoteness or complexity of operations. All park offices will be able to access and utilize the Park Management and Information System, parent, Operations Formulation System, and other information management systems with greater ease and speed once equipment and program upgrades have been completed.

Appropriation: Construction and Major Maintenance
Activity: Construction Planning
FY 2002 Enacted: \$25.400 million

	2002 Enacted To Date	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Construction Planning	25,400	25,400	0
Total Requirements	25,400	25,400	0

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act

Overview

To accomplish special technical investigations, surveys, and comprehensive design necessary for preliminary planning, and to ensure that this initial phase of the development planning process allows for the proper scheduling, information gathering, and compliance requirements to successfully complete construction projects; to acquire archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information and prepare comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities in National Park Service areas.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIlc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreation use.

Activity Description

This activity consists of the resources needed for a two step planning process to assure the satisfactory completion of large construction projects. The first, pre-design, supplementary services, and compliance reports includes tasks that need to be completed before final design starts and construction documents are completed. These typically include project programming and budgeting, environmental and cultural resources analysis, existing condition surveys, site analysis, geotechnical engineering, utilities studies, and surveys. Supplementary services and compliance 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, resources compliance studies, hazardous materials surveys, detailed cost estimating, monitoring, and testing and mitigation.

The second process 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 and final cost estimates and contract-bidding documents are developed. Without completion of these tasks, actual construction awards could never be made. Architectural/engineering contractors will accomplish almost all of project design activity. The funding level requested will enable the Service to keep pace with the

large line item construction program backlog of non-road reconstruction and replacement projects on the recently revised Servicewide Construction Project Listing.

Construction planning criteria can change from year to year, but generally, 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. Planning and design for Congressionally added projects in the current fiscal year.
4. Projects or phased components of projects of the National Park Service's 5-year Construction Program scheduled and approved for funding by the Service' Development Advisory Board (DAB) within the next two fiscal years.

Construction planning is included in the construction line item estimates for Everglades National Park, Florida-Modified Water Delivery, Olympic National Park, Washington-Restore Elwha River Ecosystems, and the White House, Washington, D.C.-Rehabilitate and Restore the Executive Residence and President's Park.

During FY 2003, the Service will increase its efforts to prepare capital asset plans for major construction projects, consistent with OMB Circular A-11 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. These plans will identify the cost, schedule, and performance goals of proposed projects and then track the project's progress in meeting those goals. There is no increase proposed for the Construction Planning activity over the level requested and appropriated for FY 2002.

Appropriation: Construction and Major Maintenance
Activity: Construction Program Management and Operations
FY 2002 Enacted: \$17.405 million

	2002 Enacted To Date	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Associate Director, Professional Services	1,008	996	-12
Denver Service Operations	16,397	16,296	-101
Regional Facility Project Support	0	10,000	+10,000
Total Requirements	17,405	27,292	+9,887

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act

Overview

To manage the National Park Service Construction Program in accordance with all applicable Department of the Interior and National Park Service rules and guidelines, and to effectively implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration to ensure economical use of human and fiscal resources.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IVa** The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Activity Description

This activity represents costs associated with base funding of Denver Service Center (DSC) salaries and administrative/infrastructural costs, and Washington Office program management and overview. Consistent with National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report findings, this program consists of a Servicewide project management control system to provide accurate assessments of project status. This oversight function is performed for the Director through a small staff of project management professionals in the office of the Associate Director, Professional Services in Washington. Bases funding for the DSC, combined with the contracting out of a majority of the design work, will minimize disruptions caused by fluctuating line-item appropriations from year to year and provide a stable workforce.

Associate Director, Professional Services. [\$0.996 million] This office oversees the Development Advisory Board process, tracks and monitors line-item construction projects included on the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, and serves as a proponent within the Service for cost-benefit analyses, sustainable design, and cost controls. This office is responsible for identifying needed improvements and initiatives within the Capital Improvement Program, oversees preparation of the 5-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan, and oversees policy preparation and interpretation on a Servicewide basis. The small decrease in this program represents an increase in payroll costs offset by economies to be achieved in Servicewide travel.

Denver Service Center. [\$16.296 million] The Center Staff is responsible for the bulk of the Services' general management plans and special resource studies, construction pre-design activities, construction project management activities, design of 10 percent of the line-item construction program and professional and administrative support. An itemization of Denver Service Center base funding estimates cannot be given as a one-for-one relationship to the staffing totals since project funding will come from a number of sources. The Denver Service Center receives funding from other sources such as the General Management Planning Program activity, the Federal Lands Highways Program, park repair/rehabilitation maintenance, fee-demonstration program projects as well as other refundable and reimbursable work. The small decrease in this program represents an increase in payroll costs offset by economies to be achieved in Servicewide travel.

Funding Source	FY 2002			FY 2003		
	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total	Salaries	Other Expenses	Total
Base Funding	13,221	4,184	17,405	13,459	3,833	17,292
Other Funding Sources						
General Management Planning	2,834	2,257	5,091	2,885	2,068	4,953
Federal Land Highways Program	1,640	2,277	3,917	1,670	2,086	3,756
Other Transfers/Reimbursables	1,913	2,867	4,780	1,947	2,626	4,574
Subtotal, Other Funding Sources	6,387	7,401	13,788	6,502	6,780	13,282
TOTAL, All Funding Sources	19,608	11,585	31,193	19,961	10,613	30,574

Regional Facility Project Support. [\$10.0 million] This is a new initiative for FY2003. The number of National Park Service (NPS) employees involved in planning, design, and construction supervision at the regional office level has remained the same since FY1995, totaling about 80. At the present time, the size of design and construction staffs ranges from 9 to 13 employees. There are also generally 2 to 3 support positions such as contracting specialists and budget analysts to support design and construction efforts. But the support staff is not generally dedicated solely to the design and construction effort since they also support all of the other programs within the regional office. With the exception of some of the larger parks in the system, such as Yosemite National Park and Glacier National Park, most parks do not have a professional design and construction support staff for providing assistance to a park superintendent. Therefore, the parks rely on the regional office staff for support.

To accommodate the growth in the amount of funded projects and the additional responsibilities required by the implementation of the National Association of Professional Administrators study, additional project management employees and contract funds at the Regional level are needed. The establishment of this program and the funding requested for it in FY2003 would provide sufficient staff and contract funds to develop facility need statements through all project approval stages; write scopes of work for planning; development and supervision contracts; undertake contractor evaluation and monitoring; manage compliance issues that affect any planned development at an NPS site; and negotiate, award and amend costs for both planning and supervision contract awards. Most of these funds will be used for contract support, which is easier to reallocate between regions as demands shift over time.

Appropriation: Construction & Major Maintenance**Activity: General Management Plans****FY 2002 Enacted: \$11.240 million**

	2002 Enacted To Date	2003 Budget Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
General Management Planning	7,922	7,900	-22
Special Resource Studies	1,322	1,000	-322
Environmental Impact Statement Planning	1,996	4,996	+3,000
Total Requirements	11,240	13,896	+2,656

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1 The National Park Service Organic Act
 16 U.S.C. 1a-5
 42 U.S.C. 4321
 Public Law 102-154

Overview

Prepare and maintain up-to-date plans to guide National Park Service actions for the protection, use, development, and management of each park unit; prepare strategic plans to guide the future of the System; complete environmental impact statements for special projects, and conduct studies of alternatives for the protection of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

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

Activity Description**General Management and Strategic Planning: \$7.900 million**

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 directs the NPS to prepare and revise in a timely manner "General Management Plans for the preservation and use of each unit of the National Park System." General Management Plans (GMPs) establish specific goals and objectives, a basic philosophy for management, and strategies for resolving major issues related to park purposes as defined by Congress. GMPs are required by law to include:

1. measures for preservation of the area's resources,
2. indications of the type and general intensity of development including visitor circulation and transportation patterns along with locations, timing, and anticipated costs,
3. identification of visitor carrying capacities, and
4. indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit.

General management plans provide the basic guidance for how the park will carry out responsibilities for protection of park resources unimpaired for future generations while providing for appropriate visitor use and

enjoyment. The GMP also provides a framework for coordinating interpretive programs, maintenance, facility development, and resource management to promote efficient operations. Priorities for funding general management planning projects are determined by an evaluation of issues confronting the parks and statutory requirements for recently authorized additions to the National Park System. In FY 2003, a system based on the choosing by advantages methodology will continue to be used to determine priorities for GMP starts and maintain accountability for completion of projects within estimated budgets. The Servicewide priority list for GMP's was completely revised in 2001, and updated in 2002.

Plans are prepared by interdisciplinary teams including the park superintendent and staff, landscape architects, community planners, and specialists in natural and cultural resources, environmental design, concessions management, interpretation, public involvement and other fields as needed. Consistent with recommendations by the National Academy of Public Administration, approximately 60 percent of the Service's general management planning work is accomplished by the Denver Service Center, with the balance accomplished by staff in support offices and by contractors. The planning process includes extensive consultation with the public and State, local, and tribal officials, to clearly define park purpose and significance, goals and objectives, identify desired future conditions, and evaluate alternatives.

A final, approved planning document is only one obvious result of the planning process. Some other important results of general management planning include community understanding of park mission and goals, guidance on appropriate treatments for natural and cultural resources, coordination with State and local officials and other agencies, and cooperation with adjacent land managers and property owners. Plans also evaluate environmental consequences and socioeconomic impacts, estimate differences in costs, and identify phasing for implementation. Cooperation with park neighbors and mitigation of potential impacts on park resources are especially important results of management planning. In FY 2003, increased emphasis will be placed assuring that NPS produces realistic plans that consider fiscal constraints on the Federal Government, promote partnerships to help accomplish results, and support creative solutions to management challenges that do not necessarily depend on development of new facilities.

NPS guidelines indicate that general management plans should be designed for a ten to fifteen year timeframe. While plans for some units are viable for more than fifteen years, many others become obsolete in less than five years. Changes in resource conditions, public use patterns, external influences, and legislated boundaries often come more frequently than expected. Many plans approved in past years envision a level of new development and staffing that is not likely to be realized in the foreseeable future, so these plans need to be revised. As of December 31, 2001, more than 200 parks lack a GMP or have one that is more than fifteen years old and overdue to be replaced or substantially amended. The GMP program also supports management planning for units of the National Trails System, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Affiliated Areas and other special projects where Congress has directed the NPS to prepare a management plan in cooperation with others.

The National Park Service is continuing efforts to streamline its planning function and improve services to parks and the public. In FY 2003, a small portion of the program will continue to provide a variety of planning services to meet needs defined by parks and their partners without necessarily completing all of the steps in a traditional general management plan. General Management Plans are not intended to provide specifications for facility design. However, in FY 2003 a small portion of the GMP program will be used to support site development assessments or concept plans for critical areas where environmental or other compliance and planning needs to be conducted in advance of facility design. Linkages between general management planning and other strategic and operational planning in the National Park Service also will continue to be improved. Planning at various levels of detail will help support the performance management system developed to meet requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

In FY 2001, general management plans for ten units were completed. The rate of plan completion in FY 2001 was below target primarily because of staff reductions in the Denver Service Center, and competing commitments in support offices and new steps required to complete environmental or other compliance documents. Many projects also were delayed by requests for additional opportunities for public comment. The rate of completion is expected to improve as more contractors develop experience in completing GMP projects. Plans for 31 units are tentatively scheduled for completion in FY 2002 anticipating that some delays will still allow meeting a target of 25 completions. The time and cost to complete many general management plans reflects factors be-

yond the immediate control of the NPS such as the increased demands for extended consultation with a wide variety of interested individuals and organizations, coordination with State and local governments, tribal governments, and other Federal agencies. The requested level of funding for FY 2003 would provide for a sustainable level of planning to meet legislative requirements. The small decrease in this program for FY 2003 represents a net result of payroll increases and economies to be achieved in Servicewide travel.

Following is a list of general management planning projects where FY 2002 is the last year that funds will be required. If records of decision are not final in FY 2002 they are expected to follow early in FY 2003. A list of projects that are expected to be in progress during 2003 and a list of new starts also is included. These lists are subject to change in response to requests to accelerate or delay schedules to better coordinate with partners, available staff or contractors, and other agencies.

General Management Plans Scheduled for Completion of Funding in FY 2002

- Acadia National Park, Maine
- Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas
- Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Tennessee
- Boston African American National Historic Site, Massachusetts
- Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, Massachusetts
- Cane River Heritage Area, Louisiana
- Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia
- Colonial National Historical Park, Green Spring Unit, Virginia
- Coronado National Monument, Arizona
- Denali National Park, Alaska
- Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming
- Fort Circle Parks, District of Columbia
- Fort Stanwix National Monument, New York
- Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota
- Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
- Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
- Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
- Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial, Indiana
- Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, Arkansas
- Lower East Side Tenement NHS, New York
- Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, District of Columbia
- Mojave National Preserve, California
- Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
- Nicodemus National Historic Site, Kansas
- Niobrara National Scenic Riverway, Nebraska
- Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan
- Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia
- Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin
- Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, California
- Saratoga National Historical Park, New York
- Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Alabama
- Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee
- Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Missouri

Anticipated FY 2003 General Management Planning Work

Ongoing Projects

- Amistad National Recreational Area, Texas
- Anacostia Park, District of Columbia
- Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park, Virginia
- Badlands National Park, South Dakota
- Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Alaska
- Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida
- Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas
- Biscayne National Park, Florida
- Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina
- Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona
- Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Alaska
- Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
- Channel Islands National Park, California
- Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma
- Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
- Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
- Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado
- Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, Washington
- El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Texas, New Mexico
- Everglades National Park, Florida
- Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Ohio
- First Ladies Library National Historic Site, Ohio
- Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Washington
- Gates of the Arctic National Preserve, Alaska
- Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California
- Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona
- Great Sand Dunes National Park, Colorado
- Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
- Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
- Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska
- Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Texas
- Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, South Dakota
- Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland
- New River Gorge National River, West Virginia
- Noatak National Preserve, Alaska
- Olympic National Park, Washington
- Pea Ridge National Military Park, Arkansas
- Pinnacles National Monument, California
- Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
- Point Reyes National Seashore, California
- Rosie the Riveter WWII Homefront National Historic Park, California
- Saguaro National Park, Arizona
- San Juan Island National Historical Park, Washington
- Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park, California
- Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
- Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
- Thomas Cole National Historic Site, New York
- Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
- Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands
- Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska

Recently Authorized Units, Unit Expansions, and Potential New Starts in FY 2003

- Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail, Hawaii
- Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico
- Buck Island Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands
- Buffalo National River, Arkansas
- Canaveral National Seashore, Florida
- Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina
- Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina
- Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico
- Governors Island National Monument, New York
- Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina
- Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida
- Hovenweep National Monument, Colorado
- Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho
- Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, Alabama
- Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands
- Wekiva Wild and Scenic River, Florida

Another major component of the Service's multi-year planning function is the strategic planning program which ensures the NPS and its leadership has a focused systematic approach to developing long-term strategies and the continuous organizational development needed to address changing social, political, economic, and demographic realities. This program participates in the development and implementation of major Servicewide initiatives that involve long-range planning in support of the mission and goals of the NPS. Another major responsibility for this program is ongoing coordination of Servicewide implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA). In FY 2002, the third *National Park Service Strategic Plan (2004-2008)* will be completed in coordination with the Departmental Strategic Plan. Servicewide information and guidance providing organizational support for a field-oriented process of GPRA implementation is provided through a National Park Service Field Guide to Performance Management and other support documents. Annual performance plans are produced in conjunction with each fiscal year budget request cycle. Work will continue in FY2003 for Servicewide GPRA and performance management implementation through:

1. ongoing coordination of the *National Park Service Strategic Plan* implementation,
2. preparation and/or revision of Servicewide Fiscal Year 2003 and 2004 Annual Performance Plans that parallel the budget formulation process,
3. preparation of Servicewide Annual Performance Report for FY 2002,
4. ongoing participation in preparation and revision of departmental strategic plan, and NPS Annual Performance Plans and Reports,
5. extensive coordination with five Servicewide goal groups (natural, cultural, visitors, external partnerships, and organizational effectiveness) on refinement of Servicewide goals, development of strategies to achieve goals, identification of external factors affecting goal achievement, data refinement, verification and validation, and program evaluations,
6. ongoing Servicewide training for performance management and GPRA implementation,
7. extensive coordination with Regional GPRA coordinators and Regional Goal Contacts and support to park and programs in their implementation of performance management and extensive training of park staffs,
8. refinement and expansion of Servicewide electronic performance management reporting system,
9. extensive performance data analysis and evaluation, and performance data verification and validation, and
10. the ongoing refinement of linkages with operations, information systems, budget formulation and financial reporting systems, planning, and personnel.

Special Resource Studies: \$1.0 million

As directed by Congress (16 U.S.C. 1a-5), the National Park Service monitors resources that exhibit qualities of national significance and conducts studies where specifically authorized to determine if areas have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Special Resource Studies collect information about candidate areas to determine if they meet established criteria for significance, suitability, and feasibility as potential additions to the National Park System. These studies also evaluate alternative concepts for protection by others outside of the National Park System. The primary purposes of the study program are to provide information for Congress in evaluating the quality of potential new park units, and to encourage the protection of important resources in ways that will not impose undue pressure on the limited fiscal resources available for existing NPS units.

In 2002, the NPS has 24 studies in progress supported by this program and 5 additional studies that are completed but in the transmittal process to Congress. Fourteen of these studies were authorized in FY 2000, and four were authorized in FY 2001. Over the past 20 years only about one in every four or five studies finds

that an area is eligible for inclusion in the National Park System. The study program has included many projects directed by Congress where the NPS and the community have agreed that existing programs of technical or financial assistance are preferable to the establishment of a new park with long-term management responsibilities and major funding commitments for the NPS. Experience to date has indicated that adequately prepared studies help defend the integrity of the park system against expansions into areas that fail to meet established standards, while allowing for a few carefully selected new units that are of outstanding importance to the national heritage.

Public Law 105-391, enacted on November 13, 1998, updated the process for considering new additions to the National Park System. Each new study proposal is required to be forwarded to Congress and specifically authorized. The study program in 2002 and in 2003 will focus on completing projects previously directed by Congress to evaluate important resources and find ways to protect them that do not necessarily involve Federal land acquisition or long-term commitments for management and operations by the NPS. These studies will place an increased emphasis on examining the full life-cycle operation and maintenance costs that would result from a newly created or expanded park unit or some other NPS funding responsibility.

- In FY 2002, 14 projects authorized in previous years are scheduled for completion with respect to funding needs. Most of those studies are expected to recommend alternatives to the creation of new NPS units. Following is a list of Special Resource Study projects expected to be ongoing in FY 2003. The Department does not intend to recommend any additional areas for study in FY 2003 so that progress can be made in completing the projects currently underway. The National Park Service expects that additional analysis of life cycle costs and environmental consequences will identify the potential costs of adding new units to the NPS.
- The Department intends to focus its attention and resources on taking care of existing responsibilities, such as addressing facility maintenance needs, rather than continuing the rapid expansion of new NPS responsibilities. The Department does not expect to submit a list of proposed authorizations for any new studies or new park units along with the budget submission as envisioned by Public Law 105-391.

Special Resource Studies Scheduled for Completion of Funding in FY 2002

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Anderson Cottage, District of Columbia | • Loess Hills, Iowa |
| • Battle of Homestead and Carrie Furnace, Pennsylvania | • Low Country Gullah Culture, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia |
| • Bioluminescent Bays, Puerto Rico | • Northern Frontier, New York |
| • Carter G. Woodson Home, District of Columbia | • Robert R. Moton High School, Virginia |
| • Crossroads of the American Revolution, New Jersey | • Walden Pond and Woods, Massachusetts |
| • Ferry Farm, Virginia | • World War II Sites in Peleiu |
| • Fort King, Florida | |
| • Lincoln Highway, Multi State | |

Previously Authorized and Ongoing Studies in FY 2003

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Chesapeake Bay Sites, Maryland and Virginia | • Kate Mullaney House, New York |
| • Civil Rights Sites, Multi-state | • Upper Housatonic River Valley, Connecticut |
| • Fort Hunter Liggett, California | • Vicksburg Campaign Trail, Multi State |
| • Gaviota Coast, California | • Washington & Rochambeau in the American Revolutionary War, Multi-state |
| • Harriet Tubman Sites, New York and Maryland | |

Environmental Impact Statement Planning and Compliance: \$4.996 million

The National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require park management decisions to be based on a full examination of alternatives and impacts and opportunities for public involvement. This program enhances the National Park Service's ability to prepare environmental impact statements and fulfill other environmental planning and evaluations required by law. This program provides for preparation of environmental analysis for decisions on actions and projects that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the general management-planning program. Management decisions on trail planning, wildlife population and control measures in eastern parks, planning for land exchanges with local governments, providing for cooperative land use planning and management with local governments, and initial funding for authorization of personal watercraft use are among the issues evaluated during FY 2002. This funding allows the requisite planning and environmental evaluation to take

place so that decisions can be reached and implemented without use of park base funds. Park base funding normally does not anticipate preparation of complex environmental documents, as a result decisions on important resource management or other issues are delayed or deferred, resulting in a decision backlog which may compound resource damage or result in inadequate public participation.

The FY 2003 level requested for this program would be used to respond to an increasing number of court or legislatively mandated environmental documents to support sound resource based decisions. Funding would also be utilized to support technically proficient project leaders to work with park based specialists in preparing complex documents, facilitate public and agency reviews, and help ensure that decisions are legally and environmentally sustainable. Anticipated results would include better conditions for park resources, improved quality of visitor experiences, decisions that are upheld in court, and reduced costs for projects conducted under court mandated schedules.

Budget Account Schedules Construction

Construction Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate	
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Line item construction.....	183	264	235
00.02	Special programs.....	31	37	51
00.03	Construction planning and pre-design services.....	10	30	25
00.04	Pre-design and supplementary services.....	8	0	0
00.05	Construction program management and operations.....	18	18	29
00.06	General management planning.....	10	11	14
00.07	Maintenance.....	15	5	0
09.01	Reimbursable program.....	122	76	77
10.00	Total new obligations.....	397	441	431
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	336	439	484
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	480	466	401
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	20	20	20
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	836	925	905
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-397	-441	-431
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	439	484	474
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	246	367	324
40.00	Appropriation (terrorism supplemental).....	0	22	0
40.00	Appropriation (BEA Re-appropriation of unobligated balances).....	35	0	0
40.15	Appropriation (emergency).....	5	0	0
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF.....	1	0	0
40.20	Federal Infrastructure Improvement (special fund, definite) LWCF.....	50	0	0
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P. L. 106-554 (0.22 percent).....	-1	0	0
42.00	Transferred from other accounts.....	63	1	0
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary).....	399	390	324
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash).....	86	76	77
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	-5	0	0
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary).....	81	76	77
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross).....	480	466	401
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	160	244	228
73.10	Total new obligations.....	397	441	431
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-299	-437	-453
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-20	-20	-20
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	5	0	0
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	244	228	186

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Construction Program and Financing (continued) (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303		2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	174	135	127
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	125	302	326
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	299	437	453
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources.....	-51	-41	-42
88.40	Non-Federal sources.....	-35	-35	-35
88.90	Total offsetting collections (cash).....	-86	-76	-77
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired).....	5	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	399	390	324
90.00	Outlays.....	213	361	376

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Construction Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

		2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	399	390	324
	Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-1	-1	-2
	Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs.....	398	389	322
90.00	Outlays.....	213	361	376
	Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-1	-1	-2
	Net outlays, excluding retiree costs.....	212	360	374

Construction Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303		2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year.....	5	5	5
1251	Repayments: repayments and prepayments.....	0	0	-1
1290	Outstanding, end of year.....	5	5	4

Note: The activities previously financed under Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF in 2001 are presented in these schedules.

Construction Object Classification (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	15	16	17
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	5	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	21	22	23
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	5	5	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1	1	1
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	1	1	1
25.2 Other services.....	175	243	227
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	7	7	8
31.0 Equipment.....	16	16	17
32.0 Land and structures.....	4	4	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	26	26	26
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations.....	264	333	322
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	9	11	8
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	5	5	4
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	17	19	15
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	3	3	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	8	9	6
25.2 Other services.....	54	8	25
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	2	2	2
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	1	0	0
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	11	12	9
31.0 Equipment.....	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures.....	16	18	13
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	5	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	122	76	77
Allocation Account:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	1	0	0
25.2 Other services.....	3	1	1
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts.....	2	2	2
32.0 Lands and structures.....	3	27	27
99.0 Subtotal, allocation accounts, direct obligations.....	11	32	32
99.9 Total new obligations.....	397	441	431
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
National Park Service.....	386	409	399
Corps of Engineers.....	9	30	30
Department of Transportation-Federal Highway Administration.....	2	2	2

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Construction Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Direct:				
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	401.....	401.....	421
Reimbursable:				
2001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	378.....	410.....	284
Allocations from other agencies:¹				
3001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	118.....	118.....	118

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: Revisions to reimbursable FTE's in FY 2003 were made too late to include in the Budget Appendix.

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, [\$274,117,000] \$286,647,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be for the conservation activities defined in section 250(c)(4)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control of 1985, as amended, for the purposes of such Act, of which [\$144,000,000] \$200,000,000 is for the State assistance program [including \$4,000,000 to administer the State assistance program, and of which \$11,000,000 shall be for grants, not covering more than 50 percent of the total cost of any acquisition to be made with such funds, to States and local communities for purposes of acquiring lands or interests in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites identified in the July 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission: *Provided*, That lands or interests in land acquired with Civil War battlefield grants shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3))], including \$50,000,000 for a Cooperative Conservation Program that provides competitively awarded grants to states for the purposes of restoration, protection, and enhancement of natural areas, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That these purposes shall include but not be limited to: habitat protection, wetlands restoration, and riparian area protection: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the State assistance program, not to exceed \$5,400,000 shall be available for the administration of this program: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, [\$15,000,000] \$20,000,000 may be for Federal grants, including Federal administrative expenses, to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys, including the areas known as the Frog Pond, the Rocky Glades and the Eight and One-Half Square Mile Area) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed[; and \$16,000,000 may be for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act]: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading for assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands within the Everglades watershed are contingent upon new matching non-Federal funds by the State, or are matched by the State pursuant to the cost-sharing provisions of section 316(b) of Public Law 104-303, and shall be subject to an agreement that the lands to be acquired will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for the State Assistance program may be used to establish a contingency fund.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion: "including \$4,000,000 to administer the State assistance program,"

Language pertaining to administrative funding for the State assistance program would be relocated so as to follow the description of the newly proposed Cooperative Conservation Program, as the requested funds would be used to administer both programs.

2. Deletion: "and of which \$11,000,000 shall be for grants, not covering more than 50 percent of the total cost of any acquisition to be made with such funds, to States and local communities for purposes of acquiring lands or interests in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites identified in the July 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission: *Provided*, That lands or interests in land acquired with Civil War battlefield grants shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3))"

This provision was included in fiscal year 2002 to fund a one-time program to assist in the protection of Civil War battlefield sites not included in the National Park System. It is not applicable to 2003.

3. Addition: “, including \$50,000,000 for a Cooperative Conservation Program that provides competitively awarded grants to states for the purposes of restoration, protection, and enhancement of natural areas, as determined by the Secretary: *Provided*, That these purposes shall include but not be limited to: habitat protection, wetlands restoration, and riparian area protection: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the State assistance program, not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the administration of this program”

This proposed language would initiate a program which complements the State Conservation Grants program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by broadening the scope of purposes for which the National Park Service may provide assistance to the states in obtaining lands for public benefit.

4. Addition: “, including Federal administrative expenses,”

The proposed addition would permit funding of administrative expenses for this additional grant without impacting the resources available for the administration of the remainder of the state grant and cooperative conservation programs.

5. Addition: “, or are matched by the State pursuant to the cost-sharing provisions of section 316(b) of Public Law 104-303,”

The cited section of P.L. 104-303 provides for a modified cost sharing plan for improvements related to one portion of the Everglades restoration program (Canal 111). The proposed language would provide consistency with existing law.

Authorizing Statutes

16 U.S.C. 460I-4 to I-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.”

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.

Proposed Legislation

Authorization to establish the Cooperative Conservation Program of competitive grants to states for the purposes of restoration, protection, and enhancement of natural areas is proposed in the appropriation language for fiscal year 2003.

**Appropriation Language
Land and Water Conservation Fund**

(RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [~~2002~~ 2003] by 16 U.S.C. 460 I-10a is rescinded.

NPS Budgetary Resources by Activity: Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Identification code: 14-5035-0-2-303

Program Activity	2001 Actual	2002 Enacted	2003 Request	Change From 2002 (+/-)
1. Land Acquisition				
Available for Obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	194,785	164,846	138,563	-26,283
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	12,104	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	206,889	165,846	139,563	-26,283
New Budget Authority				
Appropriation.....	113,365...	118,117	73,469	-44,648
Transfers.....	21,425...	0	0	0
Change in offsetting collections.....	-34,996	0	0	0
Subtotal, BA.....	99,794...	118,117	73,469	-44,648
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	306,683	283,963	213,032	-70,931
Less: Obligations.....	-141,837	-145,400	-150,000	-4,600
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	164,846	138,563	63,032	-75,531
2. Land Acquisition Administration				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	1,353	1,083	283	-800
New budget authority.....	11,475...	12,000	12,588	588
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	12,828	13,083	12,871	-212
Less: Obligations.....	-11,745	-12,800	-12,800	0
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	1,083.....	283	71	-212
3. State Grants				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	12,960	61,607	106,307	44,700
New budget authority.....	88,804...	140,000	194,600	54,600
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	101,764	201,607	300,907	99,300
Less: Obligations.....	-40,157	-95,300	-130,000	-34,700
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	61,607.....	106,307	170,907	64,600
4. State Grants Administration				
Available for obligation				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	223	364	264	-100
New budget authority.....	1,497...	4,000	5,400	1,400
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	1,720	4,364	5,664	1,300
Less: Obligations.....	-1,356	-4,100	-5,500	-1,400
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	364.....	264	164	-100
LASA Account Total				
Available for obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	209,321	227,536	245,153	17,617
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	12,104	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	221,425	228,536	246,153	17,617
New Budget Authority				
Appropriation.....	215,141...	274,117	286,057	11,940
Transfers.....	21,425...	0	0	0
Change in offsetting collections.....	-34,996	0	0	0
Subtotal, BA.....	201,570...	274,117	286,057	11,940
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	422,995	502,653	532,210	29,557
Less: Obligations.....	-195,095	-257,600	-298,300	-40,700
LASA Unobligated balance, end of year.....	227,900	245,053	233,910	-11,143

Summary of Requirements Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Summary of FY 2003 Budget Requirements: LASA

Budget Activity/Subactivity	FY 2003					
	FY 2001	FY 2002	Uncontr/ Related	Program	2003	Inc.(+)
	Actual	Enacted	Changes	Changes	Budget Request	Dec.(-) From 2002
Amount (\$000)						
Federal Land Acquisition	\$113,365	\$118,117	\$0	-\$44,648	\$73,469	-\$44,648
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	11,475	12,000	+88	+500	12,588	+588
Subtotal Land Acquisition & Administration	\$124,840	\$130,117	+\$88	-\$44,148	\$86,057	-\$44,060
State Conservation Grants	88,804	140,000	0	+54,600	194,600	+54,600
State Conservation Grants Administration	1,497	4,000	0	+1,400	5,400	+1,400
Subtotal State Grants & Administration	\$90,301	\$144,000	\$0	+\$56,000	\$200,000	+\$56,000
TOTAL LASA	\$215,141	\$274,117	+\$88	+\$11,852	\$286,057	+\$11,940
CSRS/FEHBP Legislative Proposal	508	571	0	+19	590	+19
TOTAL LASA with CSRS/FEHBP	\$215,649	\$274,688	+\$88	+\$11,871	\$286,647	+\$11,959
FTE						
Federal Land Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	141	147	0	0	147	0
Subtotal Land Acquisition & Administration	141	147	0	0	147	0
State Conservation Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Conservation Grants Administration	15	31	0	+4	35	+4
Subtotal State Grants & Administration	15	31	0	+4	35	+4
TOTAL LASA	156	178	0	+4	182	+4

Activity Summary

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition Administration
FY 2002 Enacted: \$12.000 million

Program Component	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	12,000	+88	+500	12,588	+588
Total Requirements	12,000	+88	+500	12,588	+588

Authorization

16 USC 460I-4 to I-11 The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965

Overview

The **Land Acquisition Administration** activity administers the acquisition of lands throughout the National Park System in a responsible and accountable way ensuring compliance with existing guidelines and laws.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- Iva** The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Land Acquisition Administration funds are used to staff land acquisition offices at seven program centers, three project offices, the Washington National Program Center, and the Washington Office. The funds are used to cover personnel and administrative costs such as salaries, personnel benefits, utilities, training, employee relocation, supplies, materials and equipment for the administration, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of the land acquisition program of the National Park Service.

Performance Goals

Goal IVa8. Improve the time frame for the land acquisition process to better protect resources

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 1997 Base	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005			
			Decreased	Days	% of Base	Number of Days	Decreased	% of Base
Land Acquisition efficiency	Days between appropriation and offer of just compensation	180	9	5.0%	171	9	5.0%	171

Land Acquisition Administration Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Average number of days between the appropriation for land acquisition and when an offer is made.	183	171	171
Percent reduction from baseline 180 days between the appropriation for land acquisition and when an offer is made.	-6%	5%	5%

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: Federal Land Acquisition Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	12,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Fund Administration of South Florida Grant	+500
TOTAL, Program Changes	+500
Uncontrollable changes	+88
FY 2003 Budget Request	12,588
Net change	+588

Fund Administration of South Florida Grant: +\$0.500 million:

The NPS would provide these funds to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for administration of grants to the State of Florida for ecosystem restoration. (The grant funds are requested in the Land Acquisition program justification.)

Activity Summary

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition
FY 2002 Enacted: \$118.117 million

Program Component	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Federal Land Acquisition	118,117	0	-44,648	73,469	-44,648
Total Requirements	118,117	0	-44,648	73,469	-44,648

Authorization

16 USC 460I-4 to I-11 The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965
 16 USC 410r Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989

Overview

Using funds appropriated within the **Federal Land Acquisition** budget activity, the NPS acquires land and interests in land to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

FY 2002 Estimated program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Land acquisition funds are used for the purchase of land and interests in land within authorized areas of national significance. This program helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage.

During FY 2002, emphasis on completing the acquisition at Civil War sites continued. Funds were appropriated for necessary acquisition at Fort Sumter National Monument, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, and Vicksburg National Military Park. Additionally, an undistributed sum of \$11,000,000 was appropriated for the acquisition of Civil War Battlefield sites located outside the National Park System.

In FY 2002, continuation of partnership efforts was highlighted. Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve received funding for land acquisition as part of a multi-agency agreement between the National Park Service, the city of Jacksonville, the State of Florida, and additional members of the Eco-Heritage Tourism group. Funds appropriated for acquisition at Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park will enable the Service to join Aviation Trail, Incorporated, in combining the rehabilitation of the Wright Brothers' Print Shop Building and the adjacent Aviation Trail Building into a single Service-managed project.

Priority acquisition continued at many other areas during FY 2002. Funds appropriated for FY 2002 will be used to commence the acquisition of large tracts of land at Gulf Islands National Seashore, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Initial acquisition at Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site will allow the site to be established as a unit of the National Park System.

The following table lists the FY 2002 Land Acquisition Program, including regular appropriations and the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Program.

Summary of NPS FY 2002 Land Acquisition Program

Program/Park Unit	State(s)	Amount
Emergencies/Hardships/Deficiencies/Relocation		\$4,000
Inholdings/Exchanges		4,000
Adams National Historical Park	Massachusetts	2,000
Blue Ridge Parkway	North Carolina and Virginia	1,000
Brandywine Battlefield	Pennsylvania	1,500
Civil War Battlefields	Various	11,000
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (Fern Lake)*	Kentucky and Virginia	500
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	Kentucky and Virginia	100
Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Ohio	1,000
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park	Ohio	750
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	Pennsylvania and New Jersey	700
Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	1,200
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	Washington	1,000
Fort Smith National Historic Site	Arkansas and Oklahoma	850
Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	1,750
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site	North Dakota	100
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	Virginia	2,000
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (Mori Point)	California	2,500
Grand Teton National Park (Resor Ranch)	Wyoming	3,500
Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve	Colorado	2,000
Greenbelt Park (Jaeger tract)	Maryland	1,000
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	North Carolina	800
Gulf Islands National Seashore (Cat Island)	Mississippi	9,000
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Hawaii	6,000
Ice Age National Scenic Trail	Wisconsin	3,000
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	Indiana	2,000
Keweenaw National Historical Park	Michigan	800
Lowell National Historical Park	Massachusetts	857
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (Riverview)	Minnesota	850
Moccasin Bend National Historic Site (Rock-Tenn and Serodino tracts) *	Tennessee	1,000
Morristown National Historical Park	New Jersey	750
New River Gorge National River	West Virginia	6,800
Nez Perce National Historical Park (Canoe Camp and Wieppe Prairie)	Idaho	1,500
Olympic National Park	Washington	1,210
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park *	Hawaii	500
Saguaro National Park	Airzona	4,000
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	Colorado	800
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (Upper Ramirez Canyon)	California	1,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	Virginia	1,200
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	Michigan	1,100
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative: Grant to State of Florida	Florida	15,000
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative: Modified Water Delivery Projects	Florida	16,000
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	Florida	1,000
Vicksburg National Military Park (Pemberton HQ)*	Mississippi	500
Total, Federal Land Acquisition		\$118,117

* Subject to authorization.

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: Federal Land Acquisition

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	118,117
Programmatic Changes	
• Land Acquisitions	-44,648
TOTAL, Program Changes	-44,648
Uncontrollable changes	No change
FY 2003 Budget Request	73,469
Net change	-44,648

Following is a listing of the FY 2003 NPS request of land acquisition line items, with their NPS priority rank noted. The estimated annual operating costs associated with proposed FY 2003 LWCF acquisitions in the aggregate are \$4.97 million. Future increased operational costs have been identified at 18 of the 25 affected parks (indicated by asterisks in the table below). Two-thirds of these costs are represented by four areas:

- Richmond National Battlefield Park (\$1.6 million), where the park will more than double in size;
- Gulf Islands National Seashore (\$0.65 million) which will assume responsibility for protection, visitor services, and maintenance on Cat Island;
- Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve (\$0.54 million) where new land and roads will make vast areas of previously inaccessible backcountry available to the public; and
- Western Arctic National Parklands (\$0.5 million) which is to establish and staff a new visitor facility in Kotzebue, Alaska serving five park units.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Priority	Program/Park Unit	State(s)	Acres	Amount
2	Emergencies/Hardships		-	\$4,000
3	Inholdings/Exchanges		-	4,000
4	Grant to the State of Florida (South Florida Restoration)		TBD	19,500
26 *	Big Thicket National Preserve	Texas	3,000	3,000
24	Blue Ridge Parkway	N. Carolina/Virginia	133	399
10 *	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	New Jersey/Penna.	461	5,000
7	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	Washington	125	1,100
19 *	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park	Virginia	135	1,100
14	Grand Teton National Park	Wyoming	45	4,000
5 *	Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve	Colorado	20,242	5,000
22 *	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Mississippi	320	4,000
6	Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park	Hawaii	22,764	4,000
23 *	Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site	Arkansas	2	130
11	Mojave National Preserve	California	3,197	1,000
17 *	Pinnacles National Monument	California	230	1,000
15 *	Piscataway Park	Maryland	21	500
18 *	Point Reyes National Seashore	California	77	1,500
21 *	Prince William Forest Park	Virginia	11	700
20 *	Richmond National Battlefield Park	Virginia	369	2,000
8 *	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	160	2,320
13 *	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	California	68	1,500
28 *	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	Michigan	276	1,000
27 *	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	Florida	3,886	1,320
9 *	Valley Forge National Historical Park	Pennsylvania	72	2,000
16 *	Virgin Islands National Park	U.S. Virgin Islands	376	1,500
25 *	Western Arctic National Parklands	Alaska	1	1,200
12	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	200	700
	Total		56,171	\$73,469

*Additional future operational costs have been identified with acquisition

comprehensive table

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$4.0 million**
No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2003 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. This will result in considerable savings to the Government.

Need: The funds requested would be used for the acquisition of emergency and hardship tracts at areas for which funds are not otherwise available. The funds will be used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **\$4.0 million**
No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Improvements: Various

Description: An inholding is a private parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 or fiscal year 1960. The National Park Service pursues, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of inholdings, an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in inholdings offered for sale by landowners. The purchase of an inholding for an amount that exceeds \$150,000 and/or the appraised value must be cleared by the appropriate House and Senate Committees. Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary.

Need: As of September 30, 2001, there were approximately 2,252 tracts in 32 units identified as inholding areas, totaling 32,346 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$245.5 million. The funds requested will be used, (1) to acquire inholdings, and (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) for title, appraisal, surveys and equalization payments required for exchanges in those areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Grant to State of Florida

Location: South Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	TBD	\$19,500
Future Funding Need	TBD	TBD

Description: The funds will provide assistance to the State of Florida to purchase land located within the Everglades ecosystem outside of National Park System units in a partnership with the State of Florida to assist in Everglades restoration efforts. Using Federal and State funds, the State will acquire lands in the East Coast Buffer and Water Preserve Areas, which comprise areas directly east and adjacent to existing Water Conservation Areas, the transition lands, and other high priorities in the ecosystem, including those lands that are needed to implement project features associated with the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, as authorized by Section 601 of P.L. 106-541. Current plans would provide a buffer for the Everglades from western development through acquisition of a lineal water preserve area along the eastern side of the Everglades which would also serve to capture water currently discharged to tide, and store and treat it for release for both environmental and urban needs.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Areas proposed for acquisition as part of the Everglades restoration effort contribute to the preservation of a complex ecosystem containing habitat of countless species, many threatened or endangered. The most recent species crisis involves the Cape Sable seaside sparrow whose nesting ability is at risk due to habitat loss. Natural water flow patterns of this area are essential to the viability of the entire ecosystem, and it supplies fresh water to downstream estuaries along the Gulf of Mexico and Florida Bay.

Threat: The most critical physical constraint in restoring the Everglades is a shortage of areas for water storage. Flood control has been provided in the past 50 years by a network of canals, which quickly drained storm water and released it to "tide." The system has proven so successful that a region that receives an annual average rainfall of over 50 inches a year is now facing a projected water supply crisis in dry years.

Need: The efforts funded through the FY 2003 budget request will continue this important land acquisition partnership with the State of Florida. This partnership was funded initially through the \$200 million appropriated to the Department as part of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Farm Bill), Public Law 104-127, as well as funds provided through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal years 1998-2001. Thus, the funds in the budget are necessary to continue this important partnership effort.

The \$19.5 million requested would be utilized under cost-share terms that require the State of Florida to match the Federal share.

THIS REQUEST IS PART OF THE EVERGLADES RESTORATION EFFORT.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Big Thicket National Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 26

Location: Vicinity of Beaumont, Texas

State/County/Congressional District: State of Texas/Hardin, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Orange, Polk, and Tyler Counties/Congressional Districts No. 2 and 9

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.152 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	3,000	\$3,000
Future Funding Need	7,766	\$17,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None

Description: Big Thicket National Preserve was authorized October 11, 1974, to preserve the natural, scenic, and recreational resources of a significant portion of the Big Thicket area. The Act of July 1, 1993, added to the Preserve 10,766 acres of timberland owned by three timber companies. The act directed that: (a) privately owned lands be acquired only with the consent of the owner, (b) lands owned by commercial timber companies be acquired only by donation or exchange, and (c) lands owned by the State of Texas or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America."

Threat: Timbering of non-Federal lands at the national preserve would endanger the fragile ecosystem of the Big Thicket area.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$3,000,000 are needed to purchase from The Conservation Fund (TCF) a portion of the acres added to the preserve in 1993 and previously owned by two timber companies. The funds requested are needed to commence acquisition from TCF. Both TCF and The Nature Conservancy are assisting the Service in the acquisition of the 1993 addition to the preserve. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: By letter of March 9, 2001, the National Park Service requested the concurrence of The Conservation Fund (TCF) with a proposal that TCF assist in the acquisition of the lands added to the preserve in 1993. The concurrence of TCF was granted on April 11, 2001. A similar letter was sent to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on October 17, 2001. TNC concurred on November 1, 2001. The landowners are willing sellers.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Blue Ridge Parkway**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 24

Location: Along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains between Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee

State/County/Congressional District: States of North Carolina and Virginia/Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	133	\$399
Future Funding Need	9,197	\$25,601

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: The act of June 30, 1936, established Blue Ridge Parkway both to link Shenandoah National Park with Great Smoky Mountains National Park by means of a scenic parkway and to conserve and interpret the natural and cultural resources of the southern Appalachian Mountains.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This scenic parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.

Threat: Privately owned lands along the parkway's scenic corridor have high development potential for subdivision and residential construction.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, \$399,000 are needed to acquire a tract containing 133 acres at the parkway. The tract is one of several parcels included in an estate and listed for sale on the open market. However, it is the widow's desire that the land be acquired for the Blue Ridge Parkway and preserved intact. Continued ownership of the property is causing an economic hardship for the owner. Federal acquisition of the tract is necessary to protect scenic resources and eliminate hazardous accesses to the parkway. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Because of the possibility that the land may be sold to developers, a letter of intent was signed and is in effect between the National Park Service and the Conservation Trust for North Carolina, whereby the Conservation Trust will aid the Service in protecting the property. The owner needs to sell the property and prefers that it be acquired for parkway purposes. There is no known local or Congressional opposition to the acquisition of the tract.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 10

Location: In the New Jersey-New York Watershed

States/Countries/Congressional Districts:

State of New Jersey/Sussex and Warren Counties/ Congressional District No. 5

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Monroe, Northampton and Pike Counties/Congressional District Nos. 10, 15

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.060 million

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	461	\$5,000
Future Funding Need	1,419	\$7,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential

Description: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area was authorized September 1, 1965, to provide outdoor recreational use of the area and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Located within easy driving distance of a population estimated at 30 million, Delaware Water Gap provides needed open space and recreational opportunities such as swimming, fishing, boating, camping, picnicking, and hiking. Within the boundary, there are over 70 structures on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Threat: Although acquisition will generally follow the priorities established in the area's land protection plan, first consideration will continue to be the acquisition of hardship tracts as required by law. The prevention of imminent development is the second protection priority due to the proximity of the area to major urban centers.

Need: Funds totaling \$5,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire a 461.03-acre tract containing a golf course, an historic inn, and guest cottages. The property has been owned by the same family for over 150 years. The property features rolling, groomed lawn and naturalized areas, with frontage on two roads. A road on the property leads to a popular scenic overlook known as "The Knob". During Congressional hearings on the enabling legislation for the national recreation area, Congress declared its intent that, so long as the property was used as a golf course and the surrounding land preserved as open space, the United States would make no attempt to acquire the property. The elderly owners now need to sell and would prefer to see the property acquired by the United States to benefit the national recreation area. Because of intense development occurring in the surrounding area, Federal acquisition and protection of the tracts is a high priority of the National Park Service. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRR Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal IIa Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service has maintained regular contact with the landowner. The local community, aware of the intense development occurring in the area, strongly supports acquisition of this unique property by the National Park Service.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 7

Location: On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Island County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	125	\$1,100
Future Funding Need	886	\$7,500

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Agricultural and residential

Description: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the Act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th Century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

Threat: In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative means of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, \$1,100,000 is needed to acquire a combination of fee and scenic easements in four tracts containing a total of 124.55 acres of land owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a non-profit conservation organization. The property was owned by the Pratt family for more than 80 years until the recent acquisition of the tracts by TNC. The Pratts took great pride and care to be good stewards of the land by preserving the natural beauty and ecological integrity of their Whidbey Island holdings. Historic structures were not altered, old growth and virgin timber are still present and continue to thrive, and agricultural lands are leased to neighboring farms for crop production or to support other types of farming activities. NPS has made great strides in acquiring scenic easements for the last decade on the adjoining prairie and throughout the reserve. The property is critical to the continual preservation of the historic landscape and the purpose for the establishment of the reserve. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRa Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal acquisition of protective interests in privately owned land within the reserve requires the landowner's consent. TNC is partnering with NPS to preserve these significant heritage lands. TNC purchased the property and will hold the property until sufficient Federal acquisition funds are appropriated.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 19

Location: Civil War battlefield near the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Caroline, Fredericksburg, Orange, Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.037 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	135	\$1,100
Future Funding Need	820	\$10,900

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: The Act of December 11, 1989 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 1,300 acres and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act revised the 1974 administrative boundary in accordance with the recommendations of the park's general management plan. The Act of October 27, 1992 revised the boundary to include an additional 560 acres. 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."

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: For fiscal year 2003, \$1,100,000 is needed to acquire a 135-acre tract within the park boundary. The elderly owner of the tract is a willing seller and in poor health, making it likely that the tract will be sold on the open market within the next 36 months if not acquired by the United States. Any sale to a non-Federal party is likely to trigger a change in or expansion of land use of the site, which is presently open farmland. Any subdivision or development of the property would constitute a major threat to what is perhaps the park's most important battlefield landscape and vista. The tract is the site of Stonewall Jackson's famous flank attack on May 2, 1863. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources, in particular sub-goal 1a7 Preservation of the cultural landscape, and to Goal 11a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service maintains an active, ongoing acquisition program for the park, consistent with the Congressional and Departmental priorities assigned to Civil War battlefield acquisitions. The Central Virginia Battlefields Trust (CVBT) has been an active partner in protecting lands at Chancellorsville Battlefield. The land acquisition program for the park has received strong support from the local Congressional delegation. The local community recognizes the economic benefits of the park and continues to support its presence and planned acquisition efforts.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Grand Teton National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 14

Location: Northwestern Wyoming

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wyoming/Teton County/Congressional District At Large

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	45	\$4,000
Future Funding Need	864	\$36,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential

Description: The Act of February 26, 1929, established Grand Teton National Park to protect the area's outstanding scenic values, as characterized by the geologic features of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole, and to protect the native plant and animal life.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains the most impressive part of the Teton Range, blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats. The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.

Threat: The Resor Ranch is the first area seen by visitors entering the park on the Moose-Wilson Road and serves as an important buffer to Granite Canyon, a highly visited portion of the park. The owner wants to sell and development will likely occur if sold on the open market.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$4,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire one tract comprising a portion of the Resor Ranch and containing 45 acres. The tract is located just inside the park's southwest boundary, in a highly visible and scenic area of the park that provides the foreground for the Teton Range. It is near the Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, a popular and constantly expanding year-round operation, and serves as a buffer between the resort and the park. The tract is currently agricultural meadows. It provides some moose winter range and is within the elk migration corridor. If the tract stays in private ownership, new improvements --possibly large year-round homes as are now common in the valley -- would have significant impacts and consequences. Such improvements would irreparably affect water quality, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the visual integrity of the area. They would also increase the already high value of the tract, making it even more expensive to acquire in the future. If the requested funds are appropriated, an additional \$7,500,000 will be needed to complete acquisition of the ranch. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRR Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1Ia Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The National Park Service acquires lands at Grand Teton National Park on a willing-seller basis. The owners of the tract are willing sellers and prefer that the property be acquired by the United States for park purposes. The Conservation Fund (TCF), a non-profit conservation organization, presently has the properties under contract. The National Park Service and TCF are engaged in efforts to formalize a letter of intent regarding Federal purchase of the property when sufficient acquisition funds become available.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Great Sand Dunes National Monument and Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 5

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: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.540 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	20,242	\$5,000
Future Funding Need	NPS share TBD	NPS share TBD

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some ranching activity occurs on lands within and adjacent to the monument boundary.

Description: The Act of November 22, 2000 (Public Law 106-530), authorized establishment of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve and abolishment of Great Sand Dunes National Monument when the Secretary determines that sufficient land has been acquired to warrant designation of the unit as a national park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Protection of the sand sheet, a fragile, sparsely vegetated, and easily impacted environment consisting of intermittently active and inactive dunes, is essential to the continued life of the Great Sand Dunes. The continued stability of this area depends upon the delicate balance of the area's groundwater levels and high salinity levels.

Threat: Any changes to the natural flow patterns of the streams or groundwater levels which impact surface flows would disrupt the balance of the processes involved in continued dune activity. As the population in the area continues to grow, there will be increased pressure to use resources in a way that will adversely affect the Great Sand Dunes.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, funds in the amount of \$5,000,000 are needed for acquisition of a portion of the Baca Ranch. Acquisition of the ranch was authorized by Public Law 106-530. The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit conservation organization, is seeking an option on the entire ranch. The Department of the Interior has entered into an agreement to purchase an undivided interest in the ranch when funds are appropriated. In fiscal year 2001, the National Park Service obligated \$8,200,000 toward the purchase of a portion of the interest. An additional \$2,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2002. The total cost of the Baca Ranch will be \$31,280,000. Since the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will administer a portion of the ranch, it is expected that USFWS will acquire a portion of the interest. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Federal acquisition of the ranch is strongly supported by the regional water conservation districts, the state of Colorado, local governments, and most other entities. Such acquisition requires the consent of the landowner. Public Law 106-530 also established an advisory council to advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the preparation and implementation of a management plan for the National Park and Preserve. The 10-member council is to include seven members representing the local communities.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Gulf Islands National Seashore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 22

Location: Vicinity of Gulf Breeze, Florida, and Ocean Springs, Mississippi

States/Counties/Congressional Districts:

State of Florida/Escambia, Okaloosa and Santa Rosa Counties/Congressional District No. 1

State of Mississippi/Harrison and Jackson Counties/Congressional District No. 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Public Law 106-554 authorized the appropriation of sums necessary to acquire land and submerged land on and adjacent to Cat Island, Mississippi.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.651 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	320	\$4,000
Future Funding Need	1,399	\$7,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None

Description: Gulf Islands National Seashore was authorized on January 8, 1971, to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas of the Gulf Coast islands and mainland possessing outstanding natural, historic, and recreational values. The seashore's land protection plan assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts on Horn Island designated as potential wilderness additions. Public Law 106-554 authorized the acquisition, from willing sellers only, of lands and interests comprising the 2,000-acre Cat Island in the State of Mississippi. Lands and interests so acquired are to be included within the boundary of Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic forts, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts.

Threat: Acquisition and protection of these barrier islands is necessary to prevent recreational and residential development that would threaten the resources of the National Seashore.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, funds in the amount of \$4,000,000 are needed to acquire a 320-acre portion of Cat Island, pursuant to Public Law 106-554. It is the last remaining undeveloped island on the Mississippi coast. The acquisition of Cat Island will be phased over several years. For fiscal year 2001, \$4,000,000 was appropriated to commence acquisition of the property. An additional \$9,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2002 to continue acquisition of Cat Island. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owner of the property is a willing seller. The Superintendent of the National Seashore meets regularly with the owner of the tract to be acquired.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 2

Location: On the Island of Hawaii

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawaii/Island of Hawaii/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	22,764	\$4,000
Future Funding Need	68,781	\$19,300

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: The park was established in 1916, and ranges in elevation from sea level to the summit of the earth's most massive volcano, Mauna Loa, at 13,677 feet. Until November 2000, acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park could only be accomplished by donation, pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1938. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510), authorized the acquisition, by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, of lands adjacent to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary. The act eliminated the requirement imposed by the Act of June 20, 1938 that such additional lands be acquired only by donation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Due to current isolation by the nature of private ownership, cultural resources are largely undisturbed. At threat are avifauna that includes the endangered forest birds Akepa and Hawaii creeper, and plant species that include the Mauna Loa silver sword. Development of the property would lead to degradation of those resources. This property essentially encompasses all of the southwest rift zone of Mauna Loa between the 800-ft to 12,600-ft levels of this mountain mass.

Threat: The owners of the Damon Estate prefer to sell to a government entity that will preserve the diverse ecosystems of the property; however subdivision is a strong possibility. The impact of subdivision would be a direct threat on the property's resources and ecosystems and have negative impact on adjacent State forest areas through spread of invasive species and increased wildland fire potential.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, an additional \$4,000,000 is needed for acquisition of a portion of the Kahuku Ranch, part of the Damon Estate. An additional \$6,000,000 for acquisition of the ranch was included in the Service's fiscal year 2002 appropriation. It is estimated that the total cost for Federal acquisition would be approximately \$25,000,000. The property consists of three tracts totaling 117,393 acres. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has played a key role in developing a private sector bridge to the estate's board of trustees. The landowners are willing sellers and this Federal acquisition will be a partnership effort with TNC. In February 2001, in conjunction with Representative Patsy Mink, the park held public hearings on this acquisition. From the 280 people who attended over the three days there was an expression of overwhelming support for Federal acquisition of the ranch and the preservation of the resources therein.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 23

Location: In the city of Little Rock, Arkansas

State/County/Congressional District: State of Arkansas/Pulaski County/Congressional District No.2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.070 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	2	\$130
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Commercial structure

Description: P.L. 105-356 established the national historic site to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and its role in the integration of public schools and the development of the civil rights movement in the United States.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The admission to the school of nine African-American students, known as the "Little Rock Nine", was the most prominent national example of the implementation of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision mandating an end to the segregation of public schools. One of the tracts proposed for acquisition contains the Ponder Drug Store building and is within the boundary of the national historic site. The structure played an important role in the events of 1957, in that one of the Little Rock Nine, Elizabeth Eckford, attempted to enter the building while being pursued by an angry crowd.

Threat: Continued ownership of the Ponder Drug Store building is creating an economic hardship for the owners who have indicated willingness to sell to the United States to benefit the national historic site. The building has suffered from neglect and doubtless will continue to do so if not acquired by the United States. Acquisition would permit the National Park Service to restore the building exterior to its 1957 appearance and preserve the historic streetscape.

Need: The funds requested would be used to acquire the tract containing the historic Ponder Drug Store building and an additional vacant lot needed for construction of a new visitor center for the national historic site. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources, in particular Goal 1a7 Preserve the cultural landscape, and to Goal 1a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The owners of both tracts have expressed strong interest in selling their properties to the United States in order to benefit the National Historic Site. The acquisitions are supported by the local community and by the Congressional delegation.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Mojave National Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 11

Location: Southern California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/San Bernardino County/Congressional District No. 40

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994, established Mojave National Preserve and revised the boundaries and designations of Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for land acquisition by NPS and BLM.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	3,197	\$1,000
Future Funding Need	82,873	\$86,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Largely unimproved

Description: The Act of October 31, 1994 established Mojave National Preserve and authorized acquisition by donation, purchase, or exchange. The act authorized appropriations not to exceed \$300,000,000 for acquisition by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management of the lands added by the act. The preserve contains a total of 1,546,626 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes such as the Kelso railroad depot.

Threat: Unchecked development threatens the significant natural, scenic, and archeological resources in the core of the preserve and along the southern and eastern gateways.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, a total of \$1,000,000 is needed to acquire 77 tracts containing a total of 3,197 acres within the boundary of the national preserve. Several of the tracts to be acquired are located in and around the proposed central visitor center at Kelso Depot, one of the historic structures in the area. It is critical that the Service maintain an active acquisition program at the National Preserve in order to address numerous threats of development that would harm the resources of the preserve. It is expected that partnership efforts from non-profit conservation organizations will continue to add significantly to the amount of land protected at the National Preserve. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: It is expected that partnership efforts from non-profit conservation organizations will add significantly to the amount of land protected at the National Preserve. The owners of the lands to be acquired with the requested funds approached the Superintendent of the National Preserve requesting acquisition of their land. All of the landowners have been in contact with the National Preserve office or the NPS lands office within the last year. With the funds requested, NPS will only be acquiring land from such willing sellers. The preserve has many letters, e-mails and telephone call records from landowners requesting that the National Park Service acquire their lands that lie within the boundary of the preserve. The local communities are supportive of the efforts to protect the resources and increase the economic benefit to the area through tourism to the California Desert.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Pinnacles National Monument

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 17

Location: Central California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Monterey and San Benito Counties/Congressional District No. 17

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Legislation should be enacted to increase the limitation as needed.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.015 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	230	\$1,000
Future Funding Need	2,711	\$3,500

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Ranch-related improvements

Description: Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 16, 1908, to preserve and protect natural formations known as the Pinnacle Rocks, along with a series of caves underlying them. The rocks are the remains of an ancient volcano.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Spire-like rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside. The 230-acre Mark Francis Ranch links the outstanding resource values of upper McCabe Canyon with those of the Pinnacles Ranch.

Threat: Ranches in the area of the National Monument are being purchased by affluent technology-based commuters seeking ranchettes and weekend getaways. These developments, if not well-engineered, bleed light pollution into the pristine night skies, increase traffic, and increase the potential for blight on lands surrounding the monument. If funds needed for Federal acquisition of the Mark Francis Ranch are not forthcoming, development pressures will threaten the integrity of the National Monument which is largely wilderness. Threatened species, including the red-legged frog, the western pond turtle, and the tiger salamander will lose valuable habitat. Wildlife corridors frequented by black-tailed deer, coyote, mountain lion, bobcat, and the northernmost extension of roadrunner would be fragmented by streets, utility right-of-ways, security fences, and disorienting light.

Need: The requested funds will be used to purchase the Mark Francis Ranch, adjacent to Pinnacles National Monument in San Benito County. Acquisition of the ranch is authorized by Presidential Proclamation No. 7266. The owner has indicated a willingness to consider sale of the ranch property. An appraisal of the property has been obtained by the National Park Service and is presently under review. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRa Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1la Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The National Park Service anticipates that assistance, if needed, will be provided by The Packard Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, and The Trust for Public Lands, non-profit organizations that have showed strong support of the Service's efforts to protect the national monument.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Piscataway Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY03): Priority No. 15

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: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.097 million

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	21	\$500
Future Funding Need	0	0

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential

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 tract to be acquired is located directly across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. Though the United States presently owns a scenic easement interest in the property, the easement does not preclude further subdivision. Acquisition of the remaining interest is necessary to prevent further development that would detract from the historic viewshed. *Acquisition of this land will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Several non-profit groups, including the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, the Trust for Public Lands, The National Park Trust, and The Accokeek Foundation have expressed a willingness to assist with this acquisition. The owners have indicated willingness to consider sale of the property. The local community, non-profit groups, and members of the Maryland Congressional delegation have endorsed efforts by the National Park Service to acquire and protect this property.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Point Reyes National Seashore

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 18

Location: Along Pacific Ocean coast, north of San Francisco in California

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Marin County/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriation of the requested funds.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are four thousand dollars.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	77	\$1,500
Future Funding Need	1,058	\$13,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Several radio towers and a small building

Description: The Seashore was authorized September 13, 1962, to preserve a portion of the diminishing seashore that remains undeveloped.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The property proposed for acquisition is owned by the Bolinas Public Utility District and contains Pine Gulch Creek, a major stream with threatened steelhead trout populations and potential for restoration of Coho salmon. The property also contains the only redwood grove within the boundary of the National Seashore. In the 1960s, this valley and stream parcel was proposed as a water reservoir site by the local utility district. After geologic tests revealed earthquake faults beneath the site, the utility district abandoned their development plans.

Threat: Due to a moratorium on new utility hookups and limited revenue options, the Bolinas Public Utility District needs a cash infusion from the sale of this property to maintain their infrastructure. Sale of the property to a non-Federal party could result in development or use that would have an adverse impact on the resources of the national seashore.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, funds in the amount of \$1,500,000 are needed to acquire two tracts containing a total of 77 acres owned by the Bolinas Public Utility District. Acquisition is necessary to protect the magnificent scenic resources and ensure that significant habitat areas are preserved. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal IIa Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner is willing to sell the property to the National Park Service. The local community and Congressional delegation support this acquisition.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Prince William Forest Park

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 21

Location: Near Dumfries, Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Prince William County/Congressional Districts Nos. 10 and 11

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.235 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	11	\$700
Future Funding Need	1,146	\$20,300

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Minimal

Description: The Act of June 22, 1948, (Public Law 80-736), designated Prince William Forest Park, and authorized land acquisition by donation or purchase. The park, consisting of reclaimed and reforested land, was conceived primarily as a wooded recreational retreat for the residents of metropolitan Washington, D.C.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park has grown increasingly popular for recreational use by residents of Virginia and Maryland as well. The park provides the visitor with a variety of recreational and educational opportunities within the protected watershed of Quantico Creek which traverses the park. The park features numerous campgrounds, recreational and instructional swimming programs in the park's two lakes, and an extensive network of hiking trails which enable the visitor to experience the diversity of topography, plants and wildlife found within the watershed. Additionally, Quantico Creek's noteworthy water quality continues to serve as a baseline for numerous research studies conducted by State and local environmental agencies as well as several universities in the region.

Threat: Development of privately owned lands within the park would endanger the watershed and limit recreational opportunities.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$700,000 are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire 11 tracts located adjacent to the southern Right-of-way of Virginia Route 234. Properties with frontage on Va. Route 234 are zoned commercial and would impose an incompatible land use within the park boundary if developed in accordance with current zoning. Acquisition of these tracts will provide added scenic protection along the park's northern boundary. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal IIa Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Each of the property owners is a willing seller. While several non-profit organizations have endorsed efforts by the Service to protect these properties, no other individual, group, or elected official has expressed opposition.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Richmond National Battlefield Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY03): Priority No. 20

Location: In and around the city of Richmond, Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico, and Richmond Counties/ Congressional District Nos. 3 and 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$1.575 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	369	\$2,000
Future Funding Need	511	\$3,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: Originally authorized by Congress in 1936, the Act of November 13, 2000 (P.L. 106-511), established Richmond National Battlefield Park consisting of approximately 7,307 acres of land, as depicted on the map entitled 'Richmond National Battlefield Park Boundary Revision', numbered 367N.E.F.A.80026A, and dated September 2000. The Act authorizes acquisition, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, of the minimum interest necessary to achieve the purposes for which the park was established. Acquisition of privately owned lands or interests therein requires the consent of the owner.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park commemorates several battles – Cold Harbor, Chaffin's Farm, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, and Beaver Dam Creek – around Richmond, the Confederate capital.

Threat: Three of the tracts proposed for acquisition comprise an historically significant 245-acre section of a family farm, which has been subdivided and partially sold for immediate development into residential lots. Failure to acquire and protect this section of the farm will make it vulnerable to expansion of the residential development. The remaining tract to be acquired comprises the very best section of the Totopotomoy Creek Civil War battlefield and includes nationally significant cultural resources in the shape of extant earthen fortifications and an historic structure nearly 300 years old.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$2,000,000 are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire 4 tracts containing a total of 369.4 acres of land within the boundary of Richmond National Battlefield Park. Acquisition is necessary to prevent incompatible development, protect historic resources, and provide for construction of hiking trails throughout the battlefield. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources, in particular Goal 1a7 Protect the cultural landscape, and to Goal 1Ia Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT) has a written option declaring its intent to purchase the 245-acre farm section for future conveyance to the United States. The Totopotomoy Battlefield at Rural Plains Foundation (TBRP) has negotiated a purchase of the Totopotomoy tract with the intention of saving it for the park. The owners of the subject tracts are willing sellers. There is no known local or Congressional opposition to these acquisitions.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Saguaro National Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 8

Location: Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

State/County/Congressional District: State of Arizona/Pima County/Congressional District Nos. 2 and 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Public Law 102-61, June 19, 1991, revised the boundary of the (then) Saguaro National Monument to add 3,540 acres to the Rincon Unit of the monument and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Public Law 103-364, October 14, 1994, abolished the monument and established Saguaro National Park to include the former monument and an additional 3,460 acres. The act authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.214 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	160	\$2,320
Future Funding Need	632	\$9,680

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Residential and agricultural

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (P.L. 103-364). After fiscal year 2002, approximately 792 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of \$12,000,000.

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 park. Saguaro stands in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: Funds totaling \$2,320,000 are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire one tract containing a total of 160 acres. The tract to be acquired is located in the Tucson Mountain District of the park and is identified as critical acquisition in the land protection plan for the park. The tract contains significant Sonoran Desert resources such as saguaro cactus and paloverde, as well as archeological sites that are vulnerable to vandalism and disturbance. Acquisition is necessary to preclude development that would harm significant park resources. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowner has indicated a willingness to sell to the United States. There is broad local support for the Federal acquisition of this property as evidenced in a community letter to the Arizona Congressional delegation in February 1999 urging completion of acquisition in the park.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 13

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. 23, 24, and 29

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are eight thousand dollars.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	68	\$1,500
Future Funding Need	25,805	\$63,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some residential

Description: The recreation area was authorized by Congress on 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 \$160,195,669 have been appropriated for land acquisition at the area. The State of California and other conservation groups have also spent over \$270 million for land acquisition within the park boundaries. After fiscal year 2002, approximately 25,873 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The 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 funds requested are needed in fiscal year 2003 to acquire four tracts containing a total of 68.07 acres at the National Recreation Area. These tracts are under active threat of development. Acquisition is necessary to ensure adequate connectivity between two major parkland cores: Zuma-Trancas Canyons and Malibu Creek State Park. Purchase of these tracts will permit the Service to proceed with the "Simi to the Sea" trail, a major north-south trail for the National Recreation Area. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: These acquisitions are supported by the local community and the Congressional delegation. Two of the landowners are extremely anxious to sell and have communicated as much earlier this year.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 28

Location: Northwest Michigan along Lake Michigan shoreline

State/County/Congressional District: State of Michigan/Benzie and Leelanau Counties/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Remaining: None. The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.054 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	276	\$1,000
Future Funding Need	1,112	\$4,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some residential

Description: The National Lakeshore was established on October 21, 1977. The land protection plan assigns highest priority to the acquisition of tracts in the Miller Hill and Bow Lakes areas. The Act of October 22, 1982 authorized the addition to the Lakeshore of 1,575 acres in these areas, but directed that acquisition would require the owner's consent unless significant damage to the resources of the National Lakeshore was threatened.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.

Threat: The National Park Service will seek to acquire the minimum interest necessary to protect the fragile resources of the National Lakeshore from the adverse impacts of development.

Need: The funds requested would be used to acquire 6 tracts in the Bow Lakes/Miller Hill area of the National Lakeshore. The Bow Lakes/Miller Hill area contains excellent examples of ice block lakes and long forested valleys that were formed when the great ice blocks melted. The area contains an outstanding example of a floating leatherleaf bog and prime examples of plant succession. The tracts to be acquired would be utilized as a day use area with trail access to significant geologic features, important natural resources, historic areas, and beach areas.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The landowners are aware that these tracts are within the boundary of the National Lakeshore and contain important natural resources that the National Lakeshore was created to protect. The National Park Service works closely with landowners inside unit boundaries to ensure that when they are willing to sell their lands, there is a method for preserving the resources and contributing to the mission of the park unit.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 27

Location: In the St. Johns River Valley of Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Duval County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.170 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	3,886	\$1,320
Future Funding Need	9,574	\$5,680

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some residential and commercial

Description: The Act of February 16, 1988 established Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act directed, however, that no lands other than wetlands or interests therein be acquired without the consent of the owner. The preserve contains 46,289 acres of which 21,071 acres remain privately owned.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the reserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French and English colonial ventures can be found as well as Southern plantation life and 19th Century military activities.

Threat: The preserve was established to protect certain wetlands and historic sites in the St. Johns River Valley. Acquisition is necessary to prevent the loss of natural, historical and cultural resources.

Need: For fiscal year 2003, \$1,320,000 is needed to acquire approximately 3,886 acres within the preserve boundary. The funds are needed to maintain the Federal commitment to match acquisition efforts by the City of Jacksonville and others.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Acquisition at the Preserve is a partnership with the City of Jacksonville and others to preserve special oak ecosystems and expand recreational opportunities. A written and formalized five-agency planning effort has identified the area as a high priority, and the partnership is actively pursuing land acquisition by each member through their unique authorities. The requested funds continue the NPS effort, while similar efforts are being conducted by the City of Jacksonville, the State of Florida, the Cedar Bay Co-generation Power Plant Mitigation Fund, and others.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Valley Forge National Historical Park**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 9

Location: Southeastern Pennsylvania

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Chester and Montgomery Counties/Congressional District Nos. 7, and 13

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$3.983 million

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.365 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	72	\$2,000
Future Funding Need	217	\$14,000

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Formerly a nursery of ornamental plants; currently a development plan is being considered.

Description: In considering the authorizing legislation of 1976, which defined the purpose of the park, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs noted in House Report No.94-1142, May 14, 1976 that; " the restoration and strengthening of the historic integrity of the Valley Forge site should be the first priority for any Federal management of the area. The Committee expects the Secretary to take early and positive steps, once the National Park Service assumes operational responsibilities, to manage the park with increased emphasis on the restoration and maintenance of the historic scene. Nonconforming recreational uses are to be phased down or relocated. Non-historic technological intrusions such as grass mowing are to be eliminated where possible and appropriate, and the rerouting or elimination of inappropriate and unsafe roadways is to be undertaken, as it is possible. "

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains General Washington's headquarters, original earthworks, a variety of monuments and markers, reconstructed log buildings, and replica cannon.

Threat: Acquisition is to follow the priorities established in the park's Land Protection Plan to protect land and structures that comprise the historic scene. The park sits at a major transportation hub, is trisected by state roads, a railroad corridor, and is utilized as a daily commuter route. Development is proposed for this site, which would negatively impact the cultural and natural resources of the property.

Need: The property contains most of the 18th Century WaggonSeller farm and is located in an area that had been occupied by the Continental Army during its encampment at Valley Forge in 1777-1778. Cultural resources, both above and below ground, would be impacted by any development on this site. The loss of a cultural resource that is one of the very few remaining 18th Century agrarian landscapes in the Valley Forge area would be unfortunate. A major east coast developer is proposing to develop the site with residences, thereby negatively impacting the National Historical Park. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources and to Goal 1a Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The local community wishes to prevent additional demands on its infrastructure and has expressed support for NPS acquisition that would remove this threat. The local Congressperson has expressed interest in seeing this land under the NPS management. Communication with all parties has been ongoing for over ten years, and the Trustees who own the land see value as an impediment.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: Virgin Islands National Park

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 16

Location: On St. John and St. Thomas Islands

State/County/Congressional District: U.S. Virgin Islands

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.230 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	376	\$1,500
Future Funding Need	1,209	\$48,350

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: None

Description: Virgin Islands National Park was authorized by Congress August 2, 1956, to protect a portion of the Virgin Islands containing outstanding natural and scenic resources of national significance.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: No other unit of the National Park System has the combination of developing tropical forests and fine coral reefs that is found in Virgin Islands National Park. Other resources requiring protection are the white sand beaches, certain endangered species, cactus woodlands, and remnants of the cultural history of the Virgin Islands.

Threat: Privately owned lands at the park are prime sites for recreational and commercial development that would adversely impact the resources of the park.

Need: The requested funds are to be used toward acquisition of a 376-acre property known as Estate Maho Bay and located within the boundary of the National Park. In the early 1970's, the United States acquired a partial interest in the property, while the balance remains owned by the Marsh Family. It is expected that the remaining interests will be acquired by the United States by a combination of purchases and exchanges. The requested funds will be used to acquire these additional interests and cover the costs associated with the purchases and/or exchanges. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal 1a Preserve Natural and Cultural Resources.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Service has been contacted by three of the eight owners of the undivided interests inquiring about conveying their interests to the United States. At least one other interest-holder is expected to be a willing seller. The Friends of the Virgin Islands National Park and the Trust for Public Lands have been engaged for some time in these acquisition deliberations.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Western Arctic National Parklands**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY 2003): Priority No. 25

Location: Northwest coast of Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska: Northwest Arctic Borough

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: The estimated annual operating costs associated with this acquisition are \$0.495 million.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	1	\$1,200
Future Funding Need	3,550	\$3,725

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Commercial

Description: The Act of December 2, 1980 (ANILCA), established several NPS units in the northwest portion of Alaska. Section 1306 of the Act provides the Secretary with authority to establish administrative sites and visitor facilities outside the boundaries of, and in the vicinity of, those units. The Western Arctic National Parklands include Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Park, and Noatak National Preserve.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years.

Threat: Acquisition of this tract is necessary to provide a park management facility in the town of Kotzebue for the Western Arctic National Parklands.

Need: The National Park Service proposes to build in the town of Kotzebue a new Visitor Center and Administrative Offices for the Western Arctic National Parklands. The proposed site is presently owned by the Northwest Alaska Native Association (NANA). The tract contains a building owned by NANA. Studies are underway to determine the Service's proposal would require renovation of the existing building or demolition followed by construction of a new building. The acquisition of additional adjacent land may be required for parking. In the summer of 2001, the Service obtained an appraisal that indicated a value of \$950,000 for the existing building and underlying land. Additional land needed for parking would require \$200,000-\$250,000. A total of \$1,200,000 is necessary to acquire the lands needed for the proposed facility. *Acquisition of these lands will contribute to the NPS GPRA Goal IIa Provide for Visitor Safety and Satisfaction.*

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: The Federal acquisition of the property from the Northwest Alaska Native Association is supported by the local community.

Fiscal Year 2003 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve**

National Park Service Land Acquisition Priority (FY2003): Priority No. 12

Location: Southeastern Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Yakutat Borough and Unorganized Borough

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail: No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition.

Date	Acres	Total Amount
FY 2003 Request	200	\$700
Future Funding Need	730,830	\$180,700

The total amount includes the cost of title, appraisal, environmental site assessment, acquisition, and relocation assistance.

Improvements: Some structures related to mining operations

Description: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve was established by Congress (Public Law 96-487), December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park/preserve includes the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet. The area features remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentration of wildlife.

Threat: The Kennicott mining property is a National Historic Landmark and the most significant historical property within the park. Preservation and interpretation of Kennicott and its historic context fulfills a basic mission of the park. Several of the lots to be acquired contain historic structures. Federal restoration and protection of the structures requires Federal acquisition. Federal acquisition is necessary to prevent land speculation and commercial development that would be incompatible with the existing historic landscape.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire 20 tracts containing a total of 200 acres of the Kennicott property that is the primary visitor destination area of the park.

Interaction with Landowners and Partners: Several affected landowners have stated their willingness to sell to the United States. A non-profit organization will participate in the management of the Kennicott area. Acquisition for protection of Kennicott is strongly supported by the local community and Congressional delegation.

Activity Summary

Activity: State Conservation Grants Administration
FY 2002 Enacted: \$4.000million

Program Component	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
State Conservation Grants Administration	4,000	0	+1,400	5,400	+1,400
Total Requirements	4,000	0	+1,400	5,400	+1,400

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 460l et.seq. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, as amended

Overview

The **State Conservation Grants Administration** activity administers previously awarded and new grant projects in cooperation with State partners so as to ensure accountability and compliance with site conservation and public access mandates.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- IIIb** Through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreational use.

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The State grants administrative account covers expenses associated with two main program functions: one fixed - the other variable - workload determined by whether new grant funds are appropriated, and the size of such appropriation. The \$140 million grant program in FY 2002 nearly doubled from the previous year's appropriation of \$89 million. Overall grant workloads include increases in the administration of an estimated 500 new grants approved during the last two fiscal years. Tasks also include providing technical assistance to States in updating and or developing their new outdoor recreation plans, training NPS and State staff, and conducting onsite reviews of potential recreation sites to ensure compliance with program requirements.

In addition to new grants, proactive fiduciary activities are continued and include: inspecting or certifying 7,000 project sites, negotiating and resolving an estimated 275 ongoing conversion issues, closeout of 180 active grants, processing 513 grant billings, and the resolution of ten audit exceptions.

Performance Goals

Goal IIIc1. Partner with communities to protect, conserve, and/or rehabilitate public recreation lands and facilities

Target	Measure	Goals						
		FY 2000 Base	Annual FY 2003			Long-term FY 2005		
			Number	Increase	% Properties Protected	Number	Increase	% Properties Protected
Community recreation opportunities and resource conservation	Recreational properties assisted and protected by NPS programs*	32,738	35,542	8.6%	100%	38,656	18.1%	100%

*Includes Land and Water Conservation Fund, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and Federal Lands to Parks Program.

State Conservation Grants Administration Performance Information

Performance Measures	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimate	FY 2003 Estimate
Sites inspected and certified operational	414	7,000	7,000
Sites threatened	250	275	275
Active grants completed and closed out	25	180	180
New grants awarded	131	800	1600

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: State Conservation Grants Administration

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	4,000
Programmatic Changes	
• State Conservation Grants Administration	+1,400
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,400
Uncontrollable changes	No change
FY 2003 Budget Request	5,400
Net change	+1,400

State Conservation Grants Administration: +\$1.400 million, +4 FTE

The \$1.4 million increase for 2003 represents the administrative costs of implementing the State Grants portion of the **Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI)**. The CCI would provide \$48.6 million for grants to benefit the States for restoration, protection and enhancement of natural areas. Purposes would include but not be limited to habitat protection, wetlands, restoration, and riparian area protection. Projects will be nominated and administered through the Governors' State Liaison Officers in accordance with planning documents approved by the Secretary. Preference will be given to non-traditional methods of conservation and multiple partners. While the State is required to match the Federal funds at least one-to-one, States should require their partners to match their contribution. In contrast to the current State Conservation Grants program, these grants would require that any property acquired must have clear links to restoration goals. Acquisitions would, however need to be consistent with accessibility and meet purposes of perpetuity. Final recommendations on the applications will be made by the NPS Director with final review by the Secretary.

This request is part of the proposed Cooperative Conservation Initiative, of which \$50 million would be located within the State Conservation Grants program. An additional \$22 million is proposed to be funded under the Challenge Cost Share program within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation, bringing the NPS portion to \$72 million. The total Department of the Interior CCI Initiative is \$100 million, with the remaining \$28 million requested by Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Activity Summary

Activity: State Conservation Grants
FY 2002 Enacted: \$140.000 million

Program Component	2002 Enacted	FY 2003			Change From 2002 (+/-)
		Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
State Conservation Grants	140,000	0	+54,600	194,600	+54,600
Total Requirements	140,000	0	+54,600	194,600	+54,600

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 460l et.seq. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, as amended

Overview

The **State Conservation Grants** activity provides matching grants to States, and through States, to local units of government for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities that provide public access to lands, waters and other recreation resources. The grants provide incentives for continuing State outdoor recreation planning and for greater commitments by State governments to conservation and improvement of recreation resources at every level, emphasizing the role of States and localities in a nationwide recreation system.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- IIIb** Through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.
- IIIc** Assisted through Federal funds and programs, the protection of recreational opportunities is achieved through formal mechanisms to ensure continued access for public recreational use.

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The demand for outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities accessible to urban and growing suburban areas continues to increase. The grant program also recognizes State and local efforts to acquire open space, park and recreation lands and other highly valued resources; and seeks to leverage State and local efforts to address these needs through matching grant assistance.

This program has been very successful in encouraging States to take greater responsibility for the protection and development of open space and recreational resources. Every project acquired or developed is protected in perpetuity. Through this partnership with States and local governments, providing recreation opportunity while preserving these areas for future generations can often be accomplished in a more timely and cost-effective way than through Federal action. Funding for State and local park recreation projects is a viable alternative to Federal management of these areas.

At A Glance...

- Program initiated in 1965
- Federal amounts have been matched by non-Federal
- Provided \$3.3 billion for 38,000 grants to date
- Funds for grants increased nearly 60% in FY 2002
- About 80 grants will be awarded in FY 2002
- Funding allows one out of ten grant applications to be approved

Justification of FY 2003 Budget Request: State Conservation Grants

Request Component	Amount
FY 2002 Enacted Budget	140,000
Programmatic Changes	
• Cooperative Conservation Initiative	+48,600
• State Conservation Grants	+6,000
TOTAL, Program Changes	+54,600
Uncontrollable changes	No change
FY 2003 Budget Request	194,600
Net change	+54,600

State Conservation Grants: +\$48.600 million

The NPS is proposing an increase in FY 2003 as part of a \$50 million **Cooperative Conservation Initiative** (CCI). The CCI would provide \$48.6 million for grants to benefit the States for restoration, protection and enhancement of natural areas. Purposes would include but not be limited to habitat protection, wetlands, restoration, and riparian area protection. Projects will be nominated and administered through the Governors' State Liaison Officers in accordance with planning documents approved by the Secretary. Preference will be given to non-traditional methods of conservation and multiple partners. While the State is required to match the Federal funds at least 1:1, States should require their partners to match their contribution. In contrast to the current State Conservation Grants program, these grants would require that any property acquired must have clear links to restoration goals. Acquisitions would, however, need to be consistent with accessibility and meet purposes of perpetuity. A total of \$1.4 million is proposed separately for project administration. Final recommendations on the applications will be made by the NPS Director with final review by the Secretary.

This request is part of the proposed Cooperative Conservation Initiative, of which \$50 million would be located within the State Conservation Grants program. A total of \$22 million is proposed to be funded under the Challenge Cost Share program within the NPS Operation of the National Park System appropriation, bringing the NPS portion to \$72 million. The Initiative totals \$100 million, with the remaining \$28 million requested by Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

State Conservation Grants: +\$6.000 million

For 2003, an increase of \$6 million is proposed for a total of \$146 million for grants under the regular apportionment to the States (\$140 million was appropriated in FY 2002). This \$6 million increase will allow an estimated 25-50 additional grants to States and local units of government for identified recreation needs.

Budget Account Schedules Land and Water Conservation Fund

LWCF Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	12,879.	12,940	13,132
Receipts:			
02.00 Motorboat fuels tax.....	1	1	1
02.20 Rent receipts, Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	569.	684	316
02.21 Royalty receipts, Outer Continental Shelf lands.....	327.	213	581
02.23 Surplus property sales.....	2.	2	2
02.80 Bureau of Land Management, land acquisition, offsetting collections.....	9.	0	0
02.81 Fish and Wildlife Service, land acquisition, offsetting collections.....	8.	10	0
02.82 NPS, land acquisition and State assistance, offsetting collections.....	7.	0	0
02.99 Total receipts and collections.....	<u>923</u>	910	900
04.00 Total: Balances and collections.....	13,802	13,850	14,032
Appropriation:			
05.00 State and Private Forestry.....	-34.	0	-120
05.01 Forest Service, land acquisition.....	-98.	-150	-130
05.02 Bureau of Land Management, land acquisition.....	-66.	-50	-45
05.03 Fish and Wildlife Service, land acquisition.....	-129.	-109	-71
05.04 National Park Service, land acquisition and State assistance.....	-222	-274	-287
05.05 Priority Federal land acquisitions and exchanges.....	0.	0	-3
05.11 Payments in lieu of taxes, Bureau of Land Management.....	-50.	0	0
05.12 Surveys, investigations, and research, Geological Survey.....	-20.	0	0
05.13 State wildlife grants, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	-50.	-85	-60
05.14 Urban park and recreation fund, National Park Service.....	-20.	0	0
05.18 North America wetlands conservation fund, from LWCF, FWS.....	-20.	0	-44
05.20 Historic preservation fund, from LWCF, National Park Service.....	-15.	0	0
05.22 Resource Management, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	-25.	0	0
05.24 Construction, National Park Service.....	-50	0	0
05.25 Stewardship grants.....	0	-10	-10
05.27 Cooperative endangered species conservation fund.....	-78	0	-91
05.28 Landowner incentive program.....	0	-40	-50
05.50 Management of lands and resources.....	-25.	0	0
05.99 Total appropriations.....	<u>-902.</u>	-718	-911
06.10 Unobligated balance returned to receipts.....	40	0	0
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	12,940	13,132	13,121

Summary of Requirements by Object Class Land Acquisition and State Assistance

LASA Summary of Requirements by Object Class (in millions of dollars)¹

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	12	0	0	12
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	1	0	0	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	13	0	0	13
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	3	0	1	4
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1	0	0	1
25.2 Other services.....	6	0	-4	2
32.0 Land and structures.....	92	0	-19	73
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	160	0	34	194
Total Appropriation.....	275	0	12	287

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

LASA Budget Authority Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
Net Budget Authority.....	275	0	12	287
Less: Net BA for Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs:				
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	1	0	0	-1
Net BA excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs.....	274	0	12	286

LASA Summary of FTE Requirements Related to Object Class

Object Class	FY 2003			
	2002 Estimate	Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes	Budget Request
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	178	0	4	182
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total FTE Requirement.....	178	0	4	182 ¹

¹ Note: Final FTE numbers were determined too late to include in the Budget Appendix

Budget Account Schedules

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

LASA Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Land acquisition.....	120.	145	150
00.02 Land acquisition administration.....	12	12	12
00.04 States grant administration.....	2	5	6
00.05 Grants to States.....	40	95	131
09.01 Reimbursable program.....	22	1	0
10.00 Total new obligations.....	196	258	299
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	209	228	246
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	233	275	287
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	12	1	1
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts [14-1042].....	-2	0	0
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts [14-1125].....	-28	0	0
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	424	504	534
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-196	-258	-299
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	228	246	235
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite).....	216	275	287
42.00 Transferred from other accounts [14-2100].....	28	0	0
42.00 Transferred from other accounts [14-1125].....	23	0	0
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary).....	267	275	287
49.35 Contract authority rescinded.....	-30	-30	-30
Mandatory:			
Contract authority.....	30	30	30
66.10 Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash).....	7	0	0
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources.....	-41	0	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary).....	-34	0	0
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross).....	233	275	287
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	14	132	223
73.10 Total new obligations.....	196	258	299
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-107	-166	-194
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-12	-1	-1
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources.....	41	0	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	132	223	327
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	32	54	41
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	75	112	153
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	107	166	194

LASA Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from Federal sources.....	7	0	0
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources.....	-41	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	268	276	287
90.00	Outlays.....	107	166	194

¹Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits**LASA Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

89.00	Budget authority	268	276	287
	Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs	-1	-1	-1
	Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs	267	275	286
90.00	Outlays	107	166	194
	Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs	-1	-1	-1
	Net outlays, excluding retiree costs	106	165	193

LASA Object Classification (in millions of dollars)¹

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	9	12	12
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	0	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	9	13	13
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	3	4	4
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	0
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
25.2	Other services.....	6	4	6
31.0	Equipment.....	1	1	1
32.0	Land and structures.....	81	127	132
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	73	106	142
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	175	257	299
Reimbursable obligations				
32.0	Land and structures.....	2	1	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	19	0	0
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	21	1	0
99.99	Total, new obligations.....	196	258	299

¹Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits**LASA Personnel Summary**

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	156	178	178

Activity Summary

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Program Components	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate	Change From 2001 (+/-)
Recreation Fee Demonstration and Fee Programs¹	133,500	134,500	1,000
• Recreational Fee Demonstration Program	[132,000]	[133,000]	[1,000]
• Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	[1,500]	[1,500]	[0]
National Park Passport Program	15,000	16,000	1,000
Transportation Systems Fund	5,400	5,400	0
Yellowstone NP and Grand Teton NP Specific Permanent Appropriations²	967	967	0
• Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park	[950]	[950]	[0]
• Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park	[17]	[17]	[0]
Total Requirements	154,867	156,867	2,000

¹ The Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program is combined as a sub-account with the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for accounting and presentation purposes. Separate accounting is maintained for each item in this section.

² The Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for the Grand Teton National Park account is combined with the Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park account for presentation purposes, in accordance with Administration policy. Separate accounting is maintained for each item in this section.

Authorization

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program

- Public Law 104-134, section 315 of section 101(c) (110 Stat. 1321-200) as amended by:
 - Public Law 104-208, section 319 of section 101(d) (110 Stat. 3009-223);
 - Public Law 105-18, section 5001 of title II (111 Stat. 181);
 - Public Law 105-83, section 320 (111 Stat. 1596);
 - Public Law 105-277, section 327 of Section 101(e) (112 Stat. 2681-291);
 - Public Law 106-291, section 336 (114 Stat. 997). (16 U.S.C. 460 I-6a note shows text of law as amended through Public Law 106-291); and
 - Public Law 107-63, section 312 (115 Stat. 466);
 - Law is supplemented by Public Law 105-83, section 107 (111 Stat. 1561) and Public Law 106-176, section 310.

Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program

- Public Law 105-327. (16 U.S.C. 460 I-6a(i)(1)(C).)

Fee Collection Support

- Public Law 103-66, section 10002(b) (107 Stat. 403) (16 U.S.C. 460 I-6a(i)(1)(B).)
- Law is supplemented by:
 - Public Law 104-134, section 315(c)(2)(C) of section 101(c) (110 Stat. 1321-207)
 - Public Law 105-83, section 107 (111 Stat. 1561).

National Park Passport Program

- Public Law 105-391, title VI. (16 U.S.C. 5991-5995.)

Transportation Systems Fund

- Public Law 105-391, section 501. (16 U.S.C. 5981.)

Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park

- 16 U.S.C. 40a-40c.

Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park

- 16 U.S.C. 406 d-3.

Overview

This activity includes the several permanent appropriations that are derived from recreation entrance and use fees paid by visitors.

Mission Goals Applicable to this Activity

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

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: Recreational Fee Demonstration Program
FY 2002 Estimated: \$132.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, authorized in the FY 1996 Interior Appropriations Act, and subsequently amended, gave the National Park Service the authority as part of an Interagency program to establish 100 demonstration fee projects. This demonstration program was created to test the feasibility of user-generated cost recovery for operation and maintenance at recreation sites and habitat enhancement projects on Federal lands. The FY 2002 Interior Appropriations Act lifted the 100 project cap and eliminated the non-demonstration distinction created by the FY 2000 Omnibus Technical Corrections Act. In FY 2002 all Non-Demonstration Fee Collection Parks are included in the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. The current program is authorized through FY 2004, with the revenue available to the NPS through FY 2007.

By law, the funds retained by the NPS may be used for backlogged repair and maintenance projects (including projects relating to health and safety) and for purposes of enhancing the quality of the visitor experience, protection of resources, repair and maintenance, interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation (including fee collection), maintenance, and law enforcement.

Public reaction to the program has been favorable as documented in a series of contracted recreation fee monitoring studies. Results have shown:

- Eighty-nine percent of the visitors to these units felt that the new fees were either "about right" or "too low".

At A Glance...

- The NPS retains 80% of fee receipts for use at the collecting park.
- The remaining 20% is available to be allocated at the discretion of NPS Director.
- Cost of fee collection for demonstration parks is covered from the funds each demonstration park receives from the recreation fee 80% account.
- As policy, the NPS has determined that the revenue from the recreational fee demonstration program will be dedicated primarily to identified, backlogged maintenance, rehabilitation and resource management projects.
- In FY 2002, the NPS will have 172 fee demonstration project sites.
- In FY 2002, an estimated 60% of fee revenue will be directed toward deferred maintenance work.

- The vast majority of respondents supported the higher fee rates only if the money collected stayed in the park as a supplement and if the park budget was not offset by the fee revenue.

Demonstration efforts range from increasing pre-fee demonstration admission fees to implementing at a variety of new fee collection strategies at parks including automated fee collection machines, boating fees, multi-agency fees, contract fee collection, backcountry use, interpretive fees and high season fee rates.

From its inception in FY 1997, including the estimated amount for FY 2002, a gross amount of over \$715 million will have been retained by the NPS under this authority to accomplish critical deferred maintenance and critical resource protection projects and to pay for the costs of collection. Completed projects include:

- Rehabilitation of the North Rim Wastewater System at Grand Canyon NP
- Replacement of deteriorated boardwalks at Ferry Landing, Assateague Island NS
- Containment of the exotic species leafy spurge and Canada thistle at Theodore Roosevelt NP

Further information on this program may be found in the annual *Recreational Fee Demonstration Program Progress Report to Congress* submitted in early 2002.

NPS Budgetary Resources: Recreational Fee Demonstration Program

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	187,472	231,958	241,706	244,965
Total Fees Collected ¹	133,626	126,167	132,000	133,000
Total Available For Obligation	321,098	358,125	373,706	377,965
Obligations by Project Type				
Visitor Services	12,643	12,165	NA	NA
Resource Protection	3,378	5,585	NA	NA
Health and Safety Maintenance	36,325	40,929	NA	NA
Collection Costs	27,687	30,578	NA	NA
Other	11,502	27,162	NA	NA
Total Obligations	91,535	116,419	128,741	131,000
End of Year Unobligated Balance ²	229,563	241,706	244,965	246,965
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	85,339	101,617	130,000	131,000
<hr/>				
Projects Approved For Use of Fees				
Number	1,165	1,792	1,800	1,800
Cost	154,830	167,530	166,000	165,000

NA Not Available

1 Includes Golden Eagle, Golden Age, Recreation Fees.

2 Total fees collected plus forward unobligated balance minus total obligations.

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program
FY 2002 Estimated: \$1.500 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

Any recreation fees collected by park units at which entrance fees cannot be collected by reason of deed restrictions are retained and used by those respective park units for the purposes of enhancing the quality of the visitor experience, protection of resources, repair and maintenance, interpretation, signage, habitat or facility enhancement, resource preservation, annual operation (including fee collection), maintenance, and law enforcement. The authorizing law applies to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Lincoln Home National Historic Site and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. FY 2002, receipts are anticipated to be collected from fee efforts at Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Lincoln Home National Historic Site. For FY 2003, receipts are estimated to be \$1.5 million.

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: National Parks Passport Program
FY 2002 Estimated: \$15.000 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

National Park Passports provide admission to all units of the National Park System for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase. The cost in FY 2002 is \$50. The passport includes a collectible stamp with a design to be chosen annually by competition. Up to 15 percent of the revenues from sale of passports may be used to administer and promote the program. Private vendors are also allowed to collect a commission for sales of passports. Net proceeds from sale of passports are deposited in a special account and used for high priority visitor service or resource management projects throughout the National Park System. Completed projects include installation of roadside visitor information signs and kiosks at Craters of the Moon National Monument and completion of Chalone Creek Landfill restoration and monitoring. For FY 2003, net receipts are estimated to be \$16 million.

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: Transportation Systems Fund
FY 2002 Estimated: \$5.400 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

This program, implemented in FY 2000, allows the National Park Service to charge a fee for public use of transportation services to all or part of any park unit and to retain and use the fees only for costs associated with the transportation systems at each unit where the fee was collected. For FY 2002, receipt estimates are based on anticipated revenue from transportation systems in Zion, Bryce, Rocky Mountain and Grand Canyon National Parks. For FY 2003, receipts are estimated to be \$5.4 million.

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park
FY 2002 Estimated: \$0.950 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

Fees collected from visitors at Yellowstone National Park are deposited in a special fund as authorized by law in sufficient amounts to pay the additional costs of educating children of employees stationed at Yellowstone National Park. Payments are made to reimburse schools at this remote location for their costs of furnishing educational facilities, including costs to augment teachers' salaries, buy school equipment and supplies, offset students' transportation costs, and to maintain park school facilities. FY 2002 receipts reflect increased costs of educational activities. For FY 2003, receipts deposited are estimated to be \$.95 million.

Activity: Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
Program Component: Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park
FY 2002 Estimated: \$0.017 million

FY 2002 Estimated Program & Anticipated Accomplishments

As required by law, fees collected from visitors at Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park 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 National Park. Amounts may vary because of tax rate changes, withdrawal of additional lands from the State's tax rolls because of Federal acquisition, and gradual reductions by law of the amount due for each tract of land after it is acquired. For FY 2003 receipts are estimated at \$17,000.

Budget Account Schedules

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303				
01.99	Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
Receipts:				
02.21	Recreation fee demonstration program.....	132	134	135
02.22	Transportation systems fund.....	5	5	5
02.23	National park passport program.....	14	15	16
02.24	Deposits for educ. expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone NP.....	1	1	1
02.29	Total: receipts and collections.....	152	155	157
Appropriation:				
05.00	Recreation fee permanent appropriations.....	-152	-155	-157
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)¹

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303				
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Recreational fee demonstration program and deed-restricted and non-demonstration parks.....	126	135	137
00.02	Transportation systems fund.....	6	4	5
00.03	National park passport program.....	1	15	16
00.04	Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone NP.....	1	1	1
10.00	Total new obligations.....	134	155	159
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	241	265	271
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	157	159	157
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	2	2	2
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	400	426	430
23.95	Total new obligations.....	-134	-155	-159
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	265	271	271
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
60.20	Appropriation (special fund).....	156	160	157
60.49	Portion applied to liquidate contract authority.....	0	-1	0
62.50	Appropriation (total mandatory).....	156	159	157
66.10	Contract authority.....	1	0	0
60.20	Appropriation (special fund).....	157	159	157
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	37	54	23
73.10	Total new obligations.....	134	155	159
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	-115	-184	-180
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	-2	-2	-2
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	54	23	0

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Program and Financing (continued) (in millions of dollars)¹

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303				
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	28	29	29
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	87	155	151
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	115	184	180
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	157	159	157
90.00	Outlays.....	115	184	180

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	157	159	157
	Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-4	-5	-5
	Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs.....	153	154	152
90.00	Outlays.....	115	184	180
	Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-4	-5	-5
	Net outlays, excluding retiree costs.....	111	179	175

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)¹

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	14	14	15
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	20	21	22
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	3	3	3
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	1	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	38	38	40
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	11	10	10
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1	1	1
25.2	Other services.....	61	83	85
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1	1	1
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	11	11	11
31.0	Equipment.....	2	2	2
32.0	Land and structures.....	5	5	5
99.0	Direct obligations.....	133	154	158
99.5	Below reporting threshold.....	1	1	1
99.9	Total new obligations.....	134	155	159

¹ Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Personnel Summary

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303				
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	1,261	1,261	1,261

[CONTRIBUTION FOR ANNUITY BENEFITS]

Appropriation Language

[For reimbursement (not heretofore made), pursuant to provisions of Public Law 85-157, to the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments by the District of Columbia to United States Park Police annuitants under the provisions of the Policeman and Fireman's Retirement Act (Act), to the extent those payments exceed contributions made by active Park Police members covered under the Act, such amounts as hereafter may be necessary: *Provided*, that hereafter the appropriations made to the National Park Service shall not be available for this purpose.]

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion of the entire language.

This language is no longer needed because it has served its purposes of providing permanent funding for the purpose stated in the language and prohibiting such funding from funds provided in future appropriation acts.

Activity Summary

Activity: Contribution for Annuity Benefits

Permanent Appropriations	2002 Estimate	2003 Budget Estimate	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Contribution for Annuity Benefits (U.S. Park Police Pension)	22,538	24,768	+2,230
Total Requirements	22,538	24,768	+2,230

Authorization

Public Law 107-63, Title I (115 Stat. 424)

Public Law 85-157 (Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act amendments of 1957)

Title 4 of the District of Columbia Code

Overview

These permanent appropriations are used to pay the necessary costs of benefit payments to annuitants under the pension program for the United States Park Police officers hired prior to 1984 to the extent the payments exceed deductions from salaries of active duty employees of the program.

Appropriation: Contribution for Annuity Benefits

Estimated FY 2002: \$22.538 million

Estimated FY 2003: \$24.768 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 provides permanent funding from the General Fund of the Treasury under the account heading "Contribution for Annuity Benefits." This Funding pays the costs of benefit payments to annuitants each year under the pension program for U.S. Park Police officers hired prior to January 1, 1984 to the extent the payments exceed deductions from salaries of active duty employees of the program. 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. The estimates of \$22.538 million for FY 2002 and \$24.768 million for FY 2003 are based on the best available information, including actuarial tables, and projected pay increases, retirements, and cost-of-living increases. Costs in this account are expected to increase gradually in the next several years before they eventually decline.

Budget Account Schedules Contribution for Annuity Benefits

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2001	2002	2003
		actual	estimate	estimate
Identification code 14-1034-0-2-303				
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 12.1).....	0	23	25
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	0	23	25
23.95	Total new obligations.....	0	-23	-25
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
60.00	Appropriation	0	23	25
Change in obligated balances:				
73.10	Total new obligations.....	0	23	25
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	0	-23	-25
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	23	25
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	0	23	25
90.00	Outlays.....	0	23	25

Activity Summary

Activity: Other Permanent Appropriations

	2002 Estimate	2003 Budget Estimate	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Permanent Appropriations			
Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts ¹	48,300	50,600	+2,300
Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	0	2,000	+2,000
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	16,000	16,000	0
Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	0	2,500	+2,500
Glacier Bay NP and other Park Specific Permanent Appropriations ²	508	502	-6
• Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection	[390]	[390]	[0]
• Delaware Water Gap National Recreational Area Route 209 Operations	[118]	[112]	[-6]
• National Maritime Heritage Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]
Total Requirements	64,808	71,602	+6,794

¹The Concessions Improvement Accounts portion of these amounts is \$20.9 million in FY 2002 and \$17.3 million in FY 2003.

²The Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 Operations account and the National Maritime Heritage Grants account are combined with the Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection account for presentation purposes, in accordance with Administration policy. Separate accounts are maintained for accounting purposes for all items in this section.

Authorization

Park Concessions Franchise Fees

- 16 U.S.C. 5951-5966 as amended by Public Law 107-63, section 122 (National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 as amended)

Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund

- 16 U.S.C. 1a-2(k) (Public Law 105-391, section 802(a))

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

- 5 U.S.C. 5911
- Public Law 98-473, section 320 (98 Stat. 1874) as amended by:
 - Public Law 100-446, section 316 (102 Stat. 1826); and
 - Public Law 101-121, section 317 (103 Stat. 745) (5 U.S.C. 5911 note shows text of law as amended)

Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program

- 16 U.S.C. 460 I-6d (Public Law 106-206)

Glacier Bay National Park Resource Protection

- 16 U.S.C. 1a-2(g)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209 Operations

- Public Law 98-63, Chapter VII (97 Stat. 329) as amended by:
 - Public Law 98-151, section 117 (97 Stat. 977);
 - Public Law 99-88, Chapter VII (99 Stat. 343); and
 - Public Law 104-333, Division I, Section 702 (110 Stat. 4185)

National Maritime Heritage Grants

- 16 U.S.C. 5401-5408

Overview

This activity includes a variety of permanent appropriations that are derived from receipt sources other than recreation fees.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ib** The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
- IIa** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.
- IIb** Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for this and future generations.
- IIIa** Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
- IVa** The National Park Service uses current management practices, systems, and technologies to accomplish its mission.

Appropriation: Program Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts

Estimated FY 2002: \$48.300 million

Estimated FY 2003: \$50.600 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funding At A Glance		
	FY 2002	FY 2003
Franchise Fees	\$27,400	\$33,300
Improvement Accounts	\$20,900	\$17,300
<i>Amounts are estimated</i>		

Park Concessions Franchise Fees. All franchise fees and other monetary consideration paid to the United States pursuant to concessions contracts under the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, as amended, are deposited in a special account, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and used in the National Park System. The fees are used to contract development and visitor services, fund high-priority

resource management programs and operations, and support concession activities throughout the National Park System.

All contracts are issued under the authority of the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998, as amended. Under previous legislation, the NPS was required to grant a right of preference in contract renewal to concessioners who had performed satisfactorily. The new law eliminates this preference for most of the larger concessioners, granting it only to those concessioners with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000 and to all outfitters and guides. Because of the elimination of this statutory right, the Service expects increased competition for larger contracts, which will result in improved visitor services, generally higher fees, and increasing return to the government.

Construction, investment, and maintenance requirements will be weighed against the concessioner's ability to pay franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package will balance the various financial obligations, including possessory interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract.

At A Glance...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 80% of the franchise fees collected are retained and used by the collecting park. ● The remaining 20% is utilized servicewide. ● Trends reflect an increase in franchise fees received. ● Projects funded under this account include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resurfacing parking areas at Buffalo National River - Rehabilitation of food facility at Bandelier NM - Repurchase of possessory interests for Yellowstone service stations.

Concessions Improvement Accounts. Some older National Park Service contracts with private concessioners require the concessioner to deposit a portion of gross receipts or a fixed sum of money in a separate bank account. With NPS approval, these funds are expended for improvement to facilities that directly support concession visitor services. Concessioners do not accrue possessory interest for improvements funded from these accounts.

At A Glance...

- The NPS is committed to converting current Improvement Accounts requirements to standard franchise fee payments when these older concession contracts expire and when contract fee reconsiderations allow.
- Trends reflect a decrease in improvement account receipts.

Appropriation: Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund

Estimated FY 2002: No receipts

Estimated FY 2003: \$2.000 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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 in the National Park System including facility refurbishment, repair and replacement, infrastructure projects associated with park resource protection, and direct maintenance of the leased buildings and associated properties.

Regulations are currently being promulgated by the Secretary to implement and regulate new leasing procedures. The program is anticipated to be initiated in 2003.

Appropriation: Operations and Maintenance of Quarters

Estimated FY 2002 \$16.000 million

Estimated FY 2003: \$16.000 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Rental payments are deducted from the pay of National Park Service employees occupying housing units in National Park System areas and are deposited in a special fund for use to operate and maintain Government-owned quarters throughout the National Park System in a safe and habitable condition.

In FY 2001, the National Park Service recorded charges totaling \$681,850 for housing maintenance and operations in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation in addition to the funds derived from the quarters rental income. This statement is provided as required by section 814(a)(14) of Division I of Public Law 104-333.

Performance Goals**Goal IVa5. Provide appropriate housing for park employees**

Target	Measure	Goals				
		FY 1997	Annual FY 2003		Long-term FY 2005	
		Base	Number	% of Base	Number	% of Base
Employee housing	Percent of housing units in poor or fair condition rehabilitated, replaced or removed	2,100	840	40%	1,260	60%

Appropriation: Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program
Estimated FY 2002 No receipts
Estimated FY 2003: \$2.500 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Revenue from fees collected from issuing permits to use park lands and facilities for commercial filming, still photography, and similar commercial activities are retained and used at the sites where collected, in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. Regulations and fees are currently being promulgated by the Secretary to implement and regulate this recently authorized program. The program is anticipated to be initiated in 2003.

Appropriation: Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection
Estimated FY 2002 \$0.390 million
Estimated FY 2003: \$0.390 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Sixty percent of the revenues from fees paid by tour boat operators or other permittees for entering Glacier Bay National Park are deposited into a special account and used to fund certain activities to protect resources of the park from harm by permittees. 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 any effect of permittees' activity on wildlife and other natural resource values of the park to help determine any appropriate limitations on permittees' activities.

Appropriation: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209
Operations
Estimated FY 2002 \$0.118 million
Estimated FY 2003: \$0.112 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Funds collected from fees for commercial use of U.S. Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are used for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of U.S. Route 209 within the park boundaries. By law, U.S. Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area is closed to commercial vehicular traffic, except for that based within the recreation area, or serving businesses and persons located within or contiguous to its boundaries, or with business facilities located or serving in certain nearby counties. The law further authorizes a limited fee for the use of Route 209 by commercial vehicles driving through the recreation area as allowed by law. The current estimates are based on the expectation of a continuing decline in commercial vehicle traffic on Route 209.

Appropriation: National Maritime Heritage Grants

Estimated FY 2002: No receipts

Estimated FY 2003: No receipts

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

Twenty-five percent of any revenues received from the sale of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet are used to provide matching grants to State and local governments and private nonprofit organizations under the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program. Grants cover certain maritime heritage education and preservation purposes, and related administrative expenses.

Sales have stopped at present. The cost of removing hazardous waste to comply with Federal requirements and the continuing deterioration of the vessels are factors working against their sale. The authorizing law for this program now includes a due date of September 30, 2006 for sale of the vessels.

Budget Account Schedules Other Permanent Appropriations

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
Receipts:			
02.20 Rents and charges for quarters.....	16	16	16
02.21 Park buildings lease and maintenance fund.....	0	0	2
02.22 Concessions improvement accounts ¹	26	21	17
02.23 User fees for filming and photography on public land.....	0	0	3
02.24 Glacier Bay National Park resource protection.....	1	1	1
02.25 Park concessions franchise fees.....	23	27	33
02.99 Total receipts and collections.....	66	65	72
Appropriations:			
05.00 Other permanent appropriations.....	-66	-65	-72
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)²

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Operations and maintenance of quarters.....	17	17	17
00.02 Park buildings lease and maintenance fund.....	0	0	2
00.03 Concessions improvement accounts ¹	25	25	25
00.04 Filming and photography special use fee program.....	0	0	3
00.05 Glacier Bay National Park resource protection, and another account.....	0	1	1
00.06 Park concessions franchise fees.....	8	27	30
10.00 Total new obligations.....	50	70	78
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	91	108	104
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	67	66	72
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	158	174	176
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-50	-70	-78
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	108	104	98
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund).....	67	66	72
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	5	6	5
73.10 Total new obligations.....	50	70	78
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-49	-71	-83
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	6	5	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	5	14	21
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances.....	44	57	62
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	49	71	83
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	67	66	72
90.00 Outlays.....	49	71	83

Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	67	66	72
Less: BA for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-1	-1	-1
Net budget authority, excluding retiree costs.....	66	65	71
90.00 Outlays.....	49	71	83
Less: Outlays for Federal Retiree Costs.....	-1	-1	-1
Net outlays, excluding retiree costs.....	48	70	82

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)²

	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	5	5	5
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	7	7	7
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	2	1	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	2	2	2
25.2 Other services.....	31	52	59
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3	3	3
99.0 Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations.....	46	66	74
99.5 Below reporting threshold.....	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations.....	49	69	77

Personnel Summary

	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	193	193	193

¹ Not an appropriation but shown as such in the Budget Appendix.

² Amounts include full cost of CSRS retirement and health benefits.

Activity Summary

Activity: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2002 Estimate	2003 Budget Estimate	Change From 2002 (+/-)
Permanent Appropriations			
Donations, National Park Service	20,000	27,000	+7,000
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	16	8	-8
Total Requirements	20,016	27,008	+6,992

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 6 Donations, National Park Service
 16 U.S.C. 211, 212 Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln

Overview

These permanent appropriations are used: (A) to use donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors, and (B) to preserve the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln from an endowment established for that purpose.

Applicable National Park Service Mission Goals

- Ia** Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
- Ila** Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Appropriation: Donations, National Park Service

Estimated FY 2003: \$27.000 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

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. The estimate of \$27.000 million for FY 2002 reflects the most current donations estimate by the National Park Service. The estimated increase of \$7.000 million in FY 2003 reflects increases which are estimated to result from the cost-share program incentive included as part of the Cooperative Conservation Initiative proposed to begin in FY 2003.

Appropriation: Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln

Estimated FY 2003: \$ 0.008 million

Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The Lincoln Farm Association established an endowment, the proceeds of which are used to help preserve the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. The estimate for FY 2002 includes a correction to include receipts that should have been credited in FY 2001. The estimate for FY 2003 shows proceeds credited in a normal year. The reduction from 2002 to 2003 therefore reflects an accounting adjustment, not an estimated change in the level of proceeds.

Budget Account Schedules Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
01.99 Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
Receipts:			
02.00 Donations to the National park service.....	28.	20	27
Appropriation:			
05.00 Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	-28.	-20	-27
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations.....	18	20	27
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	22	32	32
22.00 New budget authority (gross).....	28	20	27
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	50	52	59
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-18	-20	-27
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	32	32	32
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.26 Appropriation (trust fund).....	28.	20	27
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	6	6	6
73.10 Total new obligations.....	18	20	27
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-17	-20	-27
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	6	6	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances.....	17....	20	27
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	28	20	27
90.00 Outlays.....	17	20	27

CONSTRUCTION (TRUST FUND)

Authorization

Public Law 95-599, as amended (Title I, section 104(a)(8))	Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978, as amended
23 U.S.C. 203	Contract Authority for parkways
Public Law 93-87, section 160	Relocation of Route 25E, Cumberland Gap NHP
Public Law 99-500	Dept. of Interior appropriations Act for FY 1987
Public Law 101-512	Dept. of Interior appropriations Act for FY 1991

Overview

The appropriations in this parkway construction account were authorized by Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978 in amounts totaling \$180.000 million for parkways, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund. These parkway authorizations have been regarded as contract authority in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 203. All of the \$180.000 million authorized have been made available as appropriations to liquidate contract authority, in separate amounts for several fiscal years ending with the appropriation in FY 1991. Appropriation language has made the contract authority and the appropriations available until expended.

Funds have been programmed within the amounts earmarked in appropriation acts for three projects: the reconstruction and relocation of Route 25E through the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (authorized by section 160 of Public Law 93-87), and improvements to the George Washington Memorial Parkway and to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway (authorized by bill language earmarking funds in several Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, beginning with the Act for fiscal year 1987 (Public Law 99-500), and ending with the Act for fiscal year 1991 (Public Law 101-512)).

FY 2002 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments

The two parkway projects are reported to have been completed; no further obligations of funds are estimated for FY 2002 or later for these two projects. Therefore any unobligated balances for these two projects are available within the Construction (Trust Fund) account for the Cumberland Gap tunnel project. Such reprogramming of funds would not exceed the totals of amounts earmarked for each project in the appropriation acts because the total of the FY 1991 appropriation language to liquidate contract authority, \$52.7 million, exceeded the balance available for appropriation, \$22.143 million, leaving a difference of \$30.557 million in unrealized appropriations, and allowing sufficient flexibility to reprogram among projects while staying within the total of amounts earmarked in bill language for each project.

Obligations in FY 2002 are estimated to total \$0.960 million, all for the Cumberland Gap project, of which \$0.284 million by the National Park Service are for completion of signs and exhibits, water quality monitoring, and trail connections, and of which \$0.676 million by the Federal Highway Administration are for equipment and electrical components in the tunnel and for final site work including some utilities relocation, completing their part of the project work. The Cumberland Gap tunnel has been open for traffic since 1996, and operation of the tunnel was turned over to the Kentucky Transportation Department January 1, 2002.

The total unobligated balance in this account estimated to carry over into FY 2003 is \$4.313 million. Obligations for the Cumberland Gap project are expected to be completed in FY 2003, for NPS land purchases, endangered species protection, project impact mitigation and archeological assessment and protection; this may leave some funds unused. This final project work to be funded from this account is expected to be completed and paid in full by the end of the first quarter of FY 2004, and any unused funds returned to the Treasury. So now we can see "the light at the end of the tunnel" for this project.

In addition to these funds, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991, Public Law 102-240, provided authorizations and specific appropriations for continued construction of the Cumberland Gap tunnel. Except for the NPS Construction (Trust Fund) account, appropriations for this project are made directly to the Department of Transportation rather than to the Department of the Interior.

NPS Budgetary Resources by Activity: Construction (Trust Fund)

Identification code: 14-8215-0-7-401

Program Activity	2001	2002	2003	Change
	Actual	Enacted	Request	From 2002 (+/-)
1. Cumberland Gap Tunnel				
Available for Obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	5,813	5,273	4,313	-960
Reprogramming of unobligated balances.....	431	0	0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	456	0	0	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	5,838	5,273	4,313	-960
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	5,838	5,273	4,313	-960
Less: Obligations.....	-565	-960	-4,313	-3,353
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	5,273	4,313	0	-4,313
2. George Washington Memorial Parkway				
Available for obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	0	0	0	0
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	0	0	0	0
Less: Obligations.....	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	0	0
3. Baltimore Washington Parkway				
Available for obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	0	0
Reprogramming of unobligated balances.....	431	0	0	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	431	0	0	0
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	431	0	0	0
Less: Obligations.....	-431	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	0	0
C(TF) Account Total				
Available for obligation				
From prior years				
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	5,813	5,273	4,313	-960
Reprogramming of unobligated balances.....	431	0	0	0
Recovery of prior year obligations.....	456	0	0	0
Subtotal, Unobligated funds.....	6,269	5,273	4,313	-960
New Budget Authority	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Available for Obligation.....	6,269	5,273	4,313	-960
Less: Obligations.....	-996	-960	-4,313	-3,353
C(TF) Unobligated balance, end of year.....	5,273	4,313	0	-4,313

Budget Account Schedules Construction (Trust Fund)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-8215-0-7-303	2001 actual	2002 estimate	2003 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Cumberland Gap Tunnel.....	1	1	4
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2).....	1	1	4
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	6	5	4
23.95 Total new obligations.....	-1	-1	-4
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	5	4	0
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	2	2	1
73.10 Total new obligations.....	1	1	4
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-1	-2	-4
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	2	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	1	2	4
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority.....	0	0	0
90.00 Outlays.....	1	2	4

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriation Language

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed [315] 301 passenger motor vehicles, of which [256] 273 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed [237] 226 for police-type use, [11] 10 buses, and 8 ambulances: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project].

None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

[Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Park Service may convey a leasehold or freehold interest in Cuyahoga NP to allow for the development of utilities and parking needed to support the historic Everett Church in the village of Everett, Ohio.]

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

1. Delete: " : *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project"

This language is proposed to be deleted as unnecessary.

2. Delete: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Park Service may convey a leasehold or freehold interest in Cuyahoga NP to allow for the development of utilities and parking needed to support the historic Everett Church in the village of Everett, Ohio."

This language is no longer needed because it has served its purpose.

Appropriation Language Citations

1. Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ____ passenger motor vehicles, of which ____ shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed ____ for police-type use, __ buses, and __ ambulances:

31 U.S.C. 1343 provides that, "An appropriation may be expended to buy or lease passenger motor vehicles only ... as specifically provided by law."

2. *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

18 U.S.C. 1913 provides that, "No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall ... be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation"

3. None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

No specific authority. This restrictive language was added by Congress in the appropriation language for FY 1996 and has been included for each year since then.

4. The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

No specific authority. This language is to allow the National Park Service flexibility in the management of its program to improve workplace safety and reduce the costs of compensation claims to the Employee's Compensation Fund.

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	U.S. Forest Service	State and Private Forestry
Department of Labor	Employment and Training Administration	Training and Employment Services
Department of Transportation	Federal Highway Administration	Federal Aid-Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) (Highway Trust Fund)
		Highway Studies, Feasibility, Design, Environmental, Engineering
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
		Wildland Fire Management
	Office of the Secretary	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund

Special Exhibits

Statement on Land Exchanges in Fiscal Year 2002

The following information is provided pursuant to House Report 99-714, which advises each acquisition agency to provide a detailed listing of proposed exchanges and related expenditures. The following is a tentative list, by State, of land exchanges that the National Park Service expects to be working on and the related costs in FY 2002. The actual exchanges to be worked in the fiscal year may vary considerably from the list because there can be no certainty about the time of completion of exchanges now in progress, their success rate, or additional exchange opportunities that may arise. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2002

State	Park Unit	Planned	Estimated
Alaska	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	1	\$90
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	50
California	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	1	15
	Santa Monica Mtns. National Recreation Area	1	15
	Yosemite National Park	1	15
District of Columbia	C&O Canal National Historical Park	3	6
Georgia	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	1	10
	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	1	10
Idaho	City of Rocks National Reserve	1	100
	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	1	50
Indiana	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	1	60
Maine	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	10
Maryland	Catoctin Mountain Park	1	4
	C&O Canal National Historical Park	2	12
Michigan	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	2	40
Minnesota	Voyageurs National Park	1	20
Missouri	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	1	2
Montana	Big Hole National Battlefield	1	80
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	60
New York	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	15
	General Grant National Memorial	1	7.5
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	15
Oklahoma	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	1	60
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg National Military Park	2	90
	Valley Forge National Historical Park	2	15
Virginia	Colonial National Historical Park	2	20
	George Washington Memorial Parkway	1	2
	Prince William Forest Park	1	4
West Virginia	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	1	50
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	60
TOTAL		37	\$987.5

Special Exhibits

Statement of Land Exchanges in Fiscal Year 2003

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 2003. The actual exchanges to be worked in the fiscal year may vary considerably from the list because there can be no certainty about the time of completion of exchanges now in progress, their success rate, or additional exchange opportunities that may arise. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2003

State	Park Unit	Planned	Estimated
Arizona	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	1	\$50
District of Columbia	C&O Canal National Historical Park	3	6
Maine	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	10
Maryland	Catoctin Mountain Park	1	4
	C&O Canal National Historical Park	2	12
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	60
New York	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	15
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	15
Oklahoma	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	1	60
Virginia	Colonial National Historical Park	1	150
	George Washington Memorial Parkway	1	2
	Prince William Forest Park	2	11.5
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	60
TOTAL		17	\$455.5

NPS Employee Count By Grade, End of Fiscal Year

Grade	2001 Actual	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate
Executive Service Grades			
ES-6.....	2.....	2.....	2.....
ES-5.....	6.....	6.....	6.....
ES-4.....	6.....	6.....	6.....
ES-3.....	3.....	3.....	3.....
ES-2.....	2.....	2.....	2.....
ES-1.....	8.....	10.....	10.....
Subtotal, ES	27	29	29
General Service/Government Merit Grades			
GS/GM-15.....	156.....	156.....	156.....
GS/GM-14.....	417.....	417.....	419.....
GS/GM-13.....	1,081.....	1,094.....	1,101.....
GS-12.....	1,966.....	2,037.....	2,004.....
GS-11.....	2,204.....	2,255.....	2,253.....
GS-10.....	17.....	13.....	13.....
GS-9.....	2,750.....	2,765.....	2,803.....
GS-8.....	126.....	122.....	122.....
GS-7.....	1,659.....	1,707.....	1,718.....
GS-6.....	934.....	912.....	912.....
GS-5.....	3,087.....	3,113.....	3,113.....
GS-4.....	1,533.....	1,533.....	1,533.....
GS-3.....	273.....	273.....	273.....
GS-2.....	83.....	83.....	83.....
GS-1.....	40.....	40.....	40.....
Subtotal, GS/GM	16,326	16,520	16,543
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	6,951.....	6,905.....	6,992.....
TOTAL NPS Employment.....	23,304	23,454	23,564