



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2014

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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References to the *2013 Full Yr. CR* signify annualized amounts appropriated in P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Act. These amounts are the 2012 enacted numbers annualized through the end of FY 2013 with a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase for discretionary programs. Exceptions to this include Wildland Fire Management, which received an anomaly in the 2013 CR to fund annual operations at \$726.5 million. The *2013 Full Yr. CR* does not incorporate reductions associated with the Presidential sequestration order issued in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended (BBEDCA), 2 U.S.C. 109a. This column is provided for reference only.



Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Underlined text indicates location of index tabs)

	PAGE
<u>OVERVIEW</u>	
NPS FY 2014 General Statement	
Performance Budget Overview	Overview-1
 <u>Overview: Goal Performance Tables</u>	
Goal Performance Table	Overview-11
 <u>Overview: Tables and Highlights</u>	
Budget at a Glance Table	Overview-15
Budgetary Change Narratives	Overview-21
Fixed Costs and Related Changes Table	Overview-39
Budget Request Support Table	Overview-40
Statement of Receipts	Overview-43
 <u>Overview: Organization Chart</u>	
Organization Chart	Overview-45
Park List	Overview-46
Abbreviations	Overview-48
 DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS	
<u>Operation of the National Park System</u>	
Appropriation Overview	ONPS-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	ONPS-2
Fixed Costs and Related Changes	ONPS-3
Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	ONPS-4
Justification of Program and Performance	
Park Management	
Resource Stewardship	ONPS-7
Visitor Services	ONPS-47
Park Protection	ONPS-65
Facility Operations and Maintenance	ONPS-87
Park Support	ONPS-103
External Administrative Costs	ONPS-115
Summaries	
Analysis of FY 2014 Park Base Changes	ONPS-119
Park and Program Summary	ONPS-126
Visitation and Acreage	ONPS-142
Budget Account Schedules	ONPS-150
 <u>Park Partnership Project Grants</u>	
Appropriation Overview	PPP-1
Budget Account Schedules	PPP-2
 <u>National Recreation and Preservation</u>	
Appropriation Overview	NR&P-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	NR&P-3
Fixed Costs and Related Changes	NR&P-4

Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	NR&P-5
Justification of Program and Performance	
Recreation Programs.....	NR&P-12
Natural Programs.....	NR&P-15
Cultural Programs.....	NR&P-25
Environmental Compliance and Review.....	NR&P-46
Grants Administration	NR&P-48
International Park Affairs	NR&P-52
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	NR&P-58
Budget Account Schedules.....	NR&P-89

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Appropriation Overview.....	UPARR-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	UPARR-2
Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	UPARR-3
Justification of Program and Performance	
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund.....	UPARR-4
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Administration.....	UPARR-7
Budget Account Schedules.....	UPARR-9

Historic Preservation Fund

Appropriation Overview.....	HPF-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	HPF-2
Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	HPF-3
Justification of Program and Performance	
Grants-in-Aid.....	HPF-4
Budget Account Schedules.....	HPF-11

Construction and Major Maintenance

Appropriation Overview.....	CONST-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	CONST-2
Fixed Costs and Related Changes	CONST-3
Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	CONST-4
Justification of Program and Performance	
Line Item Construction and Maintenance.....	CONST-6
FY 2014 Comprehensive Line Item Construction Program Table	CONST-10
Line Item Construction Project Data Sheets	CONST-11
Five-Year Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan	CONST-32
Federal Lands Highways Program	CONST-34
Special Programs	CONST-38
Construction Planning	CONST-45
Construction Program Management and Operations.....	CONST-48
Management Planning.....	CONST-55
Budget Account Schedules.....	CONST-65

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Appropriation Overview.....	LASA-1
Summary of Requirements by Activity/Subactivity	LASA-3
Fixed Costs and Related Changes	LASA-4
Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	LASA-5
Justification of Program and Performance	
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	LASA-8
Federal Land Acquisition	LASA-10
NPS FY 2014 Federal Land Acquisition List.....	LASA-16
Federal Land Acquisition Discretionary Project Sheets.....	LASA-17
Federal Land Acquisition Mandatory Project Sheets.....	LASA-29
State Conservation Grants Administration	LASA-32

State Conservation Grants	LASA-34
Budget Account Schedules	LASA-37

MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Justification of Program and Performance	RecFee-1
Budget Account Schedules	RecFee-72

Other Permanent Appropriations

Justification of Program and Performance	OPA-1
Budget Account Schedules	OPA-4

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Justification of Program and Performance	MTF-1
Budget Account Schedules	MTF-2

Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Appropriation

Justification of Program and Performance	M-UPARR-1
--	-----------

Land Acquisition and State Grants Appropriation

Justification of Program and Performance	M-UPARR-1
--	-----------

Administrative Provisions

Appropriation Language, Changes and Citations	AdmProv-1
---	-----------

<u>Allocations Received</u>	Alloc-1
--	---------

Special Exhibits

Exhibit A: Budget Realignment and Restructuring	SpecEx-1
Exhibit B: Compliance with Section 405	SpecEx-2
Exhibit C: Departmental Working Capital Fund (Direct and Centralized Billing)	SpecEx-5
Exhibit D: Performance Measures Including Survey Results	SpecEx-14
Exhibit E: Statement of Land Exchanges in FY 2013 and FY 2014	SpecEx-15

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National Park Service FY 2014 Budget Justifications General Statement

NPS Mission

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

A Call to Action

2016 will mark the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service, offering a defining moment and an opportunity to reflect and celebrate in preparation for a new century of stewardship and engagement. To this end, on August 25, 2011, the National Park Service published *A Call to Action*, which draws from three major initiatives – the National Parks Second Century Commission Report, *Advancing the National Park Idea* (2009); *America's Great Outdoors: A Promise to Future Generations* (2011); and *The Future of America's National Parks* (the Centennial Report, 2007). The Call to Action seeks to chart a path towards a second-century vision for the National Park Service by asking employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the mission of the Service within four broad themes: Connecting People to Parks; Advancing the NPS Education Mission; Preserving America's Special Places; and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The plan identifies 36 measurable, transformative actions, aiming to develop and nurture life-long connections between the public and parks; strengthen the Service and parks as places of learning that develop American values, civic engagement, and citizen stewardship; and achieve a standard of excellence in cultural and natural resource stewardship that serves as a model throughout the Nation and the world.

NPS Mission Statement

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

In 2014, NPS will strive to advance the goals of the Administration's America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative to enhance conservation and connect Americans with the outdoors. To this end, NPS will continue to carry on its stewardship of cultural and natural treasures of national significance and to provide enriching experiences and enjoyment for all visitors. NPS programs and activities will strive to continue to protect and restore ecosystems; preserve and conserve cultural resources; provide visitors venues for physical activity and natural experiences; and assist states and local communities in developing recreational sites and facilities and preserve historic assets. National parks are significant drivers of economic activity and health, particularly in gateway communities. Every dollar invested in the National Park Service generates approximately \$10 in gross sales revenue¹, a superb return on investment.

The national park system represents something special to Americans and the world. President Theodore Roosevelt called the conservation of natural resources as “essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method.”² Noted journalist and conservationist Robert Sterling Yard understood that the magic of the

¹ Cui, Yue, Mahoney, E. & Herbowicz, T. 2013. *Economic Benefits to Local Communities from National Park Visitation, 2011*

² Theodore Roosevelt, *A Book-Lover's Holiday in the Open* (1916)

national parks lay in their “common ownership” by the American people.³ Folks from all walks of life go to parks and share their wonder, majesty and historical importance. The 2009 Ken Burns documentary film on the National Parks has helped introduce the national park concept to a wider and more diverse audience. As Mr. Burns and Dayton Duncan so eloquently said in the film and accompanying book: “[the National Parks] are more than a collection of rocks and trees and inspirational scenes from nature. They embody something less tangible yet equally enduring – an idea, born in the United States nearly a century after its creation, as uniquely American as the Declaration of Independence and just as radical. National parks, the writer and historian Wallace Stegner once said, are the best idea we’ve ever had.”⁴



Yellowstone National Park

Budget Overview

The NPS FY 2014 budget request of \$2.6 billion is \$56.6 million above the FY 2012 enacted level. The NPS estimates that funding in FY 2014 would support a total of 21,651 full time equivalents (FTE), of which 17,745 would be funded from discretionary authority. This estimate reflects a reduction of 179 total, including 66 discretionary-funded FTE from FY 2012. Excluding the 63 FTE funded by P.L. 113-2, The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, this equates to an FTE reduction of 242, including 129 discretionary-funded FTE. The FY 2014 President’s budget request provides net programmatic increases from 2012 totaling \$26.1 million to fund essential programs and emerging operational needs, plus \$30.5 million in fixed cost increases.

Budget Authority	FY 2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112- 175) ²	FY 2012 Enacted ^{3,4}	FY 2014 Budget Request	FY 2014 Request +/- from FY 2012 Enacted
Discretionary	3,009,115	2,579,620	2,636,217	+56,597
Mandatory	419,719	433,206	479,136	+45,930
TOTAL Budget Authority	3,428,834	3,012,826	3,115,353	+102,527
FTE ¹	21,679	21,830	21,651	-179

¹2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage. FY 2013 and FY 2014 FTE amounts include FTE provided for Hurricane Sandy damage by P.L. 113-2, The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013.

²2013 includes funding provided for Hurricane Sandy damage by P.L. 113-2, The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013.

³2012 discretionary and total authority does not include \$295,000 in transfers or changes associated with wildland fire funding.

⁴2012 Mandatory funding reflects actual 2012 receipts.

³ Robert Sterling Yard, *Our Federal Lands: A Romance of American Development*, p. 245

⁴ Dayton Duncan and Ken Burns, *The National Parks: America’s Best Idea*

NPS 2014 Budget Changes - Discretionary (\$000)		
APPROPRIATION	Change	FTE
2012 Enacted	2,579,620	17,811
PROGRAM CHANGES		
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	+19,480	-99
Resource Stewardship		
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+100	0
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,977	-28
Improve Capacity to Effectively Manage Native Bison in Four Midwest Region Parks	+300	+4
Increase Support for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management in Parks	+2,000	0
Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Animals in Parks	+1,500	0
Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Plants in Parks	+1,700	+4
Provide Support for Yosemite National Park Resource Management	+1,780	0
Provide Support to Map National Park Lands in Alaska	+500	0
Enhance Science-Based Response to Proposed Energy Development on Park Boundaries	+1,200	0
Protect and Restore Dark Night Skies	+700	0
Increase Support for Natural Resource Projects at Parks	+5,000	0
Provide GIS Support to Parks	+2,110	+1
Increase Support for Cooperative Landscape Conservation	+4,998	0
Provide Support for Biological Carbon Sequestration	+1,000	0
Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats	+3,000	0
Increase Support for Ocean and Coastal Resources Stewardship	+1,250	+4
Provide Support for America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes	+750	0
Visitor Services		
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+599	+4
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,241	-18
Provide Accessible Interpretive Media	+920	+5
Increase Support for Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative	+1,000	0
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	-2,197	0
Park Protection		
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+178	+1
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,441	-19
Support Stewardship of Park Wilderness Areas	+653	0
Enhance Security at National Icons	+600	+8
Facilities Operations and Maintenance		
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+695	+5
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-6,406	-52
Support Sustainable and Accessible Infrastructure	+2,000	0
Increase Support of Challenge Cost Share Program	+610	0
Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing	+762	0
Park Support		
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+528	+3
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-4,288	-35
Enhance Internal Controls and Accountability	+2,000	+14
Implement Financial and Business Management System	+1,597	0

NPS 2014 Budget Changes - Discretionary (\$000)		
APPROPRIATION	Change	FTE
URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY GRANTS	+10,000	+4
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants	+9,500	0
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants Administration	+500	+4
NATIONAL RECREATION & PRESERVATION	-8,391	-3
Heritage Partnership Programs		
Reduce Heritage Area Funding	-8,391	-3
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND	+3,000	0
Grants-in-Aid		
Establish Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	+3,000	0
CONSTRUCTION	+3,717	-31
Line Item Construction		
Increase Line Item Construction Program	+5,341	+4
Special Programs		
Reduce Support for Housing Improvement Program	-760	-3
Reduce Support for Equipment Replacement Program	-228	0
Construction Planning		
Reduce Support for Construction Planning	-440	-13
Construction Program Management & Operations		
Reduce Support for Denver Service Center Operations	-485	-2
Reduce Support for Harpers Ferry Center Operations	-720	-6
Reduce Support for Regional Facility Project Support	-576	-2
Management Planning		
Reduce Support for Unit Management Plans	-1,103	-3
Reduce Support for Special Resource Studies	-662	-3
Reduce Support for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	-650	-3
Technical Adjustment for 2012 Rescission of Prior Year Balances	+4,000	0
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND	-1,752	0
Federal Land Acquisition	+3,407	0
Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program	+98	0
Increase Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program	+1,372	0
Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects	+1,937	0
State Assistance	-5,159	0
Support State Conservation Grants Administration	+569	0
Reduce Discretionary State Conservation Grants	-5,728	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+26,054	-129
Fixed Costs & Related Changes	+30,543	0
TOTAL, FY 2014 Budget Changes	+56,597	-129
	<i>FY 2014 FTE From Hurricane Sandy Funding</i>	63
TOTAL, FY 2014 Request	2,636,217	17,745

Summary of Changes

Operation of the National Park System – The proposed FY 2014 funding level for this appropriation, which supports the operation of our Nation's parks, the preservation and protection of the precious resources contained within, and the provision of recreational opportunities and enjoyment of these resources by current and future visitors is \$2.3 billion, reflecting a net increase of \$48.4 million from the FY 2012 enacted level, consisting of a series of targeted programmatic increases totaling \$40.0 million, and fixed cost increases totaling \$28.9 million which are partially offset by programmatic decreases to park operations and related programs totaling \$20.6 million.

NPS operations are an integral and critical part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, which seeks to enhance conservation and connect Americans to the outdoors. The \$40.0 million in targeted increases proposed include those which would enhance critical resource stewardship activities, including \$5.2 million to control invasive species such as zebra and quagga mussels; \$5.0 million to competitively fund the highest priority natural resource project needs at parks; \$3.0 million to combat white-nose syndrome in bats and help preserve important cave habitats and bat populations; \$2.1 million to address park-specific resource management and science needs such as management of native bison populations; \$1.3 million to expand integrative ocean and coastal stewardship activities; \$1.2 million to ensure a science-based response to proposed energy development adjacent to parks; \$0.7 million to protect and restore dark night skies; \$0.7 million for wilderness stewardship; \$5.0 million for climate adaptive management tools; \$1.0 million for work on biological carbon sequestration; \$0.5 million for Alaska mapping; and \$2.1 million to improve cultural resource stewardship activities by developing a geographic information system to better manage cultural and historic sites.

Increases proposed also include those which would provide for enhancement of visitor experiences and protection of visitors and resources, including \$0.9 million to provide educational and interpretive opportunities for visitors with visual or hearing impairments by creating accessible exhibits and brochures; \$2.0 million to improve the accessibility of NPS infrastructure and allow parks to improve water and energy efficiency; \$1.0 million to engage youth in additional employment and educational opportunities; and \$0.6 million for U.S. Park Police operations to provide additional patrols and administrative support at national icons in Washington, D.C. and New York City. Additionally, the budget funds priority emerging needs such as \$2.0 million to enhance internal controls and improve financial and programmatic accountability throughout the national park system; \$1.6 million for implementation and support of the Financial and Business Management System; \$0.8 million to fund fee and rate increases for water and sewer service at park sites in the District of Columbia; and \$2.1 million for operational needs at new or recently expanded national park units and other critical new responsibilities at parks. A reduction of \$18.4 million to park operations also is included within the budget. The budget proposes the elimination of the National Capital Performing Arts program, as the program does not directly relate to the NPS mission and operations.

National Recreation and Preservation – This appropriation, which funds programs supporting local efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources, is proposed to be funded at \$52.0 million in FY 2014, a net reduction of \$7.8 million from the FY 2012 enacted level, consisting of a programmatic decrease of \$8.4 million via a reduction in funding for National Heritage Areas, and fixed cost increases of \$0.5 million. In response to the strong public desire for additional technical assistance for public recreation and conservation projects during AGO listening sessions, the FY 2014 budget provides \$10.1 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program. This is essentially level with FY 2012 enacted.

Historic Preservation Fund – This appropriation, which supports Historic Preservation Offices in states, territories, and tribal lands for the preservation of historically and culturally significant sites, is proposed to be funded at \$58.9 million in FY 2014, a net increase of \$3.0 million from FY 2012 enacted levels. A \$3.0 million programmatic increase is proposed to fund competitive grants to communities whose historic properties are currently underrepresented on the National Register of Historic Places and among National Historic Landmarks. These grants will be used to conduct the surveying, community engagement, and other pre-nomination activities to ensure that the National Register of Historic Places is representative of

the full spectrum of the Nation's cultural heritage. Grants funded from this appropriation are an important part of the AGO initiative, which aims to connect people with the Nation's cultural and historic assets, among other goals.

Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants – The FY 2014 President's budget recognizes the need for additional recreational opportunities at the local level, and proposes \$10.0 million for this program, which would provide direct federal assistance to eligible urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities, as well as encourage systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Of that amount, \$9.5 million would fund competitive grants, with \$0.5 million would be used to administer the program. Additionally, a proposal to fund grants as a mandatory appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) would provide another \$5.0 million.

Construction – The proposed FY 2014 funding level for this appropriation is \$160.0 million; a net increase of \$4.6 million from FY 2012 enacted levels, including an increase of \$0.9 million for fixed costs. The budget funds \$83.1 million for line-item construction projects, including \$30.0 million for a one-time NPS contribution to the Tamiami Trail bridging project, which will increase the flow of water into Everglades National Park. This funding request will be used to leverage funds from other sources to cover the remaining costs. The other \$53.1 million is for high priority construction projects that are critical to visitor and employee health and safety and resource restoration and protection. Aside from the Tamiami Trail, the budget does not propose funding for new facility construction. The budget also includes programmatic reductions of \$0.8 million to the Housing Improvement Program, \$0.2 million to Equipment Replacement, \$1.8 million to Construction Program Management and Operations, \$0.4 million to Construction Planning, and \$2.4 million to Management Planning.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance –The proposed FY 2014 funding level for this appropriation is \$100.4 million, a net reduction of \$1.5 million from FY 2012 enacted levels, consisting of programmatic decreases totaling \$1.8 million and fixed cost increases totaling \$0.2 million.

The budget requests \$60.4 million, a programmatic increase of \$3.4 million over FY 2012 levels, for NPS Federal Land Acquisition and Administration, which provides funding to acquire land or interests in land to preserve nationally important natural and cultural resources within park boundaries and grants for acquisition on civil war battlefield sites. Of this amount, \$32.4 million is provided for high priority line-item acquisition projects, \$3.1 million for emergencies and hardship land acquisitions, and \$6.4 million to acquire inholdings and facilitate land donations and exchanges. Funding of \$9.0 million is maintained for matching grants to states and local entities to acquire civil war battlefield sites outside the national park system. FY 2014 federal land acquisition projects were selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on conserving critical ecosystems, leveraging non-federal partners, and alignment with the conservation priorities of Interior bureaus, federal agencies, tribes, states, and other stakeholders.

The LWCF State Conservation Grants program, which provides funding to states for the purchase of lands for preservation and recreation purposes, is requested to be funded at \$40.0 million, a programmatic decrease of \$5.2 million from FY 2012 enacted levels. This request would provide \$36.4 million for grants and \$3.6 million to administer them.

A proposal to fund a portion of NPS Federal Land Acquisition and a portion of State Conservation Grants as a mandatory appropriation from the LWCF would provide \$30.2 million for Federal Land Acquisition and \$20.0 million for State Conservation Grants in addition to the amounts described above.

America's Great Outdoors

On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors initiative, launching the development of a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda. The result is a call for a grassroots approach to protecting our lands and waters and connecting all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage. The AGO initiative seeks to empower all Americans to share in the responsibility to conserve, restore, and provide better access to our lands and waters in order to leave a healthy, vibrant outdoor

legacy for generations to come. Funding for the initiative is broadly defined to capture programs that are key to attaining conservation goals. That includes funding to operate and maintain our public lands; expand and improve recreational opportunities at the state and local level; protect cultural resources; and conserve and restore land, water, and native species.

In FY 2014, a total of \$2.5 billion is proposed for the National Park Service as part of the Administration's initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This includes \$2.3 billion for park operations, as represented by the Operation of the National Park System account, as well as \$58.9 million—an increase of \$3.0 million over FY 2012 enacted levels—for programs funded via the Historic Preservation Fund, \$1.4 million for American Battlefield Protection assistance grants in the National Recreation and Preservation account, and \$10.1 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program. Also included is \$60.4 million for Federal Land Acquisition, \$40.0 million for LWCF State Conservation Grants, and \$10.0 million in new funding for Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants. As noted earlier, a proposal to fund a portion of NPS Federal Land Acquisition as well as a portion of State Conservation and UPARR grants as a mandatory appropriation from the LWCF would provide an additional \$55.2 million.

America's Great Outdoors Urban Initiative

In 2013 and 2014, the urban parks and greenspaces goals of America's Great Outdoors will receive additional attention. As part of this effort, the Department will produce a report in 2013 that will capture the following:

- (1) An inventory of existing Interior urban assets, programs, and funding opportunities
- (2) An assessment and recommendations on ways to reduce barriers to Interior working in urban areas
- (3) Identification of twenty signature Interior urban projects
- (4) Alignment, value, and communication of our urban work as a core part of the Department's and mission and bureau missions

As mentioned above, for FY 2014, NPS proposes to reinvigorate the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Grants program, providing funds for direct federal assistance to eligible urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities and encouragement of systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities.

NPS Performance Highlights

NPS would strive to maintain its all-time high visitor satisfaction level of 97 percent; however, negative impacts to NPS performance and accomplishments would still be expected from park operations cuts; for instance, relative to FY 2012, satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs would drop to 95 percent from its current level of 96 percent, and visitor understanding would drop to 87 percent from its current level of 89 percent. Effects on natural and cultural resources would be more nuanced; these areas would be positively impacted by proposed increases in project funds and specific programmatic increases such as those for invasive animals and invasive plants, but would be negatively impacted by reductions to park operations, therefore overall performance in these areas would likely remain relatively unchanged.

Priority Goals

Youth in the Great Outdoors

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

goal of creating the next generation of resource stewards who will preserve the Nation's natural and cultural treasures.

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

The FY 2014 budget for NPS youth programs is \$14.7 million in discretionary appropriations, in addition to \$6.4 million from the Recreational Fee program. Funds proposed in the FY 2014 President's budget request would expand NPS youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The request includes an increase of \$1.0 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps.

The FY 2012-2013 DOI Priority Goal specifies, "by September 30, 2013, the Department of the Interior will maintain the increased level of employment of individuals between the ages of 15 to 25 that was achieved in FY 2010 (35% increase in total youth employment over FY 2009) to support the Department's mission of natural and cultural resource management." For FY 2014, the Department is expecting to sustain a level of youth engagement similar to that achieved in FY 2010 (35% increase in total youth employment over FY 2009), based on estimated funding and participation from partners through the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (CSC).

Responding to a Changing Climate

As prudent stewards of America's resources, the Department of the Interior has developed strategies to keep pace with the changing landscape; collaborating with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and others to leverage resources and expertise and focus them on problems of concern to the Nation's varied ecosystems. To this end, the Department aims to identify vulnerable resources and implement coordinated adaptation strategies to mitigate the risks of climate change. The NPS FY 2014 budget request for Cooperative Landscape Conservation is \$8.9 million, \$6.0 million above the FY 2012 enacted level.

The FY 2012-2013 DOI Priority Goal specifies, "by September 30, 2013, for 50 percent of the Nation, the Department of the Interior will identify resources that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and implement coordinated adaptation response actions." In FY 2014, progress for improved climate change adaptation and collaboration across the Department of the Interior will include pursuing the following significant milestones:

- Establishment of climate change adaptation guidance in all of the Interior land management bureaus, distributed throughout each bureau's regional offices and individual management units;
- Establishment of climate adaptation networks within each bureau and across the Department, with individual performance measures in place;
- New climate change adaptation data and decision tools relating to:
 - predicting and anticipating wildland fire trends,
 - predicting the spread or introduction of invasive species, and
 - tracking changes in wildlife abundance and distribution;
- Integrated vegetation surveys representing the entire lower 48 states; and
- Creation of a web-based searchable database of the vulnerability assessments prepared across all federal land management agencies.

Campaign to Cut Waste

Over the last three years, the Administration has implemented a series of management reforms to curb growth in contract spending, terminate poorly performing information technology projects, deploy state of

the art fraud detection tools, focus agency leaders on achieving ambitious improvements in high-priority areas, and open government up to the public to increase accountability and accelerate innovation.

In November 2011, President Obama issued an Executive Order reinforcing these performance and management reforms and the achievement of efficiencies and cost-cutting across the government. This Executive Order identifies specific savings as part of the Administration's Campaign to Cut Waste to achieve a 20 percent reduction in administrative spending from 2010 to 2013 and sustain these savings in 2014. Each agency is directed to establish a plan to reduce the combined costs associated with travel, employee information technology devices, printing, executive fleet services, and extraneous promotional items and other areas.

The Department of the Interior is on target to reduce administrative spending by \$217 million from 2010 levels by the end of 2013, and to sustain these savings in 2014. To meet this goal, the Department is leading efforts to reduce waste and create efficiencies by reviewing projected and actual administrative spending to allocate efficiency targets for bureaus and Departmental offices to achieve the 20 percent target. Additional details on the Campaign to Cut Waste can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/09/executive-order-promoting-efficient-spending>.

Enterprise Reforms

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

Information Technology Transformation

The FY 2014 President's budget request includes \$1.4 million for NPS participation in the Department's IT transformation efforts through the Department's Working Capital Fund. These funds will support IT transformation project-level planning and coordination and the implementation of enterprise IT services and are requested within the fixed costs increases.

Data Center Consolidation

As part of the Administration's Management Priorities, the Department has initiated a plan for IT transformation designed to reduce spending by the consolidation of IT infrastructure and services under a single Chief Information Officer (CIO). The new IT shared services organization will transform the way that IT is delivered to over 70,000 DOI employees, using advances in technology to provide better services for less. NPS supports the Department's initiative to reduce 95 data centers by FY 2015 without disruption to mission. As part of this initiative, the DOI plan calls for NPS to consolidate seven data centers during FY 2014.

Real Property

In support of the Administration's real property cost savings efforts, the Department issued a policy restricting the maximum amount of bureau/office leased and GSA provided space to FY 2010 levels and reducing the target utilization rate (sq. ft. per person) for office space by 10 percent. Through actions such as consolidations, collocations, and disposals, NPS plans to achieve a utilization rate of 180 usable sq. ft. per person by the end of FY 2014.

The Department has a moratorium on construction of new facilities and requires each bureau/office to set aside a minimum of three percent of its construction budget request for disposal activities that support real property cost savings goals. In FY 2014, NPS would achieve a reduction of approximately 73,445 gross square feet due to this demolition set-aside.

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NPS Goal Performance Table					SP = Strategic Plan measures TBD = Targets have not yet been developed BUR = Bureau specific measure		
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS managed stream channel and shoreline miles in desired condition (SP 1614, BUR la1D)	87.6% (54,712 of 62,455)	88.4% (55,277 of 62,500)	88.5% (55,340 of 62,500)	88.6% (55,656 of 62,838)	87.8% (56,023 of 63,777)	88.3% (56,301 of 63,777)	56,850
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR la1H)	83% (28,027,421 of 33,777,047)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,949,478 of 38,290,723)	75.7% (28,974,478 of 38,290,723)	29,034,500
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure and conduct assessments of their resources. Lower percentage in desired condition for FY 2013 relative to FY 2012 reflects a growth in the baseline; causing the percentage to be lower as even though the actual number of acres in good condition has continued to increase, the baseline has increased at a faster rate.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plants that are controlled (maintained as free of invasive plants) (SP 444, BUR la1B)	0.71% (11,410 of 1,609,565)	1.08% (17,353.71 of 1,611,867)	1.3% (21,726 of 1,613,228)	1.6% (25,876 of 1,597,601)	2.2% (34,348 of 1,532,493)	2.8% (42,703 of 1,532,493)	58,647
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of park populations of exotic (non-native) invasive animal species effectively controlled (SP 541, BUR la2C)	14.46% (119 of 823)	12.82% (114 of 889)	13.6% (124 of 911)	14.3% (133 of 931)	12.2% (132 of 1,080)	12.9% (140 of 1,080)	164
Comments:	Decrease in FY 2013 planned performance mainly reflects increase in number of invasive species needing control.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Riparian (stream/shoreline) miles targeted in park plans for restoration, have been treated for restoration (SP 1471, BUR la1J)	10.9	15.3	16.9	20.3	22	25	30
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Landscapes							
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Disturbed parkland acres targeted in a park plan for restoration that have been treated for restoration (SP 2004 [Previously SP 1474] , BUR la1A)	10,909	14,385	16,333	20,234	21,299	22,100	23,700
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR la5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	58.0% (16,064 of 27,698) + 529	56.2% (16,231 of 28,905) +167	58.6% (15,656 of 26,711)	60.7% (15,712 of 25,885) +56	60.9% (15,982 of 26,243) +270	61% (16,009 of 26,243)	16,065
Comments:	While FY 2011 showed a drop in the number of historic structures in good condition; this reflects changes in the baseline, such as the removal from the LCS of structures no longer in existence and counting only those structures officially on the List of Classified Structures; not adverse impacts to the percentage of structures in good condition; which actually increased relative to FY 2010. Therefore, a change from prior year <i>increment</i> for FY 2011 should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR la7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	45.4% (383 of 843) + 14	54% (433 of 795) +50	50.8% (323 of 636)	50.9% (345 of 678)	54.4% (392 of 720)	58% (442 of 762)	524
Comments:	Drop in number of structures in good condition and number of overall structures for FY 2011 actuals reflects changes in baseline, namely, counting only those cultural landscapes officially listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI); therefore a change from prior year increment should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR la8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50.52% (34,110 of 67,524)	50.1% (35,418 of 70,696)	51.8% (36,895 of 71,275)	51.9% (38,762 of 74,662)	51.5% (38,851 of 75,440)	51.6% (39,328 of 76,218)	40,282
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR la6A)	61.2% (199 of 325) + 5	67.6% (217 of 321) +18	70.3% (227 of 323) +10	71.8% (232 of 324)	72.9% (236 of 324)	74% (240 of 324)	248
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	73.1% (54,419 of 74,412)	77.5% (55,367 of 71,433)	78.6% (56,217 of 71,488)	79.5% (57,669 of 72,490)	80.5% (58,394 of 72,490)	81.5% (59,119 of 72,490)	60,569
Comments:	Minimal FY 2011 performance relative to prior year reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Efficiency and Output Measures							
Additional NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated (BUR Ib2A)	added 2,089 (total 70,650)	added 683 (total 71,283)	added 1,443 (total 72,726)	added 1,936 (74,622 total)	add 778 (75,440 total)	add 778 (76,218 total)	77,774
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2B)	57 added (total 506)	added 70 (total 576)	60 added (total 636)	42 added (total 678)	42 added (total 720)	42 added (total 762)	846
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2C)	90% (24,189 of 26,867)	92% (24,554 of 26,636)	97.1% (25,478 of 26,247)	98.6% (25,885 of 26,243)	100% (26,243 of 26,243)	100% (26,243 of 26,243)	100%
Comments:	Minimal performance in FY 2011 reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Additional NPS museum objects cataloged (BUR Ib2D)	5.3 million added (total 77.8 million)	6 million added (total 83.8 million)	5.1 million added (total 88.9 million)	11.2 million added (total 100.1 million)	add 2 million (total 102.1 million)	add 2 million (total 104.1 million)	108.1 million
Comments:	Actual performance in FY 2011 and FY 2012 was mainly due to the impacts of Flexible Park Program Funding.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Visitor Understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park they are visiting. (BUR IIb1)	87%	82%	89%	89%	87%	87%	87%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
Number of volunteer hours (BUR IVb1)	5.91 million	6.4 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Park Support						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Visitor satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP 1567, BUR IIb2)	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	95%	95%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
Efficiency and Output Measures							
Number of visitors served by interpretive programs (BUR IVb2)	164.4 million	177 million	158.2 million	188 million	188 million	188 million	188 million
Comments:	This metric was previously displayed as Visitors Served By Facilitated Programs. The metric now tracks Visitors Served By Interpretive Programs, which includes but is not limited to Facilitated Programs. Prior year numbers have been updated to reflect this. As this change was made with the FY 2012 Actual, no FY 2012 Plan is available for this newly adjusted metric.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						

NPS FY 2014 Budget at a Glance (dollar amounts in thousands)						
2013						
	Full Yr. CR	2012	Fixed	Internal	Program	2014
	(PL 112-175)¹	Enacted^{1,2}	Costs¹	Transfers	Changes	Request¹
Appropriation: OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM						
Park Management						
Resource Stewardship	327,747	327,092	+4,096	0	+24,911	356,099
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+100	[1,395,688]
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	[0]	-2,977	[1,395,688]
Increase Support for Cooperative Landscape Conservation	[2,850]	[2,852]	[+20]	[0]	+4,998	[8,870]
Provide Support for Biological Carbon Sequestration	[2,850]	[2,852]	[0]	[0]	+1,000	[8,870]
Increase Support for Ocean and Coastal Resources Stewardship	[1,250]	[1,250]	[0]	[0]	+1,250	[2,500]
Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats	[87]	[155]	[0]	[0]	+3,000	[3,155]
Provide Support for America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+750	[750]
Improve Capacity to Effectively Manage Native Bison in Four Midwest Region Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+300	[300]
Increase Support for Natural Resource Projects at Parks	[8,855]	[8,867]	[0]	[0]	+5,000	[14,773]
Increase Support for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management in Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+2,000	[2,000]
Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Animals in Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,500	[1,500]
Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Plants in Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,700	[1,700]
Enhance Science-based Response to Proposed Energy Development on Park Boundaries	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,200	[1,200]
Protect and Restore Dark Night Skies	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+700	[700]
Provide Support for Yosemite NP Resource Management	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,780	[1,780]
Provide Support to Map National Park Lands in Alaska	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+500	[500]
Provide GIS Support to Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+2,110	[2,110]

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

² The ONPS FY 2012 numbers reflect the annual realignment of funds within Park Management Activity to more accurately represent where funds were obligated/spent.

	2013		2012		2014	
	Full Yr. CR	Enacted ^{1,2}	Fixed	Internal	Program	2014
	(PL 112-175) ¹		Costs ¹	Transfers	Changes	Request ¹
Visitor Services	240,808	238,764	+3,712	0	-1,919	240,557
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+599	[1,395,688]
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	[0]	-2,241	[1,395,688]
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	[2,194]	[2,197]	[0]	[0]	-2,197	[0]
Provide Accessible Interpretive Media	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+920	[920]
Increase Support for Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative	[10,624]	[10,620]	[+8]	[0]	+1,000	[11,628]
Park Protection	364,685	362,113	+5,426	0	-1,010	366,529
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+178	[1,395,688]
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	[0]	-2,441	[1,395,688]
Support Stewardship of Park Wilderness Areas	[455]	[506]	[+5]	[-50]	+653	[1,114]
Enhance Security at National Icons	[103,146]	[101,886]	[+1,644]	[0]	+600	[104,130]
Facility Maintenance & Operations	684,660	682,623	+7,016	0	-2,339	687,300
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+695	[1,395,688]
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	[0]	-6,406	[1,395,688]
Support Sustainable and Accessible Infrastructure	[71,475]	[71,040]	[0]	[0]	+2,000	[73,040]
Increase Support of Challenge Cost Share Program	[389]	[390]	[0]	[0]	+610	[1,000]
Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing	[10,598]	[9,234]	[0]	[0]	+762	[9,996]
Park Support	459,692	457,057	+5,987	+200	-163	463,081
Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+528	[1,395,688]
Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	[0]	-4,288	[1,395,688]
Enhance Internal Controls and Accountability	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+2,000	[2,000]
Implement Financial and Business Management System	[7,732]	[6,143]	[0]	[0]	+1,597	[7,740]
Transfer of Centralized Space Rental Billing funds to Park for Park-paid Rental Billing ²	[1,386,226]	[1,385,286]	[+20,944]	+200	0	[1,395,688]

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

² The ONPS FY 2012 numbers reflect the annual realignment of funds within Park Management Activity to more accurately represent where funds were obligated/spent.

2013						
Full Yr. CR						
(PL 112-175)¹						
	2013 Enacted ¹	2012 Enacted ¹	Fixed Costs ¹	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request ¹
External Administrative Costs	172,664	168,919	+2,635	-200	0	171,354
Employee Compensation Payments	[23,554]	[22,933]	+1,703	0	0	[24,636]
Unemployment Compensation Payments	[15,458]	[21,275]	-5,990	0	0	[15,285]
Space Rental Payments	[72,373]	[64,896]	+4,395	-200	0	[69,091]
Departmental Program Charges	[38,954]	[37,490]	+2,527	0	0	[40,017]
Subtotal Operation of the National Park System	2,250,256	2,236,568	+28,872	0	+19,480	2,284,920
Transfers	0	295				
Total Operation of the National Park System	2,250,256	2,236,863	+28,872	0	+19,480	2,284,920
Appropriation: NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION						
Recreation Programs	590	584	+10	0	0	594
Natural Programs	13,538	13,354	+181	+102	0	13,637
Transfer Natural National Landmarks funds from National Register Programs to Natural National Landmarks	[562]	[554]	[+9]	+102	0	[665]
Cultural Programs	24,836	24,764	+269	-262	0	24,771
Transfer Natural National Landmarks funds from National Register Programs to Natural National Landmarks	[16,744]	[16,696]	[+248]	-102	0	[16,842]
Transfer American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants funds to Establish American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration	[1,362]	[1,358]	[0]	-160	0	[1,198]
Environmental Compliance and Review	436	430	+8	0	0	438
Grants Administration	1,758	1,738	+35	+160	0	1,933
Establish American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration by Transfer from Cultural Programs/American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	+160	0	[160]
International Park Affairs	1,648	1,636	+22	0	0	1,658

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

		2013		2012		2014	
		Full Yr. CR	Enacted ¹	Fixed	Internal	Program	2014
		(PL 112-175) ¹		Costs ¹	Transfers	Changes	Request ¹
Heritage Partnership Programs		17,439	17,373	+22	0	-8,391	9,004
Reduce Heritage Area Funding		[16,453]	[16,391]	[+14]	0	-8,391	[8,014]
Total National Recreation and Preservation		60,245	59,879	547	0	-8,391	52,035
Appropriation: URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND							
UPARR GRANTS		0	0	0	0	+9,500	9,500
Reestablish Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants through LWCF		[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+9,500	[9,500]
UPARR GRANTS ADMINISTRATION		0	0	0	0	+500	500
Support UPARR Administration		[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+500	[500]
Total Urban Parks and Recreation Fund		0	0	0	0	+10,000	10,000
Appropriation: HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND							
Grants-in-Aid		47,212	46,925	0	0	0	46,925
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories		9,040	8,985	0	0	0	8,985
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes		0	0	0	0	+3,000	3,000
Grants-in-Aid to Underrepresented Communities		[0]	[0]	[0]	0	+3,000	[3,000]
Subtotal Historic Preservation Fund		56,252	55,910	0	0	+3,000	58,910
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)		50,000					
Total Historic Preservation Fund		106,252	55,910	0	0	3,000	58,910
Appropriation: CONSTRUCTION							
Line-Item Construction		77,974	77,722	0	0	+5,341	83,063
Increase Line Item Construction Program		[77,974]	[77,722]	[0]	0	+5,341	[83,063]
Special Programs		3,867	3,855	0	0	0	3,855
Emergencies & Unscheduled Projects							

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

	2013		2012		2014	
	Full Yr. CR	Enacted ¹	Fixed	Internal	Program	2014
	(PL 112-175) ¹		Costs ¹	Transfers	Changes	Request ¹
Housing Improvement Program	2,970	2,960	0	0	-760	2,200
Reduce Support for Housing Improvement Program	[2,970]	[2,960]	[0]	0	-760	[2,200]
Dam Safety & Security Program	1,252	1,248	0	0	0	1,248
Equipment Replacement Program	13,772	13,728	0	0	-228	[13,500]
Reduce Support for Equipment Replacement Program	[13,772]	[13,728]	[0]	0	-228	[13,500]
Construction Planning	7,728	7,700	+5	0	-440	7,265
Reduce Support for Construction Planning	[7,728]	[7,700]	[5]	0	-440	[7,265]
Construction Program Management & Operations	38,649	37,530	+705	+628	-1,781	37,082
Transfer from General Management Planning's Strategic Planning to Support Construction Program Management	[3,364]	[2,719]	[+33]	+628	0	[3,380]
Reduce Support for Denver Service Center Operations	[18,009]	[17,775]	[+312]	0	-485	[17,602]
Reduce Support for Harpers Ferry Center Operations	[11,104]	[10,960]	[+191]	0	-720	[10,431]
Reduce Support for Regional Facility Project Support	[6,172]	[6,076]	[+169]	0	-576	[5,669]
General Management Planning	14,129	14,623	+168	-628	-2,415	11,748
Reduce Support for Unit Management Plans	[6,993]	[6,903]	[+115]	0	-1,103	[5,915]
Eliminate Support for Strategic Planning	[0]	[628]	[0]	-628	0	[0]
Reduce Support for Special Resources Studies	[2,427]	[2,412]	[+22]	0	-662	[1,772]
Reduce Support for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	[4,709]	[4,680]	[+31]	0	-650	[4,061]
Eliminate Non-recurring Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-4,000	-4,000	0	0	+4,000	0
Subtotal Construction	156,341	155,366	+878	0	+3,717	159,961
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)	348,000					
Wildland Fire	15,500	-15,500				
Total Construction	519,841	139,866	+878	0	+3,717	159,961
Appropriation: LAND ACQUISITION & STATE ASSISTANCE						
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	9,554	9,485	+15	0	0	9,500

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

		2013		2012		2014	
		Full Yr. CR	Enacted ¹	Fixed	Internal	Program	2014
		(PL 112-175) ¹		Costs ¹	Transfers	Changes	Request ¹
Federal Land Acquisition							
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies							
Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program	3,012	2,995	0	0	0	+98	3,093
	[3,012]	[2,995]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+98	[3,093]
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	5,021	4,992	0	0	0	+1,372	6,364
Increase Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program	[5,021]	[4,992]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,372	[6,364]
American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants							
	9,041	8,986	0	0	0	0	8,986
Projects							
Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects	30,690	30,511	0	0	0	+1,937	[32,448]
	[30,690]	[30,511]	[0]	[0]	[0]	+1,937	[32,448]
State Conservation Grants Administration	2,907	2,790	+231	0	0	+569	3,590
Support LWCF State Conservation Grants Administration	[2,907]	[2,790]	[231]	[0]	[0]	+569	[3,590]
State Conservation Grants							
State Conservation Grants	42,296	42,138	0	0	0	-5,728	36,410
Reduce Discretionary State Conservation Grants	[42,296]	[42,138]	[0]	[0]	[0]	-5,728	[36,410]
Total Land Acquisition and State Assistance	102,521	101,897	+246	0	0	-1,752	100,391
Appropriation: LWCF Contract Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	0	-30,000
Rescind Authority	[-30,000]	[-30,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]	0	[-30,000]
Subtotal LWCF Contract Authority	-30,000	-30,000	0	0	0	0	-30,000
Total Regular Appropriations	2,595,615	2,579,620	+30,543	0	0	+26,054	2,636,217
Hurricane Sandy	+398,000						
Wildland Fire	+15,500	-15,500					
Other Transfers, Supplementals & Other Appropriations	0	295					
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,009,115	2,564,415	+30,543	0	0	+26,054	2,636,217

¹ Bracketed numbers in the 2013 and 2012 column reflect total funding for that program or initiative. The table only includes line items that have proposed changes; therefore, bracketed numbers will not add to Subactivity totals in any column except Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the Request total shown in brackets reflect all changes; only the numbers not in brackets indicate the change referenced by that line.

Budgetary Changes Narratives

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

Discretionary Changes:

Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$18,353,000 / -152 FTE) – To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,100,000 / +13 FTE) – Funding is requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Cultural Resource Stewardship increases would provide funding for items such as critical preservation and protection of cultural resources within the National Register district at Fort Vancouver NHS. Interpretation and Education increases would provide funding for items such as initial outreach and education efforts at new park sites including Fort Monroe NM, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, Paterson Great Falls NHP, and William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, all new sites still being established. The Law Enforcement and Protection increase would provide funding for aviation management at Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., a critical function following multiple aviation incidents in the Alaska region. Facility Operations increases would provide funding for new items such as monitoring of electrical and plumbing systems at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, and provide initial maintenance operations for newly established River Raisin NB. Facility Maintenance increases would provide funding for items such as maintenance and preservation of historic buildings at Fort Monroe NM and Fort Vancouver NHS. Management, Policy and Development increases would provide start-up funding for new units such as Cesar E. Chavez NM,

Paterson Great Falls NHP, and provide initial park operations to establish a strategy to staff and operate every function of the park from interpretation to resource management to maintenance and protection.

Increase Support for Cooperative Landscape Conservation (FY 2012 Base: \$2,852,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$4,988,000) – Funding is requested to support the Service’s comprehensive efforts to provide scalable environmental analyses to park managers on the implications of environmental change from the landscape-level down to park-level and support high priority projects in parks designed to add resilience, adaptation and protection of some of the most fragile and environmental change-vulnerable natural and cultural resources within the National Park System. The most vulnerable parks include those with high elevations, high latitudes, arid lands, and coastal areas. The requested funding would support the preparation of park assessments of natural and cultural resource vulnerabilities to environmental change and integration into landscape-level management efforts. The assessments will serve as a guide for subsequent resource stewardship efforts and, indirectly, inform decision-making on asset planning, management and investment affecting park infrastructures and facilities. Providing all park managers with these crucial assessments by FY 2019 would be a priority based on this increase. This funding would also provide an additional \$906,000 in project funds to address the highest priority adaptation and mitigation project needs in nine to 15 parks each year to improve the resiliency of their terrestrial, freshwater, and marine resources and related infrastructure to environmental change associated with rising sea levels, increased frequency and severity of flood events, thawing of permafrost, prolonged drought conditions and other consequences of environmental change.

Complex and widespread environmental changes and challenges are or will soon be impacting entire landscapes, not just the lands and waters managed by the NPS. As part of the Department’s Cooperative Landscape Conservation effort, the Service would expand its outreach to federal agencies, states, local and tribal governments and private partners to assess and cultivate responses to both localized as well as landscape-scale changes using science-based approaches (such as climate change scenario planning) developed to specifically assist six to ten parks per year with their highest priority landscape conservation needs focusing on adding resilience and adaptation to natural and cultural resources.

Provide Support for Biological Carbon Sequestration (FY 2012 Base: \$2,852,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,000,000) – Funding is requested for NPS as part of a multi-bureau effort to assess biological carbon sequestration and incorporate science results directly into management planning. This increase, along with the one describe directly above, directly support the Department’s Cooperative Landscape Conservation efforts. Base funding for the CLC effort is noted above. The funds would advance the Service’s ability to significantly improve coordination efforts across multiple land management agencies to address large scale carbon management decisions based on sound science and best resource stewardship practices while adapting to rapidly changing conditions and technologies. Management of stored (sequestered) carbon is recognized as influencing climate change and adaptation to it, but the appropriate tools to assist park managers in utilizing the best and most current science in local decision making is essential.

Currently, University of California, Berkley (UCB) and NPS scientists are collaborating on applied research to produce spatial data on carbon storage, changes, and uncertainties within the State of California. This funding would enable the NPS to conduct a combined analysis of the information from the California study and scenarios of future carbon sequestration prepared by USGS to develop and validate a USGS output model on current carbon densities and test application of the resulting data on resource management needs in multiple parks in two NPS regions, Intermountain and Pacific West.

These applications would address high priority information needs regarding adaptation of prescribed burn and wildland fire, wetland restoration, and other resilience and sustainability options. Through coordination of inventory and monitoring, science, and management practices with other Department of the Interior bureaus, the NPS would seek further research into biological carbon sequestration to develop and apply decision-making tools to aid park managers in climate change scenario planning, developing resource stewardship strategies and other ecosystem services.

Increase Support for Oceans and Coastal Resources Stewardship (FY 2012 Base: \$1,250,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,250,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to expand the ocean and coastal program initiated in FY 2010. Funding would allow the Service to address more of the highest priority ocean and coastal resource stewardship projects in parks and provide park level program support through placement of one specialist each in the Northeast and Midwest regions as well as two who would assist all regions; these specialists would join those already in place in the Alaska, Pacific West, and Southeast Regions. These specialists would assist in engaging partners and other federal agencies to accomplish shared goals. With the increased funding, an estimated four to six additional projects would be conducted totaling \$430,000. In total, the specialists would help complete 8-12 projects per year, equaling \$767,000.

Funding would effectively achieve the Service's initial response to one of the findings in the National Park System Advisory Board's report *Rethinking the National Parks for the 21st Century*, concerning its stewardship of ocean resources with the priority goal of increasing servicewide technical capacity for ocean exploration, stewardship, and project support to parks. Simultaneously, this funding would advance the Service's response to Executive Order 13547, which established a new national policy to ensure the protection, maintenance, and restoration of the health of our ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and resources.

Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats (FY 2012 Base: \$155,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$3,000,000) – Funding is requested to support control and management of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a disease new to North America and first detected in the State of New York in 2006. WNS has been decimating native bat populations in caves, mines, and tunnels as it spreads south and west into 18 additional states where it shows no indication of stopping. Bat mortality due to WNS is reported at 90 percent or more by the time its causative agent, the fungus *Geomyces destructans*, has been present for a year or more. With an estimated 5.7 to 6.7 million bats killed by WNS to date, concerns are rising on the effects this disease is having on important roles bats perform in ecological functions in parks, including eating insects, pollinating plants, dispensing seeds, and serving as prey themselves. Through measures to control the spread of the disease ranging from closures and restrictions on visitor entry into wild caves and the imposition of costly decontamination procedures and requirements to prevent cross-contamination, WNS threatens visitor use of recreational caves and enjoyment of bats in parks. WNS is primarily transmitted from bat-to-bat, but spores of the fungus that cause it may inadvertently be introduced into uninfected caves when carried between caves by humans on clothing, footwear, and caving gear. White-nose syndrome is not known to affect people.

Twenty-five percent of parks possess caves and one-third contain abandoned mines that can provide habitat for bats. WNS has been confirmed in or immediately adjacent to 10 parks, including within both Mammoth Cave NP and Cumberland Gap NHP, during just the first two months of 2013. Funding would allow the NPS to slow the spread of WNS and protect both bats and park ecosystems on a servicewide basis. Efforts would focus on the more than 4,000 caves on NPS managed lands and include visitor education, screening, research, and mitigation servicewide. Effectively managing and mitigating the spread of WNS is essential to lessening the impacts to bat populations, visitor cave access and touring, park visitor safety, and ecosystems in parks with cave resources.

Provide Support for America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes (FY 2014 Request: +\$750,000) – Funding would support the larger landscape-scale conservation efforts being advanced among Department of the Interior bureaus across the country. This \$4.5 million multi-bureau initiative would target two areas in the America's Great Outdoors landscape portfolio – the Crown of the Continent and Southwest Deserts. Funding is requested to further community-based landscape-scale conservation for these two AGO demonstration landscapes.

The National Park Service would target two geographic regions as demonstration areas on a level that not only includes federal land, but seeks to integrate state land and, from interested parties, private lands into the initiative. This all-inclusive lands approach is in response to recognition that ecosystems, watersheds, and wildlife do not follow property boundaries.

Funding for the Crown of the Continent area would cover development and implementation of models to guide the restoration and improvement of ecosystems at the landscape-level, integrate addressing issues such as exotic invasive plant management and native species restoration, and simultaneously enhance partnerships through collaborations with state, local and tribal governments. The Service would also appropriately pursue development of a pilot comprehensive grazing lease that would span leasable private and public lands into a single management unit. This project would be a collaboration involving biologists and managers from five federal land management agencies (National Park Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Forest Service), a tribal government, and private landowners.

In the Southwest Deserts area these funds would be used to support development of a strategic science methodology to develop and implement actions to address the compounding consequences of exotic invasive species in fragile desert ecosystems, designed to support a sustainable management strategy and restoration plan to be implemented in parks together with other federal and interested private lands across several states in the desert Southwest.

Improve Capacity to Effectively Manage Native Bison in Four Midwest Region Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$300,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to manage native bison population at Badlands, Theodore Roosevelt, and Wind Cave NPs and Tallgrass Prairie NP. Only a few thousand of the estimated more than 500,000 plains bison (*Bison bison*) in North America are found within units of the National Park System. While the bison at Yellowstone NP are free-roaming, those in Badlands, Theodore Roosevelt and Wind Cave NPs, and Tallgrass Prairie NP are fenced due to their proximity to private or state lands. These fenced bison populations, in the absence of natural predation and the ability to free-range, periodically increase until they exceed the capacity of the land to support them. When overpopulations of bison occur, the health of the herd and that of the land progressively declines. In order to protect both the health of these confined herds and protect the park ecosystems of which they are a part from irretrievable damage, the NPS conducts intermittent humane roundups of excess animals to restore the populations in these four parks to levels consistent with sustainable habitat conditions. The NPS does not kill the bison through direct reduction, rather the excess bison are provided live to Native American tribes under existing legal authorities which are consistent with furthering the 2008 DOI Bison Conservation Initiative.

The need to remove excess bison occurs intermittently in each of these four parks and not in the same year in all of them. The cost of each round up varies by park primarily due to differences in logistical requirements and local procedures, generally falling in the range of \$40,000 to \$60,000 per round up. This request would provide \$150,000 to improve the Service's capacity in order to support round ups in each of the four parks each fiscal year; \$100,000 (\$25,000 per park) to support renewed herd and habitat monitoring; \$25,000 (\$6,250 per park) to support a locally organized Native American youth natural resource intern program to annually place one intern in each park to gain knowledge and experience in bison management in concert with the overall stewardship of park natural resources; and \$25,000 to ensure proper licensed veterinary oversight is available on-site to ensure employee safety and animal welfare in conjunction with round ups and other instances where direct human handling of bison is necessary.

Increase Support for Natural Resource Projects at Parks (FY 2012 Base: \$8,867,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$5,000,000) – Funding is requested to increase support for natural resource projects at parks. The NPS currently has over \$600 million in unfunded natural resource project needs across the Service. During the last Servicewide Comprehensive Call, over 400 projects totaling approximately \$60 million were submitted for funding consideration during FY 2013-FY 2015. The total amount of project funding available, however, was less than \$9.0 million per year. The requested funding would support projects that would measurably address restoration of disturbed lands and waters, management of native species integral to park ecosystems and visitor experiences, aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, perform specialized resource inventories needed to meet the needs of park managers, and other critical natural resource stewardship needs. Funding would be administered at the national level through a competitive, transparent process to ensure that funds are directed toward the Service's highest priority

needs. All of the funds would be allocated directly to park projects or used on projects benefitting parks. With the requested funding 15 to 25 projects would be supported each year in as many parks.

Increase Support for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000) – Funding is requested to increase support for Quagga and zebra mussel management in parks. At least fifty-four national park system units across the United States (including Lake Mead, Glen Canyon, and Curecanti NRAs) have been identified as vulnerable to, or infested by, Quagga or zebra mussel infestations. Current park operational strategies include inspection and cleaning of boats at ramps and mooring locations along with public awareness efforts. Efforts are funded in large part by Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) recreation fee money and funds from the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. This proposal would provide base funds to the parks dealing with Quagga/zebra mussels and would also be used to improve early detection techniques through DNA research and examine best policies for managing potential mussel introduction, eradication, and containment based on park unit conditions. Research related to improving existing sampling methods to ensure correlations with introduction and establishment of mussel communities and to allow rapid response programs to function successfully would be initiated.

Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Animals in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,500,000) – Funding is requested to support management of exotic invasive animals in parks. This funding would support applied research for development of a science-based servicewide framework that cohesively and effectively addresses invasive terrestrial and aquatic animal issues and by providing direct assistance to parks. The requested funding would give the Service the capability to prevent, control, contain, or mitigate new invasions in parks and work to actively restore extirpated species and degraded, impacted, and invaded park habitats. Examples of these projects include addressing pythons and constrictors at Everglades NP and Big Cypress NP, brown tree snakes in War in the Pacific NHP; feral swine at Big Bend NP, Big Thicket NP, and Pinnacles NP; and feral goats in Hawaii Volcanoes NP. Projects range from implementation to control or containment.

Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Plants in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,700,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) program. The EPMT program was established in FY 2000 in response to a growing threat from invasive plants to park natural resources. The initial array of teams was established through a competitive process and resulted in approximately half of the parks having at least some degree of the services or support by a team. The parks' needs and requests now far exceed the initial program's design. The proposed funding would provide EPMT support to additional high priority parks beginning with Canyonlands NP, Chaco Culture NHP, Everglades NP, Grand Teton NP, Lake Mead NRA, Saguaro NP, and Yellowstone NP, while also enhancing the existing program through adoption of science-based strategic approaches to prevent, control, or contain exotic plants at the landscape level. All activities of the EPMTs directly benefit the condition of park resources. Invasives like tamarisk, Russian olive, or buffel grass occur in parks such as Canyonlands and Saguaro NPs and Chaco Culture NHP, and other Southwest parks; while exotic populations at other parks would also be contained (spotted knapweed at Grand Teton NP, melaleuca at Everglades NP, and Canada thistle at both Grand Teton and Yellowstone NPs).

Enhance Science-based Response to Proposed Energy Development on Park Boundaries (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,200,000) – Funding is requested to increase the ability of the NPS to positively influence outcomes of proposed energy development. Energy and mineral development has rapidly increased adjacent to NPS units both on shore and off shore, including the outer continental shelf (OCS). This development will continue and likely will accelerate. Funding would provide science-based information needed for informed decision-making at the park, regional, and Washington office level, strengthen internal coordination, identify and influence energy and mineral projects early in the planning process, undertake impact analysis and identification of needed mitigation to protect park resources, fund park research needs, and enhance interagency coordination and collaboration. Specialists in six regions provide professional and technical assistance to park managers to ensure that park concerns are addressed in working with federal, state and local agencies in supporting the expedient and environmentally responsible development of commercial-scale wind, geothermal and solar projects to

improve the nation's energy independence and substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions on a lifecycle basis; including activities in direct support of the Department of the Interior's "Smart from the Start" wind energy initiative.

Protect and Restore Dark Night Skies (FY 2014 Request: +\$700,000) – Funding is requested to support using applied research to apply data and implement recommendations from night skies inventories, and analyze and synthesize data to protect dark skies sought by park managers. Light pollution in the night sky diminishes visitor enjoyment of natural lightscape conditions, as well as disrupts the natural behavior of nocturnal wildlife, adversely affects cultural landscapes, and is frequently associated with the inefficient use of the Nation's energy resources. As the public loses the experience of clearly viewing a starry night from their own communities, parks are increasingly becoming refuges of dark night sky conditions for stargazing events where visitors can clearly view and learn about the human history and the cosmos through interpretive programs. For example, Death Valley National Park was recently certified as only the third International Dark Sky Park within the National Park System. Park rangers offer monthly night sky programs and hold stargazing events with astronomy organizations. Using high-powered telescopes, visitors can explore the mysteries of Death Valley's dark, night skies.

Funding would support night sky condition assessments in parks, implementation plans for replacing or retrofitting existing lighting systems in parks to more appropriate as well as energy efficient lighting technologies in parks, educational and technical materials to help enlist park gateway communities in the restoration and protection of natural night sky conditions. This request is in support of NPS' Call to Action goal to preserve America's special places and action item "Starry, Starry Night" which strives to lead the way in protecting natural darkness as a precious resource and create a model for dark sky protection by establishing America's first Dark Sky Cooperative on the Colorado Plateau in collaboration with other federal agencies, partners, and local communities.

Provide Support for Yosemite National Park Resource Management (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,780,000) – Funding is requested to support court mandated monitoring of the Merced and Tuolumne rivers and provide protection of threatened and endangered species, management of invasive plant management, conservation of historic and prehistoric resources, and physical science and mapping activities. Monitoring activities would include a broad range of efforts focusing on the natural and cultural resource, scenic, and other values associated with the park and the Merced Wild and Scenic River. Species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and located in the park include the Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep, the Valley elderberry longhorn beetle, the mountain yellow-legged frog, and the Paiute cutthroat trout. More than 200 non-native plant species have been documented at Yosemite NP, those that pose the greatest ecosystem threat include yellow-star thistle, Himalayan blackberry, common velvet grass, and spotted knapweed. Interim park staffing needs are currently being met through Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) recreation and concession franchise fee revenues along with some support from donations. As this is a court mandated responsibility, consistent base funding is required to meet management as well as responsibilities stemming from the January 2013 Merced Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, previously the subject of litigation, which proposes restoring hundreds of acres of meadow and riparian habitat, rehabilitating trails, relocating all development away from the river, and minimizing commercial activities in the river valleys. This plan was initially prompted as a result of a 1997 flood which destroyed roads, washed out bridges and cabins and damaged riparian forests.

Provide Support to Map National Park Lands in Alaska (FY 2014 Request: +\$500,000) – Funding is requested to support Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (IfSAR) mapping of the entire State of Alaska. IfSAR is a radar technique used in remote sensing whereby two or more synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images are used to generate maps of digital elevation. This technique can measure small-scale changes in elevation over spans of years. Completing IfSAR mapping of all unmapped national park managed lands in Alaska (over 220 km²) will cost an estimated \$4.2 million. IfSAR mapping will provide elevation data that will support NPS mission requirements for conservation of natural landscapes, fire management, vegetation metrics, glacial and water resources, modeling of status and trends, and management of cultural resources. Park managers in Alaska need the information afforded through this

comprehensive mapping for management decision-making ranging from natural and cultural resource stewardship to subsistence use and, with permafrost thawing due to environmental change, infrastructure and facility siting and investment. This data will also be used to produce orthophotos (an aerial photo which has been geometrically corrected such that the scale is uniform) for use by park visitors, management staff, and for navigational safety within remote areas. Sites have been prioritized by the NPS Alaska Region and initial funds will support mapping of highest priority lands. The Department of Interior supports agency cooperation with the State of Alaska and other interested parties to fund completion of this state-wide mapping project.

Provide GIS Support to Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,110,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to increase NPS ability to make informed, data- and evidence-based decisions. Rapid access to accurate, up-to-date information is critical to NPS management of cultural resources, and is especially vital in identifying which cultural resources are vulnerable to threats such as climate change, sea level rise, and natural disasters, and managing them appropriately.

NPS uses geographic information systems (GIS) to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data. GIS allows NPS to quickly and accurately identify the status and the major threats to resources. Having historic structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and other cultural resources integrated into a single Geographic Information System (GIS) would allow the NPS to properly utilize this information in resource management decisions such as priority setting for funding allocation allowing for the most efficient allocation of limited resources and the best “bang for the buck,” and the creation of the best possible resource protection strategies, therefore improving resource protection and the ability to respond appropriately and rapidly to resource threats or to mitigate them in advance. For example, determining which museum storage facilities are threatened by sea level rise supports determining and executing the proper management response, such as moving the collections or ensuring an evacuation plan is in place.

These funds would provide GIS support to parks and project funds to be awarded to parks on a competitive basis for such work, ensuring funding goes to the highest priorities for GIS work. Several factors would determine highest priority projects, including priority that parks assign to the projects, immediacy of the threat, significance of the resource, and how well the project relates to national, servicewide goals. Funding would result in approximately 20 to 40 parks per year being able to incorporate their cultural resources data into Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

NPS would likely utilize cooperative agreements with educational institutions to complete many of these projects, providing a service-based learning opportunity for young people and supporting aspects of the President's America's Great Outdoors initiative while also improving data and science-based resource management and protection.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2012 Base: \$2,197,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$2,197,000) – The National Park Service proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2014. This program provides funding relating to the performing arts for the Ford's Theatre Society, Wolf Trap, Carter Barron Amphitheater, Capital Concerts, and the National Symphony Orchestra. Wolf Trap funds provide for ushers and stagehands; Ford's Theatre Society funds support staff costs for productions, such as ushers; Capital Concerts and National Symphony Orchestra funding is used for performers and televised productions; and Carter Barron Amphitheater funds provide for advertising, lighting, sounds, instruments, and various staffing needs such as stagehands, ushers, and cashiers. This program is proposed for elimination as it is not directly related to the mission of the National Park Service. The proposed program elimination would allow the NPS to strategically focus its resources on maintaining the most critical park operations and fulfilling its core mission while addressing the realities of the current budget climate.

Provide Accessible Interpretive Media (FY 2014 Request: +\$920,000 / +5 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide equal educational and informational opportunities for visitors with visual or hearing

impairments through interpretive media. In combination with the requested increase to the repair and rehabilitation program, this request further supports addressing accessibility issues in the park service.

Funding would be utilized to create accessible interpretive exhibits to provide audio description, assistive listening, and a relevant tactile experience for visually and hearing impaired visitors. The NPS has identified over 900 visitor contact facilities in parks, ranging from simple contact stations and kiosks to complex visitor centers and museum facilities. Generally, interpretive media does not include audio description, assistive listening is limited or inadequate, and relevant tactile experiences are rare. Thus far, of the 900 facilities, 50 accessibility assessments have been completed, all of which identified significant programmatic interpretive media deficiencies.

A funding level of \$920,000 would provide the means to develop a program to address the programmatic accessibility backlog and begin work on the most critical accessibility issues. Funding would provide the means to perform assessments of current interpretive and education assets to determine the proper corrective actions, create accurate cost estimates, and manage the project obligations and implementation once the projects are funded. The complexity of retro-fitting existing media with appropriate accessible systems and solutions requires specialized knowledge and skills to create successful, sustainable, and cost-effective outcomes. Additionally, the technologies to support programmatic accessibility are evolving rapidly and funding would ensure that the NPS is upgrading to the most current solutions to best address the park's interpretation and education goals for all audiences. Priority upgrades would include non-compliant exhibits that are early in their lifecycle. Older facilities and exhibits late in their lifecycle would be replaced with programmatic accessibility compliant media through the normal funding and project processes. Projects would begin with the newest and most heavily visited exhibits.

Funding would also provide programmatic accessibility for the national unigrid brochure program and begin research and development for audio descriptions. The first Braille prototype of a unigrid brochure was produced in 2009. The NPS produces over 20 million standard unigrid brochures each year, and to date has produced only 480 Braille brochures at 16 parks (30 copies each) and has Braille brochures at four to five more parks currently in development. Of the 380 national parks that provide unigrid brochures to their visitors, there are still over 340 without brochures for the visually impaired.

The additional funding would enable the park service to begin to address compliance issues with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by providing programmatic accessibility to visitors who are blind or have low vision. Over a three year period, funding would provide all NPS National Unigrid Brochure Program participating units with professionally produced Braille copies, eliminating the backlog of Braille brochures. Also during these three years, approximately 25 brochures would be audio described, providing accessible information to visually impaired visitors who do not read Braille. Research and development for audio description would be funded as well. Once parks have the necessary Braille materials, the majority of funding would be directed to audio descriptions, providing this service for visually impaired patrons so they may access the same information as all park visitors.

Increase Support for Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative (FY 2012 Base: \$10,624,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,000,000) – Funding is requested to expand National Park Service youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects, and promote quality participant experiences and pathways to careers. The proposal includes an increase of \$1.0 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps

This multi-agency program supports the Administration's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, as well as National Park Service goals in support of the Call to Action, the NPS' centennial planning strategy. NPS is committed to connecting people to parks and sees youth engagement as a critical piece of future conservation and recreation stewardship. With this additional funding, NPS estimates a minimum of 100 additional jobs for young people. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service recently signed a HistoriCorps memorandum of understanding that calls for participating agencies to develop historic preservation projects for service and conservation corps participants. Corps participants acquire industry

recognized specialized vocational training. This partnership would undertake projects such as the restoration of the historic cabins at Prince William Forest Park. If funding is increased, youth projects such as this one would be expanded and archeological and historic documentation programs would also be included.

Funding would also provide for STEM internships, which would include programs like the Geoscientists-in-Parks intern program that provides science based opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students across the country. The park service is working with partners like the Geological Society of America, the National Hispanic Environmental Council, the National Society for Minorities in Agriculture, and the Natural Resources and Related Sciences and College Success Foundation to develop a diversity and inclusion component to this program that will provide opportunities to economically disadvantaged, diverse youth.

Additional funding to support the successful and important youth programs of the National Park Service would expand opportunities for young people for both employment and education in the fields of conservation, recreation, preservation, and many other unique and essential fields. It is a priority of the President, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, and the National Park Service to engage young people in the future of their country's resources. This initiative supports that priority by providing job skills, training, education, and professional development to young people, including low-income and disadvantaged youth and veterans.

Support Stewardship of Park Wilderness Areas (FY 2012 Base: \$506,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$653,000) - The requested funding will reduce the backlog of Wilderness Stewardship Plans and Wilderness Condition Assessments needed by parks. Ten Wilderness Stewardship Plans and ten Wilderness Eligibility Assessments will be completed each year to guide future park wilderness management, evaluate park lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and establish goals for long-term preservation. Funding will also provide training for park staff and superintendents on wilderness stewardship, improve coordination with interagency partners, fund needed research and data collection related to landscape level changes and enhanced visitor use experience to establish baseline information for comparison to more actively managed lands, and improve capacity for responding to requests for international technical assistance, consisting of consultation, long-term management strategies, and development of sustainable funding models. The NPS manages 44 million acres of legislatively designated wilderness in 49 national parks, as well as 26 million acres of proposed wilderness where wilderness character monitoring and management are to be implemented.

Enhance Security at National Icons (FY 2012 Base: \$101,886,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$600,000 / +8 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide enhanced USPP operational support at Icon sites and to strengthen USPP administrative capacity. This request builds upon funding provided by Congress in FY 2012 for enhanced security at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial and the Statue of Liberty. Funding would also enable the USPP to hire professional personnel to carry out administrative functions. Employing civilian administrative professionals strengthens areas where the recent Inspector General's report cited deficiencies and allows for deployment of sworn officers who previously performed these functions to the field where they can apply their training and be of the best benefit to the Service and the public by providing critical physical security and monitoring of the Icons.

Increase Support of Challenge Cost Share Program (FY 2012 Base: \$390,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$610,000) – A funding increase of \$610,000 for the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCS) would restore this program to a base of \$1.0 million. This highly responsive program leverages partner's support to address the goals of the President's America's Great Outdoors initiative by increasing partner participation in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources in all authorized Service programs and activities including national trails.

Eligible projects must be mutually beneficial with partner's goals and improve access to the outdoors – especially serving urban areas; promote national water and recreation trail improvements; enhance youth

engagement in the outdoors; provide jobs and educational opportunities; encourage volunteerism and public service; promote national landscape conservation goals, and/or improve habitat corridor protection.

The increase for this 50:50, or greater, matching program would allow the program to effectively address a greater number of NPS projects for a relatively small cost. Since the maximum CCS award is \$25,000, with this increased funding, at least 25 projects across the country would be funded with partner support. This program utilizes cooperative agreements to match Federal funds with non-Federal funds or services as a way to leverage partner support with the Service's interests, thereby maximizing the impact of federal dollars.

Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing (FY 2012 Base: \$9,234,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$762,000) – A funding increase of \$762,000 is requested to support rising rates and the D.C. Water and Sewer Authority's charges for the NPS share of their infrastructure renovations relative to FY 2012.

In the District of Columbia, most of the sewer system includes one pipe for carrying wastewater from homes and businesses to a treatment plant, and another pipe that carries storm water runoff to area waterways. But approximately one-third of the region has older sewer systems that contain a single pipe that carries both wastewater and storm water runoff. When it rains heavily in areas served by a combined sewer system, the storm water and wastewater flow through the same pipe. Some of the pipes are not big enough to handle the flows of very large rainstorms. Rather than have the combined water back up into homes and streets, the combined sewer system sends the overflow water to the local waterways. The result is called a combined sewer overflow, or CSO.

To improve the health of local waterways, DC Water has implemented a large-scale, long-term plan to reduce CSOs in local waterways by separating the sanitary and storm water sewer pipes to eliminate several CSO outfalls, or places where water is discharged into waterways, and use the outfalls for storm water only. By the year 2025, DC Water expects to reduce CSOs in the Potomac and Anacostia rivers and Rock Creek by 96 percent overall, and CSOs in the Anacostia will be reduced by 98 percent.

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

Support Sustainable and Accessible Infrastructure (FY 2012 Base: \$71,040,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000) – The NPS requests a \$2 million funding increase for the Repair and Rehabilitation (Repair/Rehab) Program to specifically address projects focused on identified infrastructure accessibility deficiencies and sustainability issues. This targeted funding within the Repair/Rehab Program would address these issues as stand-alone projects or as an add-on or up-grade to other Repair/Rehab projects when coordination would provide efficiencies in effort, time, and funding.

The Repair/Rehab program directs funding to address the \$11.5 billion National Park Service (NPS) deferred maintenance (DM) backlog. A significant amount of this backlog is attributable to accessibility deficiencies that must be improved to meet federal guidelines, and sustainability issues related to energy and water usage efficiency goals. However, the current funding to address DM, received through multiple sources, is not sufficient to deter continued growth of the backlog and address the NPS' accessibility and sustainability needs.

Accessibility

It is imperative that the NPS ensures access for visitors with disabilities to the full range of opportunities and experiences provided to other park visitors. Approximately one quarter of identified accessibility deficiencies are related to assets that are classified as critical visitor use facilities – primary points of orientation. Limited or no access to these facilities for persons with disabilities adversely impacts a significant number of visitors, often expanding to include everyone in their party, whether disabled or not. Access for employees is also crucial, especially when considered in context with job performance.

This funding would support achieving asset and programmatic access goals in preparation for the

Centennial celebration in 2016, and would support compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The projects proposed for FY 2014 include improving physical accessibility to: buildings in four parks, the Battlefield Trail in Kings Mountain NMP, and restrooms in one park and a regional office. Rehabilitation of the wayside exhibit network at Saratoga NHP and the installation of an automatic, solar powered gate for improved accessibility/shuttle service access at Kennesaw Mountain NBP are also planned.

Sustainability

It is important for the NPS to be a conservation leader by demonstrating its commitment to making investments in facilities using the best sustainable business practices available. Currently, building performance improvement projects are identified and ready to proceed in 38 of the 60 parks that consume the highest levels of energy and water resources. These projects would target deficiencies identified in park energy/water audits that were accomplished with funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 program.

Park audits indicate that needs can be broken down into 15 categories, of them the following considered key: boiler plant improvements, energy automation systems, building envelope modifications, building HVAC improvements, steam distribution systems, electric motors and drives, energy/utility distribution systems, lighting improvements, metering/sub-metering, refrigeration, renewable energy systems, water and sewer conservation systems, and water heaters. The increased funding to support sustainability projects would help the NPS meet the established Executive Order reduction targets for energy/water usage and utility costs. The projects proposed for FY 2014 include increasing insulation during rehabilitation projects, replacing failing windows with energy efficient models, updating HVAC systems, replacing the Lincoln Home NHS' Beedle House HVAC system with a geothermal system, replacing lights and lighting fixtures with more efficient or solar models, and installing a grid-tied photovoltaic systems at six park facilities.

Enhance Internal Controls and Accountability (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000 / +14 FTE) – An increase of \$2.0 million is requested to provide for enhancement of internal controls at parks and further NPS' assurance of accountability and efficiency. NPS is currently in the process of implementing a risk-based approach to internal controls management, ensuring that resources are focused on those areas most in need. However, these duties, despite their complexity, broad scope of effect, and increasing importance and workload, are currently being performed as collateral duties. This causes an undeniable risk of its own—coordinators are unable to focus the time and effort needed for the organization to truly realize maximum benefits of the approach, and knowledge is limited. These funds would provide for dedicated internal controls support and coordination in each region. Duties performed would include, but not be limited to: tracking all external (GAO, IG, etc.) and internal audits within the region's parks and programs, managing responses and ensuring the completion of corrective actions as necessary; using the Integrated Risk Rating Tool (IRRT) to identify and determine areas of highest risk and develop ways to mitigate those risks within the region; guiding parks through the completion of park-level IRRT reviews, which would allow superintendents to focus on their park's areas of risk and improve park management; testing areas of identified risk and developing corrective actions to address those with insufficient controls; and ensuring a robust A-123 program.

Currently, NPS is able to only address financial reporting risks at parks, not programmatic issues. NPS is also unable to implement the IRRT process at parks, and is severely limited in the number of parks it is able to visit each year. Regional staff would not only be able to reach a wider variety and higher number of parks; they are intimately familiar with the parks in their regions, and this familiarity would likely lead to increased data accuracy and process efficiency and dramatically improve NPS' ability to address these unmet needs.

This funding would also assist NPS in furthering OMB and Administration initiatives and goals including efforts to promote efficient spending and accountable government, improve program performance and efficiency, and reduce duplication as laid out in Executive Order 13576 "Promoting An Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government" and "Building a 21st Century Government by Cutting Duplication,

Fragmentation, and Waste.” Actions to be accomplished as a result of receiving this funding would also support agency efforts to increase use of evidence-based decision making and management, using risk levels as evidence to allocate resources to the areas where they are most needed and can have the greatest impact on accountability and efficiency.

The benefits would be wide-ranging and far-reaching, touching even areas beyond those immediately associated with internal controls management. In addition to working with parks and program staff within regions and maintaining familiarity with external efforts and findings, internal controls experts would also maintain familiarity with audits, findings, and work being undertaken on the national level programmatically, and would work to ensure communication and cooperation between park, regional, and national efforts concerning these mission areas. This would reduce duplicative efforts on external, national, regional, and park levels, leveraging efforts on each level to the benefit of all and freeing up resources for re-investment in directly meeting mission requirements; and through increased accuracy of information, would help to assure the best possible mitigation of risk and highest possible standards of accountability, which would in turn lead to improved efficiency and effectiveness in the meeting of those mission requirements.

Implement Financial and Business Management System (FY 2012 Base: \$6,143,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,597,000) - An increase of \$1.6 million is requested to cover costs associated with the proper management of the Department of the Interior’s new Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), which was implemented by the NPS in FY 2013 and will be deployed across all Interior bureaus by FY 2014. This includes system operations and maintenance, bureau-level help desk support, project management training, policy, business processes and organizational realignment.

During FY 2014, NPS’s 5,000 users of FBMS will require on-going training for this critically important new system. Additional courses will need to be developed to focus on NPS-specific functionality. New system functionality will also be deployed in FY 2014, including the use of an interface for Quarters management, a new Purchase Requisition form, an interface for property disposal, and a new consolidated financial reporting tool. Additionally, NPS will be required to maintain a bureau-level FBMS Help Desk, which is responsible for resolving a vast majority of help desk tickets submitted by NPS users. Based on lessons learned by bureaus which have previously deployed to FBMS, NPS expects the number of help desk tickets during the post-deployment period to be in the thousands annually.

FBMS has the potential to provide the NPS with the ability to engage in much more effective and efficient management and tracking of resources and access to real-time data for agency, financial, acquisition, and property management purposes; however, in order to reap the benefits of the system and ensure sound financial management, additional resources are required in order to properly support parks in the transition to FBMS and management of the new system. Among the benefits expected to be reaped from the system are the standardization of business practices; the availability of functions such as fleet management, financial assistance development, and energy reporting; and the provision of data currently not obtainable through legacy systems.

This level of effort is based on lessons learned by other federal agencies and Interior bureaus, and is consistent with the resources required by other Interior bureaus which have already deployed FBMS. These funds will be utilized for a variety of FBMS related needs, including contractor support to ensure a smooth transition from the Federal Financial System (FFS) and the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) to FBMS and expenses relating to training necessary to ensure NPS personnel, especially those at the park level, have the knowledge and expertise necessary to use the system and ensure data integrity.

Natural Recreation and Preservation

Reduce Heritage Area Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$16,391,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$8,391,000 / -3 FTE) – The National Park Service is proposing to reduce funding for the National Heritage Area program for FY 2014 by roughly 50 percent from FY 2012 levels. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it does provide support to sustain critical functions of NPS' valued National Heritage Area partners, especially those areas that are in the process of developing and implementing their sustainability plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships. NPS will soon begin phasing in a new performance-based funding formula. Once fully implemented, the performance-based formula will reward NHA entities that bring in additional non-federal investment and will require NHA entities to develop a sustainability plan in order to receive continued funding.

Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Reestablish Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants through LWCF (FY 2014 Request: +\$9,500,000) – Funding is requested to re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), to provide grants which improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities. This program will align with the America's Great Outdoors initiative goal of creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible urban parks, and community green spaces. This proposal is also part of a broader, renewed focus by Interior and NPS to develop strategies to improve the integration of agency programs and park units to impact urban economies and the quality of life for urban residents through expanding opportunities for all. A proposal to fund UPARR grants as a permanent appropriation would provide an additional \$5.0 million for UPARR grants.

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

Support UPARR Administration (FY 2014 Request: +\$500,000 / +4 FTE) – The NPS requests an increase of \$0.500 million in LWCF funding for UPARR administration. This increase would provide the staffing and administrative support necessary to update and reinvigorate the UPARR Grants Program as well as implement it at the requested funding level.

No administrative funding has been appropriated for UPARR since 2007, even though the NPS has a legislatively-mandated ongoing compliance responsibility for past projects per Section 1010 of the UPARR Act. There is no staff currently dedicated to UPARR. To successfully implement the UPARR Grants activity, NPS would need to hire new staff to provide technical assistance to potential grantees in updating RAPs and developing grant applications; implement the competitive process including the review and ranking of several hundred applications; and issue and manage grant awards for successful applicants. These staff would also be able to support the existing program compliance requirements.

Historic Preservation Fund

Establish Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities (FY 2014 Request: +\$3,000,000)

– Funding is required to establish a competitive grants program to survey and nominate properties associated with communities currently underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks, as determined by the Secretary. State, local, and tribal communities and preservation organizations would be eligible to compete for these grants in collaboration with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Current estimates place the combined representation of African American, American Latino, Asian America, Native American, and Native Hawaiian sites on the National Register of Historic Places and among National Historic Landmarks at less than eight percent of total listings. With these funds, NPS would increase the number of minority and underrepresented properties listed on the National Register by an estimated 300 per year.

Grants would be awarded to applicants who propose surveys of communities currently underrepresented as determined by the Secretary and who demonstrate the professional capability and capacity to conduct the surveys and prepare the nominations and have incorporated extensive community engagement. State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would be requested to sign off on grant requests to ensure coordination and oversight is sufficient to produce a nomination. As many of the communities targeted for survey under the proposed program have limited potential to raise funds for matching grants, the budget request for this new program does not include a matching requirement, similar to the model used for tribal historic preservation grants.

Construction

Increase Line Item Construction - (FY 2012 Base: \$77,722,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$5,341,000 / +4 FTE) - This budget requests construction funds to address only the highest priority requirements. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining Service's new Capital Investment Strategy and the Department of the Interior's project scoring/priority setting guidance. The multi-year investment strategy and individual projects are approved by the National Park Service Budget Executive Committee and are documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2014 Line Item Construction list includes only the most critical life/health/safety, resource protection, and emergency projects, and does not propose funding any new facility construction. The single new capital investment project in this budget request is to begin the Tamiami Trail Next Steps resource mitigation project.

Reduce Support for Housing Improvement Program (FY 2012 Base: \$2,960,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$760,000 / -3 FTE) – The FY 2014 funding request will be used to repair only the most seriously deficient park employee housing units and replace trailers and obsolete units among the 5,459 units in the NPS housing inventory. As part of overall reductions in the Construction Appropriation, the Housing Improvement Program is being reduced to meet other responsibilities.

Reduce Support for Equipment Replacement Program (FY 2012 Base: \$13,728,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$228,000) – The NPS requests a \$228,000 reduction in the Equipment Replacement Program for FY 2014. This is consistent with reductions in the Construction Appropriation and in support of the overall goal to reduce government spending.

Reduce Support for Construction Planning (FY 2012 Base \$7,265,000 / FY 2014 Request -\$440,000 / -13 FTE) – This decrease reflects the many difficult choices faced in the current budget environment and a conscious decision on the part of the NPS to focus on mission-critical operations. Planning work will continue on FY 2015 projects and will begin on potential FY 2016-2018 Line Item Construction projects.

Reduce Support for Denver Service Center Operations – (FY 2012 Base: \$17,775,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$485,000 / -2 FTE) – Consistent with reductions in the Line Item Construction accounts in recent years, DSC funding is being decreased. The overall percentage of decrease since FY 2012 is lower than that of the construction program, however, because DSC staff members are involved in the

management of ongoing projects that were appropriated in prior years, including the \$325 million Elwha River Restoration Program. The DSC also maintains the servicewide library of architectural design drawings, as-built documents, transportation and utilities infrastructure information, and other technical historical data. These requirements are ongoing and do not fluctuate with changes to the construction appropriation.

Reduce Support for Harpers Ferry Center Operations – (FY 2012 Base: \$10,960,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$720,000 / -6 FTE) – This funding change reflects an overall decrease in highly specialized interpretive media, exhibits, signage, and communications projects throughout the NPS due to the focus of 2013 and 2014 line-item construction projects throughout the NPS. With the current and proposed line item construction levels, the focus for 2013 and 2014 projects is limited to critical visitor and employee health and safety needs. Additionally, no new facilities, such as visitor centers, are proposed. As a result of these targeted projects, the requirement for new products to support large scale construction efforts has been reduced.

Reduce Support for Regional Facility Project Support – (FY 2012 Base: \$6,076,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$576,000 / -2 FTE) – Consistent with other reductions in the Line Item Construction support programs, Regional Facility Project Support funding is being decreased. While this decrease represents over nine percent of the annual appropriation, the shift is mostly in contracted support for compliance needs associated with major construction projects.

Reduce Support for Unit Management Plans (FY 2012 Base: \$6,903,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$1,103,000 / -3 FTE) – The Unit Management Planning effort was reduced to further the implementation of ongoing refinements that will make the planning program more responsive and consistent. In FY 2014, the program will continue to focus on the production of foundation documents and selected smaller scale plans that address immediate management needs for park units.

In addition to serving the NPS, the program promotes cost-efficiency government-wide through cooperative efforts with other federal agencies in areas of mutual interest. This has enhanced the ability of the NPS to respond to a growing population and the changing needs of our visitors. The program leads overall planning strategies and employs a small cadre of interdisciplinary specialists who enhance quality control of the work performed servicewide, ensuring consistency and policy compliance, and facilitate communications among regional and park staff, project offices at DSC and HFC, and other agencies. The program seeks to achieve a balance between statutory requirements, the NPS mission, fiscal realities, and timeliness.

New planning efforts will identify areas of greatest need, with targeted, smaller scale cost efficient plans generally being produced. Where new units have been established, and in cases where a park unit requires comprehensive planning in order to address critical needs effectively, a traditional full-scale management plan will be supported. In total, these efforts will further the interests of the NPS as a whole by providing essential management planning products to a greater number of parks than could previously be served. Because planning is involved in all aspects of the operations of the NPS, the agency as a whole benefits from these products. Production of foundation documents continues to be a key program emphasis so that by FY 2016, all park units will have a firm baseline for planning activities and operations.

Reduce Support for Special Resource Studies (FY 2012 Base: \$2,412,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$662,000 / -3 FTE) – Special Resource Studies are directed by Congress to 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. Products vary in complexity and duration depending on the scope of the study. Funding can be reduced in the short-term due to the current level of authorized study requests.

Reduce Support for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance (FY 2012 Base: \$4,680,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$650,000 / -3 FTE) – Reductions to the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance program reflect the difficult choices faced in the current budget environment and a concentration on core responsibilities and mission-critical operations. Funding reductions will impact the Service's capacity to address its environmental planning and compliance needs in responding to court-ordered actions, proposed management actions, and other interagency efforts. It will also reduce the amount of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) training and support services available to NPS park units and projects. This reduction allows four to five fewer studies to be conducted in FY 2014. Total studies projected for FY 2014 is 15 to 17 at this reduced funding level.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2012 Base: \$47,484,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$3,407,000) – Of the \$3.407 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed to increase the Acquisition programs as discussed below:

- **Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program (+\$98,000)** – This request would bring the funding level to just under \$3.1 million for this critical piece of the land acquisition options. These funds give the Service the flexibility to respond quickly to acquisition opportunities which suddenly become available on an emergency or hardship basis. It also provides required funding for relocation costs and to address deficiencies resulting from condemnation cases. The more flexible of the two options designed to address emergency (not congressionally pre-approved) acquisitions; these funds may be used to acquire lands within any authorized unit.
- **Increase Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program (+\$1,372,000)** – This \$1.372 million increase is requested to bring the funding level up to just under \$6.4 million. This program has the flexibility to acquire unit lands in response to rapidly developing opportunities or threats. However, this option's land acquisitions are limited to acreage within units acquired prior to July, 1959. Given the age of these units, and the icon designation of many of them, they typically have a higher appraisal cost per acre than other units. This larger amount requires the flexibility to address the expense of unexpected acquisition availability in these areas. The funds, additionally, provide the costs associated with donated lands and land exchanges. As funds are available, the Emergency funding option could be tapped to help complete an Inholding acquisition, since that funding can be used for acquisition within any unit.
- **Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects (+\$1,937,000)** – The \$1.937 million funding increase is requested for land acquisition projects. This year the NPS request includes nine projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire over 10,800 acres within nine units, \$5.5 million to acquire tracts within Civil War Battlefield units, and \$4.745 million for acquisitions under the Greenways and Blueways Initiative. Currently, the Greenways and Blueways Initiative funding is planned within seven Trails and includes lands in nine states.

Support State Conservation Grants Administration (FY 2012 Base: \$2,790,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$569,000) – The NPS requests an increase of \$0.569 million for the State Conservation Grants Administration program. This increase would be used to control financial and program management risks, address a backlog of compliance issues, and meet current workload demands.

From FY 2008 to FY 2012, State Conservation Grants Administration was level-funded at \$2.8 million, while the number of sites which have received grants through the program has grown. This request would provide the staff support needed for the growing compliance workload that stems from managing more than 41,000 completed grants since 1965. This oversight is necessary to ensure that the park sites previously assisted with LWCF grants remain in an outdoor recreation use in perpetuity as required by Section 6(f) of the LWCF Act. This compliance workload grows steadily each year as grants are

completed and the projects are opened to the public, already requiring an estimated 70 percent of regional staff time.

State Conservation Grants are allocated by a formula outlined in the LWCF Act, with 40 percent allocated equally among the states and 60 percent allocated proportionately based on need as determined by the Secretary; currently it is established as a function of each state's total and urban populations. States perform the initial solicitation, review, and selection of grant proposals together with LWCF Program Officers in the regions who also review as well as actually process, award, and administer the grants.

Reduce Discretionary State Conservation (FY 2012 Base: \$42,138,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$5,728,000) – Funding is requested to maintain support to states for outdoor recreation and land conservation. However, if combined with the proposal to fund a portion of NPS land acquisition and recreation grants from the LWCF as a permanent appropriation, there would be an additional \$20.0 million for State Conservation grants for a total of \$56.4 million, which would be a significant increase over FY 2012. This request supports the Administration's commitment to the America's Great Outdoors initiative and to a balanced LWCF program that leverages State and partner funding.

Consistent with the LWCF Act, 40 percent of the total funding for LWCF State Conservation Grants would be equally apportioned among the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and the territories, which share one apportionment. The remaining 60 percent would be allocated to the states by the Secretary on the basis of need, utilizing a formula that takes into account total and urban population per state. This funding would be used to acquire and develop lands for outdoor recreation projects, including state participation in America's Great Outdoors projects when appropriate and consistent with needs identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs). These funds would also continue to assist states in developing and updating 5-year SCORPs, a prerequisite for participating in the LWCF program. Approximately 250 grants would be funded by this request, with as many as an additional 150 grants supported by the \$20 million proposed as part of the new permanent State Grants portion of the LWCF-LASA appropriation.

Mandatory Changes:

LWCF – Urban Park and Recreation Fund and Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for Federal land acquisition and grants. The LWCF is authorized to collect \$900 million annually from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing revenues.

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in permanent funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in permanent funds.

With regard to NPS funding in 2014, the proposal includes \$5.0 million for permanent UPARR funding and \$50.195 million for the permanent portion of the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, of which \$30.195 million is for Federal Land acquisition and \$20.000 million is for State Conservation Grants.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) currently supports NPS federal land acquisition activities, and provides grants for land acquisition through the American Battlefield Protection Program and the purchase and development of land for outdoor recreation activities by states and local governments through the State Conservation Assistance grant program. A mandatory stream of funding, from Gulf of Mexico OCS lease revenues, was established by The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act

(GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) in 2006, allowing usage of funds without further Congressional action. These GOMESA funds are in addition to the \$900 million authorized and annually deposited in the LWCF. All NPS programs utilizing the LWCF support the America's Great Outdoor Initiative.

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

Fixed Cost Component	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)	2012 Enacted	2013 - 2014 Changes						TOTAL
			ONPS	NR&P	UPARR	HPF	Const	LASA	
1 January 2013 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	4,779	102	0	0	163	44	5,088
January 2014 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	9,512	204	0	0	324	88	10,128
2 One More Paid Day	NA	NA	5,031	109	0	0	170	47	5,357
3 Federal Employees Health Insurance	NA	NA	6,915	132	0	0	221	67	7,335
4 Employee Compensation Payments	23,554	22,933	1,703	0	0	0	0	0	1,703
5 Unemployment Compensation Payments	15,458	21,275	-5,990	0	0	0	0	0	-5,990
6 Space Rental Payments	72,373	64,896	4,395	0	0	0	0	0	4,395
7 Department Program Charges	38,954	37,490	<u>2,527</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,527</u>
Subtotal, Fixed Costs			28,872	547	0	0	878	246	30,543
TOTAL, Fixed Costs and Related Changes			28,872	547	0	0	878	246	30,543

2014 COMP TABLE - NPS DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

Dollars in Thousands

<u>APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components</u>	<u>2013</u> <u>Full Yr. CR</u> <u>(PL 112-175)</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Change</u> <u>from 2012</u>
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM				
PARK MANAGEMENT				
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP				
Natural Resource Stewardship	210,227	209,833	236,122	+26,289
Cultural Resources Stewardship	107,644	107,443	110,060	+2,617
Everglades Restoration and Research	9,876	9,816	9,917	+101
Subtotal Resource Stewardship	327,747	327,092	356,099	+29,007
VISITOR SERVICES				
Interpretation and Education	225,992	224,074	225,789	+1,715
Commercial Services	14,816	14,690	14,768	+78
Subtotal Visitor Services	240,808	238,764	240,557	1,793
PARK PROTECTION				
Law Enforcement and Protection	232,082	230,446	232,547	+2,101
United States Park Police Operations	102,610	101,886	104,130	+2,244
Health and Safety	29,993	29,781	29,852	+71
Subtotal Park Protection	364,685	362,113	366,529	4,416
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE				
Facility Operations	347,254	346,221	348,643	+2,422
Facility Maintenance	337,406	336,402	338,657	+2,255
Subtotal Facility Operations & Maintenance	684,660	682,623	687,300	+4,677
PARK SUPPORT				
Management, Policy and Development	166,286	165,333	166,494	+1,161
Administrative Support	293,406	291,724	296,587	+4,863
Subtotal Park Support	459,692	457,057	463,081	+6,024
Subtotal PARK MANAGEMENT	2,077,592	2,067,649	2,113,566	+45,917
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS				
Employee Compensation Payments	23,554	22,933	24,636	+1,703
Unemployment Compensation Payments	15,458	21,275	15,285	-5,990
Centralized IT Costs	10,061	10,061	10,061	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	9,238	0
Postage	3,026	3,026	3,026	0
Space Rental	72,373	64,896	69,091	+4,195
Departmental Program Charges	38,954	37,490	40,017	+2,527
Subtotal EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	172,664	168,919	171,354	2,435
SUBTOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION	2,250,256	2,236,568	2,284,920	+48,352
<i>Transfer from Other Agencies</i>		295		-295
SUBTOTAL ONPS (Total Budget Authority)	2,250,256	2,236,863	2,284,920	+48,057
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION				
RECREATION PROGRAMS	590	584	594	+10
NATURAL PROGRAMS				
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	10,079	9,943	10,100	+157
National Natural Landmarks	562	554	665	+111
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	872	860	875	+15
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	2,025	1,997	1,997	0
Subtotal NATURAL PROGRAMS	13,538	13,354	13,637	+283
CULTURAL PROGRAMS				
National Register Programs	16,744	16,696	16,842	+146
National Center for Preservation Technology & Training	1,974	1,968	1,989	+21
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,752	1,747	1,747	0
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	3,004	2,995	2,995	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,362	1,358	1,198	-160
Subtotal CULTURAL PROGRAMS	24,836	24,764	24,771	+7
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW	436	430	438	+8
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION				
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,566	1,548	1,581	+33
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	192	190	192	+2
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants Administration	0	0	160	+160
Subtotal GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	1,758	1,738	1,933	+195
INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS				
Office of International Affairs	891	885	898	+13
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	757	751	760	+9
Subtotal International Park Affairs	1,648	1,636	1,658	+22
HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS				
Commissions and Grants	16,453	16,391	8,014	-8,377
Administrative Support	986	982	990	+8
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	17,439	17,373	9,004	-8,369
SUBTOTAL NATIONAL RECREATION & PRESERVATION APPROPRIATION	60,245	59,879	52,035	-7,844
SUBTOTAL NR&P (Total Budget Authority)	60,245	59,879	52,035	-7,844

	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)	2012 Enacted	2014 Request	Total Change from 2012
URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND				
UPARR GRANTS	0	0	9,500	+9,500
UPARR GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	0	0	500	+500
SUBTOTAL UPARR GRANTS APPROPRIATION	0	0	10,000	+10,000
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND				
GRANTS-IN-AID				
GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES AND TERRITORIES	47,212	46,925	46,925	0
GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDIAN TRIBES	9,040	8,985	8,985	0
COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES			3,000	+3,000
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	56,252	55,910	58,910	3,000
SUBTOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION	56,252	55,910	58,910	+3,000
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]</i>	50,000			
SUBTOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND (Total Budget Authority)	106,252	55,910	58,910	+3,000
CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION	77,974	77,722	83,063	+5,341
Subtotal Line Item Construction	77,974	77,722	83,063	+5,341
SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
EMERGENCIES & UNSCHEDULED PROJECTS				
Emergency, Unscheduled, and Storm Damage Projects	2,895	2,888	2,888	0
Seismic Safety of Nat Park System Buildings	972	969	969	0
Subtotal EMERGENCIES & UNSCHEDULED PROJECTS	3,867	3,855	3,855	0
HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,970	2,980	2,200	-760
DAM SAFETY & SECURITY PROGRAM	1,252	1,248	1,248	0
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	13,772	13,728	13,500	-228
Subtotal SPECIAL PROGRAMS	21,861	21,791	20,803	-988
CONSTRUCTION PLANNING				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION PLANNING	7,728	7,700	7,265	-435
Subtotal Construction Planning	7,728	7,700	7,265	-435
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS				
Construction Program Management	3,364	2,719	3,380	+661
Denver Service Center Operations	18,009	17,775	17,602	-173
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	11,104	10,980	10,431	-529
Regional Facility Project Support	6,172	6,076	5,669	-407
Subtotal CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS	38,649	37,530	37,082	-448
MANAGEMENT PLANNING				
Unit Management Plans	6,993	6,903	5,915	-988
Strategic Planning	0	628	0	-628
Special Resources Studies	2,427	2,412	1,772	-640
Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	4,709	4,680	4,061	-619
Subtotal MANAGEMENT PLANNING	14,129	14,623	11,748	-2,875
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	160,341	159,366	159,961	+595
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-4,000	-4,000	0	+4,000
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION w/ Storm Damage Rescission	156,341	155,366	159,961	+4,595
<i>Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned</i>	15,500	-15,500		+15,500
<i>Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]</i>	348,000			
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION (Total Budget Authority)	519,841	139,866	159,961	+20,095
LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE				
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION ADMINISTRATION	9,554	9,485	9,500	+15
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
EMERGENCIES, HARDSHIP, RELOCATION	3,012	2,995	3,093	+98
INHOLDINGS, DONATIONS, AND EXCHANGES	5,021	4,992	6,364	+1,372
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM ACQUISITION GRANTS	9,041	8,988	8,988	0
PROJECTS	30,690	30,511	32,448	+1,937
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	47,764	47,484	50,891	+3,407
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION	57,318	56,969	60,391	+3,422
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	2,907	2,790	3,590	+800
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS				
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	42,296	42,138	36,410	-5,728
COMPETITIVE STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	0	0	0	0
Subtotal STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	42,296	42,138	36,410	-5,728
Subtotal STATE ASSISTANCE	45,203	44,928	40,000	-4,928
SUBTOTAL LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION	102,521	101,897	100,391	-1,506
Subtotal, Land Acquisitions/State Assistance (Total Budget Authority)	102,521	101,897	100,391	-1,506
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	0
TOTAL REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS	2,595,615	2,579,620	2,636,217	+56,597
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,009,115	2,564,415	2,636,217	+71,802

2014 COMP TABLE - NPS MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS
in Chronological Fiscal Year Order
Dollars in Thousands

<u>APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
				<u>from 2013</u>
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS				
RECREATIONAL FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATION				
Recreational Fee Program	177,728	177,000	177,000	0
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,633	1,687	1,687	0
[Subtotal, Recreation Fee Programs]	[+179,361]	[+178,687]	[+178,687]	[0]
Transportation Systems Fund	15,269	15,651	16,042	+391
Educational Exp, Children of Employees, YELL NP	676	800	820	+20
Pyment-Tax Losses on Land Acquired for GRTE NP	18	18	17	-1
Subtotal Recreational Fee Permanent Appropriation	195,324	195,156	195,566	+410
OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	43,875	44,617	45,519	+902
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	71,588	73,736	76,991	+3,255
Concessions Improvement Accounts	13,632	11,632	10,237	-1,395
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[+85,220]	[+85,368]	[+87,228]	[+1,860]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,244	6,712	7,215	+503
Filming/Recording Special Use Fee Program	1,413	1,400	1,400	0
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	22,252	22,808	23,378	+570
Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection	4,357	3,500	3,500	0
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 Operations	15	50	50	0
Subtotal Other Permanent Appropriations	163,376	164,455	168,290	+3,835
<i>Subtotal Without Concessions Improvement Accounts</i>	<i>149,744</i>	<i>152,823</i>	<i>158,053</i>	<i>+5,230</i>
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS				
Donations (General)	44,398	30,000	30,000	0
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3	0
Subtotal Miscellaneous Trust Funds	44,401	30,003	30,003	0
URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND PERMANENT APPROPRIATION - <i>New Pro</i>	0	0	5,000	+5,000
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE PERMANENT APPROPRIATION - <i>New Proposal</i>				
Federal Land Acquisition - <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	30,195	+30,195
State Conservation Grants - <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	20,000	+20,000
State Conservation Grants from GOMESA	102	102	80	-22
Administrative Support form GOMESA	3	3	2	-1
Subtotal GOMESA	105	105	82	-23
Subtotal Mandatory Land Acquisition/State Assistance	105	105	50,277	+50,172
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
SUBTOTAL MANDATORY AUTHORITY	433,206	419,719	479,136	+59,417
<i>Subtotal Mandatory Authority wo Concess Improvement Accounts</i>	<i>419,574</i>	<i>408,087</i>	<i>468,899</i>	<i>+60,812</i>

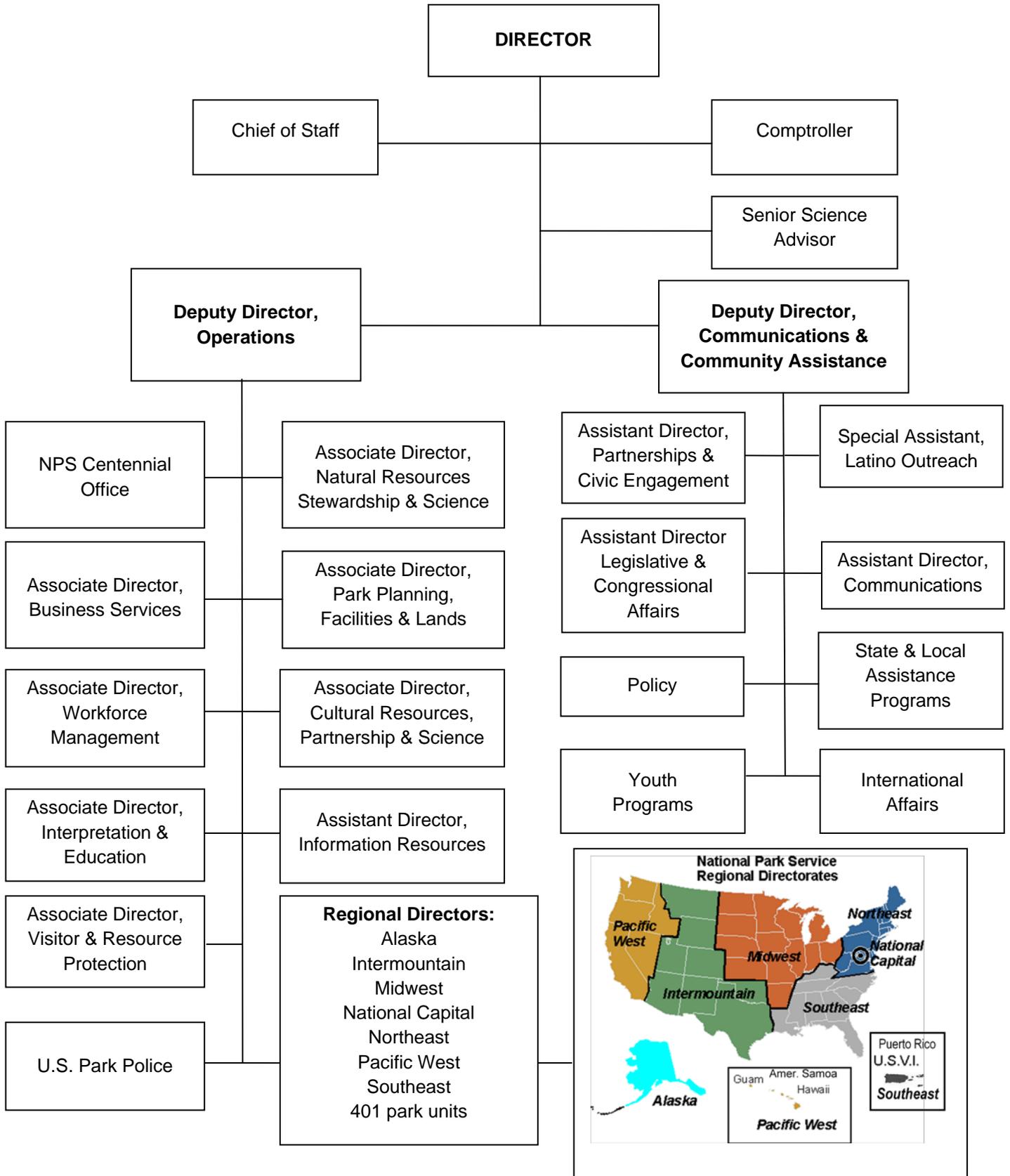
NPS Statement of Receipts Collected and Reported (\$000s)

Account Number	Receipt Account Title	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
SPECIAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS				
Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations				
5110.1	Recreational Fee Program	177,728	177,000	177,000
5110.1	Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,633	1,687	1,687
	[Subtotal, account 5110.1]	[179,361]	[178,687]	[178,687]
5164.1	Transportation Systems Fund	15,269	15,651	16,042
5663.1	Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP	676	800	820
5666.1	Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	18	18	17
	[Subtotal, 2 NPS accounts (5663.1+ 5666.1)]	[694]	[818]	[837]
	Subtotal, Recreation Fee Receipt Account	195,324	195,156	195,566
Other Permanent Appropriations				
14X1034	Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	43,875	44,617	45,519
5431.1	Park Concessions Franchise Fees	71,588	73,736	76,991
5163.1	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,244	6,712	7,215
5247	Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	1,413	1,400	1,400
5049.1	Rents and Charges for Quarters	22,252	22,808	23,378
5412.1	Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection	3,130	3,500	3,500
5076.1	Delaware Water Gap Rt. 209, Commercial Operation Fees	15	50	50
	[Subtotal of 2 accounts (5412.1+ 5076.1)]	[3,145]	[3,550]	[3,550]
5169.1	Concessions Improvement Accounts ¹	13,632	11,632	10,237
	Subtotal, Other Permanent Appropriations	162,149	164,455	168,290
Miscellaneous Trust Funds				
8037.1	Donations to National Park Service	44,398	30,000	30,000
8052.2	Earnings on Investments, Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3
	Subtotal, Miscellaneous Trust Funds	44,401	30,003	30,003
TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS		401,874	389,614	393,859
RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE U.S. TREASURY				
2419.1	Fees and Other Charges for Program Administrative Services	9	9	9
2229	Sale of Timber, Wildlife and Other Natural Land Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	4	4	4
TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO THE GENERAL FUND		13	13	13
GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS		401,887	389,627	393,872

¹These funds are deposited by NPS concessioners in private bank accounts as a condition of an applicable concession contract made before the 1998 Concessions Act, and are available only for expenditure by the concessioner, with park approval, for required capital improvements which directly support the facilities and services provided by the concessioner. These are not receipts to the U.S. Government and are added here only to match an OMB configuration.

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National Park Service - Organization



NPS Park Units by Region

Alaska

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

Intermountain

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

Midwest

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

National Capital

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

Northeast

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

Pacific West

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

Southeast

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

Park Unit Designation Abbreviations

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

Abbreviations

Designation Abbreviations

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

Regional Office Abbreviations

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

Other Abbreviations

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

Other Abbreviations

CLG	Certified Local Government
CLI	Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLP	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CLR	Cultural Landscape Report
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also Corps, USACE)
CR	Component Renewal
	Continuing Resolution
CRBIB	Cultural Resources Management Bibliography
CRDIP	Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program
CRGIS	Cultural Resources Geographic Information System
CRPP	Cultural Resources Preservation Program
CRV	Current Replacement Value
CSC	Climate Science Center
CSDM	Critical Systems Deferred Maintenance
CSS	Commercial Services System
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Chronic Wasting Disease
DAB	Development Advisory Board
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DLC	Distance Learning Center
DM	Deferred Maintenance
DO	Director's Order
DOC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEd	Department of Education
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DSC	Denver Service Center (construction project management and design office for NPS)
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAP	Environmental Auditing Program
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Program
ENP	Everglades National Park
EO	Executive Order
e-OPF	Electronic Official Personnel Folder (OPM)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPMT	Exotic Plant Management Team
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS	Financial and Business Management System (DOI)
FCI	Facility Condition Index
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FFS	Federal Financial System
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FLHP	Federal Lands Highway Program
FLP	Federal Lands to Parks Program
FLREA	Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act

Other Abbreviations

FMSS	Facility Management Software System
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPI	Federal Preservation Institute
FPPS	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FTE	Full-Time (employee) Equivalent
FTS	Federal Telecommunication System
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLRI	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
GMP	General Management Plan
GPR	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HABS	Historic America Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic America Engineering Record
HALS	Historic America Landscapes Survey
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HBCU	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HDP	Heritage Documentation Programs (including HABS/HAER/HALS and CRGIS)
HES	Heritage Education Services
HFC	Harpers Ferry Center (NPS)
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund (NPS appropriation)
HPP	Heritage Partnership Program
HPS	Heritage Preservation Services (NPS)
HR	Human Resources
HROC	Human Resource Operations Center
HRs	Historic Resource Studies (NPS)
HSR	Historic Structure Report
I&M	Inventory and Monitoring (natural resources)
ICMS	Interior Collections Management System
IDEAS	Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System
IMARS	Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (law enforcement)
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
IMRICO	Intermountain Region International Conservation program (NPS) also known as International Border Program-Intermountain Region
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IVLP	International Visitor Leadership Program (DOI)
LaMP	Lakewide Management Plan
LARS	Land Acquisition Rating System
LASA	Land Acquisition and State Assistance
LMR	Land Mobile Radio Systems
LCC	Landscape Conservation Cooperative
LCS	List of Classified Structures
LEED	Leadership in Environmental Energy and Design (rating system – Green Buildings)
LESES	Law Enforcement, Security, & Emergency Services
LIC	Line Item Construction
LSI	Leasehold Surrender Interest (NPS Concessions)

Other Abbreviations

LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MABO	Major Acquisition Buying Offices
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21 st Century
MAS	Maintained Archaeological Site
MWD	Modified Water Deliveries (South Florida/Everglades)
NADP/NTN	National Atmospheric Deposition Program / National Trends Network
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAPA	National Academy of Public Administration
NBC	National Business Center (DOI)
NCA	National Center on Accessibility
NCKRI	National Cave and Karst Research Institute
NCP	National Capital Parks
NCPTT	National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NPS)
NCTA	National Council for Traditional Arts
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NISC	National Invasive Species Council
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPATMA	National Parks Air Tour Management Act
NPF	National Park Foundation
NPS	National Park Service
NR&P	National Recreation and Preservation (NPS appropriation)
NRDH	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRPP	Natural Resources Preservation Program
NRRS	National Recreation Reservation Service
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration (Dept. of Commerce)
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OFS	Operations Formulation System
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONPS	Operation of the National Park System (NPS appropriation)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Labor)
PAMPS	Park Asset Management Plans
PDS	Project Data Sheet
PEPC	Planning, Environment and Public Comment System
PHS	U.S. Public Health Service
P.L.	Public Law
PLC	Public Land Corps
PM	Preventive Maintenance
PMA	Presidential Management Agenda
PMIS	Project Management Information System (construction and deferred maintenance)
POSS	Point of Sale System
PRPP	Park Roads and Parkways Program
PTT	Preservation and Technology Grants
RECOVER	Restoration, Coordination and Verification (South Florida/Everglades)
RFCP	Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (NPS)
RLC	Research Learning Center (natural resources)

Other Abbreviations

RM	Recurring Maintenance
RMP	Resource Manual
	Resource Management Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
RSS	Resource Stewardship Strategy (natural resources)
RTCA	Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SAT	Save America's Treasures grant program
SCA	Student Conservation Association
SCEP	Student Career Experience Program
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SHRO	Servicing Human Resource Offices
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SPO	Servicing Personnel Office
T&E	Threatened and Endangered (species)
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCF	The Conservation Fund
TEL	Technology Enhanced Learning
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office/Officer
TIC	Technical Information Center
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TPL	Trust for Public Land
TwHP	Teaching with Historic Places program
UMP	Unit Management Plan
UPARR	Urban Park and Recreation Fund
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (also COE)
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USPP	U.S. Park Police
VA	Value Analysis
VIP	Volunteers-in-the-Parks program
WCF	Working Capital Fund
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
YIP	Youth Internship Program
YPP	Youth Partnership Program



Blue Glacial Pool, Wrangell-St. Elias (WRST) NP & Pres

Appropriation: Operation of the National Park System

Mission Overview

The Operation of the National Park System appropriation provides the base funding for our Nation's national parks. The parks preserve and commemorate natural and cultural resources that are inextricably woven into our national heritage. This appropriation contributes to three fundamental goals for the National Park Service: 1) Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural resources in good condition and managing them within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; 2) Managing resources using scholarly and scientific information; and 3) Providing for the public enjoyment of and visitor experience at parks.

Appropriation Overview

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

Park Management

The Park Management activity covers the management and operation of park areas and servicewide programs. The ONPS budget is structured in line with the functional activities the NPS undertakes to fulfill its dual mission. For information about funding by park and program please refer to the Summary section starting on page ONPS-126. The ONPS budget is realigned every year to reflect actual expenditures. The realignment is explained in detail in Appendix A. The five functional areas included in the budget are:

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

External Administrative Costs

The External Administrative Costs activity funds costs which are largely determined by organizations outside the National Park Service and for which funding requirements are therefore less flexible. The requirements for these costs are mandated in accordance with applicable laws. To promote the efficient performance of the National Park Service, these costs are most effectively managed on a centralized basis. The categories funded from this activity support all activities and programs of the National Park Service.

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

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: ONPS

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs		Internal Transfers		Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Park Management														
Resource Stewardship	2,547	327,747	2,570	327,092	+4,096	0	0	-15	+24,911	2,555	356,099	-15	+29,007	
Visitor Services	2,933	240,808	2,960	238,764	+3,712	0	0	-9	-1,919	2,951	240,557	-9	+1,793	
Park Protection	3,000	364,685	3,021	362,113	+5,426	0	0	-10	-1,010	3,011	366,529	-10	+4,416	
Facility Operations and Maintenance	5,046	684,660	5,091	682,623	+7,016	0	0	-47	-2,339	5,044	687,300	-47	+4,677	
Park Support	3,343	459,692	3,373	457,057	+5,987	+200	0	-18	-163	3,355	463,081	-18	+6,024	
Subtotal Park Management	16,869	2,077,592	17,015	2,067,649	+26,237	+200	0	-99	+19,480	16,916	2,113,566	-99	+45,917	
External Administrative Costs	0	172,664	0	168,919	+2,635	-200	0	0	0	0	171,354	0	+2,435	
Transfer from Other Agencies	0	0	0	+295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-295	
TOTAL ONPS	16,869	2,250,256	17,015	2,236,863	+28,872	0	0	-99	+19,480	16,916	2,284,920	-99	+48,057	

¹ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

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

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	(5,165)	+5,031
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY 2012 and FY 2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY 2013 and FY 2014.		
Pay Raise	+0	+14,291
The FY 2012 column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the FY 2012 President's Budget. The FY 2014 Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY 2012 - FY 2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+5,695	+6,915
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		
Worker's Compensation Payments	22,933	+1,703
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.		
Unemployment Compensation Payments	21,275	(5,990)
The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.		
Space Rental Payments	64,896	+4,395
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to DHS. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included. Not reflected in this number is a \$200,000 transfer from Space Rental to the Park Management activity. That transfer is identified below.		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	37,490	+2,527
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Departmental Management.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2014 (+/-)
Space Rental	+/-200
This moves Space Rental billing funding from External Administrative Costs/Space Rental to Park Management/Park Support/Administrative Support. Park no longer rents the associated space from GSA; supports alternative Park-paid Space rental.	

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$2,284,920,000, of which \$9,917,000 for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and \$73,040,000 for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, 2015.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112–175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2013 President's budget request.

However, the 2014 President's Request differs from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Division E – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 in that it deletes the phrase "...operation of the National Park Service automated facility management software system, and comprehensive facility condition assessments". The 2014 President's budget request is consistent with the 2013 President's budget request in that the amount identified as having two year availability is solely for maintenance, repair or rehabilitation projects and no longer includes the funds for management and operations as shown in previous years.

Authorizing Statutes

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

16 U.S.C. 1-17n, 18f, 451-458a, 590a, 460 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 – 450ss-3, 459 to 460a-11, and 460m – 460ttt-2 Specific national park areas or categories of National Park areas.

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

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

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

16 U.S.C. 1241-1249: National Scenic and National Historic Trails.

16 U.S.C. 1281(c): National Wild and Scenic Rivers System components.

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

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

General Administration

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

Everglades Restoration

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

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Resource Stewardship

Resource Stewardship (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted ²	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Natural Resource Stewardship	210,227	209,833	+2,580	0	+23,709	236,122	+26,289
Cultural Resource Stewardship	107,644	107,443	+1,415	0	+1,202	110,060	+2,617
Everglades Restoration	9,876	9,816	+101	0	0	9,917	+101
Total Requirements	327,747	327,092	+4,096	0	+24,911	356,099	+29,007
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	<i>2,547</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>2,555</i>	<i>-15</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These amounts reflect the realignment of Park Management funds according to actual spending in FY 2012.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Resource Stewardship

Program Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+100	0	ONPS-31
• Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,977	-28	ONPS-10,31
• Increase Support for Cooperative Landscape Conservation	+4,998	0	ONPS-10
• Provide Support for Biological Carbon Sequestration	+1,000	0	ONPS-11
• Increase Support for Ocean and Coastal Resources Stewardship	+1,250	+4	ONPS-11
• Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats	+3,000	0	ONPS-12
• Provide Support for America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes	+750	0	ONPS-12
• Provide GIS Support to Parks	+2,110	+1	ONPS-31
• Improve Capacity to Effectively Manage Native Bison in Four Midwest Region Parks	+300	+4	ONPS-12
• Increase Support for Natural Resource Projects at Parks	+5,000	0	ONPS-13
• Increase Support for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management in Parks	+2,000	0	ONPS-13
• Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Animals in Parks	+1,500	0	ONPS-13
• Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Plants in Parks	+1,700	+4	ONPS-14
• Enhance Science-based Response to Proposed Energy Development on Park Boundaries	+1,200	0	ONPS-14
• Protect and Restore Dark Night Skies	+700	0	ONPS-14

• Provide Support for Yosemite National Park Resource Management	+1,780	0	ONPS-15
• Provide Support to Map National Park Lands in Alaska	+500	0	ONPS-15
TOTAL Program Changes	+24,911	-15	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

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

Subactivity Overview

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

Natural Resource Stewardship

- Obtains research support essential for managing the natural resources in national parks: supports parks by providing park and resource managers with knowledge gained through systematic and critical investigations involving theoretical, taxonomic, and experimental investigations or simulations; responsive technical assistance; continuing education for park personnel; and cost-effective research programs that address complex landscape-level management issues. Partners include the Environmental Protection Agency, United States Geological Survey, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units around the country, universities, and other federal and state agencies.
- Manages the natural resources in the national park system by protecting threatened and endangered species habitat, managing species of management concern, controlling exotic invasive plants and animals, restoring disturbed lands, and conducting tactical and other non-research studies to address natural resource operational needs.
- Assesses the vulnerability of park natural resources to the effects of climate change, improves resource resiliency and develops adaptation strategies to these effects. Seeks to develop climate change monitoring information in collaboration with parks, other Department of the Interior bureaus, and other agencies and partners through Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) which are supported by research obtained by others through Climate Science Centers (CSCs).
- Conducts systematic inventories of natural resources and monitoring of park vital signs through the organization of 32 multi-park geographic Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Networks.
- Contributes to the preservation of natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air and water quality, marine resources, geologic and paleontological resources, and ecosystems.

Cultural Resource Stewardship

- Conducts applied research aimed at preserving cultural resources. Provides detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs.
- Preserves and protects the sites, buildings, and objects that define the Nation's heritage by identifying, documenting, and commemorating the people, events, objects, and locations of that heritage, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.

Everglades Restoration

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

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resource Stewardship

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Natural Resource Stewardship program is \$236,122,000 and 1,636 FTE, with +\$23,709,000 and -6 FTE in program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$1,969,000 / -18 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$2.0 million is reduced in the Natural Resource Stewardship program. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on natural resources could result in difficulties ensuring the protection and conservation of park resources, such as forests, rivers, and native plants and animals; for example, the percentage of stream and shoreline miles in desired condition could decrease.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled. Furlough periods for subject-to-furlough workers may be extended, and as a last resort, a small number of permanent, full-time employees may be furloughed for a short period.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Increase Support for Cooperative Landscape Conservation (FY 2012 Base: \$2,852,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$4,998,000) – Funding is requested to support the Service's comprehensive efforts to provide scalable environmental analyses to park managers on the implications of environmental change from the landscape-level down to park-level and support high priority projects in parks designed to add resilience, adaptation and protection of some of the most fragile and environmental change-vulnerable natural and cultural resources within the National Park System. The most vulnerable parks include those with high elevations, high latitudes, arid lands, and coastal areas. The requested funding would support the preparation of park assessments of natural and cultural resource vulnerabilities to environmental change and integration into landscape-level management efforts. The assessments will serve as a guide for subsequent resource stewardship efforts and, indirectly, inform decision-making on asset planning, management and investment affecting park infrastructures and facilities. Providing all park managers with these crucial assessments by FY 2019 would be a priority based on this increase. This funding would also provide an additional \$906,000 in project funds to address the highest priority adaptation and

mitigation project needs in nine to 15 parks each year to improve the resiliency of their terrestrial, freshwater, and marine resources and related infrastructure to environmental change associated with rising sea levels, increased frequency and severity of flood events, thawing of permafrost, prolonged drought conditions and other consequences of environmental change.

Complex and widespread environmental changes and challenges are or will soon be impacting entire landscapes, not just the lands and waters managed by the NPS. As part of the Department's Cooperative Landscape Conservation effort, the Service would expand its outreach to federal agencies, states, local and tribal governments and private partners to assess and cultivate responses to both localized as well as landscape-scale changes using science-based approaches (such as climate change scenario planning) developed to specifically assist six to ten parks per year with their highest priority landscape conservation needs focusing on adding resilience and adaptation to natural and cultural resources.

Provide Support for Biological Carbon Sequestration (FY 2012 Base: \$2,852,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,000,000) – Funding is requested for NPS as part of a multi-bureau effort to assess biological carbon sequestration and incorporate science results directly into management planning. This increase, along with the one describe directly above, directly support the Department's Cooperative Landscape Conservation efforts. Base funding for the CLC effort is noted above. The funds would advance the Service's ability to significantly improve coordination efforts across multiple land management agencies to address large scale carbon management decisions based on sound science and best resource stewardship practices while adapting to rapidly changing conditions and technologies. Management of stored (sequestered) carbon is recognized as influencing climate change and adaptation to it, but the appropriate tools to assist park managers in utilizing the best and most current science in local decision making is essential.

Currently, University of California, Berkley (UCB) and NPS scientists are collaborating on applied research to produce spatial data on carbon storage, changes, and uncertainties within the State of California. This funding would enable the NPS to conduct a combined analysis of the information from the California study and scenarios of future carbon sequestration prepared by USGS to develop and validate a USGS output model on current carbon densities and test application of the resulting data on resource management needs in multiple parks in two NPS regions, Intermountain and Pacific West.

These applications would address high priority information needs regarding adaptation of prescribed burn and wildland fire, wetland restoration, and other resilience and sustainability options. Through coordination of inventory and monitoring, science, and management practices with other Department of the Interior bureaus, the NPS would seek further research into biological carbon sequestration to develop and apply decision-making tools to aid park managers in climate change scenario planning, developing resource stewardship strategies and other ecosystem services.

Increase Support for Oceans and Coastal Resources Stewardship (FY 2012 Base: \$1,250,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,250,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to expand the ocean and coastal program initiated in FY 2010. Funding would allow the Service to address more of the highest priority ocean and coastal resource stewardship projects in parks and provide park level program support through placement of one specialist each in the Northeast and Midwest regions as well as two who would assist all regions; these specialists would join those already in place in the Alaska, Pacific West, and Southeast Regions. These specialists would assist in engaging partners and other federal agencies to accomplish shared goals. With the increased funding, an estimated four to six additional projects would be conducted totaling \$430,000. In total, the specialists would help complete a 8-12 projects per year, equaling \$767,000.

Funding would effectively achieve the Service's initial response to one of the findings in the National Park System Advisory Board's report *Rethinking the National Parks for the 21st Century*, concerning its stewardship of ocean resources with the priority goal of increasing servicewide technical capacity for ocean exploration, stewardship, and project support to parks. Simultaneously, this funding would advance the Service's response to Executive Order 13547, which established a new national policy to ensure the protection, maintenance, and restoration of the health of our ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes ecosystems and resources.

Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats (FY 2012 Base: \$155,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$3,000,000) – Funding is requested to support control and management of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a disease new to North America and first detected in the State of New York in 2006. WNS has been decimating native bat populations in caves, mines, and tunnels as it spreads south and west into 18 additional states where it shows no indication of stopping. Bat mortality due to WNS is reported at 90 percent or more by the time its causative agent, the fungus *Geomyces destructans*, has been present for a year or more. With an estimated 5.7 to 6.7 million bats killed by WNS to date, concerns are rising on the effects this disease is having on important roles bats perform in ecological functions in parks, including eating insects, pollinating plants, dispensing seeds, and serving as prey themselves. Through measures to control the spread of the disease ranging from closures and restrictions on visitor entry into wild caves and the imposition of costly decontamination procedures and requirements to prevent cross-contamination, WNS threatens visitor use of recreational caves and enjoyment of bats in parks. WNS is primarily transmitted from bat-to-bat, but spores of the fungus that cause it may inadvertently be introduced into uninfected caves when carried between caves by humans on clothing, footwear, and caving gear. White-nose syndrome is not known to affect people.

Twenty-five percent of parks possess caves and one-third contain abandoned mines that can provide habitat for bats. WNS has been confirmed in or immediately adjacent to 10 parks, including within both Mammoth Cave NP and Cumberland Gap NHP, during just the first two months of 2013. Funding would allow the NPS to slow the spread of WNS and protect both bats and park ecosystems on a servicewide basis. Efforts would focus on the more than 4,000 caves on NPS managed lands and include visitor education, screening, research, and mitigation servicewide. Effectively managing and mitigating the spread of WNS is essential to lessening the impacts to bat populations, visitor cave access and touring, park visitor safety, and ecosystems in parks with cave resources.

Provide Support for America's Great Outdoors Demonstration Landscapes (FY 2014 Request: +\$750,000) – Funding would support the larger landscape-scale conservation efforts being advanced among Department of the Interior bureaus across the country. This \$4.5 million multi-bureau initiative would target two areas in the America's Great Outdoors landscape portfolio – the Crown of the Continent and Southwest Deserts. Funding is requested to further community-based landscape-scale conservation for these two AGO demonstration landscapes.

The National Park Service would target two geographic regions as demonstration areas on a level that not only includes federal land, but seeks to integrate state land and, from interested parties, private lands into the initiative. This all-inclusive lands approach is in response to recognition that ecosystems, watersheds, and wildlife do not follow property boundaries.

Funding for the Crown of the Continent area would cover development and implementation of models to guide the restoration and improvement of ecosystems at the landscape-level, integrate addressing issues such as exotic invasive plant management and native species restoration, and simultaneously enhance partnerships through collaborations with state, local and tribal governments. The Service would also appropriately pursue development of a pilot comprehensive grazing lease that would span leasable private and public lands into a single management unit. This project would be a collaboration involving biologists and managers from five federal land management agencies (National Park Service, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Forest Service), a tribal government, and private landowners.

In the Southwest Deserts area these funds would be used to support development of a strategic science methodology to develop and implement actions to address the compounding consequences of exotic invasive species in fragile desert ecosystems, designed to support a sustainable management strategy and restoration plan to be implemented in parks together with other federal and interested private lands across several states in the desert Southwest.

Improve Capacity to Effectively Manage Native Bison in Four Midwest Region Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$300,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to manage native bison population at Badlands, Theodore Roosevelt, and Wind Cave NPs and Tallgrass Prairie NP. Only a few thousand of the

estimated more than 500,000 plains bison (*Bison bison*) in North America are found within units of the National Park System. While the bison at Yellowstone NP are free-roaming, those in Badlands, Theodore Roosevelt and Wind Cave NPs, and Tallgrass Prairie NP are fenced due to their proximity to private or state lands. These fenced bison populations, in the absence of natural predation and the ability to free-range, periodically increase until they exceed the capacity of the land to support them. When overpopulations of bison occur, the health of the herd and that of the land progressively declines. In order to protect both the health of these confined herds and protect the park ecosystems of which they are a part from irretrievable damage, the NPS conducts intermittent humane roundups of excess animals to restore the populations in these four parks to levels consistent with sustainable habitat conditions. The NPS does not kill the bison through direct reduction, rather the excess bison are provided live to Native American tribes under existing legal authorities which are consistent with furthering the 2008 DOI Bison Conservation Initiative.

The need to remove excess bison occurs intermittently in each of these four parks and not in the same year in all of them. The cost of each round up varies by park primarily due to differences in logistical requirements and local procedures, generally falling in the range of \$40,000 to \$60,000 per round up. This request would provide \$150,000 to improve the Service's capacity in order to support round ups in each of the four parks each fiscal year; \$100,000 (\$25,000 per park) to support renewed herd and habitat monitoring; \$25,000 (\$6,250 per park) to support a locally organized Native American youth natural resource intern program to annually place one intern in each park to gain knowledge and experience in bison management in concert with the overall stewardship of park natural resources; and \$25,000 to ensure proper licensed veterinary oversight is available on-site to ensure employee safety and animal welfare in conjunction with round ups and other instances where direct human handling of bison is necessary.

Increase Support for Natural Resource Projects at Parks (FY 2012 Base: \$8,867,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$5,000,000) – Funding is requested to increase support for natural resource projects at parks. The NPS currently has over \$600 million in unfunded natural resource project needs across the Service. During the last Servicewide Comprehensive Call, over 400 projects totaling approximately \$60 million were submitted for funding consideration during FY 2013-FY 2015. The total amount of project funding available, however, was less than \$9.0 million per year. The requested funding would support projects that would measurably address restoration of disturbed lands and waters, management of native species integral to park ecosystems and visitor experiences, aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, perform specialized resource inventories needed to meet the needs of park managers, and other critical natural resource stewardship needs. Funding would be administered at the national level through a competitive, transparent process to ensure that funds are directed toward the Service's highest priority needs. All of the funds would be allocated directly to park projects or used on projects benefitting parks. With the requested funding 15 to 25 projects would be supported each year in as many parks.

Increase Support for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000) – Funding is requested to increase support for Quagga and zebra mussel management in parks. At least fifty-four national park system units across the United States (including Lake Mead, Glen Canyon, and Curecanti NRAs) have been identified as vulnerable to, or infested by, Quagga or zebra mussel infestations. Current park operational strategies include inspection and cleaning of boats at ramps and mooring locations along with public awareness efforts. Efforts are funded in large part by Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) recreation fee money and funds from the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act. This proposal would provide base funds to the parks dealing with Quagga/zebra mussels and would also be used to improve early detection techniques through DNA research and examine best policies for managing potential mussel introduction, eradication, and containment based on park unit conditions. Research related to improving existing sampling methods to ensure correlations with introduction and establishment of mussel communities and to allow rapid response programs to function successfully would be initiated.

Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Animals in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,500,000) – Funding is requested to support management of exotic invasive animals in parks. This funding would support applied research for development of a science-based servicewide framework that

cohesively and effectively addresses invasive terrestrial and aquatic animal issues and by providing direct assistance to parks. The requested funding would give the Service the capability to prevent, control, contain, or mitigate new invasions in parks and work to actively restore extirpated species and degraded, impacted, and invaded park habitats. Examples of these projects include addressing pythons and constrictors at Everglades NP and Big Cypress NPres, brown tree snakes in War in the Pacific NHP; feral swine at Big Bend NP, Big Thicket NPres, and Pinnacles NP; and feral goats in Hawaii Volcanoes NP. Projects range from implementation to control or containment.

Increase Support for Management of Exotic Invasive Plants in Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,700,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) program. The EPMT program was established in FY 2000 in response to a growing threat from invasive plants to park natural resources. The initial array of teams was established through a competitive process and resulted in approximately half of the parks having at least some degree of the services or support by a team. The parks' needs and requests now far exceed the initial program's design. The proposed funding would provide EPMT support to additional high priority parks beginning with Canyonlands NP, Chaco Culture NHP, Everglades NP, Grand Teton NP, Lake Mead NRA, Saguaro NP, and Yellowstone NP, while also enhancing the existing program through adoption of science-based strategic approaches to prevent, control, or contain exotic plants at the landscape level. All activities of the EPMTs directly benefit the condition of park resources. Invasives like tamarisk, Russian olive, or buffel grass occur in parks such as Canyonlands and Saguaro NPs and Chaco Culture NHP, and other Southwest parks; while exotic populations at other parks would also be contained (spotted knapweed at Grand Teton NP, melaleuca at Everglades NP, and Canada thistle at both Grand Teton and Yellowstone NPs).

Enhance Science-based Response to Proposed Energy Development on Park Boundaries (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,200,000) – Funding is requested to increase the ability of the NPS to positively influence outcomes of proposed energy development. Energy and mineral development has rapidly increased adjacent to NPS units both on shore and off shore, including the outer continental shelf (OCS). This development will continue and likely will accelerate. Funding would provide science-based information needed for informed decision-making at the park, regional, and Washington office level, strengthen internal coordination, identify and influence energy and mineral projects early in the planning process, undertake impact analysis and identification of needed mitigation to protect park resources, fund park research needs, and enhance interagency coordination and collaboration. Specialists in six regions provide professional and technical assistance to park managers to ensure that park concerns are addressed in working with federal, state and local agencies in supporting the expedient and environmentally responsible development of commercial-scale wind, geothermal and solar projects to improve the nation's energy independence and substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions on a lifecycle basis; including activities in direct support of the Department of the Interior's "Smart from the Start" wind energy initiative.

Protect and Restore Dark Night Skies (FY 2014 Request: +\$700,000) – Funding is requested to support using applied research to apply data and implement recommendations from night skies inventories, and analyze and synthesize data to protect dark skies sought by park managers. Light pollution in the night sky diminishes visitor enjoyment of natural lightscape conditions, as well as disrupts the natural behavior of nocturnal wildlife, adversely affects cultural landscapes, and is frequently associated with the inefficient use of the Nation's energy resources. As the public loses the experience of clearly viewing a starry night from their own communities, parks are increasingly becoming refuges of dark night sky conditions for stargazing events where visitors can clearly view and learn about the human history and the cosmos through interpretive programs. For example, Death Valley National Park was recently certified as only the third International Dark Sky Park within the National Park System. Park rangers offer monthly night sky programs and hold stargazing events with astronomy organizations. Using high-powered telescopes, visitors can explore the mysteries of Death Valley's dark, night skies.

Funding would support night sky condition assessments in parks, implementation plans for replacing or retrofitting existing lighting systems in parks to more appropriate as well as energy efficient lighting technologies in parks, educational and technical materials to help enlist park gateway communities in the

restoration and protection of natural night sky conditions. This request is in support of NPS' Call to Action goal to preserve America's special places and action item "Starry, Starry Night" which strives to lead the way in protecting natural darkness as a precious resource and create a model for dark sky protection by establishing America's first Dark Sky Cooperative on the Colorado Plateau in collaboration with other federal agencies, partners, and local communities.

Provide Support for Yosemite National Park Resource Management (FY 2014 Request: +\$1,780,000) – Funding is requested to support court mandated monitoring of the Merced and Tuolumne rivers and provide protection of threatened and endangered species, management of invasive plant management, conservation of historic and prehistoric resources, and physical science and mapping activities. Monitoring activities would include a broad range of efforts focusing on the natural and cultural resource, scenic, and other values associated with the park and the Merced Wild and Scenic River. Species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and located in the park include the Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep, the Valley elderberry longhorn beetle, the mountain yellow-legged frog, and the Paiute cutthroat trout. More than 200 non-native plant species have been documented at Yosemite NP, those that pose the greatest ecosystem threat include yellow-star thistle, Himalayan blackberry, common velvet grass, and spotted knapweed. Interim park staffing needs are currently being met through Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) recreation and concession franchise fee revenues along with some support from donations. As this is a court mandated responsibility, consistent base funding is required to meet management as well as responsibilities stemming from the January 2013 Merced Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, previously the subject of litigation, which proposes restoring hundreds of acres of meadow and riparian habitat, rehabilitating trails, relocating all development away from the river, and minimizing commercial activities in the river valleys. This plan was initially prompted as a result of a 1997 flood which destroyed roads, washed out bridges and cabins and damaged riparian forests.

Provide Support to Map National Park Lands in Alaska (FY 2014 Request: +\$500,000) – Funding is requested to support Interferometric Synthetic Aperature Radar (IfSAR) mapping of the entire State of Alaska. IfSAR is a radar technique used in remote sensing whereby two or more synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images are used to generate maps of digital elevation. This technique can measure small-scale changes in elevation over spans of years. Completing IfSAR mapping of all unmapped national park managed lands in Alaska (over 220 km²) will cost an estimated \$4.2 million. IfSAR mapping will provide elevation data that will support NPS mission requirements for conservation of natural landscapes, fire management, vegetation metrics, glacial and water resources, modeling of status and trends, and management of cultural resources. Park managers in Alaska need the information afforded through this comprehensive mapping for management decision-making ranging from natural and cultural resource stewardship to subsistence use and, with permafrost thawing due to environmental change, infrastructure and facility siting and investment. This data will also be used to produce orthophotos (an aerial photo which has been geometrically corrected such that the scale is uniform) for use by park visitors, management staff, and for navigational safety within remote areas. Sites have been prioritized by the NPS Alaska Region and initial funds will support mapping of highest priority lands. The Department of Interior supports agency cooperation with the State of Alaska and other interested parties to fund completion of this state-wide mapping project.

Program Overview

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

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

Natural resource activities and programs include:

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

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

At A Glance...

Preservation Activities

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

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

Clean Air Act

Class I Area Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Air quality applied research directly supports the NPS’s statutory responsibilities under the Clean Air Act to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from impairment due to air pollution. It provides understanding of the effects of air pollution on the condition of park resources and ecosystems, and air quality related values integral to visitor experience and enjoyment of parks not available

through the USGS/Biological Resources Discipline or other federal agencies. A significant portion of this effort is the acquisition of research information in national parks, especially Class I parks defined by the Clean Air Act, and information on the composition of particulates in the air that cause visibility impairment. EPA regional haze regulations require states to make reasonable progress towards restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year timeframe. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks. Additional investigations into the ecological effects of atmospheric pollutants on park resources supplement these lines of research, including ecological indicators for the effects of air pollution on air quality related values under the Clean Air Act.

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

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

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

Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) serve more than 220 parks over a broad geographic area and work to identify, develop, conduct, and evaluate invasive exotic species removal projects. The NPS is using various approaches to control invasive exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by invasive exotic species, including integrated pest management supported by current scientific information and best management practices. The NPS is an active participant with other DOI bureaus in interagency performance budget approaches to high priority invasive exotic species, coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council (NISC). These performance budgets link spending levels with levels of performance to ensure cost-efficiency and effectiveness. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures.

The NPS effort to assist parks with wildlife disease management continues as new emerging diseases put native wildlife species at risk. The purpose of the Wildlife Health Team is to provide professional veterinary consultation and technical assistance that will directly aid parks in conserving wildlife by identifying and achieving wildlife health goals. This team provides assistance and training on wildlife handling, health monitoring, preventative medicine disease investigation, wildlife-livestock pathogen interactions, fertility control, animal welfare, and other wildlife management needs. These efforts work directly with parks to facilitate communication with states, other federal agencies, and professional organizations on a wide range of wildlife health issues. Among the priority wildlife diseases receiving on-going attention are the surveillance and management of such diseases as Chronic Wasting Disease, Plague, Rabies, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, and White Nose Syndrome. The NPS is working in close collaboration with the FWS, USGS Biological Resource Discipline, and other federal and state agencies in coordinating a range of wildlife disease detection, surveillance and management efforts.



Searching for aquatic invertebrates at the National Geographic/National Park Service BioBlitz, Rocky Mountain NP

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

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

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

Cooperative Landscape Conservation: DOI's approach to climate change is through Cooperative Landscape Conservation (CLC). Resources and expertise of DOI bureaus is leveraged with other federal agencies, states, tribes and others to focus on problems of concern to the Nation's varied ecosystems. The NPS invests in the advancement of the cooperative landscape conservation science-based

information needed by parks through the system of DOI Climate Science Centers by stationing three CLC Scientists within CSCs. Leadership within the NPS is developed in cooperative landscape conservation through climate impact science studies, adaptation management techniques, carbon sequestration methods, and energy efficiency activities focused on practical, on-the-ground information and actions designed to achieve the Service's mission. Priority parks receive enhanced monitoring for effects such as melting permafrost in Alaska and salt marsh salinity along the South Atlantic coast and the most vulnerable parks are located in high elevation, high latitude, coastal, and arid lands settings.

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

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

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

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

Environmental Response, Damage Assessment, and Restoration: The Natural Resources Environmental Response, Damage Assessment, and Restoration activity (formerly Oil Pollution program) is authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). This activity serves as the bureau's primary

At A Glance...

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs)

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

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

emergency contact for oil and hazardous materials incidents affecting parks and DOI, and as the point of contact with the external response community.

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

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

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

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

The NPS also protects park natural resources from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. In parks containing mineral resources subject to private development, including oil and gas, the NPS must approve formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures prior to commencing mineral development. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 30 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands requiring restoration in parks. The NPS is actively developing strategies to address the highest priority of the thousands of AML sites in parks across the National Park System identified through a recent comprehensive inventory and assessment of these sites (95 percent completed with surveys to be finalized in southern California parks by 2014). The information from this inventory will allow the NPS to identify high priority AML project needs to address visitor and employee safety as well as mitigation of AML impacts necessary to protect park natural and cultural resources.

The NPS will continue to be actively engaged in supporting the Department's high priority for the development of renewable energy projects on public lands and simultaneously fulfilling its mission. Many of the proposed renewable energy development projects, including utility-scale solar, wind, geothermal, and off-shore wind technologies, and their associated electric transmission lines to connect this green energy to the regional electric grid have the potential for both direct and cross-boundary impacts on natural and cultural resources in parks and the experiences of their visitors, as well as other special status areas under NPS administration, such as national trails, historic sites and national natural landmarks. Using key partnerships with other federal and state agencies to develop mechanisms through

which to identify, avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to parks and work with other federal and state energy and environmental protection agencies, local zoning boards, and research institutions to better understand how cross-boundary impacts may be avoided and minimized, the NPS is committed to joining renewable energy permitting and leasing lead agencies as a cooperating agency on those projects possessing significant resource concerns, and working with all parties to identify resource issues and solutions at the earliest possible stage in the permitting processes of other agencies.

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

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

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

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must also evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location, and level of activities that can be conducted without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on integrating information from various sources, especially through NPS I&M efforts.

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

Please see the Vital Signs Monitoring Networks Map on page ONPS-22.

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



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

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

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

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

make scientific information available to park managers and the public. The 19 current RLCs are listed in the table below.

Research Learning Center	Host	Parks Served
Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center	Great Smoky Mountains NP	4
Atlantic Learning Center	Cape Cod NS	11
Center for Place Based Learning	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	1
Continental Divide Research Learning Center	Rocky Mountain NP	3
Crater Lake Science and Learning Center	Crater Lake NP	1
Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center	Glacier NP	4
Great Lakes Research and Education Center	Indiana Dunes NL	10
Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center	Yellowstone NP	4
Gateway Research Learning Center	Gateway NRA	1
Learning Center for the American Southwest	Multi-park	48
Mammoth Cave International Center for Science and Learning	Mammoth Cave NP	14
Murie Science and Learning Center	Denali NP&Pres	8
North Coast and Cascades Science Learning Network	Olympic NP	8
Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center	Kenai Fjords NP	11
Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center	Congaree NP	20
Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center	Point Reyes NS	4
Schoodic Education and Research Center	Acadia NP	13
Southern California Research Learning Center	Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3
Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance	National Capital Region	15
TOTALS	19	183

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

Social Science Program: The Service conducts or facilitates research to provide public input into park planning and management; investigate economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS management. The activity includes public use statistics operations coordinating servicewide visitor counting protocols and providing visitation statistics.

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

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

Water Resources: The NPS protects and manages fresh and marine waters in parks, including aquatic wildlife and vegetation to preserve park natural resources and ecosystems. It also works to restore water quality to desired conditions, including applicable Clean Water Act standards; implement the 2010 Executive Order setting forward the nation's new National Ocean Policy as it affects ocean marine and Great Lakes parks; and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor and administrative needs. Park

managers are provided assistance to ensure the consistent application of laws and regulations throughout the national park system and to develop technical information so that management decision-making is based on science. Aquatic resource professionals address park management needs, including water resources planning, identification and prioritization of protection and restoration projects, development of water-related scientific information, aquatic resource restoration projects, and participation in legal or administrative processes.

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

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

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

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

National Trails System: This nationwide network of National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails, and connecting/side trails is coordinated in the WASO Division of Conservation and Outdoor Recreation. Each NPS-administered trail has its own base budget. Of the 30 federally-administered national scenic and historic trails, NPS administers or co-administers 23. Servicewide activities include program leadership in developing the System through interagency coordination, policy development, partnership training, financial assistance, technical assistance research and communications, networking, mapping, and reporting. Interagency coordination with the USDA



Two members of the New England NST Music Video Team admire a rocky outcrop along the Trail; Summer 2012. NPS photo courtesy Charlie Tracy.

Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is an essential part of these efforts since many of the trails cross lands administered by these other agencies. In addition, Executive Order 13195 and a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding signed by the NPS, the BLM, the USDA-FS, the Federal Highway Administration, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers strengthen this interagency collaboration.

Administered by the NPS

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

Co-Administered by NPS and BLM

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT
 Old Spanish NHT

Administered by Other Agencies

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

At A Glance...

National Water Trails System

In 2012, Interior Secretary Salazar established the National Water Trails System as a class of national recreational trails under the National Trails System Act of 1968. His announcement included designation of the first of nine trails:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Alabama Scenic River Trail (AL) | 6. Mississippi National River & Recreation Area Water Trail (MN) |
| 2. Bronx River Blueway (NY) | 7. Mississippi River Water Trail -- Great River Water Trail Section (MO) |
| 3. Chattahoochee River NRA Water Trail (GA) | 8. Okefenokee Wilderness Canoe Trail (GA) |
| 4. Hudson River Greenway Water Trail (NY) | 9. Willamette River Water Trail (OR) |
| 5. Kansas River Water Trail (KS) | |

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

All National Trails System partners are working under a joint set of goals and objectives for "A Decade for the National Trails, 2008-2018," to better serve the public, better protect trail resources, foster youth participation, and develop adequate capacity to sustain the entire Trails System. The Connect Trails to Parks funding source competitively selects projects that enhance visitor information and appreciation -- as

well as physical and community connections -- where national trails cross or intersect national parks and other federal facilities.

In FY 2012, NPS-administered trails illustrate the wide array of accomplishment:

- 2,937 total acres protected by non-federal partners
- 508 active compliance actions
- 210 new miles of trail constructed
- 120 new trail-related structures (shelters, bridges, etc.) installed
- 78 new partnership agreements established
- 65 new miles of national scenic trails were recognized as fully open for public use

Through interagency collaboration, the National Water Trail System will expand the number of designated water trails and continue to bolster the national network of managers who are helping establish best management practices, creating new access, and bolstering conservation efforts along these waterways.

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

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



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

There are 203 rivers that comprise the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. NPS has responsibilities for 58 of these, including: rivers that are units of the National Park System or located within park boundaries; rivers administered by NPS through legislatively established partnerships (Partnership WSRs); and rivers that are managed by states or tribes (state-administered WSRs). NPS responsibilities for overall river administration and management vary widely between the three types of rivers. The WSR Act requires the NPS to prepare Comprehensive River Management Plans and establish boundaries and river classification for non-state administered rivers. The NPS Unit Management Plan program supports this planning function. For all of these rivers, NPS evaluates and approves federally assisted water resource projects that may impact over 4,000 miles of designated rivers. NPS works with partners to satisfy other requirements under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to protect and enhance the river's free-flow, water quality, and other values which led to the river's designation as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. New rivers may be added to the system through a number of mechanisms, including Congressionally authorized studies, funded through the NPS Rivers and Trails Studies program, which has been transferred to Construction, Management, Planning, Special Resource Studies.

NPS established a servicewide program in 2007 to build capacity and ensure coordination to meet the legislative requirements and assist partners with river conservation. Servicewide coordination activities include program leadership for the NPS Wild and Scenic Rivers Steering Committee, participation in the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, policy development and guidance, training, technical assistance, research and communications, and reporting. In addition, the servicewide program provides support to seven NPS units that have enabling legislation with provisions similar to the Wild and

Scenic Rivers Act for the review of federally-assisted water resources projects, but are not part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

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

FY 2014 Program Performance

Natural Resource Stewardship: The following are examples of planned FY 2014 natural resources stewardship activities:

- Preserve the imperiled Bull Trout at Glacier National Park against invasive species.
- Restore endangered Kemp's Ridley sea turtles at Padre Island National Seashore.
- Improve native grasslands at Antietam National Battlefield to restore wildlife habitat and maintain the cultural landscape.
- Restore a Cottonwood and Willow forest within the 2008 Mission Fire burn area in Tumacacori National Historical Park.
- Protect wild Coho Salmon in the Resurrection River watershed in Kenai Fjords National Park.
- Mitigate endangered bird habitat prior to tamarisk defoliation by the northern tamarisk beetle at Grand Canyon National Park.
- Restore native species in high elevation aquatic ecosystems in Sequoia & Kings Canyon NPs.
- Evaluate the status of rare freshwater mussels (family Unionidae) in Congaree National Park.
- Assess Eastern Hemlock stands in multiple parks in the National Capital Region.
- Restore fish habitat on three priority coastal streams in Acadia National Park.
- Conduct a vulnerability assessment of Cape Cod National Seashore's coastal wetlands to determine vulnerability to sea level rise and other anthropogenic stress.

- Install gates on mine entrances in New River Gorge National River to protect endangered bats and park visitors.
- Restore the backcountry springs at Great Basin National Park.
- Mitigate feral animal ingress to protect recovering rainforest in Haleakala National Park.
- Evaluate the progress of fisher restoration efforts at Olympic National Park.
- Restore degraded grasslands in Salt Valley at Arches National Park.
- Reduce the threat of yellow- band disease to coral reef health at Buck Island Reef National Monument.
- Implement Integrated Pest Management strategies for Africanized Bees in the primary cliff dwellings at Tonto National Monument.
- Protect biodiversity and cultural resources from Chinese Privet at Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.
- Restore long leaf pine populations at Moores Creek National Battlefield.
- Evaluate the impacts of development on brown bears in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.
- Treat and control exotic vegetation on Devils Tower formation at Devils Tower National Monument.
- Restore a population of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout in Rocky Mountain National Park.
- Establish native grassland and prevent degradation of archaeological resources at Mound City in Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.
- Initiate an improved lake management process at Voyageurs National Park.
- Protect heritage area wetlands and forests from invasive species at Colonial National Historical Park.
- Restore and protect unique high elevation wetlands at Shenandoah National Park.
- Mitigate population declines of two endangered dune plants at Eureka Dunes in Death Valley National Park.
- Restore riparian habitat to protect threatened wildlife at John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.

Great Lakes: The following are examples of planned FY 2014 Great Lakes restoration activities to advance the Initiative funded by EPA. The amount allocated by EPA to NPS in FY 2014 would be \$3.14 million, \$385,000 less than in FY 2012. These activities would build upon and continue those initiated in 2010 and continued in 2011, 2012, and 2013:

- **Toxics** – The NPS would complete site evaluations and investigations in several Great Lakes national parks, leading to remediation and restoration of contaminated areas, which were the sites of previous light station activity, dumps, rifle ranges, and fuel spills.
- **Invasive Species** – The NPS would work to remove aquatic and wetland invasive species in national parks bordering the Great Lakes, and continue outreach and education to hunters, anglers, boaters, and other recreational users in collaboration with states, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA Forest Service, to prevent further introduction and spread of invasive species.
- **Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution** – NPS would continue to survey benthic (bottom of a body of water) habitats at Isle Royale National Park and Apostle Islands National Lakeshore to assess risks for the establishment of key invasive species and to manage and respond to environmental threats in Great Lakes parks. The NPS would implement priority recommendations from coastal condition assessments in order to reduce stressors. Work would continue with USGS and others to document and understand rapid and severe ecological changes to nearshore habitats of Lake Michigan caused by invasive species as well as to identify, enumerate, bury, and in some cases collect dead birds on park beaches. This encompasses management of aesthetic concerns as well as human and animal health concerns.
- **Habitat and Wildlife** – NPS would remove man-made physical obstructions to nearshore sediment transport processes to restore beaches and natural habitats in several parks; restore wetlands at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; protect native plants by managing wildlife populations at Apostle Islands and Indiana Dunes national lakeshores; and begin shoreline restoration at Indiana Dunes.

- Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Partnerships – NPS would participate actively in achieving the objectives of the Lakewide Management Plans (LaMP) coordinated by EPA. Each LaMP is a plan of action to assess, restore, protect, and monitor the ecosystem health of a Great Lake and serves to coordinate the work of all the federal, state, tribal, and non-government partners working to improve a Great Lake's ecosystem while addressing the public's concerns.

National Trails System: The following are examples of planned FY 2014 servicewide Wild and Scenic Rivers program activities:

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

Wild and Scenic Rivers: The following are examples of planned FY 2014 servicewide Wild and Scenic Rivers program activities:

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

Program Performance Overview - Natural Resource Stewardship							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS managed stream channel and shoreline miles in desired condition (SP 1614, BUR 1a1D)	87.6% (54,712 of 62,455)	88.4% (55,277 of 62,500)	88.5% (55,340 of 62,500)	88.6% (55,656 of 62,838)	87.8% (56,023 of 63,777)	88.3% (56,301 of 63,777)	56,850
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR 1a1H)	83% (28,027,421 of 33,777,047)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,949,478 of 38,290,723)	75.7% (28,974,478 of 38,290,723)	29,034,500
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure and conduct assessments of their resources. Lower percentage in desired condition for FY 2013 relative to FY 2012 reflects a growth in the baseline; causing the percentage to be lower as even though the actual number of acres in good condition has continued to increase, the baseline has increased at a faster rate.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plants that are controlled (maintained as free of invasive plants) (SP 444, BUR 1a1B)	0.71% (11,410 of 1,609,565)	1.08% (17,353.71 of 1,611,867)	1.3% (21,726 of 1,613,228)	1.6% (25,876 of 1,597,601)	2.2% (34,348 of 1,532,493)	2.8% (42,703 of 1,532,493)	58,647
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of park populations of exotic (non-native) invasive animal species effectively controlled (SP 541, BUR 1a2C)	14.46% (119 of 823)	12.82% (114 of 889)	13.6% (124 of 911)	14.3% (133 of 931)	12.2% (132 of 1,080)	12.9% (140 of 1,080)	164
Comments:	Decrease in FY 2013 planned performance mainly reflects increase in number of invasive species needing control.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Riparian (stream/shoreline) miles targeted in park plans for restoration, have been treated for restoration (SP 1471, BUR 1a1J)	10.9	15.3	16.9	20.3	22	25	30
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Disturbed parkland acres targeted in a park plan for restoration that have been treated for restoration (SP 2004 [Previously SP 1474], BUR 1a1A)	10,909	14,385	16,333	20,234	21,299	22,100	23,700
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Cultural Resource Stewardship

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Cultural Resource Stewardship program is \$110,060,000 and 869 FTE, with +\$1,202,000 and -9 FTE in program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$100,000) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.1 million is requested for Cultural Resource Stewardship. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Cultural Resource Stewardship increases would provide funding for items such as critical preservation and protection of cultural resources within the National Register district at Fort Vancouver NHS.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$1,008,000 / -10 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$1.0 million is reduced in Cultural Resource Stewardship. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on cultural resources could include a decrease in the number of cultural landscapes whose condition is able to be improved each year. Progress would also slow and remain minimal in improving the percentage of historic structures in good condition.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Provide GIS Support to Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,110,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to increase NPS ability to make informed, data- and evidence-based decisions. Rapid access to accurate, up-to-date information is critical to NPS management of cultural resources, and is especially vital in identifying

which cultural resources are vulnerable to threats such as climate change, sea level rise, and natural disasters, and managing them appropriately.

NPS uses geographic information systems (GIS) to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data. GIS allows NPS to quickly and accurately identify the status and the major threats to resources. Having historic structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and other cultural resources integrated into a single Geographic Information System (GIS) would allow the NPS to properly utilize this information in resource management decisions such as priority setting for funding allocation allowing for the most efficient allocation of limited resources and the best “bang for the buck,” and the creation of the best possible resource protection strategies, therefore improving resource protection and the ability to respond appropriately and rapidly to resource threats or to mitigate them in advance. For example, determining which museum storage facilities are threatened by sea level rise supports determining and executing the proper management response, such as moving the collections or ensuring an evacuation plan is in place.

These funds would provide GIS support to parks and project funds to be awarded to parks on a competitive basis for such work, ensuring funding goes to the highest priorities for GIS work. Several factors would determine highest priority projects, including priority that parks assign to the projects, immediacy of the threat, significance of the resource, and how well the project relates to national, servicewide goals. Funding would result in approximately 20 to 40 parks per year being able to incorporate their cultural resources data into Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

NPS would likely utilize cooperative agreements with educational institutions to complete many of these projects, providing a service-based learning opportunity for young people and supporting aspects of the President’s America’s Great Outdoors initiative while also improving data and science-based resource management and protection.

Program Overview

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

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

Current Inventory Systems

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

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Staff experts provide technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to managers and their national and international partners. Parks conduct the majority of cultural resource management actions, with regional and servicewide offices providing essential support, such as policy development, training, and major preservation work. Such activities must be ongoing to be effective. For example, proactive response to maintenance needs slows deterioration, decreases costs for repair, and prevent the loss of irreplaceable cultural resources. Coordination among programs eliminates redundant and conflicting activities and maximizes the benefit derived from preservation and protection actions.

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

Archeological Resources

The Archeology Program conducts applied research and resource management on park lands, substantially contributing to understanding of the Nation's prehistoric and historic past, and aims to maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources; protect and preserve archeological sites, collections, and records; and make information available and communicate stewardship goals to historic preservation professionals and the public. National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation is also produced from the results of documentation and inventory activities. The Archeology Program tracks archeological resources using the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) and their condition through the Maintained Archeological Sites (MAS) asset type in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). The program also creates training and provides technical guidance on law, procedure, policy, and best practices for the protection and interpretation of archeological resources; and furthermore uses the results of park archeology in public programs such as ranger events and exhibits; park and program websites; and educational opportunities, further connecting parks, their archeological resources, and the compelling stories contained within to the American people. As a result of the efforts of the Archeology Program, park managers can make informed, sound decisions for planning, management, and public education and interpretation as concerns archeological resources.

Cultural Landscapes

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

At a Glance... The Cultural Landscape of Cane River Creole National Historical Park

Cane River Creole National Historical Park preserves two cultural landscapes, the Oakland and Magnolia Plantations, containing 65 historic structures and an estimated 300,000 artifacts. These two cotton plantations beside the Cane River date from the mid to late 1700s French rule of Louisiana. Today, these landscapes are what remains of the central core of historically much larger landscapes. Oakland Plantation is a 42-acre parcel that was 3,400 acres at its apex in 1860, and the 18-acre Magnolia Plantation was once 2,500 acres. Both plantations remain surrounded by agricultural fields, however, and therefore convey the character of the large agricultural units of a plantation system.



After Louisiana become part of the United States, plantation society, including the institution of slavery, flourished along the Cane and Red Rivers. The landscape powerfully communicates the stratification of 19th century plantation society, with the plantation owners occupying a separate space from the slave overseers, who were also separated from the enslaved workers. Looking out from the slave cabins to the agricultural fields, visitors can begin to understand the plight of enslaved people, who toiled daily in the cotton fields and returned to desperately harsh living conditions. A visit to the Magnolia Plantation bears the discovery of a remarkable gin barn, with a rare 19th century baling machine and a cotton gin, used to turn fluffy cotton flowers into heavy cotton bales, for shipping downriver to waiting markets.

The NPS preserves these plantations to make tangible a way of life that is no longer existent in the United States, one of a vast agricultural system worked almost entirely by enslaved people. These plantations are inextricably tied to the cultural identity of the

local Creole people and residents of Cane River, who come to tell stories and share their memories with park staff. Local people hold reunions here and showcase their traditional music in an annual festival at the Oakland Plantation.

Ethnographic Resources

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

Cultural Resources Threats

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

Ethnographic studies also provide baseline data about natural and cultural resources and the groups traditionally associated with park resources. This information also supports legislatively required consultation with traditionally associated groups and other interested parties. In addition, the Tribal Relations and American Cultures program identifies ways to improve the Service's documentation of these relationships between the public and the parks through advances in technology, quality control, and

peer review efforts. The program evaluates requirements to improve resource management and creates tools for use by park managers, such as technical briefs and online training. The program also supports the mission of the NPS by developing interpretive and educational materials through publications, webpages, and public talks to inform a broad constituency of park visitors, researchers, traditionally associated peoples, communities, and others about America's ethnographically significant resources.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

The preservation and protection of historic and prehistoric structures has two basic goals: slowing the rate at which historic material is lost, and maintaining the historic character and integrity of resources. In order to address these needs the Park Historic Structures Program undertakes research, planning, and stewardship activities. Research typically concentrates on three broad aspects of a historic or prehistoric structure: its historical, technical, aesthetic, or scientific associations; its developmental history or evolution; and the nature, performance, and capability of its materials and systems. Research information is collected, analyzed, and organized through a variety of means, including the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Historic Structure Reports (HSR). The LCS is a database containing information about historic and prehistoric structures in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. An HSR is a scholarly report documenting the evolution of a historic or prehistoric structure, its current condition, and the causes of its deterioration. Planning for historic and prehistoric structures encompasses such diverse activities as involvement in park planning, facility design, preparation of maintenance work procedures, and compliance with preservation standards established by the National Historic Preservation Act. The central purpose of all such activities is to identify ways of protecting these structures while achieving other management objectives. For historic and prehistoric structures, stewardship focuses on five major activities: 1) control of physical work and use; 2) monitoring conditions of deterioration and structural failure; 3) protecting structures from human and environmental threats; 4) retaining or delegating responsibility for structures; and 5) developing the skills, knowledge, and mind-set needed to support the program.

At a Glance... A Call to Action

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

Historical Research

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

Museum Collections

Parks ensure effective preservation of their museum collections through carefully prepared museum collection management plans, storage plans, condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports. These planning documents reflect permanent documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects in park collections. Catalogue data are used for accountability, access, use, and care of park museum collections.

Performance-based allocation of funds ensures that funded projects correct deficiencies identified in the planning documents. Parks preserve and protect their museum collections in secure and environmentally stable facilities to ensure the long-term accessibility of the collections for future research, public use, enjoyment, and increased understanding about the collections. The focus of performance goals is on increasing the percentage of NPS and DOI preservation and protection standards met and increasing the percentage of collections in good condition. The Park Museum Management Program also provides technical and training support to the Department-wide Interior Museum Property Program.

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

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

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

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

The NPS also conducts the following activities:

Cultural Resource Projects

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

Regional Offices and Cultural Resource Centers

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

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

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

Youth Programs

The National Park Service is dedicated to engaging America's youth in developing a life-long awareness of and commitment to our national park units through educational, vocational and volunteer service opportunities. Of particular note is the **Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program (CRDIP)**. The program is a major component of the NPS Cultural Resources Diversity Program and is administered in a partnership between the Student Conservation Association and the Cultural Resources Associateship of the National Park Service. The CRDIP is an opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students from traditionally underrepresented populations to explore the cultural resources and historic preservation field. Each summer, the CRDIP offers paid internships with NPS park units and administrative offices, other federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, and private organizations to provide work experiences that assist interns with building their resumes in this field. In FY 2012, the program engaged 12-15 interns at 12-15 cultural resource sites. Internships are offered during the 10-week summer session and include projects such as preparing historical reports on cultural resources, planning exhibits on historical topics, participating in archeological excavations, conducting surveys of historic buildings, cataloging park and museum collections, providing interpretive programs for youth groups, developing community outreach programs, and writing lesson plans based on historical themes.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The program plans to complete the following activities in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

Archeological Resources

- Increase the number of inventoried archeological sites on NPS lands to ensure their appropriate preservation and protection. In FY 2014, an estimated 76,218 sites are expected to have been inventoried; and 51.6 percent would be in good condition.
- Continue to maintain and expand ASMIS, while ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the database. Update ASMIS technology and procedures to increase efficiency servicewide, such as through updating location data. Provide training in ASMIS. Ensure that superintendents verify and approve site additions and withdrawals at the end of each fiscal year.
- Continue field-based archeological site condition assessments to produce baseline condition data.
- Support preservation activities associated with the Maintained Archeological Sites (MAS) asset type in the Facilities Maintenance Software System (FMSS).
- Increase the number of archeological sites that are evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Develop and complete archeological overviews and assessments, site reports, collections evaluations, and planning documents.
- Collaborate with federal agencies, states, tribes, and communities on matters regarding the management, preservation, and protection of archeological resources.
- Identify future critical issues and develop preliminary strategies, such as the development of a process for assessing vulnerability and resilience of archeological resources facing impacts from climate change.
- Continue the development and provision of web-based public outreach and education, including online summaries of archeological research in parks, exhibits, heritage features, and other products. Create features for specific audiences and to celebrate special events.
- Continue the development of web-based training, technical guidance, and education for archeological professionals. Maintain and update courses in archeological collections management and the effective interpretation of archeology. Coordinate and produce technical briefs and the NPS Guide in topics to support the management and protection of archeological resources.

Cultural Landscapes

- Increase the number of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscape Inventory that have complete, accurate, and reliable information from 678 in FY 2012 to 762 in FY 2014.
- Develop Cultural Landscape Reports at various parks throughout the Nation.

- Capture spatial data for cultural landscapes - their boundaries, characteristics, and features in GIS.
- Identify stabilization and preservation maintenance needs for landscapes in deteriorating condition, including FMSS data.
- Share cultural landscape studies and resource information with parks and the public through the web (Integrated Resource Management Application).
- Conduct training for NPS staff and partners on cultural landscape preservation methods and techniques.

Ethnographic Resources (Tribal Relations and American Cultures Program)

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

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

- Ensure all of the more than 26,000 historic and prehistoric structures on the List of Classified Structures have complete, accurate, and reliable information, adding newly identified structures.
- Prepare Historic Structure Reports at various parks throughout the nation.
- Stabilize a number of high priority historic structures.

Historical Research

- Prepare Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories. In FY 2013, NPS anticipates producing approximately 30 Historic Resource Studies, 15 Administrative Histories, and four special history studies; with similar numbers expected in FY 2014.
- Supervise and oversee the preparation of 50 National Register Nominations for parks
- Complete 10 oral history projects—primarily interviewing senior NPS staff who either have retired or are anticipating retirement.
- Direct third oral history training course for NPS employees (in this and the previous two courses, we will have 75 highly trained employees, skilled in oral history practice).
- Publish three books on the Civil War: The Department of the Interior in the Age of the Civil War; The History of Civil Rights in America (part of the NPS handbook series); and American Indians in the Civil War (part of the NPS handbook series).
- Continue to implement the recommendations from Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Park Service, prepared by the Organization of American Historians.

Museum Collections

- Catalog an estimated additional two million museum objects. As of FY 2012, 100 million objects had been cataloged and 102 million are planned to be cataloged by the end of FY 2013. The projected total for FY 2014 is 104 million items cataloged.
- Meet 81.5 percent of NPS preservation and protection standards for museum facilities (up from 79.5 percent in FY 2012).

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

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

- Provide technical assistance and guidance, as needed, to complete funded NAGPRA projects. In FY 2012, \$581,000 was awarded for NAGPRA projects; amounts for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are expected to be similar.
- Assist and give technical guidance to parks on specific NAGPRA processes, including tribal consultation, cultural affiliation, notices, repatriation, and reburial.
- Draft, review, and/or approve Notices of Inventory Completion and Notices of Intent to Repatriate and facilitate their publication in the Federal Register. In FY 2012, 15 notices were published; a comparable or greater number is expected for FY 2013 and FY 2014.
- Develop and deliver NAGPRA training, both online and face-to-face in the parks, and increase training opportunities for superintendents, resource managers, and park personnel responsible for events covered by NAGPRA, such as inadvertent discoveries and intentional excavations. In FY 2012, between 30 and 40 participants, including staff from two other federal agencies, attended NAGPRA workshops. In FY 2013, 60-75 participants are expected at training sessions in three regions, and a similar number is expected for FY 2014.

National Underground Railroad to Freedom Program

- Provide guidance to applicants and review approximately 50 applications for sites, programs, and facilities received by the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program. Add 35 new listings. As of the beginning of FY 2013, NPS had approved 477 sites, programs, and facilities for membership in the Network to Freedom.
- Provide ongoing technical assistance and guidance to existing members of the network; supporting them in development of new interpretive material and programs; restoration work; heritage tourism initiatives; facilitation of collaboration and cooperation between network members and potential partners; and in ensuring site sustainability.
- Provide assistance through training, site visits and other collaborative processes to under-served communities and others on documenting, preserving, and interpreting Underground Railroad history and sites.
- Educate the public about the Underground Railroad by developing a written framework for teaching the Underground Railroad as part of the Common Core in Literacy as it relates to history/social studies curriculum.

Program Performance Overview - Cultural Resource Stewardship							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	58.0% (16,064 of 27,698) + 529	56.2% (16,231 of 28,905) +167	58.6% (15,656 of 26,711)	60.7% (15,712 of 25,885) +56	60.9% (15,982 of 26,243) +270	61% (16,009 of 26,243)	16,065
Comments:	While FY 2011 showed a drop in the number of historic structures in good condition; this reflects changes in the baseline, such as the removal from the LCS of structures no longer in existence and counting only those structures officially on the List of Classified Structures; not adverse impacts to the percentage of structures in good condition; which actually increased relative to FY 2010. Therefore, a change from prior year <i>increment</i> for FY 2011 should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	45.4% (383 of 843) + 14	54% (433 of 795) +50	50.8% (323 of 636)	50.9% (345 of 678)	54.4% (392 of 720)	58% (442 of 762)	524
Comments:	Drop in number of structures in good condition and number of overall structures for FY 2011 actuals reflects changes in baseline, namely, counting only those cultural landscapes officially listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI); therefore a change from prior year increment should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50.52% (34,110 of 67,524)	50.1% (35,418 of 70,696)	51.8% (36,895 of 71,275)	51.9% (38,762 of 74,662)	51.5% (38,851 of 75,440)	51.6% (39,328 of 76,218)	40,282
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR Ia6A)	61.2% (199 of 325) + 5	67.6% (217 of 321) +18	70.3% (227 of 323) +10	71.8% (232 of 324)	72.9% (236 of 324)	74% (240 of 324)	248
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	73.1% (54,419 of 74,412)	77.5% (55,367 of 71,433)	78.6% (56,217 of 71,488)	79.5% (57,669 of 72,490)	80.5% (58,394 of 72,490)	81.5% (59,119 of 72,490)	60,569
Comments:	Minimal FY 2011 performance relative to prior year reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

Program Performance Overview - Cultural Resource Stewardship							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
Efficiency and Output Measures							
Additional NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated (BUR Ib2A)	added 2,089 (total 70,650)	added 683 (total 71,283)	added 1,443 (total 72,726)	added 1,936 (74,622 total)	add 778 (75,440 total)	add 778 (76,218 total)	77,774
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2B)	57 added (total 506)	added 70 (total 576)	60 added (total 636)	42 added (total 678)	42 added (total 720)	42 added (total 762)	846
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information (BUR Ib2C)	90% (24,189 of 26,867)	92% (24,554 of 26,636)	97.1% (25,478 of 26,247)	98.6% (25,885 of 26,243)	100% (26,243 of 26,243)	100% (26,243 of 26,243)	100%
Comments:	Minimal performance in FY 2011 reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
Additional NPS museum objects cataloged (BUR Ib2D)	5.3 million added (total 77.8 million)	6 million added (total 83.8 million)	5.1 million added (total 88.9 million)	11.2 million added (total 100.1 million)	add 2 million (total 102.1 million)	add 2 million (total 104.1 million)	108.1 million
Comments:	Actual performance in FY 2011 and FY 2012 was mainly due to the impacts of Flexible Park Program Funding.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Everglades Restoration and Research

Justification of FY 2014 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Everglades Restoration and Research is \$9,917,000 and 50 FTE, with no programmatic change from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Everglades Restoration and Research Program is critical to the restoration, preservation, and protection of federal interest lands in South Florida. Projects implemented through this program relate directly to the restoration of the ecological systems for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks and Big Cypress National Preserve, and less directly for Dry Tortugas National Park. The Everglades Restoration program contributes directly to National Park Service efforts to provide results for the following departmental Strategic Plan Goals: "Protect America's Landscapes;" which includes improving land and water health, and sustaining fish, wildlife, and plant species, and "Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources." The research component of this program provides technical tools that assist the NPS in evaluation of alternative plans for restoration, and in assessment of the effects of built restoration projects on NPS resources. The research program also supports work on detection, containment and control techniques for exotic species, and on the potential effects of climate change on DOI resources in south Florida. In FY 2014, the research component of the Everglades Restoration and Research Program will continue to increase support to monitoring and assessment of restoration effects. Several restoration components directly affecting Everglades National Park have been completed or will be completed by early FY 2014 and the program will need to gather baseline and post-project data to detect the effects of the projects on the resources of the Everglades.



Great Horned Owl Hatchling at Everglades NP

The NPS is a major partner in the combined state and federal effort to restore the Everglades ecosystem. The South Florida park units are among the collaborating entities implementing major water resources projects such as the Modified Water Deliveries and the regional Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). Restoring the Everglades is a more than \$20 billion program of large-scale modifications to the water management infrastructure of South Florida, with a targeted completion date beyond 2038. Projects affecting NPS lands and waters occur in phases through the end of CERP implementation. The NPS works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to support CERP projects through the development of restoration performance measures and quantitative evaluations of the environmental benefits of proposed actions. Long-term monitoring and assessment plans that are critical for adaptive management are developed and implemented through the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI), while the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force provides assistance in coordinating this multi-agency effort. Additionally, while the funding for the Everglades restoration effort to date has focused almost exclusively on water management infrastructure and operations, in the last decade new information provided by the research component of the Program has highlighted the need to address exotic invasive species and climate change, issues that interact with water management and affect NPS resources at the ecosystem scale. In FY 2014, \$4.764 million is requested for CERP, \$3.831 million for CESI and \$1.322 million for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.

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Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI)

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

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

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)

The NPS program for the CERP involves staff participation on interagency teams responsible for planning, evaluating, and monitoring the restoration projects affecting NPS lands and resources. Some of these projects take place on or adjacent to NPS lands, and others, although located on lands belonging to the state, affect the upstream watershed and water deliveries to NPS units. Projects vary from reservoir and storm-water treatment area construction, to levee removal, to seepage management projects, to projects that modify the operation of existing water management infrastructure. Staff participation involves bringing the NPS perspective and mission goals to the interagency planning process, the analysis and reporting of technical information for use in planning, and scientific and technical briefings to NPS and DOI managers. The NPS program for the CERP also supports employees who participate in the programmatic aspects of the CERP, as well as staff who participate in ongoing water quality compliance and technical review for the Everglades.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The federal government has made substantial progress in restoration of the Everglades ecosystem over the past 12 months. Several key projects were implemented and others advanced toward completion, which will help to restore critical flows to Everglades National Park and coastal estuaries, including Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, will restore habitat to benefit numerous species, and will increase flood protection and water supplies for environmental and urban use. Through the Modified Water Deliveries project, a bridge will be constructed at the eastern end of Everglades National Park on the Tamiami Trail. This 1-mile bridge will be completed in the spring of 2014 and is the first major step toward providing a more natural distribution of water to Everglades National Park. A follow-on effort to add a 2.6 mile bridge along the Tamiami Trail at the western edge of Everglades National Park is currently being designed, and the design phase should be completed in FY 2014. A new, streamlined planning process was implemented with the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), which incorporates elements of the WCA3A Decentralization and Sheetflow enhancement project (Decomp). General design for the CEPP is scheduled for completion by early FY 2014: the project will then move to authorization, appropriations,

and final designs in subsequent fiscal years. The Phase 1 Western portion of the C111 Spreader Canal project is currently operational, and the program will continue in FY 2014 to track the expected hydrologic benefits to the Taylor Slough area of Everglades National Park and to Florida Bay. Monitoring of the impacts of the recently implemented water operations plan (the Everglades Restoration Transition Plan) and the recently constructed pilot seepage management projects will continue.

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

The CESI planned activities for FY 2014 would include:

- An emphasis on critical long-term hydrologic and biological monitoring projects that support assessments of the effect of restoration projects on NPS resources. Ongoing projects on fish and macro-invertebrates, marsh water level and flow monitoring, threatened and endangered species, and vegetation communities most likely impacted by implementation of the ecosystem restoration projects would continue.
- The CESI program would enhance contributions to assessment of restoration project effects by funding several projects that are required to assess the effects of the Modified Water Deliveries project on Everglades National Park resources.
- Provide significant support to water quality science, including funding of the ReMAP project over the Everglades landscape, and water quality monitoring and water quality analyses in Everglades National Park and Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.
- Provide continued support to the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and the Department's oversight of the Everglades Restoration Initiative.
- Continue work on biological and hydrologic databases, including analysis of existing long-term hydrologic and biological data sets that will allow resource managers, decision-makers, and the public to understand the trends in Everglades National Park resources as they relate to water management changes and climate variation.
- CESI would support hydrologic and ecological modeling and synthesis of ecological information and ecosystem services that the Department of the Interior would continue to use during detailed planning for the CEPP.
- CESI would support science on the effects of exotic invasive species on the natural resources of Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve and Biscayne National Park, and on the development of methods of detection, suppression, and control of invasive species.
- CESI would support science on the endangered Cape Sable seaside sparrow, to enhance the ability to manage this species during the next decade as water inflows to Everglades National Park are redistributed.
- CESI would support science on the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise as these factors affect coastal resources and interact with plans for Everglades restoration.

The CERP planned activities for FY 2014 would include:

- For federal projects, the program would continue to represent the NPS on technical issues related to CERP systemwide monitoring, interim goals, and programmatic guidance. For Florida State projects, the program would continue to represent the NPS on issues relating to the establishment of water reservations, minimum flows and levels, water supply planning, as well as water quality and contaminants.
- The program would focus closely in FY 2014 on technical support to the revised U.S. Army Corps of Engineers process for restoration of the central Everglades (CEPP).
- For the Modified Water Deliveries project, the program would focus on providing technical support to development of project operations, and on working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to finalize implementation of the Tamiami Trail one-mile bridge component. Technical support would be provided for the remaining issues required for full implementation of the project, including land acquisition and water operations. Staff would also manage a modified monitoring program to

assess the effects of the constructed Modified Water Deliveries project on NPS lands and resources.

- The program would continue to provide analysis and technical support to water operations that affect Biscayne National Park, and would participate in analysis of monitoring information regarding the currently operational Phase 1 of the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project.
- The program would participate in planning efforts, track project progress, and provide environmental analyses of impacts on NPS resources for additional large scale projects that affect NPS resources and link with restoration projects (for example, the planned nuclear plant expansion and transmission corridor of the Florida Power and Light Company).
- The program would track water quality issues that directly affect the implementation of Everglades Restoration projects, including the functioning of the storm-water treatment areas that are part of the State's Everglades Construction Project.
- The program would continue to provide technical support to DOI and Department of Justice processes that pertain to the quality of water entering the Everglades.
- The program would track and provide technical analysis and briefings on the detailed design and implementation of the Restoration Strategies Agreement signed in June 2012 between the State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (a result of the Amended Water Quality determination issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2010).

Performance measurement information for this program is incorporated in the previous Natural Resource Stewardship tables.

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Visitor Services

Visitor Services (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted ²	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Interpretation and Education	225,992	224,074	+3,496	0	-1,781	225,789	+1,715
Commercial Services	14,816	14,690	+216	0	-138	14,768	+78
Total Requirements	240,808	238,764	+3,712	0	-1,919	240,557	+1,793
Total FTE Requirements ³	2,933	2,960	0	0	-9	2,951	-9

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These amounts reflect the realignment of Park Management funds according to actual spending in FY 2012.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Visitor Services

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+599	+4	ONPS-49
• Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,241	-18	ONPS-49, 61
• Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	-2,197	0	ONPS-49
• Provide Accessible Interpretive Media	+920	+5	ONPS-50
• Increase Support for Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative	+1,000	0	ONPS-50
Total Program Changes	-1,919	-9	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

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

Subactivity Overview

The NPS authorizing legislation mandates that America's national parks be available in perpetuity for public enjoyment. National park areas have long been an inspiration for hundreds of millions of Americans and people from around the world. Parks are a favorite educational resource and destination, with nearly 287 million park visits in 2012. The NPS provides an array of activities, opportunities, and services to all of its visitors. The goal of the NPS is to foster an understanding and appreciation of these places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance. Moreover, the NPS teaches and encourages the public to use and enjoy the units in the National Park System with minimum impact to park resources. The NPS believes that visitors who develop an appreciation and understanding of the

parks take greater responsibility for protecting the heritage the parks represent, thus ensuring the national treasures will be passed on to future generations.

Interpretation and Education

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

Commercial Services

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

Subactivity: Visitor Services
Program Component: Interpretation and Education

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Interpretation and Education program is \$225,789,000 and 2,836 FTE, a program change of -\$1,781,000 and -8 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$599,000 / +4 FTE) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.6 million and four FTE is requested for Interpretation and Education. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Interpretation and Education increases would provide funding for items such as initial outreach and education efforts at new park sites including Fort Monroe NM, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, Paterson Great Falls NHP, and William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, all new sites still being established.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$2,103,000 / -17 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$2.1 million is reduced in the program area Interpretation and Education. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on interpretation and education could range from decreased visitor contact with park staff to reductions in community outreach and interpretive programming.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2012 Base: \$2,197,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$2,197,000) – The National Park Service proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2014. This program provides funding relating to the

performing arts for the Ford's Theatre Society, Wolf Trap, Carter Barron Amphitheater, Capital Concerts, and the National Symphony Orchestra. Wolf Trap funds provide for ushers and stagehands; Ford's Theatre Society funds support staff costs for productions, such as ushers; Capital Concerts and National Symphony Orchestra funding is used for performers and televised productions; and Carter Barron Amphitheater funds provide for advertising, lighting, sounds, instruments, and various staffing needs such as stagehands, ushers, and cashiers. This program is proposed for elimination as it is not directly related to the mission of the National Park Service. The proposed program elimination would allow the NPS to strategically focus its resources on maintaining the most critical park operations and fulfilling its core mission while addressing the realities of the current budget climate.

Provide Accessible Interpretive Media (FY 2014 Request: +\$920,000 / +5 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide equal educational and informational opportunities for visitors with visual or hearing impairments through interpretive media. In combination with the requested increase to the repair and rehabilitation program, this request further supports addressing accessibility issues in the park service.

Funding would be utilized to create accessible interpretive exhibits to provide audio description, assistive listening, and a relevant tactile experience for visually and hearing impaired visitors. The NPS has identified over 900 visitor contact facilities in parks, ranging from simple contact stations and kiosks to complex visitor centers and museum facilities. Generally, interpretive media does not include audio description, assistive listening is limited or inadequate, and relevant tactile experiences are rare. Thus far, of the 900 facilities, 50 accessibility assessments have been completed, all of which identified significant programmatic interpretive media deficiencies.

A funding level of \$920,000 would provide the means to develop a program to address the programmatic accessibility backlog and begin work on the most critical accessibility issues. Funding would provide the means to perform assessments of current interpretive and education assets to determine the proper corrective actions, create accurate cost estimates, and manage the project obligations and implementation once the projects are funded. The complexity of retro-fitting existing media with appropriate accessible systems and solutions requires specialized knowledge and skills to create successful, sustainable, and cost-effective outcomes. Additionally, the technologies to support programmatic accessibility are evolving rapidly and funding would ensure that the NPS is upgrading to the most current solutions to best address the park's interpretation and education goals for all audiences. Priority upgrades would include non-compliant exhibits that are early in their lifecycle. Older facilities and exhibits late in their lifecycle would be replaced with programmatic accessibility compliant media through the normal funding and project processes. Projects would begin with the newest and most heavily visited exhibits.

Funding would also provide programmatic accessibility for the national unigrid brochure program and begin research and development for audio descriptions. The first Braille prototype of a unigrid brochure was produced in 2009. The NPS produces over 20 million standard unigrid brochures each year, and to date has produced only 480 Braille brochures at 16 parks (30 copies each) and has Braille brochures at four to five more parks currently in development. Of the 380 national parks that provide unigrid brochures to their visitors, there are still over 340 without brochures for the visually impaired.

The additional funding would enable the park service to begin to address compliance issues with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by providing programmatic accessibility to visitors who are blind or have low vision. Over a three year period, funding would provide all NPS National Unigrid Brochure Program participating units with professionally produced Braille copies, eliminating the backlog of Braille brochures. Also during these three years, approximately 25 brochures would be audio described, providing accessible information to visually impaired visitors who do not read Braille. Research and development for audio description would be funded as well. Once parks have the necessary Braille materials, the majority of funding would be directed to audio descriptions, providing this service for visually impaired patrons so they may access the same information as all park visitors.

Increase Support for Youth in the Great Outdoors Initiative (FY 2012 Base: \$10,620,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,000,000) – Funding is requested to expand National Park Service youth programs and partnerships to accomplish high priority projects, and promote quality participant experiences and

pathways to careers. The proposal includes an increase of \$1.0 million for expanded youth programs and partnerships, including the proposed 21st Century Conservation Service Corps

This multi-agency program supports the Administration's America's Great Outdoors Initiative, as well as National Park Service goals in support of the Call to Action, the NPS' centennial planning strategy. NPS is committed to connecting people to parks and sees youth engagement as a critical piece of future conservation and recreation stewardship. With this additional funding, NPS estimates a minimum of 100 additional jobs for young people. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service recently signed a HistoriCorps memorandum of understanding that calls for participating agencies to develop historic preservation projects for service and conservation corps participants. Corps participants acquire industry recognized specialized vocational training. This partnership would undertake projects such as the restoration of the historic cabins at Prince William Forest Park. If funding is increased, youth projects such as this one would be expanded and archeological and historic documentation programs would also be included.

Funding would also provide for STEM internships, which would include programs like the Geoscientists-in-Parks intern program that provides science based opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students across the country. The park service is working with partners like the Geological Society of America, the National Hispanic Environmental Council, the National Society for Minorities in Agriculture, and the Natural Resources and Related Sciences and College Success Foundation to develop a diversity and inclusion component to this program that will provide opportunities to economically disadvantaged, diverse youth.

Additional funding to support the successful and important youth programs of the National Park Service would expand opportunities for young people for both employment and education in the fields of conservation, recreation, preservation, and many other unique and essential fields. It is a priority of the President, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, and the National Park Service to engage young people in the future of their country's resources. This initiative supports that priority by providing job skills, training, education, and professional development to young people, including low-income and disadvantaged youth and veterans.

Program Overview

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

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

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

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

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

National Unigrd Publications Program: Park brochures developed by Harpers Ferry Center are distributed servicewide and used to orient visitors to parks and supply these visitors with up-to-date, accurate, interpretive, and logistical data. The brochures serve as a tool to provide the official expression of the park and its resources, the responsible use of those resources, and the critical information necessary to keep visitors safe. They are known for their reliability, thoroughness, visual appeal, precision, and standardized mapping and design that set the benchmark for the NPS official graphic design standards. Park Unigrd brochures are a continually replenished, consumable product. Currently, there are 383 brochures and 52 handbooks in print. In 2012, more than 24 million copies of brochures

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

On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century Interpretation and Education, as well as the Youth program are critical components of the plan. Interpreters and interpretive programs will help to engage new audiences in learning about history, establish the next generation of stewards, tell the story of the civil rights movement, and showcase the meaning of parks through the arts. *A Call to Action* also emphasizes the importance of education in and out of the classroom. Each park will adopt a class of 2016 graduates, engaging them in activities leading up to the Centennial of the NPS. The NPS will expand the number of children reached through various means of communication, and replace old and outdated interpretive exhibits with new ones.

were delivered at an average printing cost of about seven cents each—a model of business efficiency and cost-effectiveness emulated by other agencies and park systems.

Volunteers-in-Parks Program (VIP): The VIP Program is authorized by the Volunteers-In-The-Parks Act of 1969. It provides a means through which the NPS can accept and utilize voluntary help and services from the public. Volunteers work side-by-side in partnership with NPS employees to preserve America's heritage and provide interpretive, educational, and recreational opportunities. NPS volunteers are parents who want to be good stewards of the land and set examples for their children, retired people willing to share their wealth of knowledge, concerned citizens of all ages who want to learn more about conservation, and passionate people who enjoy the outdoors and want to spread the word about America's greatest natural treasures. In 2012 there were approximately 256,676 volunteers in 388 national park sites, programs, and offices. The number of volunteers increased 12 percent over FY 2011, from 229,126 to 256,676 volunteers. Volunteers provided 6.78 million hours in FY 2012. The average hourly rate of services provided per volunteer in FY 2012 was \$21.79 with a total value to the NPS of \$147.6 million. The VIP program continues to be a major necessary force in accomplishing the NPS mission.

At a Glance Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area



This year focused on strengthening ties between the various VIP groups. A building project at one site, Peters Valley Craft Center, led to collaboration between groups and individuals who didn't previously work together. Peters Valley recently built a new dining pavilion on their campus. Previously they used a large tent as a dining area. However, the tent was destroyed during storms last year. Instead of replacing the destroyed tent with another, Peters Valley sought a more sustainable solution using timber sawn from storm downed trees and salvaged from older buildings. The pavilion will also be used to host lectures, meetings, and presentations; something that particular area of the park lacked. In creating such a public space they have helped Delaware Water Gap NRA support the NPS mission to provide for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. It was built in age-old style using post and beam construction and hand-hewn wooden pegs. Using older techniques tied into the heritage of the area, and required the input of various local experts. This built partnerships not just between the organizations and the park, but among the various groups themselves. As a continuance of the Peters Valley project, VIP wood workers are using the donated equipment and tools to assist the NPS to rebuild the Child's Park area after it was damaged in the fall storms of 2011.

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



*Teacher Ranger Teacher at Acadia
National Park*

Youth Programs

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

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

The 21st CSC will:

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

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

NPS Youth Employment and Involvement Programs

NPS made creating youth employment opportunities one of its highest strategic goals. The new Pathways Programs offer clear paths to federal internships for students from high school through post-graduate school and to careers for recent graduates, and provide meaningful training and career development opportunities for individuals who are at the beginning of their federal service. In FY 2012, the NPS was able to employ 6,726 youth through the federal hiring process. The NPS Workforce Management Directorate and the Youth Programs Division are committed to providing information about this program and other hiring authorities to all levels of the organization.

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

- WebRangers Program:** WebRangers is the service's online Junior Ranger Program. Through the program, children gain an awareness of national parks, the first step in a life-long process of learning about and caring for their natural and cultural heritage. The site consists of over 70 interactive experiences that introduce children to the parks, and to park stories. Upon completing 45 activities, children receive a patch. They maintain their own virtual ranger stations, and can post stories and photos of their outdoor experiences. Children can also offer their ideas by answering the open-ended "Question of the Week." New activities are introduced every year. In FY 2012, this program received over 438,000 visits accounting for nearly five million page views (roughly 60 percent were new visitors, while 40 percent were returning visitors.) The average time spent on the site was over 11 minutes, a phenomenal amount of time when compared to the three minutes spent on most other NPS websites.

At a Glance...

NPS and Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) Acoma Ancestral Lands

In 2012, SCC engaged 121 Native American corps members (64 percent male, 36 percent female) at its Ancestral Lands office based at the Pueblo of Acoma. Students learned about the restoration and maintenance of the land through projects like invasive species removal, trail maintenance, spring restoration, and historic trail restoration. Some young people planted and maintained a traditional farm including livestock and irrigation; some worked on historic preservation projects at historic sites and ancestral ruins at El Morro National Monument and Petrified Forest National Park. One internship resulted in a study of the development of the Continental Divide National Historic Trail.



Additionally, 47 middle school volunteers participated in the Ancestral Lands Hiking Club Program, Acoma Hiking Club, which presented opportunities for physical, educational, and cultural activities at El Morro National Monument. Participants spent time hiking, learning about the ecosystems, learning the traditional names for plants and animals, and exploring areas on the NPS lands of cultural significance.

- Each group hiked about 20 miles through the eight-day program. The program visited three National Parks and Monuments and two Conservation and Wilderness areas.
- Members assisted with invasive weed pulls, water quality testing, and clean-up of public land areas.
- While in the Acoma Hiking Club, the students engaged in activities that allowed them to learn and practice their native language, Keres, by learning the names of the local plants, animals, and insects.
- While visiting local public lands Acoma elders joined the Acoma Hiking Club and gave oral traditional and historical accounts of the areas and how Acoma is connected to them through the culture and history.
- Youth participated in fun and engaging activities that included flint knapping, atlatl throwing, geo-caching, and orienteering lead by local NPS, BLM, and SCC staff.



NPS Academy Class

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program:** The HBCUI (Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internships) program is an innovative partnership between the National Park Service and the Greening Youth Foundation. HBCUI is designed to link Historically Black Institutions to NPS sites and units with a focus on the African American history and culture. The overall project goal is to instill in the interns a better understanding and appreciation of the important role African Americans played in the development and progress of the country. Students from both Hampton University and Tuskegee University participated in the summer- long pilot program in which they had the opportunity to work in national park sites (Colonial NP, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS and Selma to Montgomery NT) neighboring their institutions.



HBCU Interns

- 2012 NPS Academy: Connecting Youth to NPS Careers:** The NPS and the Student Conservation Association developed an innovative partnership that introduced college students of color to professional opportunities in the NPS. Week-long orientation sessions were held at the Grand Tetons and Great Smokey Mountains National Parks during the month of March. Each orientation had 30 students.

These sessions offered a behind the scenes experience of how national park units are managed. The students participated in seminars, workshops, and other hands on activities that focus on the importance of culture, diversity and resource stewardship. They were introduced to the myriad of career opportunities in the NPS that include facilities management, fire and rescue, administration, resource management, and visitor education.

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

- Digital Storytelling Ambassadors Program:** The core elements of this program included creating digital stories that reflected fresh perspectives on American history, with special emphasis on Civil War to Civil Rights themes; leveraging social media as a platform to engage younger audiences; developing and maintaining sustainable relationships with diverse partners; and providing a vehicle through which youth and multicultural audiences can connect to the NPS in a way that increases stewardship and civic engagement. The Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site, Little Rock Central National Historic Site as well as students from Duke Ellington School for the Arts, Bowie State University, Hampton University, Howard University, University of Maryland College Park, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, New Mexico State University and American University all participated in this pilot project.
- Latino Heritage Initiative:** In support of the Secretary of the Interior's Latino Heritage Initiative, the NPS took the lead in producing three interpretive products involving Hispanics and the Civil War 150th Anniversary. They are the publication and poster entitled "Hispanics and the Civil War: From Battlefield to Home front" and a mini-documentary from the historical film entitled "Rebel". Additionally, the NPS is working with subject matter experts to create an education curriculum for Hispanics in the Civil War titled "Viva La Causa". This will be one of many educational resources for distribution to primarily Hispanic school districts. To pilot this initiative, the NPS launched a

partnership with I-LEAD Charter School, which serves at-risk youth in grades 9-12 in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania. Of the 18,000 students in the Reading School District, 80 percent are Latino and 90 percent qualify for reduced cost school lunches.

- **Junior Ranger Ambassador Program:** The goal of this program is to assist parks in creating or improving their Junior Ranger program or WebRangers module through a partnership with the Student Conservation Association (SCA). Interns with a background in design, publication, education, child psychology, environmental studies/education, and history are recruited by the SCA for this program. The NPS Interpretation and Education Division provides extensive training courses and coordinates ongoing mentor support for the ambassadors. The ambassadors promote and deliver Junior Ranger programming to underserved, inner city, and rural youth. Depending on the park need, interns might develop the first Junior Ranger program, or revise and complete a park's outdated program. They help build bridges to the community and coordinate events for local youth. Ambassadors are eligible to receive AmeriCorps education awards for their service. Many continue their work for the NPS as employees following their internship.
- **Youth Partnership Program (YPP):** The YPP enhances and increases the number of youth, who participate in park activities by providing employment and educational opportunities. The YPP introduces youth between 15-25 years of age to career opportunities through internships related to the various NPS career fields. This program reaches students early in their career decision-making process, and involves these students in real world, intellectually challenging assignments working side-by-side with park staff on projects that provide career and educational opportunities in resource protection, research, visitor experience, and other occupations at NPS sites. Students also learn about multiple career opportunities throughout the National Park System and the Department of the Interior.

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

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

- **Public Land Corps (PLC):** The Public Land Corps Program Legal Authority is designed to provide education and work opportunities for men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 years of age. The NPS utilizes non-profit youth serving organizations to perform critical natural and cultural resource conservation projects at NPS sites. The purpose of this program is to:
 - Perform in a cost effective manner, appropriate conservation projects on eligible service lands where such projects will not be performed by existing employees;
 - Assist in performing research and public education tasks associated with natural and cultural resources on eligible service lands;
 - Expose young men and women to public service while furthering their understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural and cultural resources;
 - Expand educational opportunities by rewarding individuals who participate in national service with an increased ability to pursue higher education or job training;

- Stimulate interest among the Nation's young men and women in conservation careers by exposing them to conservation professionals in land managing agencies.
 - The National Park Service funds PLC projects through multiple fund sources including the Youth Partnership Program, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, and Cyclic Maintenance.
 - In FY 2012 1,699 young people received employment opportunities under the PLC Program Legal Authority.
-
- **Youth Conservation Corps (YCC):** The YCC is a summer employment program for 15-18 year old young people from all segments of society, who work, learn, and earn together by engaging in conservation projects on public lands. Due to the nature of the work performed, this program is discussed in greater detail in the Facility Management and Operations section of the budget on page ONPS-96. The NPS annually accomplishes a minimum of \$3.0 million in work performed by YCC employees. The work is funded primarily through park base or cyclic maintenance project funds. The NPS YCC Program provided 1,205 employment opportunities in FY 2012.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The Interpretation and Education program would contribute to the NPS maintaining its all-time high overall visitor satisfaction rating of 97 percent, and would continue to introduce the public, from all walks of life, to the richness of our nation's natural, cultural, and recreational heritage. The program would serve an estimated 188 million visitors with a variety of interpretive programs and opportunities, achieve a 95 percent satisfaction rating from visitors served by facilitated programs, contribute to an 87 percent rate of visitors who understand the significance of the park they visit, and facilitate 6.78 million volunteer hours, thereby contributing not only to visitor service but also, through volunteer service, to ongoing resource protection for future visitors, as well.

Additionally, through outreach to teachers, educators and other community leaders, as well as through its own programs, the NPS will continue to provide intense engagement, educational, and employment experiences to young people related to the national parks and the precious resources contained within and their responsibilities as future stewards of these resources, thereby fulfilling the NPS mission to preserve them, unimpaired, for the enjoyment of future generations. In FY 2014, the Youth Program would:

- Strive to increase youth opportunities for engagement, education, and employment by 20 percent over FY 2012 levels throughout the National Park Service.
- Continue to incorporate First Lady Michelle Obama's "Let's Move Outside" Initiative into NPS programs that encourage fitness and a healthy lifestyle among youth and families.
- In keeping with the National Park Service's *Call to Action*, involve at least 10,000 youth in a multi-year progression of experiences from education programs to internship and volunteer programs to employment.
- Build upon NPS successes in providing quality participant experiences and pathways to careers, particularly in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. Provide intense immersion experiences to underserved youth in these and other career fields in order to educate, engage, and introduce paths to careers in the NPS.
- Promote a department wide effort to engage new partners in order to leverage additional funding sources and expand opportunities for youth.

Program Performance Overview - Interpretation and Education							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
Visitor Understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park they are visiting. (BUR IIb1)	87%	82%	89%	89%	87%	87%	87%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
Number of volunteer hours (BUR IVb1)	5.91 million	6.4 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.8 million
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Park Support						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Visitor satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP 1567, BUR IIb2)	95%	96%	96%	96%	96%	95%	95%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
Efficiency and Output Measures							
Number of visitors served by interpretive programs (BUR IVb2)	164.4 million	177 million	158.2 million	188 million	188 million	188 million	188 million
Comments:	This metric was previously displayed as Visitors Served By Facilitated Programs. The metric now tracks Visitors Served By Interpretive Programs, which includes but is not limited to Facilitated Programs. Prior year numbers have been updated to reflect this. As this change was made with the FY 2012 Actual, no FY 2012 Plan is available for this newly adjusted metric.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

Subactivity: Visitor Services
Program Component: Commercial Services

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Commercial Services program is \$14,768,000 and 115 FTE, a program change of -\$138,000 and -1 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$138,000 / -1 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$0.138 million is reduced in the program area Commercial Services. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on commercial services could result in a decrease in the quality of service concessionaires receive from park staff and a decrease in the park's ability to oversee safe and consistent concessions operations.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Program Overview

Through concession contracts and commercial use authorizations, a variety of commercial services are provided to park visitors. The Commercial Services Program oversees these services to ensure visitors receive fair value for the goods or services provided, and to ensure the federal government receives a fair return from concessioners. Oversight of park facilities leases is also provided through the Commercial Services Program.

The Yellowstone Park Act of 1872 gave the Secretary of the Interior the authority to grant leases, privileges and permits to private citizens and corporations for operating commercial services on public lands. By 1916, the year the National Park Service was established, concession operations existed in many national park areas. In 1965, the Concessions Policy Act, P.L. 89-249 established greater safeguards and controls on concessions operations and limited concession operations to those that are necessary and appropriate for public use and visitor enjoyment while consistent to the highest practicable degree in the preservation and conservation park areas and resources. The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Public Law 105-391 (1998 Law), established additional management requirements for the Service. It emphasized increased competition for concession contracts, reduced the

number of concessioners eligible to receive a preferential right of contract renewal, replaced sound value possessory interest with leasehold surrender interest, and permitted franchise fees to be returned to the NPS.

NPS commercial services are guided by goals to protect natural, cultural, and historic resources, provide delivery of quality visitor facilities and services at reasonable cost, and ensure an adequate return to the government. The NPS has awarded over 500 contracts since the 1998 Law was enacted, using standard contract language based on private sector practices. These new contracts enhance visitor experiences and set the framework for consistent oversight of commercial visitor services. As required by the 1998 Law, the Service uses external consultants to aid in the development of new prospectus documents for these contracts, and a legislatively mandated evaluation and selection process.

In order to implement the requirements of the 1998 Law, the NPS has in place a specific set of regulations and policies that guide agency operations and provide an indispensable tool to help NPS employees manage park concessions responsibly and make rational, well-informed decisions. The Service also provides guidelines to all concessioners on maintaining facilities and providing services that are safe, sanitary, attractive, and demonstrate sound environmental management. Policies are currently being reviewed and updated to ensure they provide the most current guidance and direction for parks in managing commercial visitor services.

Tools have been implemented to assist concessioners and parks in monitoring performance and maintaining the condition of concession-managed assets. Presently, there are more than 5,000 NPS assets assigned to concessioners through concession contracts. The NPS requires both periodic and annual evaluations of each concession operation to guarantee adherence to contract requirements and established standards. These evaluations cover contract compliance, service-specific operational performance, environmental, risk management, and public health performance. The NPS also monitors and approves rates charged for concession services to ensure that they are fair in comparison to similar services offered outside parks. The NPS is currently utilizing private consultants to review concessioner standards and evaluation and rate administration (SERA) processes in order to ensure those procedures are efficient and that evaluation practices and concessioner operations are in line with industry practices.

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

At a Glance...

Healthy and Sustainable Food Program

In August 2011, the NPS issued the *Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks and their partners. The development and implementation of the Healthy Foods Program was addressed in Action 8: Eat Well and Prosper:

“Encourage park visitors to make healthy lifestyle choices and position parks to support local economies by ensuring that all current and future concession contracts require multiple healthy, sustainably produced, and reasonably priced food options at national park food service concessions.”

NPS launched the Healthy and Sustainable Food Program (HSFP) to address the goal of healthy and sustainable food on a servicewide basis. Healthy and sustainable food standards and guidelines will be displayed to educate visitors about food ingredients and choices, food preparation, and retail product placement. These guidelines are being developed in collaboration with industry experts and concessioners.

The Commercial Services HSFP focuses on the three “C’s.”

- **Choice.** Provide visitors with choices.
- **Common Sense.** Allows parks to make technically and economically sound determinations, based on what may be available regionally or locally.
- **Collaboration.** NPS teamed with the White House to kick off the effort and in February 2012, the NPS Concession Management Advisory Board hosted a subgroup to review draft materials and discuss the direction of the HSFP.



Muir Woods Café, Muir Woods National Monument

Healthy food standards and guidelines will be integrated into the terms of new contracts and addressed during the prospectus phase. Offerors are asked to demonstrate how they plan to incorporate healthy and sustainable food standards and guidelines in their proposals and existing concessioners are encouraged to adopt these guidelines voluntarily.

FY 2014 Program Performance

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

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

- Continue to work toward servicewide implementation of the Commercial Services System (CSS) to maintain commercial services operational and contract data.
- Simplify the prospectus process and contract management for small operators.

Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Park Protection

Park Protection (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted ²	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from FY 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Law Enforcement and Protection	232,082	230,446	+3,432	0	-1,331	232,547	+2,101
United States Park Police Operations	102,610	101,886	+1,644	0	+600	104,130	+2,244
Health and Safety	29,993	29,781	+350	0	-279	29,852	+71
Total Requirements	364,685	362,113	+5,426	0	-1,010	366,529	+4,416
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,021</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>3,011</i>	<i>-10</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These amounts reflect the realignment of Park Management funds according to actual spending in FY 2012.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Park Protection

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+178	+1	ONPS-67,80
• Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-2,441	-19	ONPS-67
• Support Stewardship of Park Wilderness Areas	+653	0	ONPS-67
• Enhance Security at National Icons	+600	+8	ONPS-75
TOTAL Program Changes	-1,010	-10	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

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

Subactivity Overview

Law Enforcement and Protection

- Improve visitor and employee safety and security through proactive policing methods and enforcement of all federal laws and regulations within park units.
- Deter crimes, such as drug cultivation and trafficking, which cause degradation in wilderness and other areas, threatening endangered species, archeological sites, historical sites, and other unique and precious park resources.
- Regulate and enhance legitimate park uses.

- Develop and implement law enforcement policy and procedures so that laws are applied consistently across the Service, and the mission of the Service continues to be paramount.
- Develop and disseminate specialized tactics and training to address complex situations and emerging threats.

United States Park Police Operations

- Provide for the safety of park visitors and protection of resources at designated National Park Service sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco.
- Protect National Park Service Icons in Washington, D.C. including the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial, and the Statue of Liberty in New York City.
- Provide Presidential and dignitary protection, and crowd control during demonstrations and special events.

Health and Safety

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

Subactivity: Park Protection
Program Component: Law Enforcement and Protection

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Law Enforcement and Protection program is \$232,547,000 and 2,056 FTE, a program change of -\$1,331,000 and -16 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2012 Base: \$0 / FY 2014 Request: +\$178,000 / +1 FTE) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.178 million and 1 FTE is requested for Law Enforcement and Protection. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. The Law Enforcement and Protection increase would provide funding for aviation management at Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., a critical function following multiple aviation incidents in the Alaska region.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$2,162,000 / -17 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$2.2 million is reduced in the Law Enforcement and Protection program area. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on Law Enforcement and Protection could range from decreased facility security to reductions in ranger surveillance and patrol.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Support Stewardship of Park Wilderness Areas (FY 2012 Base: \$506,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$653,000) - The requested funding will reduce the backlog of Wilderness Stewardship Plans and Wilderness Condition Assessments needed by parks. Ten Wilderness Stewardship Plans and ten Wilderness Eligibility Assessments will be completed each year to guide future park wilderness management, evaluate park lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and

establish goals for long-term preservation. Funding will also provide training for park staff and superintendents on wilderness stewardship, improve coordination with interagency partners, fund needed research and data collection related to landscape level changes and enhanced visitor use experience to establish baseline information for comparison to more actively managed lands, and improve capacity for responding to requests for international technical assistance, consisting of consultation, long-term management strategies, and development of sustainable funding models. The NPS manages 44 million acres of legislatively designated wilderness in 49 national parks, as well as 26 million acres of proposed wilderness where wilderness character monitoring and management are to be implemented.

Program Overview

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

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

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

Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Services: Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Services (LESES) rangers provide critical services to ensure visitor and employee safety and security, protection of park resources, prevention of drug operations and other illegal activities in park areas, and apprehension of criminal violators. LESES central offices provide policy formulation, oversight, support services, ranger recruitment and retention, basic and advanced training, standards and leadership to assist park managers and law enforcement staff in accomplishing visitor protection goals and objectives.

Homeland Security: NPS law enforcement rangers and special agents work to protect each of the park units; however, enhanced physical security is required at national icon parks such as the Statue of Liberty, Mount Rushmore, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, to address intrusions, vulnerabilities, and potential terrorist threats. Additionally, enhanced physical security is required at parks located on the international borders. Border parks experience greater problems with drug trafficking, illegal immigration and possible terrorist movement – all of which threaten park lands, visitors and employees, and national security. The NPS utilizes law enforcement park rangers, special agents and other federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities and organizations to assist in providing security and protection of park resources and ensuring visitor safety on park lands adjacent to international borders. Ongoing efforts at these parks include the following:

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

At a Glance... Alaska Subsistence

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

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

The NPS actively combats illegal drug operations in park areas in concert with the U.S. Forest Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and other federal, state, and local partners. Law enforcement rangers and special agents deter illegal drug activities such as drug cultivation and trafficking through proactive policing methods to eradicate drug production and related activities. The NPS supports federal drug control priorities by reducing domestic drug production and availability through drug investigation efforts and a drug eradication program.

Congress provided the Service an increase of \$3.3 million beginning in FY 2009 to further efforts of eradicating drug production on public lands, and the NPS directed this funding to units in the Pacific West Region. This funding, in addition to \$0.4 million further supplemented by parks, supports 34 FTE in providing focused interdiction efforts and in conducting drug eradication and deterrence activities to reduce the presence of marijuana on park lands. These activities have resulted in significant seizures of illegal drugs, firearms, which indicate an extreme willingness to protect the crop, and other contraband, and are deterring further illegal activities within park boundaries.

Plant seizures peaked at nearly 88,000 in FY 2010, and there has been a continuous reduction in seizures to 39,377 and 6,734 in FY 2011 and FY 2012, respectively as cultivation on park lands has decreased. Parks in proximity to the U.S. and Mexico border which are encountering transit related activity are considered to be active thoroughfare or transit corridors for drugs. Interdiction efforts are directed towards these parks and as deterrence activities further weaken cultivation operations on these lands, the potential for displaced drug activity to shift to previously unexposed parks increases. The potential for these changes could result in shifts in number and location of parks affected and total plant count. Given this uncertainty, the NPS estimates that the number of plants seized will stabilize at approximately 8,000, while acknowledging the potential for a significant spike.

To guide strategy in 2013 and beyond, the NPS has developed a Pacific West Region Marijuana Framework and Goals Plan for combating marijuana cultivation as well as addressing site rehabilitation and reclamation. The plan outlines a comprehensive and integrated approach involving long-term investigations, prevention, detection, eradication, interdiction, and other actions to disrupt cultivation and dismantle drug trafficking organizations. The plan is supported by an interdisciplinary team of law enforcement and natural resource staff. Their work has included an analysis of the chemicals used in marijuana cultivation through a cooperative research project with Fresno State University as well as publication of an annual report highlighting significant accomplishments. A pilot research project has been initiated with Texas A&M University to better isolate marijuana cultivation locations. Additionally, the group has partnered with other federal and state land agencies to exchange information and ideas, including the California Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Forest Service. These collaborative efforts are essential to facilitating the implementation of historically successful tactics, ensuring that progress is sustained, and planning for the potential shift of cultivation activity from current sites to previously unexposed parks.

Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System: The NPS collaborates in the Departmental effort to continuously improve management, resource allocation, and tracking of the bureau law enforcement activities. To support this effort, the NPS implemented the Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) to more effectively collect and analyze data on criminal activity and serious incidents. The system enhances investigation and information sharing and is used to identify trends and patterns of incidents so that resources can be directed more accurately and efficiently in response to situations throughout the NPS. Currently, more than 2,000 users have received training, and since the system went live, more than 17,450 cases have been entered from actual incidents. The system was fully deployed in January 2013.

Emergency Management and Critical Incident Response: The NPS maintains a national capability to respond to disasters and emergencies. Emergency operations are not restricted to park boundaries, and Service personnel are often required to respond to a multitude of national incidents. In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, the NPS supported over 1,500 employees who aided in emergency stabilization and recovery efforts at the Statue of Liberty NM, Fire Island NS, Morristown NHP, and other parks and units within the New York-New Jersey area. Efforts included supporting the national level efforts related to search and rescue, securing museum collections from further damage, dune recovery, and developing long term recovery plans. Costs for the ongoing training of qualified incident personnel, all-hazard response teams, and skilled emergency personnel are primarily borne by the parks, with headquarters providing policy direction, coordination, and program support.

NPS Law Enforcement Training Center: All entry level, permanent park law enforcement rangers and special agents receive basic law enforcement training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). Training provides basic law enforcement skills and advanced land management and resource and visitor protection competencies. After completing basic law enforcement training, park ranger trainees attend an intensive field training and evaluation program, honing their skills with experienced field park rangers who evaluate and mentor each trainee. The 33 training parks participating in the field training and evaluation program provide a wide-ranging realm of visitor and resource protection experiences for the park ranger trainee.

Resource Protection: The NPS actively manages natural and cultural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. Law enforcement personnel protect park resources through investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security, prosecution of suspects, and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors, particularly offenders, about the effects of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees about the impact of their work habits on the quality of resources provides effective preventive protection and helps employees recognize illegal activities.

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

Species Poached from National Parks

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

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

Archeological and Paleontological Crimes: Annually, NPS experiences an average of 450 documented violations where archeological or paleontological resources were damaged or destroyed. Damage occurs at a variety of sites, including archeological sites, which include burials, tools, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites, ceremonial sites, and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), the Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provide a statutory basis for the protection of archeological sites and cultural resources in parks. Regular monitoring and law enforcement activities reduce and deter looting and devastation of the resources. Funds distributed to parks for ARPA activities have resulted in criminal prosecutions as well as increased site protection throughout the NPS. The NPS plans to continue these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. The NPS will continue to support the training of investigative, resource protection, and archeological staff and to support monitoring and long-term investigations in areas where looting and theft appear to be on the rise.

Environmental Protection: The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern due to past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses and the impacts of long-term human habitation are a continuing concern. Threats have expanded from the dumping of residential trash, to include the industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos, and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks. Remote areas of parks are now being used to cultivate large gardens of marijuana and illegal drug trafficking organizations are setting up complex operations with armed workers living on site. Pristine land is being impacted with the destruction of native plants and animals, and threats exist to park visitors and employees who stumble upon such sites. The illegal introduction of chemicals and pesticides has been devastating to park resources. The NPS has increased the level of investigation directed towards environmental crimes impacting resources and has dedicated educational programs for both park visitors and neighbors to combat the negative effects of human habitation.

Wilderness Stewardship: Wilderness areas serve as a critical anchor for habitat conservation, clean air, and water repositories. Over 50 percent of the National Park System acreage, mostly in Alaska, is Congressionally designated wilderness, and thus must be sufficiently protected and managed. Parks maintain wilderness character by: patrolling backcountry areas; enforcing regulations; educating visitors on the importance of wilderness protection; monitoring human impacts; conducting campsite restoration; and employing other condition monitoring techniques to ensure consistent wilderness resource protection and conservation. The Wilderness Stewardship Program develops policy consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act and provides guidance and direction to the field to ensure these areas are sufficiently protected and held to the highest standard of natural, untrammeled, and undeveloped conditions.



At a Glance... 50th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act

The 50th anniversary of the Wilderness Act will take place in 2014. As part of this milestone, the NPS Wilderness Stewardship Program will emphasize completing Wilderness Stewardship Plans and Wilderness Character baseline assessments for parks and will continue to explore the relevancy and importance of wilderness in the 21st century. This celebration will provide the NPS an excellent platform for conversation, collaboration, and education relating to wilderness stewardship. It will promote strengthened relationships with environmental preservation partners and will create pathways for dialogue between the NPS and the public about the importance of wilderness protection and conservation.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Law Enforcement and Protection programs would:

- Continue to ensure the safety and security of visitors to national parks.
- Continue to maintain and build capability for response to a wide range of emergencies both within park boundaries and in response to significant national incidents.
- Continue efforts on the southwestern border and in California parks to address pervasive drug trafficking, illegal immigration, human trafficking, and large scale marijuana cultivation in the backcountry by working with state and federal agencies such as the United States Border Patrol.
- Maintain law enforcement capacity through provision of training in areas such as defensive tactics, firearms proficiency, critical incident response, and courtroom testimony; ensuring that resources, visitors, and park employees are protected and law enforcement personnel can respond as necessary to incidents.
- Continue to provide lifesaving services of search and rescue and emergency medical services to staff and visitors.
- Protect cultural and natural resources and continue to monitor archaeological sites such as Civil War Battlefields.
- Continue to contribute to visitor satisfaction through investigative efforts and routine patrol activities.
- Continue development of the NPS Security and Intelligence program - ensuring the integrity of the Park Service's Icon sites, and confronting the security challenges germane to the Caribbean, southwest border, and marijuana eradication.
- Provide subject matter expertise to park and regional staff in archeological resource investigations, including training for Assistant United States Attorneys in archeological and cultural resource cases, thereby improving resource protection through proper investigation of violations.
- Enhance investigative capabilities and information sharing between parks and bureaus through IMARS.
- Improve efficiency in the regulations process through technological advancements and enhanced training and build capacity to establish effective regulations that support field needs.
- Establish a Regulations and Special Park Uses public webpage as a means of improving transparency and communications efficiency with the public.
- Continue to uphold the legal mandates of the Wilderness Act that provide for landscape preservation, watershed protection, and improved air quality.
- Support the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, a federal inter-agency training center, to assist regions and parks with wilderness stewardship training.
- Support parks through the wilderness designation process and assist in park-based wilderness character baseline assessments.

- Collaborate with partners on interagency and international wilderness stewardship and preservation efforts.
- Participate as a key partner in activities leading up to and on the 50th anniversary of the Wilderness Act.

Subactivity: Park Protection
Program Component: United States Park Police Operations

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for United States Park Police Operations is \$104,130,000 and 751 FTE, a program change of +\$600,000 and +8 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Enhance Security at National Icons (FY 2012 Base: \$101,886,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$600,000 / +8 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide enhanced USPP operational support at Icon sites and to strengthen USPP administrative capacity. This request builds upon funding provided by Congress in FY 2012 for enhanced security at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial and the Statue of Liberty. Funding would also enable the USPP to hire professional personnel to carry out administrative functions. Employing civilian administrative professionals strengthens areas where the recent Inspector General's report cited deficiencies and allows for deployment of sworn officers who previously performed these functions to the field where they can apply their training and be of the best benefit to the Service and the public by providing critical physical security and monitoring of the Icons.

Program Overview

The USPP provides law enforcement services to designated National Park Service sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco. The USPP has primary law enforcement jurisdiction on approximately 135,000 acres of NPS land, with visitation in patrolled areas in excess of 60 million annually.

The USPP was established in the Washington, D.C. area in 1791 by George Washington and serves as a full-time, full-service, uniformed law enforcement entity of the National Park Service. Services performed by the USPP include providing for the safety of park visitors; prevention and detection of criminal activity, conducting investigations, and apprehending individuals suspected of committing violations of federal, state and local laws; protection of monuments, memorials, and institutions; crowd control during demonstrations and public events; search and rescue operations; narcotics enforcement and eradication; Presidential and dignitary protection; and prevention and investigation of environmental crimes.

In December of 2004, the Department's Office of Law Enforcement and Security, the NPS, and the Park Police concluded an internal review clarifying the mission and responsibilities of the Park Police. This review was based on the methodology recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) for setting USPP priorities and targeting resources in accordance with the core law enforcement needs of the NPS. Based upon this review, the highest priority functions of the USPP were determined to be: 1) Icon protection, 2) patrol of the National Mall and adjacent parks, 3) special events and crowd management, 4) criminal investigations, and 5) traffic control and parkway patrol.

National Icon Protection

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

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the USPP has increased protection and police services at National Mall Icons and special events in Washington, D.C., the Statue of Liberty in New York, and the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. The proactive anti-terrorism stance has resulted in an extensive redeployment of USPP personnel from other sites as well as additional contract guards. The USPP has increased security on the National Mall through a variety of measures, including visitor screening at the Washington Monument, construction of permanent perimeter vehicle barriers, increased use of canines, expanded use of technology, and anti-terrorism training for USPP officers, other NPS employees, and concessionaires. The New York USPP has shifted resources to the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island to provide 24-hour marine patrol, screening before boarding ferries in New York and New Jersey, and secondary screening for those entering the Statue of Liberty.

Police Operations

Washington, D.C.: The USPP has law enforcement responsibilities at NPS sites throughout the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Activities are most evident on the National Mall, including the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, but USPP duties extend to the White House, the George Washington Parkway in Virginia and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway in Maryland, the C&O Canal, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Rock Creek Park and many other NPS locations.

At A Glance... USPP Presence

Washington, D.C.

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

New York City, New York

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

San Francisco, California

- Golden Gate NRA
- The Presidio

New York City: In addition to the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island, the USPP maintains the primary law enforcement responsibilities for the Gateway NRA property located throughout the Jamaica Bay area (Brooklyn and Queens), and Staten Island.

San Francisco: The USPP provide law enforcement and patrols for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Jurisdiction includes parts of San Mateo County, Marin County, and the coastline from Daly City in the south to Fisherman's Wharf in the city of San Francisco. This coastal stretch of land includes Aquatic Park, Fort Mason, the Presidio, Crissy Field, and Fort Point NHS (including both anchorages of the Golden Gate Bridge).

Patrol of National Mall and Adjacent Parks



US Park Police

Patrol of the National Mall and its adjacent parks is clearly a high-priority due to the symbolic significance of the many Icons, monuments, and memorials present on the Mall and the associated potential threats. In addition to the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial, which have been identified as national Icons, the National Mall is home to numerous other monuments and memorials, such as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, the World War II Memorial, and the recently opened Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial. The National Mall draws millions of visitors to Washington, and a visible USPP presence enhances visitor safety and security at these sites.

Special Law Enforcement Activities

The USPP provides security for a variety of special law enforcement activities within the national park system, including demonstrations, planned special events, parades, festivals, and celebrations. The USPP gathers intelligence and conducts threat assessments concerning the protection of monuments and individuals and requires increased security measures, to include screening of visitors entering a secure area, based on current threat levels related to terrorist activities. Other special law enforcement activities include Presidential and other dignitary protection/escorts (including inaugural activities), protective services for the Secretary of the Interior, crowd control, supplemental patrols, and participation in regional traffic enforcement efforts. Flight missions of the Aviation Unit in Washington, DC include patrols, police support (e.g. searches for criminals), medical evacuation, U.S. Secret Service support, marijuana eradication, and search and rescue missions.

Criminal Investigations

The Criminal Investigation Branch provides in-depth investigation of deaths, felonies, and serious misdemeanors; performs statistical analysis of crime data to aid with deployment decisions and development of strategies for reducing criminal activity; and performs surveillance and counter-surveillance patrols and provides investigative assistance, narcotics enforcement, and drug eradication.

Parkway Patrol and Traffic Control and Enforcement

The USPP is responsible for traffic control on all NPS lands within its jurisdiction and patrols five major parkways that serve as principal evacuation routes from Washington, D.C.: George Washington Memorial, Baltimore-Washington, Suitland, Rock Creek, and Clara Barton. In FY 2012, the USPP responded to 3,218 reported accidents and initiated 986 DWI/DUI arrests on these roads. In addition to parkway enforcement, the USPP has responsibility for a substantial amount of traffic control and enforcement duties on other NPS lands.

Neighborhood Parks in Washington Metro Area, New York and San Francisco

The USPP currently has enforcement responsibilities in many park areas in all three of its locations that require varying levels of attention. NPS land in Washington, D.C. consists of 6,735 acres, with an additional 20,000 acres in Maryland and Virginia. In New York, the park area consists of 26,607 acres in three of the city's five boroughs. In San Francisco, where duties are shared with NPS law enforcement rangers, the Golden Gate NRA encompasses over 80,000 acres of land and water in three counties.

The Presidio in San Francisco

The Presidio Trust Act specifies that the Presidio Trust must use the USPP for law enforcement activities and services. The salaries of USPP officers assigned to the Presidio are paid from the Presidio Trust through a reimbursable agreement.

Operational SupportGuard Forces

Contract guard forces provide security screening of visitors at Washington, D.C. sites, including the Washington Monument and the White House Visitors Center, and the Statue of Liberty in New York, while NPS guards are deployed at Ford's Theater, Wolf Trap NP, and at various other facilities in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Employing guard forces is an economical method for enhancing protection while enabling sworn USPP officers to perform more specialized police functions.

SWAT Teams/Marine Support/Canine Unit

The USPP has the ability to deploy two SWAT teams in Washington, D.C., and one in New York, which are critical components of Icon protection. Composed of highly-trained, well-equipped officers, the teams provide the emergency response capability necessary to address potential terrorist attacks and other possible threats. The Marine Patrol Unit in New York provides law enforcement coverage for Jamaica Bay and marine coverage at the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. The importance of canine units has increased since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, using their expertise in explosives and narcotics detection and patrol support.

Intelligence

The symbolic significance of the Icons on the National Mall as well as the Statue of Liberty makes them significant terrorism targets, and as such the USPP is on the front lines in the anti-terrorism fight. The USPP analyzes and effectively uses intelligence in its operations and is part of the Joint Terrorism Task Force and several other interagency intelligence working groups.

Management and AdministrationRecruit Hiring Program

The USPP's law enforcement training program is conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and consists of approximately 19 weeks of intensive training. Formal training is immediately followed by field training with an experienced Field Training Officer. The cost of this program includes the expenses for recruitment, candidate testing, salary and benefit costs of recruits in training, uniforms and equipment, training, lodging, and related travel expenses.

Equipment Replacement

The USPP maintains a fleet of motorized vehicles in support of day-to-day operations. These vehicles include approximately 300 four-wheeled and specialized vehicles (patrol cruisers, trucks, vans, patrol wagons, trailers and SUV's) and 175 two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles, scooters, trail bikes and bicycles). Additionally, the USPP maintains other specialized equipment including firearms, tactical equipment, and computers. Funding for equipment replacement is within the Construction Appropriation.

Internal Affairs and Communications

The USPP has an Internal Affairs Unit to investigate complaints involving officers. The Communications Unit is responsible for coordinating all forms of communications used by the USPP, including the operation of 24-hour dispatch centers in all three geographic areas of USPP responsibility.

Reimbursable Activities

Reimbursable activities for the USPP are based on Memoranda of Agreement or Understanding and Special Use Permits. These agreements are established for the purpose of seeking reimbursement for law enforcement services provided by the USPP. The USPP currently has agreements with the numerous federal, state and local government agencies. Reimbursements for Special Use Permits are determined at the time of the application and issuance of a permit. While this is a recurring activity, the events vary

from year to year. It should be noted that First Amendment activities are not eligible for reimbursable funding.

① For further information on USPP, visit them online at www.nps.gov/uspp

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Provide protection for over 60 million visitors to NPS sites in San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C.
- Provide law enforcement and security for an estimated 10,000 permitted events on NPS land, with a particular focus of ensuring the number of significant incidents at large-scale events remains at a very low level.
- Provide the appropriate level of patrol force at the National Mall Icons through enhanced patrol techniques and proactive counter-surveillance/intelligence gathering.
- Continue patrol programs that target Driving While Intoxicated violations, reducing automobile crashes and enhancing visitor safety.
- Reduce the number of incidents that pose a serious potential threat to selected national monuments through enhanced patrol coverage and the clarification and better consistency of reporting criteria.
- Provide a safe environment for persons exercising their First Amendment rights and celebrating events of national significance.
- Exceed the average national closure rate for Part I cases (especially serious crimes, such as murder, assault, and rape) by USPP Criminal Investigators.
- Prevent incidents that result in destruction, damage, or theft of cultural resources on park lands patrolled by the USPP. An increase in enforcement efforts has resulted in more reported cases and a concomitant overall decrease in reported damage.
- Positively contribute to visitor satisfaction and resource protection.

Subactivity: Park Protection
Program Component: Health and Safety

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Health and Safety program is \$29,852,000 and 204 FTE, a program change of -\$279,000 and -2 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$279,000 / -2 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$0.279 million is reduced in the Health and Safety program area. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The reduction to Health and Safety would be targeted as to minimally disrupt the critical functions in programs such as Emergency Services and Public Health.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled. Furlough periods for subject-to-furlough workers may be extended, and as a last resort, a small number of permanent, full-time employees may be furloughed for a short period.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Program Overview

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

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

Risk Management: Risk Management activities support increased safety for visitors and promote occupational safety and health programs for employees. Program objectives include the reduction of human error-related accidents, mitigation of operational risks to enhance mission effectiveness, formulation of and compliance with safety and occupational health standards, identification and management of risks to the visiting public, elimination of acts or omissions that lead to tort claims, and education and advocacy for a fit and healthy workforce. Employee accident rates have been decreasing steadily since 2004, and an even greater decrease has been observed since 2008, when the Operational Leadership program was implemented. A 13 percent decrease in the total case rate of injuries and illnesses in the NPS from 2011 to 2012 demonstrates the continuation of this positive trend of growing effectiveness of the safety programs in parks. The NPS continues to explore the most effective ways to reduce injury and illness, and in 2013, has begun an effort to focus on employee health and wellness strategies to mitigate the effects of an aging work force.

At a Glance... NPS Operational Leadership



Accomplishing the NPS mission is increasingly complex, necessitating the need for an ever-increasing level of knowledge and judgment to balance risks against mission accomplishment. NPS Operational Leadership (OL) promotes increased awareness of the risks and hazards employees face in their day-to-day situations and helps them understand limitations to help them make better on-the-job risk management decisions. As a component of the NPS Occupational Safety & Health Program, OL will help all employees achieve a higher level of professional excellence and wellness by fostering a work environment that seeks out and values input from employees who are best equipped to make risk management decisions in the organization. OL creates an approach for employees to prevent or mitigate the physical hazards of the workplace, and the human errors associated with mishaps.

To date, more than 14,200 employees have been trained in NPS Operational Leadership since the program began in 2008. All seasonal and permanent employees are targeted to be trained by the NPS Centennial Year of 2016.

Emergency Services: NPS Emergency Service operations are critical to protecting and responding to visitors and employees in distress throughout the system. Emergency Services are provided by field personnel who are engaged in various life-saving and emergency management disciplines. Operations include emergency medical services, search and rescue, and incident management, with program support providing central coordination, oversight, and technical support. These services are often utilized beyond the boundaries of the NPS to assist in local and national disasters and emergencies.

Fire and Aviation Management: The Fire and Aviation Management program includes the Structural Fire Management Program, Aviation Management Program, and Wildland Fire Management Program.

The Structural Fire Management program establishes servicewide policy, standards, operational procedures, and accountability for structural fire prevention, education, protection, and suppression. The NPS protects many historic structures that were built before building and fire codes were in place and supports retrofitting and maintaining those structures to the extent possible to meet today's fire and life safety codes, while maintaining the historic character and fabric of the structure. Parks are able to meet their structural fire responsibilities through the availability of tools and training needed to maintain fire protection systems and engine company operations, and develop structural fire management plans.

The Aviation Management Program provides cross-cutting oversight to one of the most complex aviation programs in the federal government, due to the geographical diversity of the national park system, complexity of missions, and conditions under which missions occur. NPS averages more than 17,000 flight hours annually on missions related to search and rescue, animal capture and tagging, drug eradication, law enforcement, backcountry patrol, natural resource management, wildland fire management, and transport of personnel and cargo. Aviation-related activities are inherently dangerous and highly technical. The NPS Aviation Management program regulates and monitors these activities and enforces internal and external regulations, policies and mandates in order to assure the safe delivery of aviation services critical to the protection of NPS employees and natural and cultural resources across the system.

The NPS conducts Wildland fire activities under the Department's Office of Wildland Fire Coordination. The Department's Wildland Fire Management program funds fire prevention, readiness, wildfire response, and rehabilitation activities performed by the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The program strives to achieve both a cost-efficient and technically effective fire management program that meets resource and safety objectives, while minimizing both the cost of wildfire response and damage to resources. The Wildland Fire program fire operations require the mobilization of a complex organization that includes management, command, support, and firefighting personnel, as well as aircraft, vehicles, machinery, and communications equipment. Program activities also include fire operations safety, preparedness, and suppression; interpreting and implementing fire policy; conducting research on fires, hazardous fuels reduction treatments; providing servicewide oversight on prescribed fires; air quality and smoke management, fire science, and fire behavior; and helping to manage the Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center where incidents are analyzed for best practices.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The Public Health Program would continue the following:

- Conduct disease surveillance to detect, limit, and reduce transmission of infectious diseases.
- Collaborate with the Center for Disease Control and state health departments to better define disease transmission hazards in national park system sites.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness by sharing resources and expertise across disciplines and organizational boundaries.
- Conduct on-site evaluations of food safety, drinking water safety, waste water disposal, and visitor protection related to zoonotic and vector borne diseases.
- Promote the use of public lands to improve the health and well-being of Americans by connecting parks with health care companies, public health agencies, and public health organizations.
- Participate in emergency response activities involving national park system units.

.To support risk management and visitor and employee safety, NPS would perform the following:

- Implement data gathering and implementation projects to more effectively target prevention efforts.
- Design and develop a Board of Review training program that would enable parks to effectively conduct a root cause analysis of every unintentional visitor fatality that occurs, and ultimately to assist in preventing future, similar tragedies.
- Collaborate with DOI bureaus to assess the qualification needs for collateral duty safety officers.
- Build Web-Ranger safety modules to promote safe adventure activities and education for school-aged children.
- Implement a servicewide Health and Wellness program to reduce the incidence of chronic, debilitating injuries and illnesses.
- Create and implement a web-based portal system to provide ready access to safety, health, and wellness information to all employees servicewide.
- Conduct NPS Operational Leadership classes to train more than 4,000 additional employees and initiate the NPS Operational Leadership Supervisor/Manager training class.
- As part of the Healthy Parks Healthy People US initiative, the Office of Risk Management, in collaboration with interagency partners, will dedicate resources to promote the Safe Adventures component of the initiative to further address visitor injury prevention at the park level.

To support structural and wildland fire activities, NPS would continue to develop the processes and procedures to meet fire responsibilities and protect visitors, employees, historic structures, irreplaceable artifacts, museum pieces, and park infrastructure. This would be accomplished by:

- Delivering and coordinating identified fire prevention and fire suppression training courses servicewide in the most cost effective way.
- Providing ongoing education to all levels of NPS management on the importance of enforcement of policies and practices to assist parks in meeting minimum OSHA, DOI, and agency fire and life safety requirements.
- Identifying, developing, and implementing contractual avenues and technically competent resources to meet their structural fire safety responsibilities.
- Using fire and life safety building inspection data to prioritize and correct identified fire and life safety hazards.

The Aviation Program would continue to perform the following:

- Prioritize the safe and efficient use of aviation resources in support of the NPS mission at units across the system.
- Maintain qualifications and training of NPS aviation personnel to ensure visitors, employees, and resources receive safe, effective, efficient service.
- Ensure policy compliance by conducting regional and park level quality assurance and quality control aviation reviews.
- Perform analysis to determine the most efficient acquisition method and aircraft type to execute the geographically and operationally diverse NPS aviation missions.

Program Performance Overview - Law Enforcement and Protection							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS managed stream channel and shoreline miles in desired condition (SP 1614, BUR 1a1D)	87.6% (54,712 of 62,455)	88.4% (55,277 of 62,500)	88.5% (55,340 of 62,500)	88.6% (55,656 of 62,838)	87.8% (56,023 of 63,777)	88.3% (56,301 of 63,777)	56,850
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR 1a1H)	83% (28,027,421 of 33,777,047)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,949,478 of 38,290,723)	75.7% (28,974,478 of 38,290,723)	29,034,500
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure and conduct assessments of their resources. Lower percentage in desired condition for FY 2013 relative to FY 2012 reflects a growth in the baseline; causing the percentage to be lower as even though the actual number of acres in good condition has continued to increase, the baseline has increased at a faster rate.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR 1a5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	58.0% (16,064 of 27,698) + 529	56.2% (16,231 of 28,905) +167	58.6% (15,656 of 26,711)	60.7% (15,712 of 25,885) +56	60.9% (15,982 of 26,243) +270	61% (16,009 of 26,243)	16,065
Comments:	While FY 2011 showed a drop in the number of historic structures in good condition; this reflects changes in the baseline, such as the removal from the LCS of structures no longer in existence and counting only those structures officially on the List of Classified Structures; not adverse impacts to the percentage of structures in good condition; which actually increased relative to FY 2010. Therefore, a change from prior year increment for FY 2011 should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR 1a7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	45.4% (383 of 843) + 14	54% (433 of 795) +50	50.8% (323 of 636)	50.9% (345 of 678)	54.4% (392 of 720)	58% (442 of 762)	524
Comments:	Drop in number of structures in good condition and number of overall structures for FY 2011 actuals reflects changes in baseline, namely, counting only those cultural landscapes officially listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI); therefore a change from prior year increment should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR 1a8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50.52% (34,110 of 67,524)	50.1% (35,418 of 70,696)	51.8% (36,895 of 71,275)	51.9% (38,762 of 74,662)	51.5% (38,851 of 75,440)	51.6% (39,328 of 76,218)	40,282
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

Program Performance Overview - Law Enforcement and Protection							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	73.1% (54,419 of 74,412)	77.5% (55,367 of 71,433)	78.6% (56,217 of 71,488)	79.5% (57,669 of 72,490)	80.5% (58,394 of 72,490)	81.5% (59,119 of 72,490)	119,000
Comments:	Minimal FY 2011 performance relative to prior year reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

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Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Facility Operations & Maintenance

Facility Operations & Maintenance (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted ²	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Facility Operations	347,254	346,221	+4,027	0	-1,605	348,643	+2,422
Facility Maintenance	337,406	336,402	+2,989	0	-734	338,657	+2,255
Total Requirements	684,660	682,623	+7,016	0	-2,339	687,300	+4,677
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	<i>5,046</i>	<i>5,091</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-47</i>	<i>5,044</i>	<i>-47</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These amounts reflect the realignment of Park Management funds according to actual spending in FY 2012.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Facility Operations and Maintenance

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+695	+5	ONPS-89,91
• Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-6,406	-52	ONPS-89,91
• Increase Support of Challenge Cost Share Program	+610	0	ONPS-90
• Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing	+762	0	ONPS-90
• Support Sustainable and Accessible Infrastructure	+2,000	0	ONPS-91
Total Program Changes	-2,339	-47	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

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

Subactivity Overview

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

The National Park Service maintains a diverse range of recreational, public use, historic and support facilities under vastly diverse locations and circumstances. Currently, there are 401 park units, 23 national scenic and national historic trails and 58 wild and scenic rivers which the NPS administers alone or in cooperation with other land management agencies. These areas include: small historic sites; large battlefields; underwater marine sites; shorelines and lakes; North America's highest mountain; the world's longest cave system; awe-inspiring geological features and other immense natural areas; arctic regions; temperate rainforests; deserts; prehistoric ruins; and historical and cultural sites as recent as a September 11, 2001 memorial.

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

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

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

Facility Operations and Maintenance, through its care of all NPS assets, often provides support to Resource Stewardship, Visitor Services, Park Protection, and Park Support activities. This collaboration continues in the Service's Call to Action efforts. As an example, the Connecting People to Parks' #4 *In My Backyard* and #6 *Take a Hike, Call Me in the Morning* efforts are assisted as maintenance of and access to the trails and other park opportunities are provided.

Some of the more Maintenance-specific actions include:

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

Subactivity: Facility Operations & Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Operations

Justification of FY 2014 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Facility Operations program is \$348,643,000 and 2,882 FTE, a program change of -\$1,605,000 and -25 FTE from the FY 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2012 Base: \$0 / FY 2014 Request: +\$272,000 / +3 FTE) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.3 million and 3 FTE is requested for Facility Operations. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include Cesar E. Chavez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Facility Operations increases would provide funding for new items such as monitoring of electrical and plumbing systems at the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial, and provide initial maintenance operations for newly established River Raisin NB

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$3,249,000 / -28 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$3.2 million is reduced in Facility Operations. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on Facility Operations could result in decreased levels of visitor satisfaction with facilities and reduced visitor access to areas as day-to-day facilities operations are reduced in frequency (e.g. cleaning of facilities; restocking restrooms; and grounds- and trails-keeping activities).

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Increase Support of Challenge Cost Share Program (FY 2012 Base: \$390,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$610,000) – A funding increase of \$610,000 for the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCS) would restore this program to a base of \$1.0 million. This highly responsive program leverages partner's support to address the goals of the President's America's Great Outdoors initiative by increasing partner participation in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources in all authorized Service programs and activities including national trails.

Eligible projects must be mutually beneficial with partner's goals and improve access to the outdoors – especially serving urban areas; promote national water and recreation trail improvements; enhance youth engagement in the outdoors; provide jobs and educational opportunities; encourage volunteerism and public service; promote national landscape conservation goals, and/or improve habitat corridor protection.

The increase for this 50:50, or greater, matching program would allow the program to effectively address a greater number of NPS projects for a relatively small cost. Since the maximum CCS award is \$25,000, with this increased funding, at least 25 projects across the country would be funded with partner support. This program utilizes cooperative agreements to match Federal funds with non-Federal funds or services as a way to leverage partner support with the Service's interests, thereby maximizing the impact of federal dollars.

Support D.C. Water and Sewer Billing (FY 2012 Base: \$9,234,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$762,000) – A funding increase of \$762,000 relative to FY 2012 enacted is requested to support rising rates and D.C. Water and Sewer Authority charges which were implemented in May 2009 to more equitably allocate the costs of the Clean Rivers Projects (which will ultimately eliminate 96 percent of the city's combined sewer overflows) and stormwater management. These fees are required by to manage stormwater in accordance with D.C.'s Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit requirements issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and are applied to all properties regardless water consumption.

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

Program Overview

Facility Operations activities support all aspects of resource protection and visitor services, ensuring buildings, roads, trails, picnic areas, campgrounds and associated infrastructure are available for use by visitors and park personnel. The reliability of facility components is essential to efficient park operations, visitor satisfaction, and health and safety. Facility Operations is a broad activity which encompasses day-to-day activities that allow for the continued use of facilities and are conducted with employee and visitor safety as the primary goal. The Operations of a park is separate from, but works in concert with, the maintenance regimen. Operational activities are day-to-day activities; a few examples include sanitation services; daily maintenance of landscapes and trails (e.g. mowing, trimming, weeding, planting); heating and air-conditioning; and removing litter and debris that could be hazardous. Maintenance is those activities that directly extend the life of the resource, as well as long-range development and protection of facilities. The two functions work together to insure an efficient, effective, and comprehensive maintenance program. A portion of park facilities management is included within operations. It incorporates the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of the day-to-day work activities of an effective facilities management program.

The Challenge Cost Share Program, a 50:50 matching program used to fund mutually beneficial park and partner projects, is also included in Facility Operations since a majority of the funded projects impact this function. NPS involves partners in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources; in all authorized Service programs and activities; and on national trails.

FY 2014 Program Performance

See the Facility Maintenance Section.

Subactivity: Facility Operations & Maintenance
Program Component: Facility Maintenance

Justification of FY 2013 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Facility Maintenance program is \$338,657,000 and 2,162 FTE, a program change of -\$734,000 and -22 FTE from the 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2012 Base: \$0 / FY 2014 Request: +\$423,000 / +2 FTE) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.4 million and two FTE is requested for Facility Maintenance. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include Cesar E. Chavez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Facility Maintenance increases would provide funding for items such as maintenance and preservation of historic buildings at Fort Monroe NM and Fort Vancouver NHS.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: (-\$3,157,000 / -24 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$3.2 million is reduced in Facility Management. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. The effects on Facility Maintenance could result in visitor inconvenience to closure of facilities to visitors as the maintenance capacity is reduced. Postponement of facility maintenance can create additional deferred maintenance as well as increase the physical and fiscal impacts on facility systems already over-due for maintenance.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Support Sustainable and Accessible Infrastructure (FY 2012 Base: \$71,040,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000) – The NPS requests a \$2 million funding increase for the Repair and Rehabilitation

(Repair/Rehab) Program to specifically address projects focused on identified infrastructure accessibility deficiencies and sustainability issues. This targeted funding within the Repair/Rehab Program would address these issues as stand-alone projects or as an add-on or up-grade to other Repair/Rehab projects when coordination would provide efficiencies in effort, time, and funding.

The Repair/Rehab program directs funding to address the \$11.5 billion National Park Service (NPS) deferred maintenance (DM) backlog. A significant amount of this backlog is attributable to accessibility deficiencies that must be improved to meet federal guidelines, and sustainability issues related to energy and water usage efficiency goals. However, the current funding to address DM, received through multiple sources, is not sufficient to deter continued growth of the backlog and address the NPS' accessibility and sustainability needs.

Accessibility

It is imperative that the NPS ensures access for visitors with disabilities to the full range of opportunities and experiences provided to other park visitors. Approximately one quarter of identified accessibility deficiencies are related to assets that are classified as critical visitor use facilities – primary points of orientation. Limited or no access to these facilities for persons with disabilities adversely impacts a significant number of visitors, often expanding to include everyone in their party, whether disabled or not. Access for employees is also crucial, especially when considered in context with job performance.

This funding would support achieving asset and programmatic access goals in preparation for the Centennial celebration in 2016, and would support compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The projects proposed for FY 2014 include improving physical accessibility to: buildings in four parks, the Battlefield Trail in Kings Mountain NMP, and restrooms in one park and a regional office. Rehabilitation of the wayside exhibit network at Saratoga NHP and the installation of an automatic, solar powered gate for improved accessibility/shuttle service access at Kennesaw Mountain NBP are also planned.

Sustainability

It is important for the NPS to be a conservation leader by demonstrating its commitment to making investments in facilities using the best sustainable business practices available. Currently, building performance improvement projects are identified and ready to proceed in 38 of the 60 parks that consume the highest levels of energy and water resources. These projects would target deficiencies identified in park energy/water audits that were accomplished with funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 program.

Park audits indicate that needs can be broken down into 15 categories, of them the following considered key: boiler plant improvements, energy automation systems, building envelope modifications, building HVAC improvements, steam distribution systems, electric motors and drives, energy/utility distribution systems, lighting improvements, metering/sub-metering, refrigeration, renewable energy systems, water and sewer conservation systems, and water heaters. The increased funding to support sustainability projects would help the NPS meet the established Executive Order reduction targets for energy/water usage and utility costs. The projects proposed for FY 2014 include increasing insulation during rehabilitation projects, replacing failing windows with energy efficient models, updating HVAC systems, replacing the Lincoln Home NHS' Beedle House HVAC system with a geothermal system, replacing lights and lighting fixtures with more efficient or solar models, and installing a grid-tied photovoltaic systems at six park facilities.

Program Overview

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

The NPS is a leader in promoting energy efficiency and using renewable energy technologies and recycled products. The Facility Maintenance program provides for the upkeep of facilities, structures, and equipment that is necessary to realize the originally anticipated useful life of a fixed asset. Maintenance includes preventive maintenance; normal repairs; replacement of parts and structural components; periodic inspection, adjustment, lubrication, and cleaning (non-janitorial) of equipment; painting; resurfacing; and other activities that ensure continuing service of assets. This level of maintenance excludes activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from or significantly greater than, those originally intended; such work is completed as part of the construction program. Failure to properly maintain assets can: reduce asset values, lead to equipment breakdown, result in premature failure, and shorten useful life.

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

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

Asset Management – The purpose of the NPS asset management planning process is to better articulate the business need for properly operating, maintaining, and investing in the NPS asset portfolio as required by Executive Order 13327 and the Department of the Interior Asset Management Plan (AMP). Those requirements include developing an asset management plan that: identifies and categorizes all real property owned, leased or otherwise managed by the NPS; prioritizes actions to improve the operational and financial management of the NPS inventory, using life-cycle cost estimations; and identifies specific goals, timelines, and means for measuring progress against such goals and timelines (completed March 2009).

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

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

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

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

Asset Life Cycle



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

Facility Maintenance Programs Administered from Central Offices

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

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

In FY 2012, the EMP conducted 38 environmental compliance audits at parks across the NPS. Additionally, 181 employees received the 24-hour First Responder Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training and 72 employees participated in eight-hour refresher training sessions. Overall, the NPS capacity to prevent and respond to chemical spills is comprehensive and consistent with past years. For large, complex, and more costly contaminated site cleanups, in FY 2012, the NPS received approximately \$5 million of the roughly \$10 million available in DOI Central Hazmat Funds for response activities at 13 NPS Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites.

The National Park Service has performed sampling and analysis at over 3,500 residential units and is presently engaged in follow-up testing. Approximately 2percent of locations have been recommended for mitigation; planning is underway for implementation of mitigation activities. Approximately 5 percent of locations are being retested to verify the need, or the absence of need, to mitigate.

To support sustainable operations, the EMP officially deployed the NPS Green Parks Plan (GPP). This document provides a roadmap with accompanying goals to make the operations of the NPS more sustainable. Additionally, the NPS began to process data from energy and water audits from over 100 parks in FY 2012. An extensive list of park energy and water retrofit needs has been processed into work orders and project descriptions. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and mitigation plans were established for 20 new park units. Over 250 NPS staff were trained in environmentally preferable or "Green" purchasing practices and over 200 NPS staff participated in training designed to increase understanding of GHG inventories. Additionally, a sustainable buildings assessment process was established that included the development of a sustainability checklist.

2. Dam Safety Program – Public Law 104-303 and the National Dam Safety and Security Program Act of 2002 mandate the inventory, inspection, corrective action, emergency preparedness and security of dams located within the national park system. This public safety program addresses these mandates, and the performance is based on available information compiled in a computerized inventory of dams affecting the national park system. Projects are prioritized by asset condition, hazard potential and estimated failure mode risk. In 2012, the program completed a dam repair project in Rocky Mountain National Park, designed another dam repair, completed four Emergency Action Plans and developed a dam safety awareness short film. The Dam Safety program continued to perform and complete interim and formal inspections, risk screenings and hazard classifications. In addition to managing the risks of NPS-owned dams, the program is also managing the risks of NPS-owned levees whose failure could threaten lives or NPS resources. This work complements the projects completed within the Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program funded under the Construction appropriation.

The Dam Safety Program supports the NPS Call to Action themes: Preserving America's Special Places (Goals #21 Revisit Leopold; #24 Invest Wisely; #28 Park Pulse) and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence (Goal #32 Play It Safe).

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

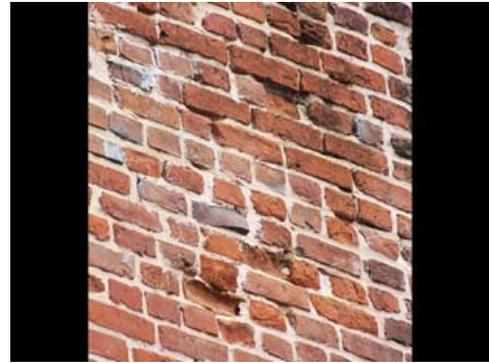
The Cyclic Maintenance program also provides project funding for cultural resources cyclic maintenance activities, which include re-pointing masonry walls of historic and prehistoric structures, pruning historic plant material, stabilizing eroding archeological sites and preventive conservation of museum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

Using existing NPS inventory data, the bulk of the annual Servicewide cyclic maintenance needs for the industry standard facilities (buildings, housing, trails, campgrounds, water systems, wastewater systems and roads and structures) has been documented and organized into two major components: The total Cyclic Maintenance need is \$467 million annually for only the NPS industry standard assets including:

- \$220 million¹ in annualized Component Renewal (CR) requirements on industry standard facilities
- \$247 million² in annual Recurring Maintenance (RM) requirements on industry standard facilities.

¹ Source: 2008 NPS Servicewide Facility Deterioration Rate Study

² Source: Operations and Maintenance (O & M) Requirements derived from industry standard sources (i.e., RS Means, Whitestone and IFMA), and an analysis of NPS historical data.



Projects like this one at Natchez National Historical Park address cyclic maintenance needs such as repointing brick walls which will help maintain the historic integrity of the structure.

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

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

The following are examples of projects scheduled to be funded in FY 2014 and completed by FY 2016:

- Prince William Forest Park, Replace Roof System and Install Energy Efficient Windows at Oak Ridge C-Loop Comfort Station: Replace roof on comfort station that has exceeded its life –cycle, with a new pitched truss roof system that will better serve the areas environment. Windows will also be replaced with energy efficient windows.
- San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, Replace Historic Promenade Pavement to Improve Safety: This project will remove and replace approximately 11,300 square foot of deteriorated concrete on the Aquatic Park Promenade between the Jefferson Street bollards on the east and Van Ness Avenue on the west. Over the years, subsidence and the pressure of vehicular traffic led to cracking and pavement losses (see pictures below).



San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park project will address safety hazards on the popular Promenade (left picture) that services both bicyclists and pedestrians (right picture).

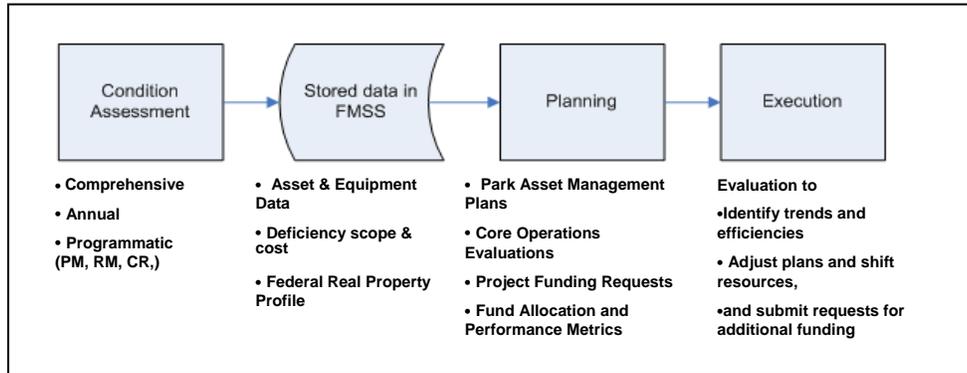
- Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Rehabilitate/Repair Roof and Porch at Cottage 3: Replace critical systems historical structures such as Moorhead cottage. Repair/Rehabilitation is instrumental in ensuring that structures are maintained and continue to tell visitors the story of historic events (see current and historical pictures below).



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

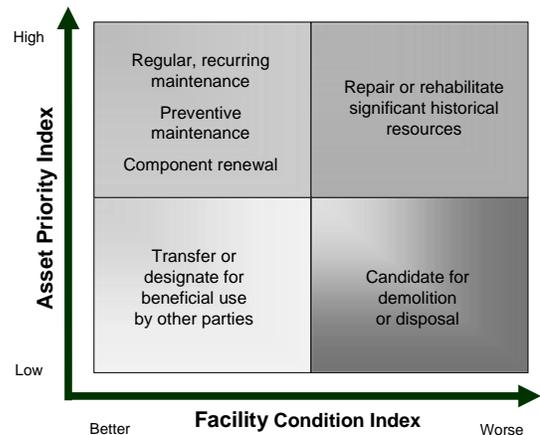
- providing a better understanding of Servicewide deferred maintenance needs and reducing factors that contribute to that need;
- ensuring compliance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) Number 6 on DM reporting; and
- aiding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

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



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

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



This comprehensive process for monitoring the health of the NPS assets provides a means of early detection of potential problems in line with preventing further facility deterioration and possible failure of facilities. It will also allow for accurate performance measures to be developed to monitor the efficiency and effectiveness of the asset management program. In addition to meeting FASAB accounting requirements, the NPS uses two industry standard measurements, the API, which assigns a priority rating of an asset in relation to importance to the park mission, and the FCI, which quantifies the condition of a structure by dividing the deferred maintenance needs of a facility by the current replacement value of the same facility. Utilizing API, assets can be categorized as mission critical, mission dependent or not mission critical, not mission dependent.

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

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

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

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

5. Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program – The YCC is a summer employment program for 15-18 year old young people from all segments of society, who work, learn, and earn together by engaging in conservation projects on public lands. The Youth Conservation Corps Act established this program in 1974 as way to help young people develop a better understanding and appreciation of this nation's environment and heritage through gainful summer employment. The YCC program is an integral component of President Obama's 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, an important part of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. YCC seeks to engage young people in order to increase the knowledge of and involvement of our Nation's youth in its natural and cultural treasures, with an eye to developing the next generation of stewards of these precious resources. Parks with YCC programs encourage diverse candidates to apply through partnerships with youth organizations, high schools, and community centers. Enrollees are paid the Federal minimum wage or state minimum wage whichever is higher. Service in the YCC does not count toward Federal service time. In FY 2012, 1,205 young people participated in 8-10 week conservation projects across the NPS. Funding is provided from a variety of fund sources, including park base and cyclic maintenance. The NPS annually spends in excess of \$3 million annually for this program from all sources.

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

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

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

Some notable recent efforts to improve accessibility include:

- Sagamore Hill National Historic Site – use of innovative interpretive techniques to bring Theodore Roosevelt’s home to life for all visitors. To improve physical accessibility, the park developed and produced a video providing a narrated, virtual tour of all 23 rooms in the home. A companion 60 page professionally produced book of still photography and close-ups of collections was also produced. The home is now closed for renovations, and the video and book provide access for all visitors, including those with disabilities.
- Tumacacori National Historical Park – use of universally accessible design concepts to remove a deteriorated trail through the Spanish Mission ruins and replace it with an accessible trail, creating access to previously inaccessible areas and also opening several new interpretive areas for everyone.
- Casa Grande Ruins National Monument – design and completion of several accessibility projects as part of an overall park accessibility improvement plan. Some of the projects included a picnic area upgrade; installation of automatic door openers at visitor center entrances; public restroom upgrades within a historic building; Section 508 compliant website; installation of an audio induction loop system for the AV program; development of a park film with captions and audio description; physical access to “ball court” viewing area.
- Whiskeytown National Recreation Area – use of innovative surface material to guide the design and completion of a universally accessible and sustainable trail that winds through the forest to a newly created, accessible Vista Point Overlook of Lower Clear Creek Canyon.

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

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

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

FY 2014 Program Performance

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

FCI Forecasts By Region (Industry Standard Assets*) - Updated Dec 18, 2012

Portfolio Deterioration Rate		0.40%										
Region	FY 2008 Planned	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Planned	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Planned	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Planned	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Planned	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Planned	FY 2014 Planned
Alaska												
Critical Systems FCI	0.039	0.047	0.044	0.056	0.051	0.062	0.059	0.071	0.068	0.026	0.025	0.023
Total FCI	0.083	0.077	0.072	0.090	0.084	0.089	0.085	0.101	0.097	0.091	0.089	0.086
Intermountain												
Critical Systems FCI	0.037	0.057	0.051	0.061	0.055	0.059	0.057	0.059	0.057	0.026	0.025	0.025
Total FCI	0.097	0.100	0.092	0.102	0.094	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.091	0.090	0.089
Midwest												
Critical Systems FCI	0.036	0.043	0.041	0.044	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.036	0.036	0.018	0.019	0.019
Total FCI	0.067	0.065	0.063	0.065	0.063	0.060	0.059	0.053	0.053	0.051	0.052	0.053
National Capital												
Critical Systems FCI	0.048	0.067	0.067	0.053	0.053	0.046	0.047	0.038	0.039	0.009	0.010	0.012
Total FCI	0.104	0.110	0.110	0.088	0.088	0.073	0.074	0.059	0.060	0.058	0.060	0.062
Northeast												
Critical Systems FCI	0.043	0.049	0.048	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.074	0.102	0.101	0.020	0.020	0.019
Total FCI	0.115	0.112	0.111	0.141	0.141	0.130	0.128	0.151	0.148	0.119	0.119	0.118
Pacific West												
Critical Systems FCI	0.026	0.047	0.041	0.061	0.055	0.068	0.064	0.064	0.062	0.021	0.020	0.018
Total FCI	0.103	0.112	0.104	0.105	0.097	0.106	0.100	0.097	0.093	0.096	0.095	0.092
Southeast												
Critical Systems FCI	0.022	0.037	0.032	0.044	0.040	0.048	0.048	0.053	0.054	0.022	0.022	0.022
Total FCI	0.084	0.082	0.075	0.083	0.076	0.081	0.080	0.077	0.078	0.104	0.104	0.105
All Regions												
Critical Systems FCI	0.035	0.050	0.046	0.059	0.055	0.059	0.058	0.063	0.062	0.021	0.020	0.020
Total FCI	0.097	0.099	0.094	0.102	0.097	0.094	0.092	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.091	0.091

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

Notes and Assumptions

- Actuals are based off of FY12 year end FMSS data. FY13/14 planned figures are projections based on the FY12 baseline and funding assumptions below. FCI figures prior to FY10 were normalized to take into account the CRV markup correction (77.7%) that has been in effect since FY10.
- Above FCI measures are valid only for industry standard assets that are "NPS" occupied according to the NPS Facility Management Software System.
- FCI predictions for FY13 & FY14 are based off of planned projects/programmed dollars by fund sources (Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Recreation Fees, and Housing Initiative).
- Inflation of 2.4% is incorporated into the forecasts.
- The annual deterioration rate study for the above portfolio of assets (not including paved roads) is 0.40% of CRV per the 2008 NPS Deterioration Rate Study. The rate assumes that preventive maintenance, recurring maintenance, and component renewal programs are funded and executed at levels that ensure that limited new deferred maintenance is accumulated.
- Distribution of funding to each region is based on recent and historic allocations by the Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Recreation Fees, and Housing Initiative programs.
- The final FCIs are subject to the actual funded amounts and project determinations that are made with the available funding.
- Planned FCIs are calculated based on these dollars addressing deferred maintenance and represent the overall anticipated change in the FCI once all scheduled projects are completed.
- Critical Systems FCI = Total Deferred Maintenance associated with Critical Systems / Total CRV for the facility.
- Beginning in FY12, Critical Systems definitions were modified which resulted in a lower number of work orders being deemed critical. Hence, beginning in FY12, a dramatic reduction in the Critical Systems FCI is seen. This is not due to a reduction of Critical Systems DM, but due to the reclassification previously noted.

Program Performance Overview - Facility Operations and Maintenance							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR Ia5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	58.0% (16,064 of 27,698) + 529	56.2% (16,231 of 28,905) +167	58.6% (15,656 of 26,711)	60.7% (15,712 of 25,885) +56	60.9% (15,982 of 26,243) +270	61% (16,009 of 26,243)	16,065
Comments:	While FY 2011 show ed a drop in the number of historic structures in good condition; this reflects changes in the baseline, such as the removal from the LCS of structures no longer in existence and counting only those structures officially on the List of Classified Structures; not adverse impacts to the percentage of structures in good condition; which actually increased relative to FY 2010. Therefore, a change from prior year <i>increment</i> for FY 2011 should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stew ards hip, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR Ia7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	45.4% (383 of 843) + 14	54% (433 of 795) +50	50.8% (323 of 636)	50.9% (345 of 678)	54.4% (392 of 720)	58% (442 of 762)	524
Comments:	Drop in number of structures in good condition and number of overall structures for FY 2011 actuals reflects changes in baseline, namely, counting only those cultural landscapes officially listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI); therefore a change from prior year increment should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stew ards hip, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition (SP 1495, BUR Ia8) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	50.52% (34,110 of 67,524)	50.1% (35,418 of 70,696)	51.8% (36,895 of 71,275)	51.9% (38,762 of 74,662)	51.5% (38,851 of 75,440)	51.6% (39,328 of 76,218)	40,282
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stew ards hip, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition (SP 462, BUR Ia6A)	61.2% (199 of 325) + 5	67.6% (217 of 321) +18	70.3% (227 of 323) +10	71.8% (232 of 324)	72.9% (236 of 324)	74% (240 of 324)	248
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stew ards hip, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections (BUR Ia6) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	73.1% (54,419 of 74,412)	77.5% (55,367 of 71,433)	78.6% (56,217 of 71,488)	79.5% (57,669 of 72,490)	80.5% (58,394 of 72,490)	81.5% (59,119 of 72,490)	60,569
Comments:	Minimal FY 2011 performance relative to prior year reflects effects of late appropriations.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stew ards hip, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied w ith appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR IIa1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

Activity:	Park Management
Subactivity:	Park Support

Park Support (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)¹	2012 Enacted²	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers³ (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Management, Policy and Development	166,286	165,333	+2,184	0	-1,023	166,494	+1,161
Administrative Support	293,406	291,724	+3,803	+200	+860	296,587	+4,863
Total Requirements	459,692	457,057	+5,987	+200	-163	463,081	+6,024
<i>Total FTE Requirements⁴</i>	3,343	3,373	0	0	-18	3,355	-18

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These amounts reflect the realignment of Park Management funds according to actual spending in FY 2012.

³ The internal transfer is funding previously carried in the External Administrative Costs activity to fund GSA rental space. Please see the narrative for that activity for a more detailed explanation.

⁴ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Park Support

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE¹	Page
• Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks	+528	+3	ONPS-105
• Reduce Park Base Operations Funding	-4,288	-35	ONPS-105, 108
• Enhance Internal Controls and Accountability	+2,000	+14	ONPS-108
• Implement Financial and Business Management System	+1,597	0	ONPS-109
TOTAL Program Changes	-163	-18	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

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

Subactivity Overview

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

management and administrative functions funded in the ONPS appropriation also provide management and administrative support to programs supported by other NPS appropriations.

Management, Policy and Development Program

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

Administrative Support Program

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

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

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Management, Policy, and Development program is \$166,494,000 and 978 FTE, with -\$1,023,000 and -10 FTE in program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Provide for New Responsibilities at Parks (FY 2014 Request: +\$528,000 / +3 FTE) – Of the \$2.1 million requested for new responsibilities, \$0.6 million and three FTE is requested for Management, Policy, and Development. Further analysis of new responsibilities at parks can be found on page ONPS-119 in the “ONPS Summaries” section of the budget justification. Increases are requested for several parks that have acquired new responsibilities or have critical safety concerns. Parks with new responsibilities include César E. Chávez NM, Fort Monroe NM, Fort Vancouver NHS, Gates of the Arctic NP & Pres., National Mall and Memorial Parks, Paterson Great Falls NHP, River Raisin NB, Tuskegee Airmen NHS, William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS, Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM. Management, Policy and Development increases would provide start-up funding for new units such as Cesar E. Chavez NM, Paterson Great Falls NHP, and provide initial park operations to establish a strategy to staff and operate every function of the park from interpretation to resource management to maintenance and protection.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$1,551,000 / -13 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$1.6 million is reduced in the Management, Policy, and Development program. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park’s capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. A reduction to Management, Policy, and Development could result in increased response times to comply with statutes, Departmental directives, and regulations affecting the operation of the national park system.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Program Overview

The programs within the management, policy, and development functions administer and provide oversight to the 401 parks, 58 wild and scenic rivers, and 21 national scenic and national historic trails throughout the United States, as well as the numerous other programs under the purview of the National Park Service. The programs establish operating guidelines and objectives, coordinate with other public and private organizations, efficiently manage staff and funds, and ensure compliance with legislation, Departmental directives, and regulations affecting the operation of the park, river and trail systems. Efficiency and effectiveness are enhanced by coordinating park operations between various units and programs throughout the System. The function also includes the funding for park superintendents who are responsible for managing the individual units of the National Park System, Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Scenic and National Historic Trails Systems.

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

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



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

Servicewide Learning and Development: Servicewide employee development aids the NPS in achieving its mission by providing a proficient, well-trained park staff. The servicewide program provides competency-based learning opportunities in all career fields, and engages employees in continuous learning for professional organizational effectiveness. These programs are delivered to employees using the Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) satellite network, computer-based programs, and classrooms at three Service training centers. Providing programs such as the TEL network and computer-based programs reduces travel

costs for participating employees. Major initiatives include the NPS Fundamentals Program, the Interpretive Development Program, the New Superintendent Academy, Leadership Succession and Development Programs, Career Field Academy, and the Preservation and Skills Training Program. The program maintains an ongoing partnership with the Eppley Institute of Indiana University and others to assist with several of these initiatives; program support is also provided through an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center.

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

At a Glance... A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century. Park Support, Management, Policy, and Development, is a component of the Call. Multiple goals and action items relate to this program component. One to highlight is Action 30:

- Action 30, Tools of the Trade, which states the NPS will "Provide employees the tools, training, and development opportunities needed to reach their full career potential. To accomplish this we will launch the NPS career academy with an online career planning tool and course offerings that teach essential competencies in 12 career fields. The academy will contain a leadership track common to all employees and focused on innovation, adapting to change, collaboration, and stewardship."

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

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

Park Management: Park managers provide on-the-ground leadership and direction at each of the 398 units of the National Park System, ensuring that the mission of the NPS and the individual units are carried out efficiently and effectively. Park management requires the successful integration of diverse programs such as natural and cultural resources management, visitor and resource protection, interpretation, commercial services, partnership management, and administration into a cohesive organization that successfully protects and preserves the resource while providing for visitor enjoyment and education.

FY 2014 Program Performance

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

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

- Provide consistent policy guidance and oversight to the 401 parks, 58 wild and scenic rivers, and 21 national scenic and national historic trails, as well as the other programs falling under the NPS purview.
- Develop legislation that provides servicewide authorities, and monitor all legislative and Congressional matters that impact the NPS.
- Provide competency-based learning opportunities in all career fields to engage employees in continuous learning for professional organizational effectiveness.
- Ensure achievable and sustainable partnerships by providing servicewide policy guidance and oversight of donation and fundraising activities, reviewing fundraising feasibility studies, plans and agreements, and developing and conducting training to increase the Service's capacity to foster partnerships and philanthropic stewardship.
- Provide dedicated management to each of the treasured resources set aside for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.

Subactivity: Park Support
Program Component: Administrative Support

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Management, Policy, and Development program is \$296,587,000 and 2,377 FTE, with +\$860,000 and -8 FTE in program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Park Base Operations Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$1,385,286,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$2,737,000 / -22 FTE) – Of the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations, \$2.7 million is reduced in the Administrative Support program. To achieve the reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. A reduction to Administrative Support could result in increased response times to employee relations issues or formal contracting and purchase requests.

In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget. Approximately two percent of employees would be lost through regular attrition and many positions that become vacant would not be filled.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations. Additional information on park base funding can be found on page ONPS-119.

Enhance Internal Controls and Accountability (FY 2014 Request: +\$2,000,000 / +14 FTE) – An increase of \$2.0 million is requested to provide for enhancement of internal controls at parks and further NPS' assurance of accountability and efficiency. NPS is currently in the process of implementing a risk-based approach to internal controls management, ensuring that resources are focused on those areas most in need. However, these duties, despite their complexity, broad scope of effect, and increasing importance and workload, are currently being performed as collateral duties. This causes an undeniable risk of its own—coordinators are unable to focus the time and effort needed for the organization to truly realize maximum benefits of the approach, and knowledge is limited. These funds would provide for dedicated internal controls support and coordination in each region. Duties performed would include, but not be limited to: tracking all external (GAO, IG, etc.) and internal audits within the region's parks and programs, managing responses and ensuring the completion of corrective actions as necessary; using the Integrated Risk Rating Tool (IRRT) to identify and determine areas of highest risk and develop ways to mitigate those risks within the region; guiding parks through the completion of park-level IRRT reviews, which would allow superintendents to focus on their park's areas of risk and improve park management; testing areas of identified risk and developing corrective actions to address those with insufficient controls; and ensuring a robust A-123 program.

Currently, NPS is able to only address financial reporting risks at parks, not programmatic issues. NPS is also unable to implement the IRRT process at parks, and is severely limited in the number of parks it is able to visit each year. Regional staff would not only be able to reach a wider variety and higher number of parks; they are intimately familiar with the parks in their regions, and this familiarity would likely lead to increased data accuracy and process efficiency and dramatically improve NPS' ability to address these unmet needs.

This funding would also assist NPS in furthering OMB and Administration initiatives and goals including efforts to promote efficient spending and accountable government, improve program performance and efficiency, and reduce duplication as laid out in Executive Order 13576 "Promoting An Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government" and "Building a 21st Century Government by Cutting Duplication, Fragmentation, and Waste." Actions to be accomplished as a result of receiving this funding would also support agency efforts to increase use of evidence-based decision making and management, using risk levels as evidence to allocate resources to the areas where they are most needed and can have the greatest impact on accountability and efficiency.

The benefits would be wide-ranging and far-reaching, touching even areas beyond those immediately associated with internal controls management. In addition to working with parks and program staff within regions and maintaining familiarity with external efforts and findings, internal controls experts would also maintain familiarity with audits, findings, and work being undertaken on the national level programmatically, and would work to ensure communication and cooperation between park, regional, and national efforts concerning these mission areas. This would reduce duplicative efforts on external, national, regional, and park levels, leveraging efforts on each level to the benefit of all and freeing up resources for re-investment in directly meeting mission requirements; and through increased accuracy of information, would help to assure the best possible mitigation of risk and highest possible standards of accountability, which would in turn lead to improved efficiency and effectiveness in the meeting of those mission requirements.

Implement Financial and Business Management System (FY 2012 Base: \$6,143,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$1,597,000) - An increase of \$1.6 million is requested to cover costs associated with the proper management of the Department of the Interior's new Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), which was implemented by the NPS in FY 2013 and will be deployed across all Interior bureaus by FY 2014. This includes system operations and maintenance, bureau-level help desk support, project management training, policy, business processes and organizational realignment.

During FY 2014, NPS's 5,000 users of FBMS will require on-going training for this critically important new system. Additional courses will need to be developed to focus on NPS-specific functionality. New system functionality will also be deployed in FY 2014, including the use of an interface for Quarters management, a new Purchase Requisition form, an interface for property disposal, and a new consolidated financial reporting tool. Additionally, NPS will be required to maintain a bureau-level FBMS Help Desk, which is responsible for resolving a vast majority of help desk tickets submitted by NPS users. Based on lessons learned by bureaus which have previously deployed to FBMS, NPS expects the number of help desk tickets during the post-deployment period to be in the thousands annually.

FBMS has the potential to provide the NPS with the ability to engage in much more effective and efficient management and tracking of resources and access to real-time data for agency, financial, acquisition, and property management purposes; however, in order to reap the benefits of the system and ensure sound financial management, additional resources are required in order to properly support parks in the transition to FBMS and management of the new system. Among the benefits expected to be reaped from the system are the standardization of business practices; the availability of functions such as fleet management, financial assistance development, and energy reporting; and the provision of data currently not obtainable through legacy systems.

This level of effort is based on lessons learned by other federal agencies and Interior bureaus, and is consistent with the resources required by other Interior bureaus which have already deployed FBMS.

These funds will be utilized for a variety of FBMS related needs, including contractor support to ensure a smooth transition from the Federal Financial System (FFS) and the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) to FBMS and expenses relating to training necessary to ensure NPS personnel, especially those at the park level, have the knowledge and expertise necessary to use the system and ensure data integrity.

Program Overview

The programs encompassed in Administrative Support are vitally important to running a more efficient and effective national park system. The programs provide support functions required for complex operations in a dispersed organization, including: financial and budget administration; personnel recruitment, staffing, and employee relations; formal contracting and small purchases; property management; management of information technology; and other related activities. Policy, guidance, and oversight of these functions are provided at the servicewide level; administrative staff at the regional and park level perform aspects of all these functions for their organization or unit.

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

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

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

The Information Resources program ensures NPS meets the Administration goals for improving the effectiveness of the existing technology infrastructure and moving new services to enterprise cloud initiatives. For example, Information Resources is retiring its own lagging electronic messaging system and moving NPS employees to the Interior Departments "IT Transformation" solution - Google Apps for Government. Additional efforts including reducing the number of data centers, consolidating administrative system and streamlining electronic records management to ultimately improve service to the public and NPS partners.

Procurement and Contracting: The NPS spends approximately \$650 million annually for goods and services acquired under contract. The success with which NPS accomplishes its mission is dependent in many ways on the effectiveness of the Service's acquisition function. To ensure effectiveness in the dynamic public and private environment of today, the bureau has launched an initiative to improve the responsiveness and flexibility of the acquisition function. It is establishing systems to: identify members of the acquisition team earlier in the process to develop the acquisition budget, clarify roles and responsibilities of all team members, improve communication among team members, promote use of professional judgment as expected by federal acquisition regulations, and close out and review lessons learned after procurement.

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

Each contracting activity is governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulations and the Department of the Interior Acquisition Regulations (Title 48, Code of Federal Regulations), the Federal Property Management Regulations (Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations), and various other Agency regulations. These regulations govern procurement planning and requirements analysis, required sources of supply, equipment replacement (use) standards, solicitation procedures, evaluations and award processes, contract administration and close out procedures.

In FY 2007, a new DOI Contracting Officer warrant policy was issued and called for Contracting Officers (COs) to operate in major acquisition buying organizations (MABO), supervised by other acquisition professionals. Up to that point, NPS field Contracting Officers were park-based, and generally limited their services to and relationships with the park they were located in. This decentralized approach created vulnerability in the NPS acquisition program by challenging opportunities for professional development, technical oversight, and workload sharing. MABOs were seen as a way to address these vulnerabilities, which had been recognized in a Management Review of the NPS Acquisition and Financial Assistance programs that was conducted by DOI in 2006. NPS began implementing MABOs in FY 2007.

The MABO approach has supported a leveling of acquisition workload across the Service and a more effective and efficient application of our human resources functions. MABO Leads monitor workload across the MABO to maintain balance and professional development opportunities. Regional Acquisition Chiefs in turn monitor workload across the region. A major demonstration of the success of MABOs was the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 which doubled the normal contracting workload. By working across MABOs and regions, and improving planning and communications, NPS delivered the timely obligation of the ARRA program.

Issues that MABOs are currently facing include the large portion of the workforce that is eligible or nearing eligibility, for retirement and the concern over who will train new employees. In addition, reductions in operating budgets generally leads to an increase in acquisition activity, at a time when it is

At a Glance... A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the National Park Service issued *A Call to Action*, a five-year strategic plan that contains 39 action items targeted at national parks, NPS programs, and their partners. It is a call to all NPS employees and partners to commit to actions that advance the Service toward a shared vision for 2016 and our second century. Park Support, Administrative Support, is a component of the Call. Multiple goals and action items relate to this program component. Two to highlight are Actions 33 and 34:

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

the most difficult to manage it. These circumstances require a re-evaluation and re-assessment of acquisition regulations and policy if the acquisition function is to remain responsive. NPS has begun such an evaluation. The NPS Call to Action goal 34, "Team Buyin" is an effort to include all members of the acquisition team (program personnel, budget, finance, solicitors, contracting, etc) as early as possible in the process to produce a more effective and efficient program to help support the NPS mission.

Financial Assistance: The NPS awards approximately \$350 million annually in grants and cooperative agreements that comprise federal financial assistance (FA). As with its acquisition program, the success with which NPS accomplishes its mission is dependent in many ways on the effectiveness of the Service's FA activities. The bureau has also launched an initiative to improve the responsiveness and flexibility of its FA activities, as it has with its acquisition activity, to ensure its effectiveness in the dynamic public and private environment of today. Similar to what it is doing for acquisition, the bureau is establishing systems to: identify members of the FA team earlier in and throughout an activity with an FA component, such as from developing the bureau's budget, through the "lessons learned" assessment of an FA activity; clarify roles and responsibilities of all team members; improve communications among team members; and promote exercise of professional judgment by team members as expected by federal and departmental regulation and policy.

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

Workforce Management: The Workforce Management function of the National Park Service affects every aspect of the management of the organization. Critical workforce issues such as recruitment, staffing, work/life initiatives, and employee relations, retention, employee development, equal opportunity, and succession planning have an impact on every NPS program. Workforce Management is currently executing a plan to improve employee engagement and satisfaction with working in the federal government. As a part of that effort, the NPS is undergoing a human resources transformation that focuses on building the organization's capacity to better serve its customers by growing the vitality, productivity, and professionalism of its Human Resources community. The goal is quick, efficient Human Resources service and an increased capacity to provide useful strategic human resources advice. The plan requires taking advantage of new ideas and new technology and committing to a future for our workforce that reflects the best government practices.

In FY 2008, after development of a Workforce Management Strategic Plan, the NPS began a competitive review of human resources functions, combined with an associated review of the service delivery configuration in human resources. The review indicated a need to improve the quality and timeliness of service delivery. It also demonstrated a need to add new types of HR services such as organizational development, position management, and workforce succession planning to meet the changing needs of the Service. As a result, NPS began to consolidate Human Resource service delivery throughout the park system by reducing the 74 Servicing Personnel Offices (SPOs) to 23 Servicing Human Resource Offices (SHROs). In FY 2012, the regions which manage the SHROs received a \$6 million increase to develop HR managers' capacity to provide services, improve HR service delivery, meet diversity recruitment goals, implement Office of Personnel Management HR staff to employee ratio recommendations of 1:75, and provide HR training. Regions are developing hiring toolkits to aid parks in navigating the hiring process; this would be especially beneficial for those parks which lost HR staff due to the transformation. Regions and SHROs will also provide more formal training to SHRO employees interested in being more strategic advisors to customers, but lack the breadth of consultancy skills. To decrease the time needed for the hiring process, SHROs continue to expand the position description; knowledge, skills, and abilities; and assessment questionnaire libraries.

FY 2014 Program Performance

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

The programs within the Administrative Support function would:

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

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Activity: External Administrative Costs
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External Administrative Costs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Employee Compensation Payments ²	23,554	22,933	+1,703	0	0	24,636	+1,703
Unemployment Compensation Payments ²	15,458	21,275	-5,990	0	0	15,285	-5,990
Centralized Information Technology Costs	10,061	10,061	0	0	0	10,061	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	0	0	0	9,238	0
Postage	3,026	3,026	0	0	0	3,026	0
Space Rental ^{2,3}	72,373	64,896	+4,395	-200	0	69,091	+4,195
Departmental Program Charges ²	38,954	37,490	+2,527	0	0	40,017	+2,527
Total Requirements	172,664	168,919	+2,635	-200	0	171,354	+2,435
Total FTE Requirements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² These billed components may also receive support from elsewhere in the budget.

³ The internal transfer is funding previously carried in the External Administrative Costs activity to fund GSA rental space, which is being transferred to the Park Support subactivity in Park Management. Please see the Space Rental narrative for that activity for a more detailed explanation.

Activity Overview

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

FY 2014 Program Overview and Changes

Employee Compensation Payments

FY 2012 Enacted: \$22.933 million

Funding allows for financial compensation to National Park Service employees in the event of a job-related injury. The National Park Service makes payments to the Employees' Compensation Fund at the Employment Standards Administration, within the Department of Labor, for compensation claims awarded to NPS employees during the previous fiscal year.

Proposed FY 2014: \$24.636 million

Billing Estimate: + \$1.703 million

Change: + \$1.703 million

Unemployment Compensation Payments**FY 2012 Enacted: \$21.275 million**

Funding provides unemployment compensation to qualifying former personnel as prescribed under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980. The law requires all unemployment benefits be paid to former federal employees, based on federal service performed after December 31, 1980 to be reimbursed to the Federal Employees' Compensation account of the unemployment trust fund by each federal agency. The Department distributes the total cost among its bureaus, based on total separations. The level of separations for the National Park Service is the highest of the Department because of a large number of seasonal staff. On Feb 22, 2012 Public Law 112-96 was signed reducing the number of extended benefits from 99 weeks to 73 weeks. A reduction of \$5,990,000 in cost is expected for FY 2014 and is reflected in the budget request. The projection reflects this change in the number of paid weeks.

Proposed FY 2014: \$15.285 million

Billing Estimate: - \$5.990 million

Change: - \$5.990 million**Centralized Information Technology Costs****FY 2012 Enacted: \$10.061 million**

Funding provides for charges billed to the NPS to operate servicewide IT systems including centralized software license purchase, portions of the financial system and the Property System. Another major IT component is the NPS Website, ParkNet. Additionally, the NPS recently transitioned to "Bison Connect", the Department's new web-based email service provided through Google. Consolidated billings create efficiencies in bill payment and provide better coordination throughout the Service.

Proposed FY 2014: \$10.061 million**Change: No Change****Telecommunications****FY 2012 Enacted: \$9.238 million**

Funding provides servicewide data network service, Internet service, and telephone service through the Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) network and commercial telephone service. The costs of these services are dictated by rates established by Government Services Administration (GSA) and the telecommunications companies. Funding supports critical mission related activities in every park. The program is vital to ensuring that the NPS maintains the ability to effectively communicate with external partners and manage the over 250 million annual "visits" to the NPS Website.

Proposed FY 2014: \$9.238 million**Change: No Change****Postage****FY 2012 Enacted: \$3.026 million**

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

Proposed FY 2014: \$3.026 million**Change: No Change****Space Rental****FY 2012 Enacted: \$64.896 million**

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

The standard level user charges paid by NPS are determined by GSA and are billed on a quarterly basis. GSA Space changes include rate increases which are considered a fixed cost, transfers of Space funding from park base to this centralized billing, reverse transfers if rental space transitions away from GSA, and programmatic changes such a new or increased space needs. For FY 2014, the requested \$200,000

transfer back to Park Support reflects the elimination of a GSA rental at Boston Harbor Islands NRA to allow the park to pay non-GSA rental costs.

Proposed FY 2014: \$69.091 million

Billing Estimate: + \$4.395 million

Transfer to Park: - \$0.200 million

Change: + \$4.195 million

Departmental Program Charges

FY 2012 Enacted: \$37.490 million

Funding provides the NPS contribution to the costs of Department-wide programs and activities conducted on behalf of its bureaus, such as the departmental invasive species program, news services, competitive sourcing oversight, the Watch Office, the mailroom, library, the Federal Information Centers, and spectrum management. This includes costs associated with the support of the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). It also provides funding for cross-bureau information technology planning; infrastructure and communications improvements; and security. Of the net increase, \$1.353 would be applied to further the Department's IT Transformation effort.

Proposed FY 2014: \$40.017 million

Billing Estimate: + \$2.527 million

Change: + \$2.527 million

Program Performance Overview

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

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Proposal for Park Base Changes



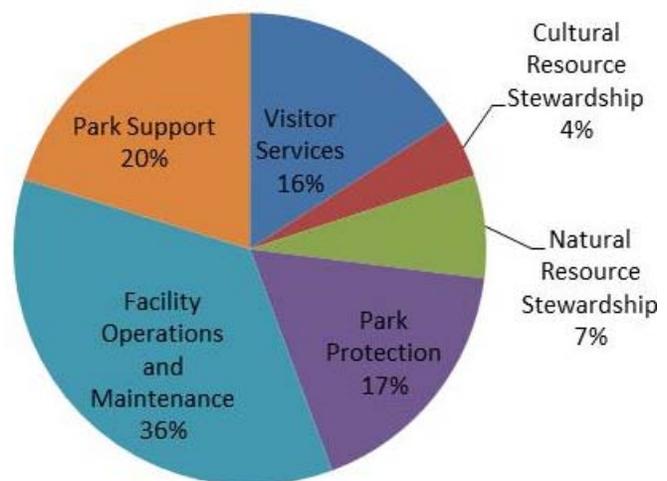
Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike.
John Muir, The Yosemite, 1912

We have fallen heirs to the most glorious heritage a people ever received, and each one must do his part if we wish to show that the nation is worthy of its good fortune.
Theodore Roosevelt, Address to Citizens of Dickinson, Dakota Territory, 1886

Overview

The mission of the NPS is to “preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.” This mission is achieved through the efforts of each of the 401 park units and enabled by each park’s operating base funding. This base funding is under the direct control of the park superintendent, who operates the park within the broad policy guidance of the NPS Director and in conformance with authorizing legislation in order to achieve the park’s core mission responsibilities. The National Park Service is responsible for protecting cultural sites which preserve our shared history such as Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island National Monuments; Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site; and the newly established Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument to preserving the open spaces and irreplaceable resources of magnificent natural wonders that pioneers like John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, and Rachel Carson sought to conserve and preserve such as Yosemite National Park; Badlands National Park; and Assateague Island National Seashore. The National Park Service is dedicated to maintaining the character and integrity of these locations and ensuring they will continue to be enjoyed for generations to come.

Funding for park operations lies within the appropriation Operation of the National Park System and the activity Park Management. Park operations are categorized into subactivities that demonstrate how the parks spend operational funding on critical functions such as Resource Stewardship (which includes Natural and Cultural Resource Stewardship), Visitor Services, Park Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, and Park Support. The following pie chart demonstrates obligations from park base funds in FY 2012. In FY 2012, the National Park Service obligated \$1.3 billion in park base operations; of the total park base obligations, \$52.0 million was for cultural resources stewardship, \$89.8 million for natural resources stewardship, \$202.5 million for visitor services such as interpretation and education, \$221.5 million for park protection such as law enforcement, \$451.9 million for facility operations and maintenance, and \$258.0 million for park support.



All national parks units are unique. They are parkways with hundreds of miles of road; they are canyons that are miles deep; they are monuments and memorials built with thousands of pounds of stone; they are caves, trails, lakes, beaches, and rivers; they are covered in desert sand or feet of snow or thousands of

trees; and they are abundant with marine and land plants and animals. Due in part to these differences, each park has its own set of priorities and manages its park operational budget according to the best interests of the park, its visitors, partners, community, and its resources. For example, a park may use base funding to excavate a newly discovered archeological site or provide a safe nesting area for the threatened or endangered sea turtles. Some parks may create a partnership with a local school district to develop in-class lessons between a ranger and a teacher to teach children about the significance of the park and how it relates to what they are studying in history or science; or increase patrols in an area where illegal crops such as marijuana have been reported or perform life-saving search and rescue missions. Maintenance functions using park base funding may include painting, repairs, mowing, janitorial work, and other daily operations; as well as other cyclic maintenance projects funded from park base. Meanwhile, support functions involve the daily operations of park management, which supports all functional areas to manage, prioritize, and strategically plan for the short- and long-term effectiveness of the park's mission.

While all parks face their own challenges, collectively, national parks are responsible for tremendous economic benefits to local businesses and surrounding communities. In 2011, the contribution of park visitor spending to the national economy was more than \$30.1 billion dollars; for every \$1 invested in the NPS in 2011, approximately \$10 in gross sales revenue was generated. Many national parks are located in areas of the country that are rural or isolated in nature; so the positive economic impact of these parks is crucial to the survival of the surrounding communities.

FY 2014 PARK BASE OPERATIONS FUNDING

As noted above, the fundamental purpose of the NPS is to conserve park resources while providing a safe and enjoyable visitor experience for present and future generations. In the context of the on-going government-wide efforts to reduce federal spending, the NPS has made many adjustments to operate more efficiently over the past few years, while still meeting this mission. This includes re-focusing funding on programs with the closest, most basic ties to the NPS mission. Though funding for the main operating account of the National Park Service has stayed fairly level over the past few years, the President and Congress have entrusted the NPS with additional responsibilities in recent years. Three new units were added in 2009 (President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site, River Raisin National Battlefield, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial), two new units were added in 2011 (Fort Monroe National Monument and Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park), one new unit was added in 2012 (César E. Chávez National Monument), and three new units were added in 2013 (Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, First State National Monument, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument). The NPS expects increased visitation at many park units during the Civil War Sesquicentennial (2011-2014) and the Centennial (2016) anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service. These new responsibilities and ongoing commemorations reaffirm the NPS' role as one of the most visible, and positive faces of the federal government.

Nevertheless, the fiscal realities faced by the nation required careful consideration in crafting the FY 2014 budget, which proposes a total of \$18.4 million in park operational decreases to be spread among all parks and targeted park base increases of \$2.1 million to support new park areas and responsibilities, \$4.6 million to support targeted park base increases for natural resources, and \$2.3 million to support flexible park base increases to manage invasive plants and animals. The parks benefiting from proposed increases are outlined below.

Reduction to Park Base Operations

To achieve the proposed \$18.4 million reduction to park base operations the National Park Service will employ various strategies, from reducing operating hours and visitor services during times of low visitation to limiting seasonal hiring. These strategies and tools to effect reductions will be developed at the servicewide level, with implementation based largely on an individual park's capacity to absorb the reductions while maintaining effective levels of resource protection, visitor services, and visitor and employee protection. In an effort to minimize negative impacts on visitors, parks may limit use of certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, for longer periods of time and reduce or adjust hours of

operations and visitor services in times of low visitation and during shoulder seasons. Some savings could be achieved by reducing utility usage, limiting maintenance supplies and contracts, strictly managing in-park travel, and finding other creative reductions in services, but in most cases adjusting permanent staff levels through lapse would provide the greatest savings, as personnel costs comprise the majority of the average park operating budget.

However, closures, limited access, and limited services during lower visitation periods may not be a viable option for some parks. Many parks already limit access to certain areas during these periods and would not be able to achieve the necessary savings through this strategy. Furthermore, some parks do not have lower visitation periods, or a way to limit public access. In these cases, parks may have to limit visitor services year round. This would include reducing the number of seasonal employees who are historically hired during peak visitation season. Reductions in seasonal hiring would likely affect the frequency of park employees in making contact with visitors, giving general park information, presenting interpretive programs, maintaining grounds and high-use facilities such as restrooms, and many other duties associated with seasonal work. This strategy could have an impact on a greater number of visitors than would reductions during non-peak visitation or shoulder seasons; however, reducing seasonal employees may prove to be the only option for parks with little flexibility or smaller operations.

While these reductions to park operations could impact some parks' ability to maintain current performance levels, the NPS remains dedicated to its mission. Every effort will be made to provide the best possible care for America's unique resources and the best possible safety, convenience, and opportunity to millions of national park visitors.

Targeted Park Base for New Responsibilities

A total of \$2.1 million is requested to support operations at recently authorized parks and other critical new responsibilities across the park system. Specific increase requests are shown in the following table and described in detail below.

Park	Amount
César E. Chávez NM	180
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	180
First State NM	180
Fort Monroe NM	142
Fort Vancouver NHS	200
Gates of the Arctic NP & Preserve	178
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	180
National Mall & Memorial Parks	200
Paterson Great Falls NHP	200
River Raisin NBP	200
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	165
William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace NHS	95
	2,100

César E. Chávez National Monument (+\$180,000 / +1 FTE) - Funding is requested to initiate NPS operations at César E. Chávez NM, which was established by Presidential Proclamation in October 2012. The site was established to preserve historic resources, commemorate the life and work of César Chávez, and interpret the struggles and achievements of the broader farm worker movement throughout the United States. The monument's mandate is to work cooperatively with the National Chávez Center "to address common interests, including provision of visitor services, interpretation and education, establishment and care of museum collections, and care of historic resources." Funding would enable the NPS to hire a permanent onsite superintendent to liaison with the Chavez Center for these purposes as well as provide for care of the sites and structures at the monument.

Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument (+\$180,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to initiate NPS operations at Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM in Ohio, which was established by Presidential Proclamation in March 2013. The monument will preserve the home of Colonel Charles Young (1864–1922), a distinguished officer in the U.S. Army who was the third African American to graduate from West Point and the first to achieve the rank of Colonel. Young also served as one of the early Army superintendents of Sequoia and General Grant NPs, before the establishment of the NPS. The monument was established to commemorate Young's life and accomplishments. Funding would enable the NPS to provide initial operations to the National Monument.

Delaware First State National Monument (+\$180,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to initiate operations at Delaware First State NM in Delaware, which was established by Presidential Proclamation in March 2013. The monument will tell the story of the early Dutch, Swedish, Finnish and English settlement of the colony of Delaware, as well as Delaware's role as the first state to ratify the Constitution. The park is comprised of three historic areas related to Delaware's rich history: the Dover Green, the New Castle Court House complex (including the courthouse, Green and Sheriff's House), and the Woodlawn property in the Brandywine Valley. Funding would enable the NPS to provide initial operations to the National Monument.

Fort Monroe National Monument (+\$142,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to establish basic interpretive operations and visitor services, provide beach lifeguards, and provide for the administration of facilities contracts. Fort Monroe NM was established in November 2011. Fee simple ownership and preservation easements are expected to transfer from the Army to NPS in FY 2013. At that time, NPS will need to begin to preserve and maintain four significant historic buildings and the formal cultural landscape in the fort. NPS will also need to manage a large leased beach club facility. Additionally, there is growing public demand for programming and educational outreach. In order to provide safe public access to the northern beaches, life guards are required.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (+\$200,000) – Funding is requested to support the Vancouver Barracks, a historic military post within the authorized boundary of Fort Vancouver NHS. In 2012, Fort Vancouver was transferred to the NPS from the U.S. Army in accordance with the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act. Funding would provide for critical preservation and protection of cultural resources within the National Register district, including historic structures and landscapes, as well as basic building and grounds maintenance.

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve (+\$178,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide support for the Northern Aviation Management position. The need for this new position was determined as a result of two aircraft accidents in 2010. The first incident was without serious injury, while the second accident was a fatal incident in Katmai NP&Pres which killed three park employees along with the pilot. The Alaska Region commissioned an examination of aviation operations by internal aviation professionals after the first incident and determined that the northern-most parks would be better served by the establishment of a Northern Aviation Hub Manager. Their conclusion was that park aviation managers were collateral duty positions and that their other duties limited them from properly managing aviation operations, resulting in serious safety ramifications. Shortly thereafter, the second accident occurred, upon which the subsequent incident review by aviation professionals outside the NPS confirmed the findings of the initial commissioned examination: there was not sufficient oversight of the program and without dedicated aviation management, the program was deficient. The aviation management position by design would enhance safety, training, and oversight, and would provide management efficiencies by consolidating the duties of several lesser trained collateral duty positions into one aviation manager.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument (+\$180,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to initiate operations at Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM in Maryland, which was established by Presidential Proclamation in March 2013. The monument commemorates the life of the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad who was responsible for helping enslaved people escape from bondage to freedom. The new monument, located on Maryland's Eastern Shore, includes large sections of landscapes that are significant to Tubman's early life in Dorchester County and

evocative of her life as a slave and conductor of the Underground Railroad. The park includes Stewart's Canal, dug by hand by free and enslaved people between 1810 and the 1830s and where Tubman learned important outdoor skills when she worked in the nearby timbering operations with her father. Lands that are part of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, although part of the new national monument, will continue to be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM also includes the home site of Jacob Jackson, a free black man who used coded letters to help Tubman communicate with family and others. Funding would enable the NPS to provide initial operations to the National Monument.

National Mall and Memorial Parks (+\$200,000 / +2 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide for the operations of the new Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial on the National Mall, which was dedicated in August 2011. A great deal of the Memorial's needs are currently being covered by the reallocation of funds and staffing from the Washington Monument while it is closed for repairs; however when the Monument reopens a substantial operational gap will exist for the Memorial and the insufficient resources could threaten the operation of the site. These funds would provide for monitoring and maintenance of electrical and plumbing systems; allow for interpretive services to be provided to Memorial visitors; and cover critical and unavoidable utility costs for the Memorial.

Paterson Great Falls NHP (+\$200,000 / +2 FTE) – Funding is requested to support outreach into the schools and community to inform students and residents about the park's educational and recreational opportunities. Funding would also establish a maintenance program and support administrative functions. Paterson Great Falls was authorized a unit in 2009 and established in November 2011.

River Raisin National Battlefield Park (+\$200,000 / +2 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide the capacity to address the initial interpretive operations of this new park unit in Michigan. The park was established in October 2010 and while basic management funding has been received for the initial phase of start-up, the basic interpretive and educational capacity is not yet available. The recently donated park visitor center, road, parking lot, War of 1812 battlefield grounds, trails, and the museum collection are in good condition. However, without the interpretive capacity this request would provide, visitor access would be limited and visitor understanding would be severely curtailed. This request continues to support management's goal to provide key visitor services at this new site while maintaining maximum long-term operational flexibility.

Tuskegee Airmen NHS (+\$165,000) - Funding is requested to support steadily increasing utility costs resulting from the rehabilitation and opening of Hanger 1, as well as further anticipated costs resulting from the forthcoming public opening of both Hanger 2 and the Skyway Club at Tuskegee Airmen NHS. Hanger 2 and the Skyway Club are currently consuming minimal utility costs, but upon their anticipated openings costs are projected to increase by approximately 10 percent, resulting in an anticipated annual cost of \$165,000 by FY 2014.

William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS (+\$95,000 / +1.5 FTE) – Funding would provide a basic interpretive capacity to sustain visitor operations at this new NPS unit, established in Arkansas in December 2010. Previously operated as a park by the Clinton Birthplace Foundation, Inc., this request would provide continued visitor access to this donated property, interpretation of the site, and open the visitor center on a daily basis.

Park Base Increases to Support Science

Targeted and flexible park base increases in the sciences support the Administration's promotion of evidence-based research. In President Obama's first inaugural address in 2009, he stated that "we'll restore science to its rightful place" and in his second inaugural address in 2013, he referenced the threat of climate change and how science has provided judgment. Targeted funding of \$4.6 million for our Nation's parks would support the control and management of white-nose syndrome in bats, an ever-increasing disease spread by a fungus which has been decimating native bat populations in caves, mines, and tunnels; improve capacity to effectively manage native bison through humane roundups and subsequent delivery to the local Native American tribes; support management of quagga and zebra mussels, an invasive species which can colonize, and subsequently clog or destroy, aquatic areas such

as boat engines, piers, pilings, water intakes, and fish screens; and provide support for Yosemite NP resource management through court-mandated monitoring of the Merced and Tuolumne rivers and provide protection of threatened and endangered species, management of invasive plants, and conservation of historic and prehistoric resources.

	Control and Management of White-Nose Syndrome in Bats	Native Bison Management	Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management	Resource Management
PARKS				
Acadia NP	50			
Amistad NRA			70	
BadlandsNP		38		
Bighorn Canyon NRA			90	
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP			120	
C&O Canal NHP	50			
Carlsbad Caverns NP	75			
Curecanti NRA			80	
Glacier NP			60	
Glen Canyon NRA			750	
Grand Teton NP			50	
Great Basin NP	50			
Jewel Cave NM	50			
Lake Mead NRA			530	
Lake Roosevelt NRA			250	
Lava Beds NM	50			
Mammoth Cave NP	100			
Ozark NSRWys	50			
Sequoia & Kings Canyon NPs	50			
Tallgrass Prairie NPres		38		
Theodore Roosevelt NP		38		
Timpanogos Cave NM	50			
Wind Cave NP		38		
Wind Cave NP	50			
Yosemite NP				1,780
Subtotal, Targeted Park Base for Natural Resource Stewardship	625	152	2,000	1,780
Biological Resource Management Program - Program Support	2,375	148	0	0
Total, Funding Request	3,000	300	2,000	1,780

Flexible Park Base Funding for Exotic Species Management

Providing \$2.3 million for flexible park base funding for exotic species management would support research of exotic invasive animals and plants. First year funding would give the Service the capability to prevent, control, contain, or mitigate new animal invasions in parks and work to actively restore extirpated species and degraded, impacted, and invaded park habitats. Examples of these first-year invasive animal projects range from implementation to control or containment of pythons and constrictors at Everglades NP and Big Cypress NPres, brown tree snakes in War in the Pacific NHP; feral swine at Big Bend NP, Big Thicket NPres, and Pinnacles NP; and feral goats in Hawaii Volcanoes NP. Projects range from implementation to control or containment. First-year park base funding for management of exotic invasive plants would be used to support the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) program. The proposed

funding would provide EPMT support to additional high priority parks beginning with Canyonlands NP, Chaco Culture NHP, Everglades NP, Grand Teton NP, Lake Mead NRA, Saguaro NP, and Yellowstone NP, while also enhancing the existing program through adoption of science-based strategic approaches to prevent, control, or contain exotic plants at the landscape level. Invasive plants like tamarisk, Russian olive, or buffel grass occur in parks such as Canyonlands and Saguaro NPs and Chaco Culture NHP, and other Southwest parks; while exotic populations at other parks would also be contained (spotted knapweed at Grand Teton NP, melaleuca at Everglades NP, and Canada thistle at both Grand Teton and Yellowstone NPs). The percent of acres infested with invasive plants that are controlled is projected to increase from 1.6 percent in 2012, to 2.8 percent in 2014.

Below are planned FY 2014 allocations to parks. Funds may be reallocated to other parks in subsequent years.

Parks	Exotic Invasive Animals	Exotic Invasive Plants
Big Bend NP	100	
Big Cypress NPres	125	
Big Thicket NPres	115	
Canyonlands NP		160
Chaco Culture NHP		155
Everglades NP	125	245
Grand Canyon NP	100	
Grand Teton NP		160
Guadalupe Mountains NP	115	
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	100	
Lake Mead NRA		160
Olympic NP	115	
Pinnacles NP	90	
Saguaro NP		160
War in the Pacific NHP	115	
Yellowstone NP		160
Subtotal, Flexible Park Base for Exotic Species Management	1,100	1,200
Biological Resource Management Program - Program Support	400	500
Total, Funding Request	1,500	1,700

**PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY
FY 2014 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST (\$000)**

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
<u>National Park Service Park Units</u>							
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	15	15	1,317	1,319	15	-19	1,315
Acadia NP	80	135	7,855	7,866	119	-65	7,920
Adams NHP	30	39	2,439	2,442	45	-36	2,451
African Burial Grounds NM	8	8	1,966	1,969	12	-29	1,952
Agate Fossil Beds NM	9	9	922	923	12	-13	922
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	23	25	2,072	2,075	36	-30	2,081
Amistad NRA	37	45	3,958	3,964	59	12	4,035
Andersonville NHS	16	17	1,434	1,436	25	-21	1,440
Andrew Johnson NHS	12	12	974	975	17	-14	978
Antietam NB	38	53	3,468	3,473	67	-51	3,489
Apostle Islands NL	31	44	2,994	2,998	50	-44	3,004
Appalachian NST	17	18	1,536	1,538	18	-22	1,534
Appomattox Court House NHP	22	24	1,775	1,777	32	-26	1,783
Arches NP	20	31	1,915	1,917	33	-28	1,922
Arkansas Post NMem	11	12	864	865	16	-13	868
Assateague Island NS	42	80	5,296	5,304	68	-77	5,295
Aztec Ruins NM	16	24	1,206	1,208	22	-18	1,212
Badlands NP	46	73	4,331	4,337	71	-25	4,383
Bandelier NM	34	72	3,229	3,233	51	-47	3,237
Bent's Old Fort NHS	15	18	1,196	1,198	21	-17	1,202
Big Bend NP	73	104	6,980	6,989	105	-102	6,992
Big Cypress NPres	68	91	6,665	6,674	106	-95	6,685
Big Hole NB	8	8	607	608	11	-9	610
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	49	62	4,428	4,434	75	-65	4,444
Big Thicket NPres	17	29	2,584	2,587	30	-38	2,579
Bighorn Canyon NRA	31	48	3,541	3,546	50	38	3,634
Biscayne NP	43	49	4,248	4,254	71	-60	4,265
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	16	22	1,645	1,647	25	96	1,768
Blue Ridge Parkway	172	212	15,784	15,806	277	-230	15,853
Bluestone NSR	0	0	75	75	1	-1	75
Booker T Washington NM	11	11	949	950	18	-14	954
Boston African American NHS	9	9	784	785	11	-11	785
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	15	16	1,179	1,181	218	-17	1,382

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Boston NHP	84	92	9,653	9,665	137	-141	9,661
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	15	15	1,587	1,589	21	-23	1,587
Bryce Canyon NP	33	69	3,263	3,268	51	-48	3,271
Buffalo NR	64	99	5,804	5,812	98	-85	5,825
Cabrillo NM	20	26	1,683	1,686	30	-25	1,691
Canaveral NS	31	41	3,160	3,165	50	-46	3,169
Cane River Creole NHP	13	17	1,133	1,135	17	-17	1,135
Canyon de Chelly NM	23	37	1,983	1,986	31	-29	1,988
Canyonlands NP	75	111	6,261	6,270	102	-91	6,281
Cape Cod NS	72	111	7,569	7,580	119	-110	7,589
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	92	131	9,596	9,609	142	-140	9,611
Cape Lookout NS	25	43	2,483	2,487	35	-36	2,486
Capitol Reef NP	27	33	2,243	2,246	38	-33	2,251
Capulin Volcano NM	9	9	730	730	11	-11	730
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	13	16	1,240	1,241	21	-18	1,244
Carlsbad Caverns NP	69	87	5,757	5,765	93	-9	5,849
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	9	12	837	838	17	-12	843
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	18	46	2,105	2,108	26	-31	2,103
Catoctin Mountain Park	33	37	3,426	3,431	57	-50	3,438
Cedar Breaks NM	7	14	682	683	10	-10	683
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP	6	6	880	882	11	-13	880
César E. Chávez NM	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Chaco Culture NHP	21	30	2,029	2,032	28	-30	2,030
Chamizal NMem	25	25	2,345	2,349	33	-34	2,348
Channel Islands NP	65	74	7,536	7,547	111	-110	7,548
Charles Pinckney NHS	6	7	536	537	9	-8	538
Chattahoochee River NRA	35	46	3,344	3,349	54	-49	3,354
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	95	112	10,138	10,152	164	-98	10,218
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	33	39	3,379	3,383	50	-49	3,384
Chickasaw NRA	42	46	3,807	3,813	58	-56	3,815
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	19	23	1,732	1,734	28	-25	1,737
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	20	20	1,829	1,832	22	-27	1,827
City of Rocks NRes	0	0	459	459	0	-7	452
Colonial NHP	70	76	6,776	6,785	104	-99	6,790
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Colorado NM	17	34	1,876	1,879	25	-27	1,877
Congaree NP	18	19	1,874	1,877	28	-27	1,878

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Coronado NMem	14	16	1,736	1,738	23	-25	1,736
Cowpens NB	10	12	834	835	14	-12	837
Crater Lake NP	52	78	5,311	5,318	81	-78	5,321
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	16	19	1,589	1,591	24	-23	1,592
Cumberland Gap NHP	35	49	3,508	3,513	55	-51	3,517
Cumberland Island NS	25	31	2,598	2,602	39	-38	2,603
Curecanti NRA	44	55	3,980	3,986	59	22	4,067
Cuyahoga Valley NP	106	132	10,861	10,877	167	-159	10,885
Dayton Aviation NHP	21	22	1,964	1,967	31	-29	1,969
De Soto NMem	10	10	708	709	11	-10	710
Death Valley NP	89	126	8,758	8,770	133	-128	8,775
Delaware Water Gap NRA	90	104	9,522	9,536	145	-139	9,542
Denali NP&Pres	117	199	13,861	13,881	197	-202	13,876
Devils Postpile NM	7	8	609	610	11	-9	612
Devils Tower NM	14	23	1,345	1,347	20	-20	1,347
Dinosaur NM	36	51	3,426	3,431	52	-50	3,433
Dry Tortugas NP	10	10	1,728	1,730	19	-23	1,726
Ebey's Landing NHR	1	1	347	348	2	-5	345
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	0	0	387	388	7	-6	389
Effigy Mounds NM	14	15	1,185	1,187	16	-17	1,186
Eisenhower NHS	9	10	1,091	1,092	22	-16	1,098
EI Malpais NM	19	26	1,748	1,750	29	-26	1,753
EI Morro NM	10	10	892	894	13	-13	894
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	9	9	837	838	6	-12	832
Eugene O'Neill NHS	7	8	686	687	10	-10	687
Everglades NP	188	259	16,930	16,953	308	-241	17,020
Fire Island NS	51	60	4,862	4,869	76	-71	4,874
First Ladies NHS	0	0	996	997	1	-15	983
First State NM	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	37	55	3,546	3,551	53	-52	3,552
Flight 93 NMem	12	15	1,053	1,055	16	-15	1,056
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	13	13	919	920	16	-13	923
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	33	34	2,766	2,770	45	-40	2,775
Fort Davis NHS	15	18	1,324	1,326	22	-19	1,329
Fort Donelson NB	16	21	1,472	1,474	27	-22	1,479
Fort Frederica NM	9	9	863	864	15	-13	866

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Fort Laramie NHS	20	23	1,670	1,673	25	-24	1,674
Fort Larned NHS	12	13	1,003	1,005	18	-15	1,008
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	26	36	2,525	2,529	37	-37	2,529
Fort Monroe NM	1	1	349	350	2	137	489
Fort Necessity NB	16	17	1,579	1,581	26	-23	1,584
Fort Point NHS	5	5	530	531	5	-8	528
Fort Pulaski NM	16	21	1,368	1,370	22	-20	1,372
Fort Scott NHS	15	17	1,319	1,321	21	-19	1,323
Fort Smith NHS	12	13	1,071	1,072	17	-16	1,073
Fort Stanwix NM	18	20	1,570	1,572	26	-23	1,575
Fort Sumter NM	23	26	2,150	2,153	33	-31	2,155
Fort Union NM	14	18	1,219	1,221	19	-18	1,222
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	9	10	818	819	14	-12	821
Fort Vancouver NHS	19	29	1,741	1,684	87	175	1,946
Fossil Butte NM	8	9	741	742	11	-11	742
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	37	45	1,771	1,773	36	-26	1,783
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	45	47	4,411	4,417	76	-64	4,429
Friendship Hill NHS	6	6	563	564	11	-8	567
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	36	48	2,860	2,863	35	136	3,034
Gateway NRA	238	305	25,248	25,282	356	-368	25,270
Gauley River NRA	3	3	804	805	17	-12	810
George Rogers Clark NHP	11	11	903	904	16	-13	907
George Washington Birthplace NM	19	20	1,681	1,684	27	-25	1,686
George Washington Carver NM	15	15	1,463	1,465	20	-21	1,464
George Washington Memorial Parkway ⁴	129	136	13,077	13,117	209	-191	13,135
Gettysburg NMP	74	86	6,816	6,825	117	-99	6,843
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	3	3	380	381	4	-6	379
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	40	82	4,856	4,862	78	-71	4,869
Glacier NP	142	256	13,722	13,741	207	-140	13,808
Glen Canyon NRA	98	165	10,926	10,941	151	591	11,683
Golden Gate NRA ⁴	213	293	25,524	25,559	389	-373	25,575
Golden Spike NHS	13	14	1,068	1,069	16	-16	1,069
Governor's Island NM	12	13	1,460	1,462	18	-21	1,459
Grand Canyon NP	204	479	21,334	21,363	333	-311	21,385
Grand Portage NM	13	14	1,349	1,351	17	-20	1,348
Grand Teton NP	126	234	12,612	12,630	188	-134	12,684

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	18	21	1,487	1,489	23	-22	1,490
Great Basin NP	31	53	2,753	2,757	45	10	2,812
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	23	28	2,283	2,286	32	-33	2,285
Great Smoky Mountains NP	185	277	18,997	19,023	306	-277	19,052
Guadalupe Mountains NP	27	38	2,911	2,915	39	-43	2,911
Guilford Courthouse NMP	14	16	1,103	1,104	20	-16	1,108
Gulf Islands NS	69	104	7,217	7,227	105	-105	7,227
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	10	11	933	934	12	-14	932
Haleakala NP	55	89	5,364	5,371	87	-78	5,380
Hampton NHS	8	9	1,197	1,199	20	-17	1,202
Harpers Ferry NHP	75	89	6,703	6,712	116	-98	6,730
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Harry S Truman NHS	16	17	1,253	1,254	24	-18	1,260
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	79	147	7,345	7,355	127	-107	7,375
Herbert Hoover NHS	15	16	1,380	1,382	24	-20	1,386
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	41	45	3,580	3,585	71	-52	3,604
Homestead NM of America	16	18	1,264	1,265	23	-18	1,270
Hopewell Culture NHP	15	16	1,336	1,338	22	-20	1,340
Hopewell Furnace NHS	15	15	1,375	1,377	23	-20	1,380
Horseshoe Bend NMP	10	10	794	795	15	-12	798
Hot Springs NP	53	59	4,593	4,599	76	-67	4,608
Hovenweep NM	5	8	547	548	10	-8	550
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	12	13	878	880	15	-13	882
Independence NHP	196	198	23,865	23,897	293	-348	23,842
Indiana Dunes NL	89	125	9,074	9,086	145	-132	9,099
Isle Royale NP	39	51	4,343	4,349	64	-63	4,350
James A Garfield NHS	9	9	693	694	12	-10	696
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	58	58	5,459	5,467	82	-80	5,469
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	112	132	9,932	9,947	170	-145	9,972
Jewel Cave NM	15	26	1,184	1,186	20	33	1,239
Jimmy Carter NHS	19	20	1,646	1,648	26	-24	1,650
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	0	1	519	520	10	-8	522
John Day Fossil Beds NM	20	20	1,610	1,612	25	-24	1,613
John F Kennedy NHS	0	0	510	511	9	-7	513
John Muir NHS	12	13	1,019	1,021	16	-15	1,022
Johnstown Flood NMem	6	7	807	808	12	-12	808

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Joshua Tree NP	60	105	6,137	6,145	95	-90	6,150
Kalaupapa NHP	36	42	4,082	4,088	60	-60	4,088
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	18	21	1,886	1,888	28	-28	1,888
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres & Alagnak WR	31	38	3,961	3,967	56	-58	3,965
Kenai Fjords NP	33	42	3,803	3,809	54	-56	3,807
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	17	18	1,674	1,677	25	-24	1,678
Keweenaw NHP	16	21	1,486	1,488	25	-22	1,491
Kings Mountain NMP	14	17	1,153	1,155	20	-17	1,158
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	30	40	2,994	2,998	48	-44	3,002
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	9	10	709	710	10	-10	710
Knife River Indian Village NHS	9	11	872	874	13	-13	874
Lake Clark NP&Pres	23	28	3,351	3,355	41	-49	3,347
Lake Mead NRA	143	269	17,885	17,908	242	269	18,419
Grand Canyon Parashant NM	11	11	1,644	1,646	19	-24	1,641
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	31	42	3,099	3,103	48	-45	3,106
Lake Roosevelt NRA	52	71	5,747	5,755	82	166	6,003
Lassen Volcanic NP	55	86	5,288	5,296	78	-77	5,297
Lava Beds NM	24	39	2,158	1,981	213	18	2,212
Lewis & Clark NHP	20	23	1,664	1,667	27	-24	1,670
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	12	13	979	980	18	-14	984
Lincoln Home NHS	33	36	2,804	2,808	47	-41	2,814
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	13	17	1,230	1,231	16	-18	1,229
Little River Canyon NP	18	19	1,435	1,437	25	-21	1,441
Little Rock Central High School NHS	12	12	981	982	15	-14	983
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	1	1	1,172	1,174	17	-17	1,174
Lowell NHP	81	88	8,335	8,347	118	-122	8,343
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	43	45	3,889	3,894	57	-57	3,894
Maggie L Walker NHS	7	7	604	605	10	-9	606
Mammoth Cave NP	71	117	6,366	6,375	105	7	6,487
Manassas NBP	30	32	3,097	3,101	49	-45	3,105
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	16	17	960	961	30	-14	977
Castle Clinton NM	6	6	617	618	6	-9	615
Federal Hall NMem	5	5	1,099	1,100	5	-16	1,089
General Grant NMem	5	5	913	914	5	-13	906
Hamilton Grange NMem	4	4	174	174	5	-3	176
Saint Paul's Church NHS	0	0	286	286	0	-4	282
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	3	3	236	237	4	-3	238

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Manzanar NHS	13	16	1,307	1,309	19	-19	1,309
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	17	19	2,052	2,054	26	-30	2,050
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	31	33	4,105	4,111	48	-60	4,099
Martin Van Buren NHS	14	14	1,230	1,231	19	-18	1,232
Mesa Verde NP	65	124	6,465	6,474	99	-94	6,479
Minidoka NHS	2	3	438	438	5	-6	437
Minute Man NHP	28	30	2,762	2,766	42	-40	2,768
Minuteman Missile NHS	8	8	655	656	11	-10	657
Mississippi NRR	23	26	1,960	1,963	34	-29	1,968
Missouri NRR	6	12	865	867	9	-13	863
Mojave NP	42	51	4,946	4,953	76	-72	4,957
Monocacy NB	16	18	1,518	1,520	25	-22	1,523
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	16	33	1,634	1,636	22	-24	1,634
Moores Creek NB	8	8	680	681	12	-10	683
Morristown NHP	27	28	2,620	2,624	44	-38	2,630
Mount Rainier NP	118	179	12,151	12,168	188	-177	12,179
Mount Rushmore NMem	43	61	4,049	4,054	67	-59	4,062
Muir Woods NM	7	12	446	446	16	-7	455
Natchez NHP	19	21	1,996	1,999	29	-29	1,999
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB ⁴	115	130	11,492	11,508	176	-168	11,516
National Capital Parks-East ⁴	170	174	16,408	16,451	251	-239	16,463
National Mall & Memorial Parks ⁴	304	321	33,872	33,877	463	-295	34,045
Presidential Inauguration	0	0	731	0	0	0	0
National Park of American Samoa	17	23	1,941	1,944	21	-28	1,937
National Park Service Liaison to the White House	66	92	9,302	9,316	112	-136	9,292
Presidential Inauguration	0	0	421	0	0	0	0
National Parks of New York Harbor (Hqtrs)	18	18	721	722	34	-11	745
Natural Bridges NM	6	8	526	527	8	-8	527
Navajo NM	12	14	1,089	1,090	18	-16	1,092
New Bedford Whaling NHP	8	8	923	924	13	-13	924
New Orleans Jazz NHP	11	11	1,280	1,282	20	-19	1,283
New River Gorge NR	83	91	7,376	7,386	122	-108	7,400
Nez Perce NHP	26	26	2,565	2,568	41	-37	2,572
Nicodemus NHS	5	5	679	680	10	-10	680
Ninety Six NHS	5	5	463	463	6	-7	462
Niobrara NSR	8	9	1,007	1,009	12	-15	1,006

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North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	70	123	7,355	7,365	108	-107	7,366
Obed WSR	10	11	1,033	1,035	15	-15	1,035
Ocmulgee NM	14	14	1,291	1,293	20	-19	1,294
Olympic NP	130	192	12,857	12,874	207	-188	12,893
Oregon Caves NM	17	23	1,541	1,544	20	-23	1,541
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	40	47	4,417	4,423	62	-64	4,421
Ozark NSR	67	92	6,574	6,583	107	-46	6,644
Padre Island NS	55	70	5,690	5,698	77	-83	5,692
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	10	10	942	943	15	-14	944
Paterson Great Falls NHP	1	1	349	350	4	195	549
Pea Ridge NMP	15	16	1,221	1,223	23	-18	1,228
Pecos NHP	19	27	2,173	2,176	33	-32	2,177
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	12	16	1,095	1,096	18	-16	1,098
Petersburg NB	39	40	3,400	3,405	61	-50	3,416
Petrified Forest NP	38	53	3,442	3,447	54	-50	3,451
Petroglyph NM	19	25	1,753	1,755	27	-26	1,756
Pictured Rocks NL	29	37	2,637	2,641	45	-39	2,647
Pinnacles NP	36	45	3,468	3,473	57	-51	3,479
Pipe Spring NM	14	17	1,228	1,229	23	-18	1,234
Pipestone NM	11	12	1,105	1,106	16	-16	1,106
Point Reyes NS	68	120	7,524	7,535	124	-110	7,549
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	0	0	177	177	2	-3	176
Potomac Heritage NST	1	1	369	392	4	-5	391
Prince William Forest Park	34	44	3,405	3,385	58	-50	3,393
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	19	22	1,875	1,878	30	-27	1,881
Puukohola Heiau NHS	11	14	965	966	17	-14	969
Rainbow Bridge NM	0	0	111	111	2	-2	111
Redwood NP	98	118	8,878	8,891	156	-130	8,917
Richmond NBP	34	37	3,187	3,191	51	-47	3,195
Rio Grande WSR	0	0	193	193	4	-3	194
River Raisin NBP	4	4	294	294	6	196	496
Rock Creek Park	63	65	8,849	8,814	99	-129	8,784
Rocky Mountain NP & Cache La Poudre	127	260	12,543	12,560	200	-183	12,577
Roger Williams NMem	7	7	661	662	10	-10	662
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS ⁵	0	0	71	72	0	-1	71
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	14	15	1,297	1,299	21	-19	1,301
Russell Cave NM	4	4	388	389	6	-6	389

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Sagamore Hill NHS	18	18	1,526	1,528	24	-22	1,530
Saguaro NP	42	78	3,616	3,621	60	-53	3,628
Saint Croix Island IHS	2	3	228	229	3	-3	229
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	45	48	3,888	3,893	67	-57	3,903
Saint-Gaudens NHS	12	13	1,264	1,265	20	-18	1,267
Salem Maritime NHS	28	31	2,533	2,536	36	-37	2,535
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	18	28	1,375	1,377	23	-20	1,380
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	0	0	795	796	11	-12	795
San Antonio Missions NHP	43	47	3,792	3,797	64	-55	3,806
San Francisco Maritime NHP	67	76	7,396	7,407	126	-108	7,425
San Juan Island NHP	8	9	1,004	1,006	17	-15	1,008
San Juan NHS	39	96	3,455	3,460	54	-50	3,464
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	7	7	834	835	11	-12	834
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	75	97	8,591	8,603	131	-125	8,609
Saratoga NHP	24	26	2,238	2,241	38	-33	2,246
Saugus Iron Works NHS	9	9	883	885	16	-13	888
Scotts Bluff NM	12	14	974	975	18	-14	979
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	179	312	16,504	16,526	271	-191	16,606
Shenandoah NP	125	192	12,528	12,544	193	-183	12,554
Shiloh NMP	31	31	2,379	2,382	42	-35	2,389
Sitka NHP	18	19	2,064	2,067	33	-30	2,070
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	45	92	4,269	4,275	70	-62	4,283
Southern Arizona Group (Hqtrs)	3	14	1,406	1,408	5	-21	1,392
Springfield Armory NHS	12	12	1,461	1,463	20	-21	1,462
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	87	132	15,679	15,700	153	-229	15,624
Steamtown NHS	51	55	5,616	5,624	85	-82	5,627
Stones River NB	14	16	1,281	1,283	23	-19	1,287
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	11	12	966	967	16	24	1,007
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	0	0	162	162	4	-2	164
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	0	0	288	288	0	-4	284
Theodore Roosevelt NP & International Peace Garden	33	42	2,874	2,878	50	-4	2,924
Thomas Edison NHP	28	29	2,866	2,870	45	-42	2,873
Thomas Stone NHS	7	7	617	618	10	-9	619
Timpanogos Cave NM	13	29	1,063	1,064	16	34	1,114
Tonto NM	9	14	871	873	16	-13	876
Tumacacori NHP	13	15	1,275	1,277	19	-19	1,277

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	7	7	773	774	11	154	939
Tuskegee Institute NHS	11	11	1,069	1,070	16	-16	1,070
Ulysses S Grant NHS	14	14	1,262	1,263	15	-18	1,260
United States Park Police:	[0]	[736]	[103,146]	[101,886]	[1,644]	[600]	[104,130]
Metropolitan Washington D.C.	0	544	81,053	79,763	1,288	600	81,651
New York	0	141	17,231	17,254	278	0	17,532
San Francisco	0	51	4,862	4,869	78	0	4,947
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	29	29	3,306	3,311	47	-48	3,310
Valley Forge NHP	61	66	6,261	6,270	104	-91	6,283
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	12	12	1,066	1,067	19	-16	1,070
Vicksburg NMP	39	43	3,081	3,085	56	-45	3,096
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM	1	1	452	452	6	-7	451
Virgin Islands NP	48	55	4,952	4,959	82	-72	4,969
Voyageurs NP	43	63	4,235	4,241	70	-62	4,249
War in the Pacific NHP	19	20	1,543	1,546	20	-23	1,543
Washita Battlefield NHS	10	10	764	765	14	-11	768
Weir Farm NHS	9	11	1,016	1,018	15	-15	1,018
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NPres, Noatak NPres, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP	24	26	3,702	3,707	40	-54	3,693
Whiskeytown NRA	46	76	4,344	4,350	72	-63	4,359
White Sands NM	17	25	1,587	1,589	20	-23	1,586
Whitman Mission NHS	9	10	804	805	13	-12	806
William Howard Taft NHS	8	8	815	816	13	-12	817
William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	6	6	294	294	5	91	390
Wilson's Creek NB	23	33	3,262	3,266	34	-48	3,252
Wind Cave NP	33	64	2,616	2,620	47	50	2,717
Wolf Trap NP	47	49	4,074	4,080	66	-59	4,087
Women's Rights NHP	15	15	1,542	1,545	23	-23	1,545
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	37	43	3,525	3,529	47	-51	3,525
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	43	57	5,454	5,462	81	-80	5,463
Yellowstone NP	298	557	35,252	35,301	471	-515	35,257
Yosemite NP	277	689	28,968	29,007	436	1,356	30,799
Yucca House NM	0	0	104	104	1	-2	103
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	1	1	1,900	1,902	24	-28	1,898
Zion NP	76	175	7,697	7,708	111	-112	7,707
Subtotal, Park Units	12,305	17,927	1,361,858	1,360,897	21,195	-11,096	1,370,996

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
National Trail System ^{4,6}							
[Appalachian NST]	[17]	[18]	[1,536]	[1,538]	[18]	[-22]	[1,534]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[1]	[1]	[369]	[392]	[4]	[-5]	[391]
Ala Kahakai NHT	4	4	515	516	7	0	523
California NHT	0	0	345	346	0	0	346
Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT	0	0	368	369	0	0	369
El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT	0	0	198	198	0	0	198
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT	0	0	285	285	0	0	285
Ice Age NST	8	8	828	829	9	0	838
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	4	4	538	539	8	0	547
Lewis & Clark NHT	11	18	2,004	2,007	20	0	2,027
Mormon Pioneer NHT	0	0	240	241	0	0	241
New England NST	0	0	128	128	1	0	129
North Country NST	0	0	900	901	6	0	907
Old Spanish NHT	0	0	243	243	0	0	243
Oregon NHT	0	0	425	425	0	0	425
Overmountain Victory NHT	0	1	338	339	0	0	339
Pony Express NHT	0	0	249	249	0	0	249
Santa Fe NHT	18	21	715	716	35	0	751
Selma to Montgomery NHT	7	7	983	984	7	0	991
Star Spangled Banner NHT	0	0	148	148	3	0	151
Trail of Tears NHT	0	0	490	491	0	0	491
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT	2	2	98	98	5	0	103
National Trail System Program	0	3	370	371	5	0	376
Subtotal, National Trail System	54	68	10,408	10,423	106	0	10,529
[Total, National Trail System with Park Units]	[72]	[87]	[12,313]	[12,353]	[128]	[-27]	[12,454]
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers							
Eightmile WSR	0	0	68	68	0	0	68
Farmington (West Branch) WSR	0	0	174	174	0	0	174
Great Egg Harbor WSR	0	0	174	174	0	0	174
Lamprey WSR	0	0	172	172	0	0	172
Lower Delaware WSR	0	0	174	174	0	0	174
Maurice WSR	0	0	175	175	0	0	175
Musconetcong WSR	0	0	112	112	0	0	112
Sudbury, Assabet, Concord WSR	0	0	174	175	0	0	175
Taunton WSR	0	0	30	30	0	0	30

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Wekiva WSR	0	0	115	115	0	0	115
Westfield WSR	0	0	135	135	0	0	135
White Clay Creek WSR	0	0	174	175	0	0	175
Wild & Scenic River Program	0	0	54	54	0	0	54
Subtotal, Partnership W&S Rivers	0	0	1,731	1,733	0	0	1,733
Affiliated Areas							
American Memorial Park	9	9	1,569	1,571	21	0	1,592
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS	0	0	33	33	0	0	33
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	0	0	746	747	0	0	747
Lower Eastside Tenement Museum	0	0	251	252	0	0	252
Oklahoma City NMem	10	10	781	782	13	0	795
Pinelands NR	0	1	305	305	0	0	305
Roosevelt Campobello International Park	0	0	1,501	1,492	11	0	1,503
Sewall-Belmont House NHS	0	0	96	96	0	0	96
Thomas Cole NHS	0	0	159	159	0	0	159
Subtotal, Affiliated Areas	19	20	5,441	5,437	45	0	5,482
Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations							
Accokeek Foundation	0	0	757	758	0	0	758
Alice Ferguson Foundation	0	0	197	197	0	0	197
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	7	7	649	650	10	0	660
Beringia	2	3	654	655	6	0	661
Chesapeake Bay Office	7	16	476	477	15	0	492
Erie Canalway NHA	2	2	259	259	5	0	264
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	5	6	631	631	10	0	641
John H Chafee Blackstone River Valley Technical Assistance	2	8	275	275	3	0	278
Johnstown Area Heritage Associate Museum	0	0	44	44	0	0	44
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	0	0	231	232	0	0	232
Maine Acadian Culture Comm Technical Assistance	0	0	98	98	0	0	98
Masau Trail	0	0	34	34	0	0	34
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	0	0	2,194	2,197	0	-2,197	0
Route 66 National Historic Highway	0	0	289	289	0	0	289
Subtotal, Other Field Offices	25	42	6,788	6,796	49	-2,197	4,648
TBD - Invasive Exotic Species Management						2,300	2,300
Total, Park Base ⁷	12,403	18,057	1,386,226	1,385,286	21,395	-10,993	1,395,688

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Central Offices							
Alaska Region	0	131	14,728	14,778	221	644	15,643
Intermountain Region	0	263	22,597	22,685	536	425	23,646
Midwest Region	0	165	11,626	11,681	242	292	12,215
National Capital Region	0	116	13,206	13,262	196	130	13,588
Northeast Region	0	256	26,005	26,098	397	425	26,920
Pacific West Region	0	151	17,156	17,237	217	292	17,746
Southeast Region	0	175	12,033	12,097	279	292	12,668
Washington Office	0	341	91,385	83,548	335	3,110	86,993
Total, Central Offices	0	1,598	208,736	201,386	2,423	5,610	209,419
Program/Support Offices							
Park Administrative Support Functions							
Accounting Operations Center	0	134	11,675	11,691	240	0	11,931
Park Concession Program	0	26	4,562	4,568	63	0	4,631
Human Resources Operation Center	0	75	7,679	7,690	109	0	7,799
Information Technology Programs	0	87	23,928	23,723	446	0	24,169
Major Acquisition Buying Offices	0	0	16,430	16,452	0	0	16,452
Servicing Human Resources Office	0	0	17,130	17,154	0	0	17,154
Training Programs:							
Learning and Development Program	0	83	15,614	15,635	134	0	15,769
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0	12	4,162	4,167	41	0	4,208
Subtotal, Park Administrative Support Functions	0	417	101,180	101,080	1,033	0	102,113
Park Natural Resource Support Functions							
Air Quality Program	0	25	8,645	8,657	53	0	8,710
Biological Resource Management Program	0	46	9,631	9,644	104	3,423	13,171
Geologic Resource Center	0	20	3,321	3,326	53	1,200	4,579
Cooperative Landscape Conservation	0	7	1,494	1,496	20	5,092	6,608
Inventory and Monitoring Program	0	278	44,332	44,393	509	0	44,902
Natural Resources Data & Information Program	0	21	1,894	1,896	43	0	1,939
Natural Sounds Program	0	10	3,468	3,473	25	700	4,198
Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration	0	7	1,411	1,413	19	0	1,432
Social Science Program	0	0	1,715	1,717	0	0	1,717

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Everglades Restoration and Research:					0		
South Florida Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Plan	0	4	4,720	4,691	73	0	4,764
South Florida Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	0	10	3,845	3,822	9	0	3,831
South Florida Task Force Support	0	4	1,311	1,303	19	0	1,322
Water Resources Program	0	44	13,500	13,518	106	1,250	14,874
Subtotal, Park Natural Resource Support Functions	0	476	99,287	99,349	1,033	11,665	112,047
Park Cultural Resource Support Functions							
Field Resource Centers:							
Midwest Archeological Center	0	20	1,236	1,237	30	0	1,267
National Capital Museum Resource Center	0	4	636	637	6	0	643
Southeast Archeological Center	0	27	930	931	31	0	962
Western Archeological Center	0	12	1,205	1,207	19	0	1,226
Interior Collections Management System	0	0	482	483	0	0	483
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Management	0	2	848	849	5	0	854
Subtotal, Park Cultural Resource Support Functions	0	65	5,337	5,344	91	0	5,435
Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions							
D.C. Water & Sewer Program	0	0	10,598	9,234	0	762	9,996
Land Use Planning			150	0	150	0	150
Facility Management Program Support:							
Facility Management Software System	0	7	4,933	4,903	17	0	4,920
Condition Assessment Program	0	13	14,583	14,494	43	0	14,537
Subtotal, Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions	0	20	30,264	28,631	210	762	29,603
Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions							
Accessible Interpretive Media	0	0	0	0	0	920	920
Informational Publications	0	27	3,238	3,242	44	0	3,286
Interpretation and Education Programs	0	7	1,654	1,656	15	0	1,671
Volunteers In Parks Program	0	0	2,788	2,727	64	0	2,791
Subtotal, Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions	0	34	7,680	7,625	123	920	8,668

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Park Visitor Protection Support Functions							
Public Health Program	0	2	2,145	2,148	5	0	2,153
Special Agents (Criminal Investigators)	0	47	6,725	6,734	116	0	6,850
Structural Fire Program	0	0	1,306	1,308	0	0	1,308
SW Border Radio Communications Program	0	0	589	589	0	0	589
Subtotal, Park Visitor Protection Support Functions	0	49	10,765	10,779	121	0	10,900
Park Partnership Support Functions							
Youth Partnership Programs	0	1	573	574	8	1,000	1,582
Subtotal, Park Partnership Support Functions	0	1	573	574	8	1,000	1,582
Total, Program/Support Offices	0	1,062	255,086	253,382	2,619	14,347	270,348
PROJECT FUNDING							
Natural Resources Project Funds							
Natural Resources	0	0	8,855	8,867	0	5,906	14,773
SW Border Resource Restoration Program	0	0	980	981	0	0	981
Subtotal, Natural Resources Project Funds	0	0	9,835	9,848	0	5,906	15,754
Cultural Resources Project Funds							
Cultural Resources	0	0	21,872	21,902	0	2,000	23,902
Flex Park Museum Cataloging Projects	0	0	3,060	9,808	-6,734	0	3,074
Subtotal, Cultural Resources Project Funds	0	0	24,932	31,710	-6,734	2,000	26,976
Facility Maintenance Project Funds							
Cyclic Maintenance	0	0	96,219	96,351	0	0	96,351
Flex Park Accessibility and Sustainability Projects	0	0	6,734	0	6,734	0	6,734
Emergency Storm Damage Program	0	0	2,735	2,739	0	0	2,739
Environmental Management Program	0	0	6,167	6,175	0	0	6,175
Repair/Rehabilitation Projects	0	0	71,475	71,040	0	0	71,040
Repair/Rehabilitation - Sustainability/Accessibility Projects	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Facility Maintenance Project Funds	0	0	183,330	176,305	6,734	2,000	185,039
Interpretation & Education Project Funds							
Interpretation & Education Program	0	0	1,360	1,362	0	0	1,362
Subtotal, Interpretation & Education Project Funds	0	0	1,360	1,362	0	0	1,362

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	2012 Park Base FTE ¹	2012 Total FTE ²	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ³	2012 Enacted ³	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2014 Request
Partnership Project Funds							
Challenge Cost Share Program	0	0	389	390	0	610	1,000
Connecting National Trails to Park Program	0	0	933	934	0	0	934
Youth Partnership Program	0	0	7,035	7,046	0	0	7,046
Subtotal, Partnership Project Funds	0	0	8,357	8,370	0	610	8,980
Total, Projects	0	0	227,814	227,595	0	10,516	238,111
Total, Park Management	12,403	20,717	2,077,862	2,067,649	26,437	19,480	2,113,566
External Administrative Costs			172,394	168,919	2,435	0	171,354
Grand Total	12,403	20,717	2,250,256	2,236,568	28,872	19,480	2,284,920

Footnotes:

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

² Total FTE shown for parks in the "Operation of the National Park System" account are by organization, irrespective of funding source. For example, some temporary positions in parks are funded from construction, recreation fees, etc.

³ When different from previously listed levels, the FY 2012 Enacted amounts reflect presentation adjustments or shifts of funds within reprogramming guidelines, in effect, the FY 2012 Final numbers. A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

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

⁷ The NPS uses these totals when responding to inquiries as to the amount of funding directly available for "park base operations." Items which follow this total also support park operations, but are managed at the Regional or Servicewide level.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	170,299	345	345
Acadia NP	2,394,440	46,470	47,458
Adams NHP	323,865	9	24
African Burial Grounds NM	95,132	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Agate Fossil Beds NM	11,934	2,740	3,058
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	140,604	1,255	1,287
Amistad NRA	1,339,029	57,292	58,500
Andersonville NHS	125,008	501	515
Andrew Johnson NHS	52,479	17	17
Antietam NB	506,954	2,743	3,230
Apostle Islands NL	168,160	42,161	69,372
Appalachian NST ¹	N/A	178,327	236,333
Appomattox Court House NHP	317,427	1,695	1,774
Arches NP	1,058,948	76,546	76,679
Arkansas Post NMem	39,823	664	758
Arlington House	557,155	28	28
Assateague Island NS	2,192,098	18,928	41,320
Aztec Ruins NM	45,002	267	318
Badlands NP	883,308	232,982	242,756
Baltimore-Washington Parkway ²	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bandelier NM	154,536	32,831	33,677
Bent's Old Fort NHS	24,982	736	799
Big Bend NP	325,269	775,273	801,163
Big Cypress NPRes	834,253	677,382	720,567
Big Hole NB	35,284	656	1,011
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	602,150	116,330	125,310
Big Thicket NPRes	139,382	105,468	107,006
Bighorn Canyon NRA	246,171	68,491	120,296
Biscayne NP	480,461	171,003	172,971
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	190,163	30,750	30,750
Blue Ridge Parkway	15,566,678	85,115	95,948
Bluestone NSR	36,841	3,032	4,310
Booker T Washington NM	24,604	239	239
Boston African American NHS	400,671	0	1
Boston Harbor Islands NRA ³	N/A	246	1,482
Boston NHP	2,644,465	37	44
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	20,219	2	2
Bryce Canyon NP	1,375,278	35,833	35,835
Buffalo NR	1,176,893	91,813	94,293
Cabrillo NM	871,081	160	160
Canaveral NS	1,007,525	57,648	57,662
Cane River Creole NHP	26,579	62	206
Canyon de Chelly NM	829,043	0	83,840
Canyonlands NP	460,226	337,570	337,598
Cape Cod NS	4,471,142	27,549	43,607
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers Nmem	3,034,484	31,127	31,292
Cape Lookout NS	473,985	25,174	28,243
Capitol Reef NP	661,188	241,234	241,904

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Capulin Volcano NM	47,726	793	793
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	95,161	264	264
Carlsbad Caverns NP	378,889	46,427	46,766
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS ⁴	N/A	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	69,539	473	2,163
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	1,256,212	318	319
Catoctin Mountain Park	280,981	5,890	5,891
Cedar Breaks NM	650,030	6,155	6,155
Cedar Creek and Belle Gove NHP ³	N/A	86	3,712
César E. Chávez NM ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chaco Culture NHP	38,453	32,840	33,960
Chamizal NMem	97,779	55	55
Channel Islands NP	265,746	79,019	249,561
Charles Pinckney NHS	45,258	28	28
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,184,204	5,072	9,792
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,586,505	14,465	19,612
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,018,171	8,973	9,036
Chickasaw NRA	1,360,453	9,894	9,899
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	47,665	12,982	12,984
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	157,061	19,042	19,043
City of Rocks NRes	99,822	9,680	14,407
Clara Barton NHS	24,851	9	9
Colonial NHP	3,377,135	8,605	8,677
Colorado NM	471,005	20,534	20,536
Congaree NP	110,987	26,021	26,546
Coronado NMem	111,558	4,828	4,830
Cowpens NB	226,955	791	842
Crater Lake NP	456,076	183,224	183,224
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	196,196	464,304	464,304
Cumberland Gap NHP	837,484	24,531	24,547
Cumberland Island NS	62,054	19,525	36,347
Curecanti NRA	872,214	43,095	43,095
Cuyahoga Valley NP	2,327,771	20,339	32,832
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	66,563	85	111
De Soto NMem	471,610	25	30
Death Valley NP	922,274	3,324,369	3,373,063
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,986,384	56,296	66,741
Denali NP&Pres	388,705	6,036,893	6,075,029
Devils Postpile NM	80,545	798	798
Devils Tower NM	415,153	1,347	1,347
Dinosaur NM	293,388	205,686	210,283
Dry Tortugas NP	64,231	61,481	64,701
Ebey's Landing NHR ⁴	N/A	2,756	19,333
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	17,347	1	1
Effigy Mounds NM	82,112	2,526	2,526
Eisenhower NHS	55,650	690	690
El Malpais NM	110,985	109,947	114,314

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
El Morro NM	45,889	1,040	1,279
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	54,939	181	181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	2,815	13	13
Everglades NP	1,032,987	1,509,259	1,508,980
Fire Island NS	521,318	6,242	19,580
First Ladies NHS	9,063	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
First State NM ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano, NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	490,583	41,714	41,991
Flight 93 NMem	336,730	1,455	2,321
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	61,325	5,992	5,998
Ford's Theatre NHS	719,215	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	1,396,359	8,996	46,439
Fort Davis NHS	37,770	523	523
Fort Donelson NB	317,798	959	1,025
Fort Frederica NM	277,944	283	284
Fort Laramie NHS	54,456	832	833
Fort Larned NHS	26,540	680	718
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	736,065	43	43
Fort Monroe NM ⁵	N/A	325	325
Fort Necessity NB	205,714	894	903
Fort Point NHS	1,391,266	29	29
Fort Pulaski NM	395,690	5,365	5,623
Fort Scott NHS	26,079	17	17
Fort Smith NHS	87,248	38	75
Fort Stanwix NM	188,585	16	16
Fort Sumter NM	851,556	231	235
Fort Union NM	9,145	721	721
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	12,999	428	441
Fort Vancouver NHS	673,481	197	207
Fort Washington Park	335,428	341	341
Fossil Butte NM	16,862	8,198	8,198
Frederick Douglass NHS	54,353	9	9
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	8,011	7	7
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	962,449	7,372	8,382
Friendship Hill NHS	33,794	661	675
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	10,796	8,307,693	8,472,506
Gateway NRA	6,498,008	20,444	26,607
Gauley River NRA	115,218	4,526	11,560
George Rogers Clark NHP	123,195	26	26
George Washington Birthplace NM	133,889	550	662
George Washington Carver NM	30,858	210	210
George Washington Memorial Parkway	7,362,680	6,804	7,022
Gettysburg NMP	1,162,715	4,997	5,989
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	24,911	533	533
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	454,366	3,280,548	3,281,789
Glacier NP	2,160,601	1,012,907	1,013,319
Glen Canyon NRA	2,065,060	1,239,764	1,254,117

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Golden Gate NRA	14,805,627	57,268	80,033
Golden Spike NHS	43,949	2,203	2,735
Governor's Island NM	345,928	22	23
Grand Canyon NP	4,358,215	1,180,651	1,217,191
Grand Portage NM	96,166	710	710
Grand Teton NP	2,677,385	307,745	310,044
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	17,489	1,491	1,618
Great Basin NP	94,390	77,180	77,180
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	254,635	85,932	85,932
Great Smoky Mountains NP	9,648,269	522,016	522,427
Greenbelt Park	149,227	1,106	1,175
Guadalupe Mountains NP	153,778	86,367	86,367
Guilford Courthouse NMP	320,969	250	250
Gulf Islands NS	5,229,026	99,615	137,989
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	23,900	4,335	4,351
Haleakala NP	1,066,983	33,264	33,265
Hampton NHS	38,527	62	62
Harpers Ferry NHP	267,554	3,544	3,670
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM ^b	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harry S Truman NHS	32,013	10	10
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,408,515	323,431	323,431
Herbert Hoover NHS	136,360	181	187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	136,013	836	836
Homestead NM of America	105,259	205	211
Hopewell Culture NHP	40,857	1,025	1,765
Hopewell Furnace NHS	54,181	848	848
Horseshoe Bend NMP	60,201	2,040	2,040
Hot Springs NP	1,313,036	4,938	5,550
Hovenweep NM	25,975	785	785
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	77,709	160	160
Independence NHP	3,565,991	34	45
Indiana Dunes NL	1,819,636	11,041	15,314
Isle Royale NP	16,746	539,282	571,790
James A Garfield NHS	36,943	8	8
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	431,269	17,642	23,664
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	2,488,010	91	193
Jewel Cave NM	109,267	1,274	1,274
Jimmy Carter NHS	69,257	48	72
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	1,196,656	23,777	23,777
John Day Fossil Beds NM	150,326	13,456	14,062
John F Kennedy NHS	22,153	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
John Muir NHS	37,497	338	344
Johnstown Flood NMem	124,122	169	178
Joshua Tree NP	1,368,822	775,310	790,636
Kalaupapa NHP	58,357	23	10,779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	157,256	616	1,163
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres, & Alagnak WR	39,861	4,567,203	4,725,036
Kenai Fjords NP	280,933	601,336	669,984

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	1,931,420	2,846	2,853
Keweenaw NHP ⁴	N/A	136	1,869
Kings Mountain NMP	266,514	3,945	3,945
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	854,117	3,420	12,996
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	60,667	N/A	N/A
Knife River Indian Village NHS	16,692	1,594	1,749
Lake Clark NP&Pres	11,997	3,746,585	4,030,006
Lake Mead NRA	6,275,299	1,470,712	1,495,806
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	516,375	46,057	46,349
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,531,994	100,390	100,390
Lassen Volcanic NP	397,647	106,448	106,452
Lava Beds NM	188,488	46,692	46,692
Lewis & Clark NHP	198,939	2,729	3,410
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	135,649	181	200
Lincoln Home NHS	296,301	12	12
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	346,806	765	765
Little River Canyon NPres	208,404	11,002	15,288
Little Rock Central High School NHS	61,181	2	27
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	50,888	2	2
Lowell NHP	534,297	32	141
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	110,907	674	1,570
Maggie L Walker NHS	9,222	< .5 acres	1
Mammoth Cave NP	507,918	52,003	52,830
Manassas NBP	603,896	4,423	5,073
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)			
Castle Clinton NM	4,109,817	1	1
Federal Hall NMem	187,802	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
General Grant NMem	99,294	1	1
Hamilton Grange NMem	18,486	1	1
Saint Paul's Church NHS	15,911	6	6
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	15,407	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Manzanar NHS	72,080	814	814
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	32,227	555	643
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	703,604	14	39
Martin Van Buren NHS	21,157	52	285
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	13,916	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Mesa Verde NP	484,568	52,253	52,485
Minidoka NHS	N/A	210	218
Minute Man NHP	1,010,344	801	1,027
Minuteman Missile NHS	74,573	11	15
Mississippi NRR	101,822	62	53,775
Missouri NRR	152,122	248	34,159
Mojave Npres	536,627	1,472,532	1,538,415
Monocacy NB	43,994	1,550	1,647
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	577,781	1,224	1,671
Moore's Creek NB	72,949	88	88
Morristown NHP	283,519	1,706	1,711
Mount Rainier NP	1,063,272	236,303	236,381

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,189,349	1,240	1,278
Muir Woods NM	977,042	523	554
Natchez NHP	189,570	86	108
Natchez Trace NST ²	N/A	0	10,995
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB	5,531,269	52,209	52,304
National Capital Parks-East	1,011,705	6,596	6,834
National Mall & Memorial Parks	29,721,005	384	386
National Park of American Samoa	6,882	0	9,000
Natural Bridges NM	87,755	7,636	7,636
Navajo NM	65,729	360	360
New Bedford Whaling NHP	272,690	< .5 acres	34
New Orleans Jazz NHP	175,497	0	5
New River Gorge NR	1,116,219	53,753	72,186
Nez Perce NHP	235,256	3,819	4,561
Nicodemus NHS	3,313	< .5 acres	5
Ninety Six NHS	70,505	1,022	1,022
Niobrara NSR	66,962	981	29,101
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	808,926	679,959	684,305
Obed WSR	209,548	3,713	5,073
Ocmulgee NM	119,588	702	702
Olympic NP	2,854,432	913,545	922,650
Oregon Caves NM	77,966	484	488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	162,048	329,365	330,689
Ozark NSR	1,400,981	61,368	80,785
Padre Island NS	562,411	130,355	130,434
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	35,500	1,376	3,442
Paterson Great Falls NHP ⁵	N/A	0	36
Pea Ridge NMP	140,037	4,279	4,300
Pecos NHP	44,330	6,392	6,703
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	141,179	23	25
Petersburg NB	204,268	2,657	2,740
Petrified Forest NP	651,758	108,999	221,415
Petroglyph NM	119,396	3,125	7,209
Pictured Rocks NL	615,485	35,729	73,236
Pinnacles NP	224,288	26,554	26,606
Pipe Spring NM	56,838	40	40
Pipestone NM	76,594	282	282
Piscataway Park	145,412	4,591	4,626
Point Reyes NS	2,324,793	65,234	71,055
Port Chicago Naval Magazine Nmem	599	5	5
Potomac Heritage NST ³	N/A	0	0
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	8,894	1	1
President's Park	743,209	18	18
Prince William Forest Park	302,241	14,589	16,084
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	442,182	420	420
Puukohola Heiau NHS	138,293	61	86
Rainbow Bridge NM	75,304	160	160

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Redwood NP	341,423	77,807	139,044
Richmond NBP	149,075	2,231	7,131
Rio Grande WSR	604	0	9,600
River Raisin NBP ⁵	52,027	42	42
Rock Creek Park	2,039,016	1,755	1,755
Rocky Mountain NP	3,243,623	265,392	265,761
Roger Williams NMem	53,371	5	5
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHP ³	N/A	0	145
Russell Cave NM	20,339	310	310
Sagamore Hill NHS	30,974	83	83
Saguaro NP	637,171	87,526	91,442
Saint Croix Island IHS ⁴	N/A	7	7
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	236,184	40,537	92,749
Saint-Gaudens NHS	34,399	191	191
Salem Maritime NHS	725,372	9	9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	29,725	985	1,071
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	5,280	221	986
San Antonio Missions NHP	581,805	460	826
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,212,972	29	50
San Juan Island NHP	263,279	2,045	2,072
San Juan NHS	1,274,838	53	75
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	4,294	2,385	12,583
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	633,190	23,335	156,670
Saratoga NHP	60,838	2,911	3,394
Saugus Iron Works NHS	11,847	9	9
Scotts Bluff NM	126,463	2,952	3,005
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,697,974	865,753	865,964
Shenandoah NP	1,232,442	198,241	199,100
Shiloh NMP	584,652	4,820	5,976
Sitka NHP	207,095	112	112
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,566,176	57,428	71,210
Springfield Armory NHS	17,197	21	55
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	3,799,090	58	61
Steamtown NHS	108,072	51	62
Stones River NB	241,386	647	709
Tallgrass Prairie Npres	18,877	32	10,894
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	2,233	< .5 acres	< .5 acres
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	18,565	1	1
Theodore Roosevelt Island Nmem	147,460	89	89
Theodore Roosevelt NP	619,744	69,702	70,447
Thomas Edison NHP	56,405	21	21
Thomas Stone NHS	6,791	322	328
Timpanogos Cave NM	117,590	250	250
Tonto NM	53,039	1,120	1,120
Tumacacori NHP	33,529	358	360
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	23,504	45	90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	26,200	9	58
Ulysses S Grant NHS	39,662	10	10

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2012	Acreage FY 2012 Federal ⁷	Acreage FY 2012 Gross ⁷
Parks, Offices and Programs			
National Park Service Park Units			
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	263,254	31	76,973
Valley Forge NHP	1,516,660	3,175	3,468
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	424,764	212	212
Vicksburg NMP	566,958	1,750	1,806
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM ³	N/A	11,608	12,708
Virgin Islands NP	501,566	13,028	14,951
Voyageurs NP	215,111	133,186	218,200
War in the Pacific NHP	254,294	958	2,037
Washita Battlefield NHS	10,563	312	315
Weir Farm NHS	21,939	68	74
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NPres, Noatak NPres, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP	72,397	11,521,975	11,684,303
Whiskeytown NRA	814,294	42,463	42,503
White Sands NM	445,470	143,733	143,733
Whitman Mission NHS	58,023	139	139
William Howard Taft NHS	19,629	2	4
Wilson's Creek NB	167,302	1,955	2,369
Wind Cave NP	525,425	33,847	33,847
Wolf Trap NP	420,862	130	130
Women's Rights NHP	27,534	7	7
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,753,024	57	59
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	87,158	12,273,689	13,175,799
Yellowstone NP	3,442,274	2,219,789	2,219,791
Yosemite NP	3,890,684	759,540	761,268
Yucca House NM ⁴	N/A	34	34
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	1,390	2,195,547	2,526,512
Zion NP	2,981,863	143,068	146,597
Subtotal Park Units	286,798,465	80,384,214	84,422,886

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS is not officially a park and acreage is not shown.

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

Budget Account Schedules Operation of the National Park System

ONPS Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park management.....	2,066	2,071	2,132
00.04 External administrative costs.....	168	173	171
08.01 Reimbursable program.....	28	28	28
09.00 Total new obligations.....	2,262	2,272	2,331
Budgetary Resources:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1.....	42	43	52
10.21 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	1	1	1
10.50 Unobligated balance (total).....	43	44	53
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00 Appropriation (general fund).....	2,240	2,250	2,285
11.30 Appropriations permanently reduced	-4	0	0
17.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary: collected.....	30	30	30
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	2,266	2,280	2,315
19.30 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	2,309	2,324	2,368
19.40 Unobligated balance expiring.....	-4	0	0
19.41 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	43	52	37
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year	538	471	494
30.11 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	2,262	2,272	2,331
30.31 Obligations incurred, expired accounts.....	32	0	0
30.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-2,340	-2,248	-2,307
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-1	-1	-1
30.41 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired.....	-20	0	0
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year.....	471	494	517
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1,877	1,734	1,760
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	463	514	547
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	2,340	2,248	2,307
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
40.30 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources.....	-30	-30	-30
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority, net (discretionary).....	2,236	2,250	2,285
41.90 Outlays, net (discretionary).....	2,310	2,218	2,277

ONPS Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		2012	2013	2014
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	895	897	904
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	143	141	143
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	50	51	59
11.18	Special personal services payments.....	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	1,089	1,090	1,107
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	345	349	353
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	30	32	32
12.20	Transportation of things.....	25	25	25
12.31	Rental payments to GSA.....	60	67	69
12.32	Rental payments to others.....	1	1	3
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	79	79	79
12.40	Printing and reproduction.....	7	7	7
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	5	4	4
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	340	304	333
15.53	Other goods and services from federal sources.....	6	6	6
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	20	20	20
12.56	Medical Care.....	1	1	1
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	7	7	8
12.58	Subsistence and support of persons.....	1	1	1
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	116	122	122
13.10	Equipment.....	27	54	54
13.20	Land and structures.....	16	16	20
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	59	59	59
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	2,234	2,244	2,303
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
21.11	Full-time permanent.....	8	8	8
21.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	6	6	6
21.15	Other personnel compensation.....	3	3	3
21.19	Total personnel compensation.....	17	17	17
21.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	4	4	4
22.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	3	3	3
22.60	Supplies and materials.....	2	2	2
23.10	Equipment.....	1	1	1
24.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1	1	1
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	28	28	28
99.99	Total new obligations.....	2,262	2,272	2,331

ONPS Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1036-0-1-303		2012	2013	2014
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct:				
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	17,015	16,869	16,916
Reimbursable:				
20.01	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	304	304	304
Allocations from other agencies:¹				
30.01	Allocation civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	805	758	692

¹Represents NPS staff paid from funds allocated from other agencies. Agencies allocating funds are as follows: USDA, BLM, FWS.

Appropriation: Park Partnership Project Grants**Appropriation Overview**

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161) authorized the establishment of this appropriation and provided dedicated federal funding to match donations for signature National Park Service projects and programs. All federal funds were to be matched on a 50/50 basis, derived from non-federal sources in the form of cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

Funds were last appropriated for this program in FY 2010. No funding is requested for this program in FY 2014.

Budget Account Schedules Park Partnership Project Grants

Park Partnership Project Grants Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Park Partnership Projects.....	1	0	0
09.00 Total new obligations.....	1	0	0
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	1	0	0
19.30 Total budgetary resources available	1	0	0
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year.....	12	7	4
30.10 Total new obligations.....	1	0	0
30.20 Total outlays (gross).....	-6	-3	-2
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year.....	7	4	2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	6	3	2
40.80 Total outlays, gross.....	6	3	2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	0	0	0
41.90 Outlays.....	6	3	2

Park Partnership Project Grants Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
12.52 Other services.....	0	0	0

Park Partnership Project Grants Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-2645-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct			
10.01 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	0

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Appropriation: National Recreation and Preservation

Mission Overview

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

Appropriation Overview

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

Recreation Programs

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

Natural Programs

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

Cultural Programs

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

Environmental Compliance and Review

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

Grants Administration

This activity covers administrative expenses associated with the Historic Preservation Fund grant programs, American Battlefield Protection program assistance grants and acquisition grants, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants program.

International Park Affairs

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

Heritage Partnership Programs

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

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

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: NR&P

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs		Internal Transfers	Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount	Costs	Transfers		FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Recreation Programs	4	590	4	584	+10	0	0	0	4	594	0	+10	
Natural Programs	86	13,538	86	13,354	+181	+102	0	0	86	13,637	0	+283	
Cultural Programs	132	24,836	133	24,764	+269	-262	-1	0	132	24,771	-1	+7	
Environmental Compliance & Review	3	436	3	430	+8	0	0	0	3	438	0	+8	
Grants Administration	15	1,758	15	1,738	+35	+160	1	0	16	1,933	+1	+195	
International Park Affairs	11	1,648	11	1,636	+22	0	0	0	11	1,658	0	+22	
Heritage Partnership Programs													
Commissions and Grants	7	16,453	7	16,391	+14	0	-3	-8,391	4	8,014	-3	-8,377	
Administrative Support	6	986	6	982	+8	0	0	0	6	990	0	+8	
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	13	17,439	13	17,373	+22	0	-3	-8,391	10	9,004	-3	-8,369	
TOTAL NR&P	264	60,245	265	59,879	+547	0	-3	-8,391	262	52,035	-3	-7,844	

¹2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

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

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	(105)	+109
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY 2012 and FY 2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY 2013 and FY 2014.		
Pay Raise	+0	+306
The FY 2012 column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the FY 2012 President's Budget. The FY 2014 Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY 2012 - FY 2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+99	+132
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2014 (+/-)
National Natural Landmarks	+/-102
This moves National Natural Landmarks funding, included in NR&P/Cultural Programs/National Register Programs, to NR&P/Natural Programs/National Natural Landmarks.	
American Battlefield Protection Program Administration	+/-160
This moves funding, included in NR&P/Cultural Programs/American Battlefield Protection Program Grants, to the new NR&P/Grants Administration/American Battlefield Protection Program Administration program.	

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$52,035,000.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112–175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

In the absence of a full-year 2013 appropriation at the time the budget was prepared, all changes are relative to the 2013 President's Request.

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to either the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Division E – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 or that which was proposed in the 2013 President's budget request.

Notes – The authorization for a number of National Heritage Areas expired in 2012. A General Provision (Sec 121) is proposed to extend the authority for 2014.

The Chesapeake Bay Initiative's appropriation authorization, Section 502(c) of Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; P.L. 105-312) is due to expire in 2013. A General Provision (Sec. 420) is proposed to extend the authority for 2014.

Additional detail regarding General Provisions can be found in the 2014 Office of the Secretary Congressional Justification.

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

Public Law 105-312 as Amended by Sec. 3005 of P.L. 111-212, which establishes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program and authorizes funding through fiscal year 2011. Language is necessary to extend this law and is being proposed for 2014.

Activity: Cultural Programs

16 USC 461 to 467 Historic Sites Act declares it national policy to protect historic sites, buildings, and objects; establishes various National Historic Sites, National Battlefield Sites, National Heritage Corridors, National Heritage Areas and National Heritage Partnerships; authorizes appropriation of funds for this purpose; provides specific authority for the Secretary to acquire property and to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archeological significance.

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

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

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act provides for assistance to non-Federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage. It establishes a program for preservation of historical and archeological data which might otherwise be lost or destroyed as the result of a Federal or Federally-assisted or licenses project, activity, or program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Law 104-333 Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, included the *Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996* (Div. II, Title IX), the *National Coal Heritage*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Law 111-11 Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 Title VIII, Subtitle A designates as a National Heritage Area Site: Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8001); Cache la Poudre River National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8002); South Park National Heritage Area, CO (Sec. 8003); Northern Plains National Heritage Area, ND (Sec. 8004); Baltimore National Heritage Area, MD (Sec. 8005); Freedom's Way National Heritage Area, MA & NH (Sec. 8006); Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area, MS (Sec. 8007); Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area, MS (Sec. 8008); Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area, AL (Sec. 8009); and Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area, AK (Sec. 8010).

Activity: Environmental Compliance and Review

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

42 USC 4321 to 4347 National Environmental Policy Act requires agencies to monitor, evaluate and control their activities so as to protect and enhance the quality of the environment; requires that a detailed statement be prepared for any major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

49 USC 303 Department of Transportation Act of 1966 requires review of proposed Department of Transportation projects which could have an adverse impact on public park and recreation areas and historic sites.

16 USC 1278 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires agencies to notify Interior of any proceeding, study, or other activity which affects or may affect wild and scenic rivers under its jurisdiction.

16 USC 3505 Coastal Barrier Resources Act permits expenditures for the purpose of studying management, protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources and habitats.

Activity: Grants Administration

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act prescribes responsibilities for administration of the historic preservation program

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

Activity: International Park Affairs

16 USC 470a-1 and a-2 National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the administration of a grant program in certain areas outside the United States.

16 USC 470a(e)(6)(A) National Historic Preservation Act authorizes cooperation with other nations and international organizations in connection with the World Heritage Convention.

16 USC 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.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	National Recreation and Preservation
Program Name:	Chesapeake Bay Initiative
Citation:	Section 502(c) of 16 U.S.C. 461 note; P.L. 105-312
Title of Legislation:	Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998
Last Year of Authorization:	2013
FY 2014 Budget Request (\$000):	\$1,997
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2014	A General Provision (Sec. 420) is requested to extend the authority for 2014.
Program Description:	The program provides technical and financial assistance to state and local partners for increasing public access, developing youth education and employment opportunities, and interpreting natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	National Recreation and Preservation
Program Name:	National Heritage Areas
Citation:	<p>Division II of Public Law 104-333 (16 U.S.C. 461 note); specifically Sections 107, 208, 310, 408, 507, 607, 707, 811 and 910</p> <p>Section 7 of Public Law 99-647, as amended by section 702(d) of Public Law 109-338 and section 1767 of Public Law 112-10</p> <p>Section 12 of Public Law 100-692 (16 U.S.C. 461 note)</p> <p>Section 108 of Public Law 106-278 (16 U.S.C. 461 note)</p> <p>The authority for each of these National Heritage Areas expired in 2012, but was extended through 2013 in Section 1404 of PL-113-6.</p>
Title of Legislation:	Multiple
Last Year of Authorization:	2013
FY 2014 Budget Request (\$000):	\$8,014 ¹
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2014	<p>A General Provision (Sec. 121) is requested to extend the authorization for specific Heritage Areas that would otherwise sunset in 2013. These Heritage Areas are: National Coal NHA, Tennessee Civil War NHA, Augusta Canal NHA, Rivers of Steel NHA, Essex NHA, South Carolina NHA, America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos & Smokestacks NHA), Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway, Hudson River Valley NHA, John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, Lackawanna Heritage Valley NHA.</p>
Program Description:	<p>Heritage areas have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of local natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are the management responsibility of Federal Commissions, nonprofit groups, universities, State agencies or municipal authorities. The work of each National Heritage Area is guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help in developing a sustainable economy.</p>

¹ Amount represents total FY 2014 Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants funding for FY 2014 as allocations for individual areas are not yet finalized.

Activity:	Recreation Programs
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Recreation Programs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Recreation Programs	590	584	+10	0	0	594	+10
Total Requirements	590	584	+10	0	0	594	+10
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>

¹A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

Recreation Programs support work with state and local government partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country. The Federal Lands to Parks Program (FLP) conserves natural and cultural resources through formal partnerships and supports a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails to provide close to home recreational and conservation benefits throughout the United States. The FLP program adds acres of park lands, and helps ensure continued public access to recreational opportunities. FLP also works to ensure that properties are used as intended for public parks and recreation, and natural and cultural resources are protected in compliance with 40 U.S.C. § 550(b and e).

Activity Overview

Recreation Programs primarily covers the FLP program, which assists state and local governments in acquiring surplus federal real property for public parks and recreation areas and helping to ensure continued stewardship of transferred properties. The NPS plays an important role in helping states and communities compete among other potential interests by communicating their needs and demonstrating the importance of ensuring long-term protection of, and public access, to resources. The FLP program is the only federal program that aids state and local governments in acquiring surplus federal land for dedicated public recreation instead of paying fair market value, saving communities and their citizens money while increasing recreational opportunities. This program also provides assistance to local communities and non-profits in the transfer of historic lighthouses under the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000. The activity includes a range of planning, federal coordination, technical assistance, and real estate transactions.

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Recreation Programs is \$594,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The FLP program places a priority on helping communities obtain federal properties which have been declared surplus (that is, no longer needed by the federal government) for public parks and recreation use. The FLP program helps local communities preserve lands by facilitating transfer of surplus federal properties (military, U.S. General Services Administration, or other) to local and state governments. This ensures long-term conservation by enabling local and state governments to manage locally important

resources. In partnership with state and local governments, the FLP program contributes to community revitalization by providing new and expanded state and community parks; increasing close-to-home recreation opportunities (increasingly recognized as important to improving people's health and wellness); and protecting open space and important natural and cultural resources. In addition to benefiting communities, the FLP program helps the federal government save money by reducing its unneeded inventory of federal land and facilities.

The FLP program assists communities interested in acquiring surplus federal land in completing applications, and acts as a broker between the applicant and the federal disposing agency (typically the General Services Administration or the Department of Defense). The FLP program approves the community's application, recommends the property transfer, and prepares and conveys the deed (except for lighthouse properties), including any restrictions associated with the deed.

Once transferred, the land must be used for public parks and recreation in perpetuity. FLP works to ensure continued public park and recreation access and use, resource protection, and compliance with deeds, as required by 40 U.S.C. § 550(b and e), formerly the Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949. Four staff oversee more than 1,220 previously transferred properties that cover 131,000 acres as of the beginning of FY 2013. FLP identifies compliance issues through community self-certification reports, site visits, and follow-up contacts, but mostly relies on recipient reporting and citizen/user oversight rather than direct inspection. Properties may be reverted back to federal ownership, but land exchanges are preferred to avoid loss of recreational opportunities. FLP responds to community requests for technical assistance, deed and use agreement revisions, easements, and land exchanges.

The NPS, through FLP, partners with the Department of Defense (DoD), states, and communities in the conversion of closed and realigned military bases under Base Realignment and Closure Acts (BRAC) to park and recreation areas. In addition to BRAC properties, the FLP program works with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) regarding other available federal (non-BRAC) property (approximately 50 percent of FLP land transfers).

FLP transfers have transformed former military and other federal properties into new state parks (Fort Ord Dunes State Park, CA; Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park, IN; Fort Trumble State Park, CT; Sauk Prairie Recreation Preserve, WI), hiking areas, local playgrounds and sports facilities, community centers, river access areas, and more. States and communities acquired 103 BRAC properties, including 18,175 acres, from 67 closed military bases and reserve centers (all BRAC rounds 1988-2005), at no cost through FLP for public parks and recreation use, through 2012.

As of March, 2013, 18 new surplus federal properties were in process to transfer to communities in 12 states (AK, CA, CO, FL, HI, MD, MA, ME, MO, NJ, NY and WI). For example, the City of Port St. Joe, FL, will be acquiring the historic Cape San Blas Lighthouse complex, named to the "Doomsday List of Endangered Lighthouses" by "Lighthouse Digest," to move it to a city park in order to rescue the complex from destruction from beach erosion. The City of Gaithersburg, MD, will be acquiring a former Consumer Product Safety Commission site to extend and connect local and regional trails and as well as add close to home active recreation uses (basketball courts, playgrounds, etc.) within an established corridor of parks extending from the Patuxent River and the Potomac River.

In addition, approximately 12 land exchanges are in process. For example, a 48-acre exchange in Waco, Texas, will result in a new regional park with interpretive and educational exhibits and nature trails adjacent to the Waco Mammoth site (a potential new NPS unit).

FLP continues to work with communities to transfer or adjust lands and facilities listed under 2005- and earlier- BRAC years, as properties become available (i.e. environmental condition allows) and community plans are completed or change. Current BRAC projects (approximately 23) include portions of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro, CA; MCAS Tustin, CA; Mather AFB, CA; March AFB, CA; McClellan AFB, CA, Concord NWS, CA; Kilmer U.S. Army Reserve Center, NJ; Brunswick Naval Air Station, ME; Lowry AFB, CO; South Weymouth NAS, MA; Richards-Gebaur AFM, MO; North Amityville Armed Forces Reserve Center; NY; and others.

FLP staff also assists in implementing the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act of 2000, working with the GSA, the U.S. Coast Guard, NPS cultural resource staff, and local government and non-profit organization applicants to review and recommend applications for historic lighthouses.

① Find the Federal Lands to Parks Program online at www.nps.gov/flp

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, the FLP program would:

- Respond to approximately 12 DoD, state and community assistance requests for BRAC property acquisitions for parks and recreation (including technical assistance on potential property re-use, completion of applications, and real estate transactions) and provide about 18 responses due to needed follow-up. Additional to these FY 2014 tasks, FLP expects to complete approximately five to ten final deeds for 2005-listed military base realignments and closures (BRAC) in FY 2013.
- Provide technical assistance and negotiations to facilitate and complete approximately five new land transfers from non-BRAC sources and previous BRAC rounds.
- Respond to federal, state and local requests to help with previously transferred parks to assure continued public recreation opportunities and stewardship, avoid park closures and inappropriate uses, and help resolve other threats to public parks (mining and alternative energy development proposals; road development) to ensure stewardship while supporting communities. The FLP program is responsible for oversight on approximately 1,222 previously transferred properties (132,285 acres).

Activity:	Natural Programs
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Natural Programs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers ² (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	10,079	9,943	+157	0	0	10,100	+157
National Natural Landmarks	562	554	+9	+102	0	665	+111
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	872	860	+15	0	0	875	+15
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	2,025	1,997	0	0	0	1,997	0
Total Requirements	13,538	13,354	+181	+102	0	13,637	+283
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	86	86	0	0	0	86	0

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² The internal transfer is National Natural Landmarks funding previously carried in National Register Programs, found within the Cultural Programs activity.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

Natural Programs support the NPS mission by contributing to the NPS' ability to collaborate effectively with partners, including federal, state, and local agencies and non-profit organizations, to conserve and protect natural and cultural resources and maintain a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

Activity Overview

Natural Programs include:

- **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance** – Through the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program, the NPS empowers and assists communities to actively protect their own special places, catalyzing and furthering local conservation and recreation connections that improve the quality of life and enhance the relevance of the National Park Service for all Americans.
- **National Natural Landmarks** – The National Natural Landmarks Program recognizes and encourages the conservation of outstanding examples of our country's natural history. The designation of National Natural Landmarks allows the NPS to support public and private landowners' future protection of nationally significant natural resources. A transfer in from the National Register Programs within the Cultural Programs activity re-aligns all funding for the National Natural Landmarks into the same budget activity which increases efficiency in the budget allocation process.
- **Hydropower Recreation Assistance** – The Hydropower Assistance program to assists in the development of agreements with hydropower facilities for projects that impact public access to river and recreational resources.

- **Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails** – This program provides technical and financial assistance to state, community, and non-profit organizations in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. NPS collaborates with partners to provide better access to the Chesapeake and rivers, to conserve important landscapes and resources, to engage youth in meaningful work and place-based education, to improve recreational opportunities, and to interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Chesapeake Bay region.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program is \$10,100,000 and 74 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

Since 1991, this program has provided technical assistance and support to more than 7,000 communities across all 50 states and many territories in creating or improving more than 38,000 miles of trails, conserving more than 22,000 miles of protected river corridor, and preserving more than one million acres of open space. Over the last two decades, RTCA has provided direct, extensive assistance to more than 5,000 projects and additionally supported more than 2,000 other conservation and recreation partnership efforts through consultation and other professional support. These projects continue to touch and improve the lives of millions of Americans each and every day with close-to-home access to parks and outdoor recreation. Often, in both urban and rural areas these projects have connected parks, waterways, and natural areas to people who might not otherwise have access. This highly effective and efficient program has catalyzed and leveraged resources for a wide range of projects that have helped make communities more livable, create new jobs, restore the environment, and foster the next generation of conservation stewards.

Satisfied Customers: Communities that have received RTCA assistance overwhelmingly report (97 percent) that the program significantly helped them achieve their on-the-ground conservation and recreation goals. Annually on average, 94 percent of community partners say they are satisfied or extremely satisfied with the assistance from NPS.

In 2013, RTCA worked on nearly 200 projects nationwide that support strategic initiatives, including:

- 51 urban projects
- 29 youth projects
- 52 water trail projects
- 32 community-park connection projects, and
- 17 health projects

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program is a national network of 80-100 conservation and outdoor recreation professionals with expertise in community engagement, partnership building, and project implementation.

RTCA brings technical expertise to help partners successfully utilize the vast array of resources and tools available through federal agencies and nongovernmental groups. RTCA strengthens community projects by leveraging significant state and local financial and in-kind resources at no long-term cost to the federal government.

The RTCA program has been heralded and recognized as a key component of the President's America's Great Outdoors initiative, which seeks to connect all Americans to their natural and cultural heritage through recreation, service, and education.

The RTCA program is critical for achieving the NPS' second century vision to be known for:

- **Building community and nature connections** by linking, serving, and partnering with communities, agencies, and organizations within and beyond National Park units.
- **Serving all people** by providing close-to-home access to parks, green spaces, and waterways.

At A Glance...

Engaging America's Youth

With the Outdoor Foundation, RTCA supported 20 youth led projects engaging 3,500 young people in National Parks; with Groundwork USA 1,494 youth participated on Green Team stewardship projects in their community; with the National Association of Community Health Centers 150 youth at risk and their families were exposed to healthy recreation activities close to home and in National Parks.



- **Fostering a sense of place** by promoting natural resource and cultural stewardship and public service within communities.
- **Expanding the role of the National Park Service in urban areas** to better serve and connect to communities, local parks, and green spaces.
- **Creating strong partner organizations** by promoting best management practices, enhancing networking and communities of practice, building partnership skills and organizational viability.
- **Nurturing strong place-based organizations** by meeting the needs of communities and growing success from the grass roots.
- **Being an open, accessible and responsive agency** by increasing its transparency, communication, and networking.
- **Making a difference on-the-ground** by showing progress and seeing results through meaningful projects in communities.
- **Engaging youth and the next generation** of outdoor leaders and conservation stewards through direct experience with nature and in the outdoors.



RTCA helps communities create places to be active close-to-home. Photo: City of Boise

- ① Find more information about the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program online at: www.nps.gov/rtca and learn about projects in your state at: www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/rtca/whatwedo/projects_by_state.html

FY 2014 Program Performance

The FY 2014 funding request would initiate 80 new community-based, on-the-ground partnership projects and continue to assist more than 100 additional communities and partners to create or improve 1,900 trail miles, conserve or provide access to over 1,000 miles of rivers and waterways, and conserve or restore over 40,000 acres of park and natural areas.

Nationwide Impact:

RTCA is helping to build a network of national, state, and local rivers, trails, greenways, parks, and open spaces that enhance the social, economic, and environmental benefits of outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation to communities across the country. Every year, RTCA assists nearly 200 projects in nearly every state, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. RTCA has assisted thousands of communities, ranging from rural Alaska to the Bronx, in improving the lives of their citizens. Through strategic design, RTCA greatly enhances NPS' capability to reach out to the most underserved communities in America and helps make their goals for close-to-home conservation and outdoor recreation reality.

Cost-effective:

RTCA is a cost-effective, innovative, and responsive program. It effectively brings together and generates external funding, resources, and support from private and other public partners. On average, RTCA leverages NPS investment in projects that often exceeds three-to-one or even five-to-one. Continued and increased investment in RTCA would result in tangible on-the-ground impacts, sustainable local organizations, and broader support for agency programs and parks that continue far beyond initial NPS involvement.

Measurable Outcomes:

The RTCA is key in helping the NPS make progress on seven priority goals:

1. Improve close-to-home **recreation** opportunities in communities with the least access to parks.
2. Build community connections to the outdoors in **urban** areas.

At A Glance...

Positive Impact in Urban Communities

- Expanded the Groundwork USA network to 20 communities and announced the opportunity to add to new sites with sustained support from EPA.
- Accomplished 722 community projects involving 538 business, 276 schools and 281 jobs provided.

3. Engage **youth** in stewardship and planning within their communities to create and support parks, green spaces, health, and access.
4. Extend partnerships with public **health** interests to promote healthy, active lifestyles.
5. Expand community **access** to water-based recreation and trails.
6. Help advance large landscape and collaborative **conservation**.
7. Build viability and sustainability of **partners**.



Supporting America's Great Outdoors:

The RTCA program has been identified as leading the way in fulfilling the 21st Century collaborative conservation vision of AGO and as a critical community outreach-based and responsive component of the NPS. The RTCA program is particularly effective and uniquely positioned to help the NPS and the Department of the Interior become more relevant to and valued by all Americans, regardless of who they are or where they live.

*RTCA is helping communities work together to reach shared goals.
Photo: NPS*

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: National Natural Landmarks

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the National Natural Landmarks program is \$665,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

Qualified sites are evaluated by the NPS and designated as 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. By the end of FY 2012, 594 National Natural Landmarks had been designated. This program supports the protection of the Nation's natural heritage by recognizing and encouraging the conservation of outstanding examples of the biological and geological features and, if requested, providing technical assistance to public and private landowners.

① Find more information online about the National Natural Landmarks program at: www.nature.nps.gov/nnl

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, the National Natural Landmark program would continue its efforts to recognize and encourage the conservation of outstanding examples of the Nation's natural heritage through the following activities:

- Evaluate four potential NNLs for potential inclusion in the designation process.
- Monitor the condition of existing NNLs and provide information, contacts, or technical assistance to owners.
- Report annual details on conservation successes, collaborative projects, and improving or declining conditions at NNLs.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Hydropower Recreation Assistance

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program is \$875,000 and 6 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Hydropower Recreation Assistance program promotes national recreation opportunities by assisting hydropower producers, recreation organizations, and local communities in planning for and providing recreation services. From 2002 – 2012, hydropower projects where NPS has participated have improved access to outdoor recreation on 1,627 river miles, creating or improving 158 miles of trails and contributing to the conservation of 70,461 acres of parks and open space. In addition, tens of millions of dollars have been expended on recreation and conservation improvements, including recreation facilities and access points, shoreline protection, flows for recreation, and interpretation and education materials, leveraging investment for conservation and recreation.

The NPS serves as a knowledgeable participant in collaborative recreation development, primarily through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensing process. Increased emphasis on expanding renewable energy and new technologies to generate electricity from waves, tides, and currents is increasing the number of project opportunities.

Hydropower Recreation Assistance creates opportunities for river conservation and enhancement of water-based recreation that are fully compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities. Hydropower licensees are required to consult with the NPS under the Federal Power Act, as amended. The NPS makes recommendations for studies and protection, mitigation, and enhancement measures, and is often involved in collaborative settlement negotiations with hydropower companies, other federal and state agencies, and local recreational and conservation interests and speeding the permitting process with successful results. In addition, the program works with park units to ensure protection of park resources affected by hydropower licensing proceedings. Program resources are allocated based on the pending hydropower workload and opportunities for significant contributions by NPS. Program costs are reported to the Department of the Interior and forwarded to the FERC to recover costs from licensees.

- ① Find more information online about the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program at www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/hydro.



Existing bypass reach below Grandfather Falls Hydro Project is location of potential future enhanced flows for whitewater boating and aquatic ecology enhancement.

At A Glance...

Hydropower Project Example

- NPS is working to reestablish flow to enable boating during the relicensing of the Grandfather Falls Hydropower Project (FERC # p-1066) on the Wisconsin River.
- In 2012, NPS worked with River Alliance of Wisconsin, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Public Service, and US Fish and Wildlife Service to plan instream flow studies.
- In 2013, a whitewater boating study will be conducted for the 1-mile long natural river channel that serves as a bypass reach.
- In 2014, results will be submitted to FERC with the license application including recommendations for preferred flow, frequency, and timing of potential recreational flow releases identified by expert whitewater boaters as well as ramping rates to avoid aquatic impacts.

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014 the program would:

- Continue to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation results and other ongoing activities.
- Fully recover program costs to the U.S. Treasury.

In FY 2013, the program expects to:

- Continue to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation enhancements, including:
 - Susitna-Watana, AK – Study process to evaluate potential recreation impacts and protection, mitigation, enhancement measures for this major proposed new hydropower facility.
- Respond to requests for assistance from park units, such as.
 - Great Smoky Mountains National Park – Conservation lands settlement agreement implementation involving exercising option to purchase lands that are being sold by the new owner, Brookfield Power.
 - Lowell National Historic Park – Continued negotiations regarding historic preservation of the Pawtucket Dam.
 - Negotiate potential major land conservation and recreation settlement agreement for the Conowingo and Muddy Creek Projects on the Susquehanna River in PA and MD that would significantly contribute to PA Lower Susquehanna Landscape Conservation Initiative and public access and conservation goals associated with the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and Executive Order 13508 - Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration.
- Continue implementation of the pilot interactive website for proposed hydropower sites.
- Continue development of a reference manual of best practices.
- Report major hydropower agreements or license orders including the Pend Oreille River - Boundary Dam Project, ID; Sultan River - Henry Jackson Project, WA the McCloud-Pit project, CA.
- Report distribution of mitigation funds for conservation and recreation at several projects.

In FY 2012, the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program accomplished the following:

- Reported results on eight hydropower assistance projects contributing over \$3 million in recreation and conservation enhancements, along with major restoration/recreation settlement associated with the rebuilding of the Taum Sauk Pumped Storage project on the Black River, MO, valued at over \$84 million.
- Initiated a new interactive website to identify priority resource concerns associated with potential new hydropower sites in AK. This is a pilot project in cooperation with the Hydropower Reform Coalition.
- Received 100 percent approval from FERC regarding expenditures related to Part 1 of the Federal Power Act for FY 2011. The approved expenditures were recovered fully by the U.S. Treasury.

Activity: Natural Programs
Program Component: Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program is \$1,997,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program includes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT, the Star Spangled Banner NHT, and collaborative federal, state and local strategies to support Executive Order 13508 for the protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. The Network was originally authorized in 1998. The Trails were authorized in 2006 and 2008. A General Provision (Sec. 420) is included in the 2014 President's budget to extend the authority for 2014.



Public Access to the Anacostia River at Bladensburg Waterfront Park, Maryland

The program provides technical and financial assistance to state and local partners for increasing public access, developing youth education and employment opportunities, and interpreting natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Seventeen million people live in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and tens of millions more visit and explore the Chesapeake region each year. The Gateways and Trails program assists partners with visitor service amenities, interpretive programs and signage, and soft launches and other types of access at over 250 parks, refuges, historic sites and communities, in the Network and along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails. The program is a key element of an overall Chesapeake Bay restoration effort in partnership with Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT was created in December, 2006 to commemorate the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay. The Comprehensive Management Plan for the trail has been completed and individual segment planning is underway. The Star-Spangled Banner NHT was created in May 2008 to commemorate the Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812, including the British invasion of Washington, D.C. and the Battle of Baltimore in the summer of 1814. The Comprehensive Management Plan was completed at the beginning of the national commemoration of the War of 1812 in June of 2012. Both trails were created under the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, as amended), which provides for technical and financial assistance to states or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area.

Executive Order 13508, Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, signed May 2009, directs federal agencies and partners to recommend and implement a strategy for restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay. The E.O. also requires DOI to identify federal lands that could be used to expand public access on the Chesapeake Bay in concert with partners, such as the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails Network, and the Captain John Smith Chesapeake and Star-Spangled Banner national historic trails. To complete the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Public Access Plan in 2012, the program collaborated with state and local partners and citizens to identify over 300 public access projects to complete by 2025. Suggested public access sites will provide fishing, boating, and viewing access to the Chesapeake Bay and its major tributaries. Projects range from simple soft launch facilities along water trails to more developed facilities such as fishing piers, boardwalks, and ramps for motorized boating.

These 300 public access projects support the development of local, state, and national water trails, include access in traditionally underserved communities, and provide additional recreational and economic assets to the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program would:

- Increase public access by adding 10 access sites along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries through partnerships with states, communities, and NGOs.
- Provide financial assistance to partners for the purpose of improving access and providing interpretation, visitor services, and educational programming focused on the Chesapeake Bay.
- Provide 175 partners with technical assistance through capacity building workshops, interpretive planning, compliance consultation, and water trail sustainability workshops around the Chesapeake watershed.
- Expand the Chesapeake Youth Corps program with at least one project in Pennsylvania, building on continuing work in Maryland and Virginia with five interns and three youth work crews.
- Complete Phase 1 of a signage program including 25 orientation kiosks for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT, 33 orientation kiosks, 100 interpretive waysides, and 100 miles of route markers for the Star-Spangled Banner NHT.
- Host teacher professional development workshops and develop additional teacher resources related to the trails and other Chesapeake Bay themes.

Activity:	Cultural Programs
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Cultural Programs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers ² (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
National Register Programs	16,744	16,696	+248	-102	0	16,842	+146
National Center For Preservation Technology & Training	1,974	1,968	+21	0	0	1,989	+21
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,752	1,747	0	0	0	1,747	0
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	3,004	2,995	0	0	0	2,995	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,362	1,358	0	-160	0	1,198	-160
Total Requirements	24,836	24,764	+269	-262	0	24,771	+7
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>-1</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² The internal transfer out of American Battlefield Protection Program moves funding for administration of American Battlefield Protection Program grants into the Grants Administration account; while the transfer out of National Register Programs moves funding for National Natural Landmarks to that subactivity within the Natural Programs activity.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Cultural Programs activity of the National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) account supports the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation of cultural resources through formal partnership programs.

Activity Overview

NPS Cultural Programs support the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. Located within headquarters, regional, and field offices, the major program components of this activity are:

- **National Register Programs** - Assists communities in preserving significant historic and archeological properties through formal designation and technical assistance. Federal designation qualifies historic properties for federal financial assistance and regulatory protection.
- **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** - Supports a national system of research, information distribution, and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties and material culture and advances the application of science and technology in historic preservation.
- **National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)** - Assists Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in documenting and repatriating cultural items. In addition, it assists museums and federal agencies in fulfilling their responsibilities to consult with tribes and NHOs as they summarize and inventory Native American cultural items for the purposes of NAGPRA compliance. Supports national dispute resolution Review Committee.
- **Japanese American Confinement Site Grants** – Assist communities, states, local governments, not-for-profit institutions, educational institutions, and tribal groups with the preservation and interpretation of Japanese American World War II confinement sites.
- **American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants** - Promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars fought on American soil, along with associated historic sites.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Register Programs

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for National Register Programs is \$16,842,000 and 124 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Register Programs encourage the preservation of cultural resources by all levels of government and the private sector. A wide range of technical assistance concerning the documentation and protection of historic and archeological properties is offered by the various programs, including:

- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks Program
- Heritage Documentation Programs:
HABS/HAER/HALS
- Cultural Resources-GIS
- Archeological Assistance Program
- Technical Preservation Services
- National NAGPRA Program
- Education, Outreach & Training
- Preservation Initiatives

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official inventory of historic places that have been determined to be worthy of preservation. It includes all historic areas of the National Park System as well as National Historic Landmarks and properties nominated by states, federal agencies, and tribes. It recognizes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture at the national, state, and local levels. The National Register listings are continuously updated and expanded as properties are inventoried and evaluated as eligible. The program encourages citizens, public agencies, and private organizations to recognize, use, and learn from historic places to create livable and viable communities for today and the future.

The primary objectives of the National Register are to:

- Recognize and protect historically significant properties.
- Provide a planning tool for federal, state, and local governments that encourages the preservation of eligible properties.
- Encourage private preservation efforts through federal preservation incentives, such as the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program. Through this program, thousands of properties across the nation have been rehabilitated, resulting in increased property values, capital investment, business and construction spending, an increase in affordable housing units, and employment opportunities.
- Provide standards, guidance, and assistance regarding the identification, evaluation, and registration of historic properties to state and federal agencies, tribes, local governments, and the public. Such information is offered in electronic formats, print publications, and workshops.
- Promote public interest in and awareness of America's historic places through the National Register web site and print publications.
- Provide information that can be used for public education, tourism, planning, and economic development. Innovations in the near future will include an online collection of digitized nominations and a paperless nomination process that will expedite the submittal of new nominations and streamline online access.

① Find more information about the National Register of Historic Places online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>

National Historic Landmarks Program

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are cultural properties designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being nationally significant. They are acknowledged as among the nation's most significant historic places—buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 created the National Historic Landmarks Program, which the National Park Service administers, to increase public attention and interest in nationally-significant properties. The 1935 Act also established the National Park System Advisory Board to advise the Director of the National Park Service on matters related to the National Park Service, the National Park System, and programs administered by the National Park Service including designation of National Historic Landmarks.

The objectives of the NHL program are to:

- Recognize and protect America's most important historic places. The NHL program promotes understanding and appreciation of exceptionally significant buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects.
- Survey American history. National Historic Landmarks theme and context studies outline aspects of American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture, to guide the evaluation of historic places and help partner organizations and the public identify places worthy of national recognition.
- Provide public access to American history. The records of the National Historic Landmarks Program are accessible to researchers, educators, students, and the public in electronic and print formats. The NHL website provides access to theme studies and NHL nominations.
- Assist property owners in the preservation of National Historic Landmarks by providing technical assistance and funding assistance through the Save America's Treasures grant program.

① Find more information about the National Historic Landmarks Program online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/>

Heritage Documentation Programs:

- Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)
- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
- Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS)

Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) identify and record structures and sites that have an important place in the history of the Nation and in the development of American architecture, engineering, and landscapes. Beginning with the establishment of HABS in 1933, HDP has followed the principle of "preservation through documentation," using a combination of large-format photographs, written historical reports, measured and interpretive drawings, field research and, more recently, geographic information systems (GIS) and database management systems to produce a lasting archive of the Nation's built environment. All documentation is produced to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation, commonly known as HABS/HAER/HALS Standards.

HDP documentation is widely used for interpretation, education, restoration, and facilities planning and management within the National Park Service and among state and local governments and the private sector.

An important component of the HDP mission is the dissemination of historical documentation to the American public. To facility this mission, documentation is deposited at the Library of Congress, where it is made available to the public and on the Internet free of charge and without copyright at the Library's website: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh>. It is the most heavily accessed of all the collections in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division.

The program's major objectives are to:

- Create a permanent archive of our Nation's architectural, engineering, and landscape heritage for the benefit of current and future generations of Americans.

- Promote architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation as cultural resource preservation, planning, and problem-solving tools, within the National Park Service and nationwide.
- Train future historians, architects, landscape architects, engineers, photographers, and preservationists in the fields of architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation.

① Find more information about Heritage Documentation Programs online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hdp/>

Cultural Resources GIS Program

The Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems program (CRGIS) is the only program within NPS dedicated to developing and fostering the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies in documenting, analyzing, and managing cultural resources. Working closely with parks, partners and other programs, such as the National Register of Historic Places, Technical Preservation Services, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS), CRGIS records the Nation's heritage, using a variety of spatial tools.

CRGIS provides training in the use of GIS and GPS in managing historic properties to NPS staff, State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and other historic preservation organizations.

Under OMB Circular A-16 the National Park Service has been tasked as the lead agency for the cultural resource spatial data theme, which includes developing standards for exchanging cultural resource spatial data. The CRGIS program was designated as the lead program within the Park Service to fulfill this mandate. CRGIS has overseen the adoption of the NPS Cultural Resource Data Exchange Standards and its implementation within NPS. CRGIS also collaborates with other federal agencies, State/Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and local governments to create similar standards through the sponsorship of the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

① Find more information about CRGIS at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hdp/crgis/index.htm>

Archeological Assistance Program

The Archeological Assistance Program (AAP) provides coordination, leadership, technical assistance, and guidance to all federal agencies with responsibility for archeological resources pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. It also collaborates with state, tribal, and local agencies. Led by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, the AAP offers assistance in activities ranging from identification, evaluation, investigation, documentation, and resource management, to preservation and interpretation of archeological resources and archeological expertise for international heritage diplomacy.

The primary objectives of the AAP are to:

- Coordinate joint archeological activities and programs undertaken by federal and other public agencies to ensure appropriate and responsible stewardship of resources.
- Develop regulations, guidance, and policy documents to implement federal law and regulations.
- Provide a central location for data regarding federal archeological activities.
- Provide professional education on a range of archeological topics.
- Support public outreach and education to demonstrate the relevance of archeological resources to a broad range of audiences.

① Find more information about the Archeological Assistance Program and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist online at: <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/FEDARCH.HTM>

Technical Preservation Services

The Technical Preservation Services (TPS) program develops historic preservation policy and guidance on preserving and rehabilitating historic buildings, as well as related publications, education and training. TPS also promulgates the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the national standards and accompanying guidelines that are used to guide work and changes to historic properties. The Secretary's Standards are used by federal agencies and have been widely adopted at the state and local levels.

TPS and the Internal Revenue Service, in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Offices, administer the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives Program, which includes a twenty percent tax credit available to property owners or long-term lessees who rehabilitate income-producing historic buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or located in a registered historic district. The National Park Service is responsible for certifying that a building is eligible for the program and that the rehabilitation meets preservation standards.

TPS provides national program support for the Historic Surplus Property Program (HSPP), jointly administered by the General Services Administration and the National Park Service. Under the program, surplus historic properties may be transferred to state, county or local governments for their reuse and continued preservation. TPS also administers the Historic Preservation Internship Training program with the National Council for Preservation Education, which provides undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to gain practical experience in cultural resource management in the National Park Service and other federal agencies.

① For more information about Technical Preservation Services online at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/tps>

National NAGPRA Program

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a law enacted in 1990 that provides a process for museums and federal agencies to resolve rights to Native American cultural items—human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

The National NAGPRA program provides support to the Secretary of the Interior with the Secretary's responsibilities for the national administration and implementation of NAGPRA. This program is separate from the Service's compliance activities for the national park system. Among its chief activities, National NAGPRA develops regulations and guidance for implementing NAGPRA; provides administrative and staff support for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee; assists Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, and federal agencies with the NAGPRA process; maintains the Native American Consultation Database and six other online databases; provides training; publishes NAGPRA Notices of museums and federal agencies; manages a grants program; administers the civil compliance activities; and makes program documents and publications available on the web.

① Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>

Education, Outreach, and Training

The Education, Outreach, and Training program is composed of 3 sections:

Cultural Resources Office of Outreach and Diversity

This program assists governments, private organizations, communities, and individuals with identifying and interpreting cultural resources associated with and of significance to underrepresented groups, develops a new generation of cultural resources professionals who represent the full diversity of the United States, and fulfills the Department's responsibility to extend the benefits of cultural resources programs to diverse communities and to increase the relevance of the national historic preservation program to all Americans.

The primary objectives of this program are to:

- Increase the number of individuals representing all the Nation's cultural and ethnic groups in the cultural resources field as professional historians, archeologists, historical architects, ethnographers, historical landscape architects, and curators.
- Increase the number of diverse organizations and communities that are involved in the historic preservation/cultural resources field and that are served by NPS and other public/private preservation programs.
- Increase the number of historic and cultural resources associated with the Nation's diverse cultural groups that are identified, documented, preserved, and interpreted.
- Effectively connect cultural resource program assessment and documentation with public-facing interpretation and education about parks and programs.
- Encourage collaboration and innovation to enhance the relevance of cultural heritage to all Americans.

① Find more information about the Cultural Resources Outreach and Diversity Program online at <http://www.nps.gov/crdi/>

Heritage Education Services

The Heritage Education Services (HES) program helps educate people of all ages, promoting public knowledge and support for cultural resources in communities and parks nationwide and the role the NPS plays in their identification, preservation, and interpretation. HES carries out a program that enables the NPS to be more fully engaged in using cultural resources and historic preservation programs for education.

HES manages two principal programs: Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) and the NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itinerary Series. TwHP provides educators with a series of online curriculum-based lesson plans, training and technical assistance on using historic places in education, and a professional development website entitled "Teaching Teachers the Power of Place." The NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itinerary Series features registered historic places and helps people worldwide learn about, and plan trips to, historic places throughout the nation.

The HES staff promotes the National Park Service's cultural resource programs and educational products to a variety of audiences. In addition, the program also works with park managers, professional organizations, and other government agencies to develop educational activities, lesson plans, itineraries, and other materials using historic places.

① Find more information about Teaching with Historic Places and Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary series online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/> and <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/>

Federal Preservation Institute

The mission of the Federal Preservation Institute (FPI) is to implement a comprehensive preservation education and training program. The FPI administers the Historic Preservation Learning Portal and assists federal employees in obtaining education, training, and awareness needed to carry out responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and related laws. The FPI supports this effort by identifying instructors, and developing training programs, publications, and online and classroom materials that serve multi-agency needs and the needs of the federal workforce.

① Find more information about the Federal Preservation Institute online at: <https://www.historicpreservation.gov>

Preservation Initiatives - American Battlefield Protection Program

The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) is the only nationwide federal program that promotes the preservation of historic battlefields of wars on American soil. The ABPP provides technical assistance and grants for battlefield preservation, land use planning, cultural resource management, land and easement acquisition, and public education. Secretary Lujan created the

ABPP in 1990. Congress confirmed the functions of the ABPP through two explicit authorizations in 1996 and 2009 (16 U.S.C. 469k and 16 U.S.C 469k–1). The ABPP reports to the Associate Director for Cultural Resources, WASO.

The goals of the ABPP are; to protect battlefields that embody and relate the important stories of armed conflict in American history, to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these places, and to raise awareness of the historical, ecological, and social importance of preserving battlefields for future generations.

The ABPP works with private landowners, battlefield friends groups, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, local, state, and tribal governments, National Park units and offices, and other federal agencies. The ABPP's "planning and partnerships" approach provides communities with the guidance and project funding they need to achieve local preservation goals in the face of ever-present land development pressures.

ABPP administers two grant programs, the ABPP assistance grants described later in this section, and battlefield acquisition grants from the LWCF fund as described on page LASA-12.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Programs would continue to work closely with the Historic Preservation Grants program to preserve prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions in partnership with states, tribes, local governments, and preservation organizations in FY 2014. These programs also plan to:

National Register of Historic Places

- Add an estimated 1,100 properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Continue to provide guidance to federal and state agencies, tribes, and the public. Guidance is provided on the National Register website and by mailing information to constituents, such as National Register bulletins, National Register nominations, and results of queries to the National Register database. In an effort to provide up-to-date information, several bulletins will be re-written in FY 2014. Other forms of assistance include workshops and site visits. In FY 2014, three National Register workshops are planned.
- Incorporate into NPS Focus digitized National Register nomination materials or web links to digitized National Register nomination materials for remaining states for which digitized materials are not already available through NPS by the end of FY 2012.
- Finalize completion of the restructuring/reorganization of the National Register Information System database to increase ease of public access to National Register nomination documentation on more than 88,000 properties representing more than 1,600,000 resources. Increased public access to this information improves the opportunities for historic properties to be protected and preserved by property owners and rehabilitated through private investment.

National Historic Landmarks Program

- Continue to review and process NHL nominations. The program anticipates that approximately 15 National Historic Landmark nominations will be presented to the National Park System Advisory Board in FY 2013.
- Continue to edit and complete NHL studies for six to eight Latino American, Women's Heritage, Pacific Islander, Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender, and Cold War resources.

Heritage Documentation Programs: HABS/HAER/HALS/CRGIS

- Document two National Historic Landmarks, nine National Park Service structures included on the List of Classified Structures, and approximately 300 other historically or technologically significant structures and sites.
- Use the Priority List of Undocumented Structures to increase recording of threatened, endangered, and underrepresented structures or sites by 20 percent.
- Train 50 students in historical documentation and preservation techniques through increased awareness of the Peterson Prize Competition and summer documentation projects, thereby

contributing to the continued future conservation and preservation of irreplaceable cultural resources.

- Train 50 NPS employees and others in the documentation of historic structures to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*.
- Continue to encourage donations of documentation from universities, SHPOs, and other institutions.
- Through Inter-Agency Agreements and other mechanisms, develop programs for training other federal agencies in historical documentation techniques.
- Continue to foster partnerships with public and private groups.

Cultural Resources Office of Outreach and Diversity

- 12-15 interns will participate in the summer cultural resources diversity internship program, helping to further the program aim to increase the number of individuals representing all the Nation's cultural and ethnic groups in the cultural resources field, and by extension, also furthering the program goal to increase the number of historic and cultural resources associated with the Nation's diverse cultural groups that are identified, documented, preserved, and interpreted.
- Three-to-five institutions of higher education serving underrepresented communities will be provided opportunities to collaborate in historic preservation efforts to tell more inclusive stories about American history, engage traditionally underserved communities, and encourage youth to consider careers in historic preservation.

Archeological Assistance Program

- Provide assistance to federal and state agencies regarding the identification, evaluation, documentation, management, preservation, and interpretation of archeological sites, including historic shipwrecks and other submerged cultural resources.
- Cooperate with Department of State (DoS) Cultural Heritage Center and Drachhman Institute, University of Arizona to create training for Afghanistan's cultural heritage officials. The project uses DoS funds programmed through a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU) and is expected to conclude at the end of CY 2014.
- Update federal guidance and technical assistance related to archeological resources and ensure it remains readily accessible via online access.
- Participate in interagency efforts to develop training in the effective interpretation of archeological resources
- Serve as the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and interact with other federal agency archeological programs on issues of mutual interest.
- Provide leadership in the development of policies regarding the management of archeological resources facing climate change impacts.
- Provide leadership and coordination in disaster response as pertains to archeological resources; serving this role for response to both natural and man-made disasters.
- Publish a regulation on deaccessioning federal archeological collections in 36 CFR 79 "Curation of federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections"
- Promote archeology and archeological knowledge to diverse organizations, underserved communities, and youth.

Heritage Education Services

- Promote NPS cultural resource programs and educational products to a variety of audiences to increase public awareness and knowledge of America's historic places and their value to the Nation.
- Work with park managers, professional organizations, and other government agencies to develop educational activities, lesson plans, itineraries, and other materials.
- Recruit and utilize college students as interns each semester. These student interns perform essential work on the Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) and the *Discover Our Shared Heritage* Travel Itineraries programs and learn about the mission of the National Park Service and its partners and about the value of historic places.

- **Teaching with Historic Places:**
 - Complete with partners and post at least one new Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) lesson plan on the National Park Service website, that now hosts more than 140 online lesson plans focused on registered historic places, and continue to work with partners to develop additional lesson plans to add to the series.
 - Promote the TwHP program and the use of historic places as primary resources for teaching students a variety of subjects, involving students in service learning projects, and encouraging civic engagement and stewardship of these irreplaceable parts of the nation's heritage. Develop a "how to" guide for conducting Youth Summits and conduct model Youth Summits to involve students in historic preservation.
 - Expand and promote the use of "Teaching Teachers the Power of Place," the professional development section of the TwHP website, by educators, Professors of Education, and other teacher-trainers.

- **Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary Series**
 - Complete with partners and post at least one new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itinerary to add to the more than 50 itineraries on the NPS website that educate the public and promote visits to thousands of registered historic places in communities throughout the nation such as hundreds of National Historic Landmark, units of the National Park System, and other historic destinations. Continue to update the series.
 - Market and promote the use of the NPS *Discover Our Shared Heritage Travel Itinerary Series* worldwide to foster heritage education and tourism and support communities and owners of historic properties in their efforts to preserve and educate others about these irreplaceable parts of the nation's heritage and keep them economically viable through heritage tourism.

Federal Preservation Institute

- Provide NHPA expertise, training, and Section 110 consultations (to assist agencies in developing their preservation programs and meeting their responsibilities under the Act) for all federal agencies and their Federal Preservation Officers and staffs.
- Implement NPS electronic database search program to achieve multiple program information for individual historic places.
- Continue software updates for www.historicpreservation.gov, the Historic Preservation Learning Portal and index over 200 new historic preservation websites for inclusion in the Portal.
- Provide quarterly historic preservation training session for federal, state, tribal, and local preservation officers and staff. Publish the Historic Preservation Grants guidance folder for preservation officers nationwide.
- Update and publish the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards.

National NAGPRA Program

- Publish 200 notices of inventory completion and intent to repatriate in the Federal Register.
- Implement the rule 43 CFR 10.7, disposition of unclaimed human remains on federal and Indian Land, including establishing a new database of newly excavated items from federal land.
- Publish substantive amendments to the NAGPRA regulations 43 CFR 10.
- Provide training to over 1,000 participants through both in-person and video sessions.
- Maintain eight public access databases of compliance documents from museums and federal agencies to support consultation and repatriation between tribes, museums and federal agencies.
- Provide staff support to three Review Committee meetings and the Committee's Report to Congress.
- Provide ongoing technical support on NAGPRA to tribes, museums and federal agencies, and the public and respond to an estimated 2,000 information requests during FY 2014.
- Provide investigation and staff support to the Secretary for penalty assessment on 50 civil penalty cases and cut by half the backlog of pending cases.

- Administer two grant programs, including providing training on grants projects and ongoing assistance to awardees, and review 120 progress reports, 50 amendment requests, and 120 previously awarded grants.
- Coordinate with all federal agencies that have NAGPRA collections to update compliance and repatriation data and produce an annual report for the Department of the Interior on Federal Agency Progress on NAGPRA.
- Produce a comprehensive annual report on NAGPRA, plus research reports to aid constituents.
- Maintain a website of current NAGPRA information; training products, reports, and Review Committee minutes and transcripts.

Preservation Initiatives - American Battlefield Protection Program

- Provide technical assistance relating to the American Battlefield Protection Program to assist identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is \$1,989,000 and 8 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

Congress created the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) to fill a critical need for research and technology transfer among federal, state, and local historic preservation programs. NCPTT serves as a research and development laboratory for historic preservation and advances the application of science and technology to preservation problems. The National Center also supports applied research, partners with professional and scientific organizations, publishes technical guidance for preservation professionals, and trains students and practitioners in the latest preservation techniques. NCPTT differs from other NPS centers by employing scientists and other technical experts to provide sound science-based research to professional architects, landscape architects, archeologists, and conservators. The National Center leverages its staff and funding by partnering with universities and nonprofits to maximize its impact on the field of historic preservation.

NCPTT serves as a clearinghouse for technical and scientific preservation information. It maintains an internationally recognized web presence and social media program, delivering the only regular podcasts on current preservation issues in the U.S. Additionally, the National Center's catalog of technical reports and training videos keeps preservationists informed about advances in technologies like lasers, radar, raman spectroscopy, infrared thermography, reflectance transformation imaging, and other methods for evaluating historic buildings, sites, and collections.

The National Center's research and training programs reach preservationists throughout the U.S. In addition, NCPTT provides special support to the national park system by funding research on unique park resource issues, offering training targeted to NPS park and regional staff and providing technical guidance on difficult preservation problems in the parks. For example, NCPTT has special expertise in cemetery conservation and has trained staff in parks and other NPS centers in advanced stone cleaning techniques. It has also worked with the Superintendents of NPS National Cemeteries to recommend headstone-cleaning protocols and develop national policy for cemetery management. The National Center leads the NPS effort to integrate sustainability into historic preservation policy by convening expert panels, developing policy recommendations, partnering with other federal agencies and nonprofits, and providing historic property-focused LEED training to park and regional staff as well as the public.

① Find more information about the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training online at: <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/>

At a Glance...
NCPTT Launches Traditional Trades Training Initiative

Since the 1960s, preservationists have recognized that the future of our built heritage is dependent on the availability of trades people equipped with appropriate knowledge and skills. As the only entity within the federal government charged with broadly fostering training in preservation skills, the National Center launched its Traditional Trades Training Initiative in August, 2012. The National Center hosted meetings at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Participants from NPS's Historic Preservation Training Center, Technical Preservation Services, Vanishing Treasures Program, and a variety of trade and industry partners agreed to facilitate connections among existing preservation trades training programs, improve preservation trades training for the NPS, and develop technical information to support private sector preservation trades work. To help capture and disseminate the work already being done by trades educators across the country, NCPTT sponsored the development of Traditional Trades Exchange (traditionaltrades.org), a website and online trades community.



Limewash workshop on tabby cabins at Kingsley Plantation in Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve.

FY 2013 Program Performance

- Transfer the knowledge gained through NCPTT's research to multiple audiences through workshops and symposia at NCPTT and around the country on the Preservation of Historic Fountains, Thin-section Petrography for Conservation, Energy Performance in Historic Buildings, historic boussilage and limewash,
- Host live webinars on historic preservation issues from NCPTT headquarters at Lee H. Nelson Hall to a total audience of at 150 participants.
- Install new laboratory facilities and train staff to provide enhanced technical assistance to National Parks, to include consultation and physical conservation of historic materials.
- Build out the website for the Preservation Trades Initiative and partner with the Association for Preservation Technology and the Preservation Trades Network on a policy initiative to improve access to traditional trades training in the US.
- Develop and host website for NPS Maintenance and Cultural Resources Career Academies and assist in content development.
- Investigate the use of microwaves for control of weeds on historic masonry and structures and earthworks.
- Continue to develop website resources on Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery for cultural heritage.
- Advertise and award 8 to 10 Preservation and Technology Grants (PTT Grants).
- Research and publish a Preservation Brief on historic cemetery treatment and maintenance.
- Translate all existing NCPTT training videos into Spanish.
- Continue development of smartphone apps for risk assessment and disaster response for cultural resources.
- Initiate an archeological predictive and management model with Death Valley NM, the University of Illinois, and the Desert Research Institute.

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Transfer the knowledge gained through NCPTT's research to multiple audiences through workshops and symposia at NCPTT and around the country on International Cemetery Preservation, Preservation of 20th century Building Materials, and Conservation of Large-Scale Masonry Structures.
- Produce monthly podcasts highlighting the latest advances in preservation technology.
- Create interview video series spotlighting leaders and legends in historic preservation.
- Implement preservation technical assistance program to NPS units.
- Design and develop smartphone software for recording archeological site data and documenting historic landscapes.
- Develop Best Practices guides for application of recent research findings (headstone cleaning, stripping paint from brick, scanning museum collections for interpretive use).
- Complete research on the use of POSS polymers in conservation and preservation of stone under NSF grant with University of Southern Mississippi and Hybrid Plastics, Inc.
- Continue development of a learning portal for NPS Cultural Resources and Maintenance Career Academies, and begin development of a Visitor and Resource Protection Learning Portal.
- Advertise and award 10 to 12 Preservation and Technology Grants (PTT Grants).
- Host live webinars on historic preservation issues from NCPTT headquarters at Lee H. Nelson Hall to a total audience of at 150 participants.
- Complete energy and environmental impacts study of Lee Nelson Hall (NCPTT HQ) operations and develop a model plan for "greening" a large historic masonry building.
- Sponsor Nondestructive Evaluation training with Association for Preservation Technology.
- Publish a comparative study of the effectiveness of common glazing compounds on historic windows.
- Continue to develop and implement the archeological predictive and management model for the Death Valley NM working with the Desert Research Institute and the University of Illinois.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants is \$1,747,000, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was enacted on November 16, 1990, to address the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program annually awards grants to museums, tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations under the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 3008. From FY 1994 to FY 2012, the NAGPRA grant program has awarded a total of 752 grants totaling \$38.29 million.

The grants fund museum and tribal projects for consultation and identification, leading to NAGPRA notices and repatriation; including costs of transfer of possession from museums and agencies to tribes.

① Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, program work would include:

- The review of competitive consultation and documentation grant applications from tribes and museums, and fund the maximum number of grants as prioritized by the grants panel.
- The award of grants to fund repatriation requests for the transfer of possession of Native American human remains and NAGPRA cultural items from museums and federal agencies to Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Previous grants have included:

- A grant of \$88,673 to the Karuk Tribe of California to consult with the Autry Museum on its substantial collection of Karuk items, document the collection, identify items of interest to the Karuk, test for contaminants in the collection, and to provide NAGPRA training.
- A grant of \$82,260 to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department to consult with five tribes regarding the cultural affiliation of about half the items in their collection, from ten parks.
- A grant of \$63,682 to the Drk Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians to consult with three museums to identify items of cultural patrimony of the Tribe now held by those museums and to formulate claims for repatriation.
- A grant of \$89,671 to the Arizona State Museum to consult with tribes in the Tucson Basin of Arizona, involving 70 sites and 600 Native American human remains of several tribes.

NAGPRA Consultation and Documentation grants awarded during FY 2012:

NAME OF AWARD RECIPIENT	AMOUNT
Arizona State Museum	\$89,671
Ball State Univ., Dept. of Anthropology	\$90,000
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria	\$89,990
Delaware Tribe of Indians	\$89,554
Denver Museum of Nature and Science	\$39,676
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California	\$63,682
Fort Collins Museum	\$57,522
Karuk Tribe of California	\$88,673
Marin Museum of the American Indian	\$90,000
Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department	\$82,260
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Smith River Rancheria, California	\$90,000
Sonoma State Univ., Anthropological Studies Center	\$49,800
State University of New York	\$49,500
Univ. of Colorado Museum, Boulder	\$36,749
Univ. of Denver, Dept. of Anthropology/Museum of Anthropology	\$76,453
Univ. of Montana, Forensic Anthropology Collection	\$89,066
Univ. of Washington, Burke Museum	\$89,882
Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Dept. of Anthropology	\$27,410
Wiyot Tribe	\$90,000
Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation	\$90,000
TOTAL CONSULTATION/DOCUMENTATION GRANT AWARDS	\$1,559,888

NAGPRA Repatriation grants awarded during FY 2012:

NAME OF AWARD RECIPIENT	AMOUNT AWARDED
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribe	\$15,000
History Colorado	\$15,000
History Colorado	\$15,000
Homer Society	\$14,719
Hoonah Indian Association	\$4,723
lone Band of Miwok Indians	\$15,000
lone Band of Miwok Indians	\$12,888
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians	\$15,000
Karuk Tribe	\$15,000
Peabody Museum	\$13,450
Pit River Tribe	\$7,232
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe	\$13,400
University of Colorado Museum	\$10,296
White Mountain Apache Tribe	\$6,096
Wiyot Tribe	\$13,593
TOTAL REPATRIATION GRANT AWARDS	\$186,397

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: Japanese American Confinement Site Grants

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Japanese American Confinement Site Grants is \$2,995,000, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

In FY 2009, Congress appropriated funds to support a new grant program to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites through partnerships with local preservation groups. In accordance with Public Law 109-441, which authorizes the program, grant funds may be used to encourage and support the research, interpretation, and preservation of historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. In FY 2012, approximately \$3.0 million was appropriated for the program, allowing NPS to award 17 matching grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations, to acquire, preserve, and interpret these sites. Since the first appropriation in FY 2009, NPS has awarded 83 grants totaling \$9.7 million.

Grants were competitively awarded on the basis of applicant proposals meeting the following selection criteria: historical significance; critical preservation need; lasting educational impact of the project; and project feasibility and cost-effectiveness. Grants must have a demonstrated commitment of a 2:1 federal to nonfederal match. The FY 2012 grants range from \$24,132 to the University of Idaho to conduct an archeological study at Kooskia Internment Camp, to \$714,314 to the Topaz Museum in Delta, Utah, to construct the Topaz Museum and Education Center.

The 83 projects awarded over the past four years demonstrate the tremendous commitment of the numerous individuals, organizations, stakeholders, and communities who have dedicated their time and resources towards the goal of preserving and interpreting these sites and stories. Collectively, these projects help us gain a better understanding of the past, engage new audiences, and build new partnerships to work collaboratively towards the long-term preservation of these historic sites and the memories and lessons they hold.

① Find more information online about Japanese American World War II confinement site grants at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/JACS/index.html>

At a Glance...**Honoring a Legacy: Preserving the Stories and Collections of World War II Veterans and Internees**

Since its founding in 1946, the Seattle Nisei Veterans Committee (NVC) has amassed a rich collection of artifacts, photographs, and documents related to Minidoka Relocation Center and the World War II military service of Japanese Americans, including that of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. A grant will allow the nearby Wing Luke Museum of the Asian Pacific American Experience (The Wing) to preserve these materials, which include correspondence and photographs, as well as dozens of collected oral histories. More men volunteered to serve in the 442nd from the Minidoka camp than any other, and, of all the camps, Minidoka suffered the greatest number of casualties. The Wing will catalog items into an online database and create an exhibition at the NVC Hall, as well as a traveling display to help educate the public about the lasting impacts of incarceration on the Japanese American community in the greater Seattle area. The NVC collection is in critical need of preservation, care, and, especially, interpretation.

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Award approximately 22 grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to acquire, protect, preserve, research, interpret, and restore historic confinement sites. The grants will be competitively awarded on the basis of applicant proposals that best meet the following selection criteria: historical significance, critical preservation need, educational impact of a project, project feasibility, and cost-effectiveness. Grants must have a demonstrated commitment of 2:1 federal to non-federal match.

Activity: Cultural Programs
Program Component: American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants is \$1,198,000, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) in the early 1990s in response to development threats at Manassas National Battlefield Park. The goals of the program are to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of American history; to encourage and assist in planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites; and to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. To fulfill this goal the ABPP has two kinds of grants available: planning grants for battlefield preservation as described here, and land acquisition grants for select Civil War battlefields through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

ABPP planning grants do not fund land acquisition or capital improvement projects. Rather, they assist in the preservation and protection of America's significant battlefields through site identification and documentation, planning, interpretation, and educational projects. Projects associated with lands already owned by the NPS are not eligible for ABPP grants. In FY 2013, some grants will be targeted at promoting activities that prepare battlefields for the Civil War Sesquicentennial. Grants funded through this program complement the American Battlefield Protection program land acquisition grants funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. These matching grants provide resources to non-federal entities to acquire threatened Civil War Battlefield sites outside the national park system. More information on LWCF ABPP battlefield acquisition grants can be found in the Federal Land Acquisition section of the budget justification.

ABPP grants support the President's America's Great Outdoors Initiative goal of protecting natural and cultural features that reflect the national character. One of the foremost shapers of the National character is America's military history. Recognizing that no single entity--federal, state, tribal, local or non-governmental--is alone able to provide the resources necessary to achieve the Nation's preservation goals, the NPS administers the ABPP program to leverage federal funding with partners to sustain local efforts to promote the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil.

In FY 2012, ABPP awarded grants totaling \$1.3 million to roughly 60 battlefields in 20 states and territories. Since 1992, through Battlefield Protection Planning Grants, the ABPP and its partners have helped protect and enhance more than 100 battlefields by providing grants of more than \$14 million and co-sponsoring 489 projects in 38 states, territories, and the District of Columbia.

The FY 2012 grants included an identification and assessment of underwater Civil War resources in North Carolina; an interpretive trail project for Saratoga, New York; a historic resource study for the Revolutionary War Battle of the Clouds, Pennsylvania; a documentary of New York's numerous War of 1812 battlefields; archeological investigations at the 1869 Alaskan Indian War Battle of Wrangell; site identification and documentation at the 17th century Pequot War Saybrook Fort battle fields in Connecticut; and a battlefield delineation and National Register nomination project for the Hawaiian World War II Ewa Mooring Mast Battlefield.

① Find more information online about American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Award approximately 25 assistance grants through the American Battlefield Protection Program to assist identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.

Activity:	Environmental Compliance and Review
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Environmental Compliance and Review (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Environmental Compliance and Review	436	430	+8	0	0	438	+8
Total Requirements	436	430	+8	0	0	438	+8
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	3	3	0	0	0	3	0

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity supports the Service's mission by contributing to the protection, restoration, and preservation of natural and cultural resources; the provision of adequate knowledge to properly manage these resources; and to provide for visitor enjoyment and satisfaction with the appropriate availability, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity provides review and comment on environmental impact statements, federal licensing and permitting applications, and other actions which may impact areas of NPS jurisdiction and expertise. This activity ensures compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other environmental protection mandates. It also provides comments on the effects on environmental quality resulting from proposed legislation, regulations, guidelines, Executive Orders regarding wild and scenic rivers, national trails, wilderness, resource management plans and activities from other agencies, recreation complexes, federal surplus property or transfers, and related projects and undertakings.

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Environmental Compliance and Review program is \$438,000 and 3 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity is the focal point for NPS external environmental review. NPS is the major participating bureau in DOI's Environmental Review Program since the NPS has unique expertise associated with the review of environmental compliance documents that have the potential to impact outdoor recreation at the federal, state, and local levels. As a consequence of the geographic breadth of these park and recreation lands and improvements, it is routinely necessary for the Department to transmit most environmental documents received from other agencies and bureaus to the NPS for review and preparation of agency comments. This review responsibility makes the NPS environmental compliance review program distinct from its counterparts in the other DOI bureaus. Most DOI-controlled external documents are directed to the NPS based on its diverse program responsibilities, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Trails System, National Wild and Scenic

Rivers System, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, and Heritage Preservation Program. Typically, 1,500 to 1,800 documents are submitted to and reviewed by NPS each year. The program facilitates NPS review and comment on the potential impacts of agency proposals on NPS resources and values, and helps other agencies avoid or mitigate these impacts.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity plans to:

- Enhance the ability of the environmental review database (ER2000) to minimize impacts to National Park System resources and values through continuous improvements. ER2000 is a web-based database of servicewide environmental reviews which allows parks, regions, and central offices to access information on other agencies' projects currently under review by the NPS.
- Conduct an external environmental review for an additional 1,500 to 1,800 documents.

Activity:	Grants Administration
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Grants Administration (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers ² (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,566	1,548	+33	0	0	1,581	+33
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	192	190	+2	0	0	192	+2
American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration	0	0	0	+160	0	160	+160
Total Requirements	1,758	1,738	+35	+160	0	1,933	+195
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	15	15	0	+1	0	16	+1

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² The internal transfer moves funding for administration of American Battlefield Protection Program grants from the American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants subactivity within the Cultural Programs activity.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Grants Administration activity supports a nationwide system of parks, open spaces, rivers and trails, historic sites, and cultural resources, which provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people, through partnerships with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Activity Overview

The NPS awards a variety of grants to federal and non-federal entities to promote preservation and conservation. Funds to administer three programs, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA), and the American Battlefield Protection Program grants under both the National Recreation and Preservation and Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriations are managed under this budget activity. NPS has the responsibility to ensure that grantees comply with all requirements and that they successfully complete their proposed projects.

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: Historic Preservation Fund Administration

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is \$1,581,000 and 14 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program manages the Historic Preservation Fund, which provides grants to external organizations to support preservation of heritage assets. These grants include Grants-in-Aid to States and Tribes, Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities, and grants previously awarded in the Save America's Treasures and Preserve America Programs. In addition, the NPS continues to administer approximately ten previously awarded matching grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to facilitate the preservation of threatened historic buildings on HBCU campuses. The Historic Preservation Fund Grants Administration provides critical oversight for grant programs designed to ensure that the identification and protection of historic resources is accomplished in accordance with Federal requirements.

Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund programs at:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/>

FY 2014 Program Performance

This funding would allow the program to continue to build upon past accomplishments by providing grants to external organizations to support preservation of heritage assets in the Historic Preservation Fund.

- Award 59 Historic Preservation Fund grants to states and territories totaling approximately \$47 million (see Grants-in-Aid for the planned products and accomplishments to result from those grant awards).
- Award 150 HPF grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.
- Award 25 HPF grants to federally recognized tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations for preservation of traditional cultural heritage.
- Award an estimated 60 Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities to state, local, and tribal communities and preservation organizations, leading to the number of properties associated with minority and underrepresented communities listed on the National Register increasing by approximately 300 properties.
- Review 215 HPF grant amendment requests from State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs).
- Review 209 HPF grant progress reports from SHPOs and THPOs.
- Administer 170 previously awarded Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants that have not completed their grant-assisted work.
- Review 340 SAT grant progress reports.
- Review 125 SAT grant amendment requests.
- Administer 100 previously awarded Preserve America grants that have not completed their grant-assisted work.
- Review 200 Preserve America progress reports.
- Review 75 Preserve America grant amendment requests

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration is \$192,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation. From FY 1994 through FY 2012, a cumulative total of 1,511 NAGPRA grant applications were received by the National Park Service, requesting \$86.4 million. From FY 1994 through FY 2012, the National Park Service awarded 752 NAGPRA grants, for a cumulative total award of \$38.29 million.

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Competitively award consultation and documentation grants to tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums.
- Fund non-competitive repatriation grants to Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations for the transfer of Native American human remains and NAGPRA cultural items from museums and federal agencies.
- Review progress reports, payment requests, and deliverables from previously awarded active grants to ensure that grant conditions are fulfilled.
- Update annual policy statements, assistance in applying for a grant, and most recent forms, all available on the National NAGPRA Program website.
- Provide training to 50 or more potential grantees and 30 or more successful awardees on applying for and managing successful NAGPRA grants.
- Provide annual reports on grants projects, with feedback from awardees.

Activity: Grants Administration
Program Component: American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration is \$160,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted. This administrative funding is proposed to be transferred to Grants Administration from Cultural programs in FY 2014.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided through the American Battlefield Protection Program; both assistance grants provided through the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation and acquisition grants provided through the Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation are administered via these funds.

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Award approximately 25 assistance grants to assist identification, planning, and education efforts to protect significant battle sites - from any war fought on American soil - from threats to their continued preservation.
- Award approximately 28 acquisition grants to non-federal entities to acquire threatened Civil War Battlefield sites outside the national park system.

Activity:	International Park Affairs
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International Park Affairs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change From 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Office of International Affairs	891	885	+13	0	0	898	+13
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	757	751	+9	0	0	760	+9
Total Requirements	1,648	1,636	+22	0	0	1,658	+22
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The NPS International Park Affairs activity includes the Office of International Affairs and the Mexican American Border Conservation Office. These programs support the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources and associated values, the restoration and maintenance of the condition of these resources, and the ability of the NPS to collaborate effectively with partners to achieve these goals.

Activity Overview

Since the designation of Yellowstone as the world's first National Park in 1872, the United States has been looked to for leadership and as a role model in national park management by other countries and the global parks movement. The NPS has a long tradition of international engagement, and the Service has either helped create or significantly influence the development of park systems in nearly every other country in the world. International cooperation is directly related to the NPS mission, and is even included in the Service's Mission Statement ("*The Park Service cooperates with partners...throughout this country and the world*"). In addition to providing other nations with technical assistance, the NPS has learned innovative park management techniques from international cooperation activities, in such diverse fields as interpretation, biodiversity prospecting, invasive species management, and cultural resources preservation techniques.

Furthermore, recent research has demonstrated that international collaboration is essential to protecting many different types of park resources. Hundreds of migratory species, including birds, bats, butterflies, salmon, and whales regularly move between NPS units and habitats outside the U.S. To ensure these species continue to return to U.S. parks, NPS staff work with their counterparts in other countries to establish and manage protected areas beyond the United States border. Similarly, invasive species, wildland fires, and air and water pollution pay no heed to borders, and therefore require international collaboration for effective protection of park resources. While the impacts are frequently most directly felt in the over 25 NPS units located on or near international borders, including those with Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, Russia, and the South Pacific (with hundreds of miles of U.S. borders located within park boundaries), all of our Nation's parks are ultimately connected to and impacted by transnational environmental and ecological phenomena.

Activity: International Park Affairs
Program Component: Office of International Affairs

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Office of International Affairs is \$898,000 and 7 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

In response to both Executive and Legislative directives, the NPS works to protect and enhance America's and the world's parks, protected areas, and cultural sites by strengthening the management, operation, and preservation of outstanding natural and cultural resources and critical habitats. The NPS shares its recognized leadership in natural and cultural heritage resource management worldwide and assists in the attainment of United States foreign policy objectives while also working to enhance the protection of NPS units.

The NPS Office of International Affairs (OIA) is the NPS focal point for international activities and serves as the primary contact for other DOI bureaus, agencies, foreign governments, and international and private organizations on park and conservation related matters. Through OIA, the NPS exchanges technical and scientific information, shares knowledge and lessons learned, and provides technical assistance to other nations on park and heritage resource management issues. It also assists in the implementation of international treaty obligations that arise from Legislative mandates and Executive initiatives. OIA coordinates the placement of international volunteers-in-the-parks.

- **World Heritage:** OIA provides staff support to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks on the World Heritage Convention, a U.S. treaty obligation, which the National Historic Preservation Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to lead and coordinate for the U.S. government. The NPS manages 17 of the 21 World Heritage Sites in the United States, including Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks, and OIA administers the Convention's ongoing reporting and nomination process. The World Heritage Committee closely monitors developments that could affect U.S. World Heritage Sites, such as potential energy development in British Columbia that could threaten Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park. OIA plays a key role in responding to the Committee's interest in such issues. OIA also coordinates the development of U.S. World Heritage nominations. In 2010, the U.S. added its first new site to the World Heritage List (Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument). A nomination for Poverty Point State Historic Site and National Monument in Louisiana was developed and officially submitted to the World Heritage Committee in late 2012; there are currently two other nominations being prepared for possible submittal in late 2013 or 2014.
- **Technical Assistance:** As part of official international agreements with partner park agencies, OIA strengthens efforts to protect border park resources and supports U.S. foreign policy objectives through technical assistance to other countries' national park systems. The majority of this assistance is funded with outside financial support, primarily from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. State Department, and the World Bank. Technical assistance is also furnished through '**sister park**' relationships between an NPS unit and a foreign park with which it shares natural features, management issues, or cultural ties. OIA provides advice in the development of sister park partnerships, and in some cases (e.g., Mexico, Chile, Colombia) provides funding to further mutually beneficial activities.
- **Long-Term Programs:** OIA develops and implements cooperative international agreements to conduct long-term programs for protected areas conservation and resource management with key international partners. Each of these international partner countries will have shared significant experiences and knowledge on protected areas issues that will increase their viability as regional role models for and partners with other nations.

The NPS also shares management responsibility for preservation and conservation of natural and cultural resources with international park authorities along United States borders with Canada and Mexico as well as with neighboring Russia and the Caribbean Basin. The NPS accomplishes these responsibilities through decentralized activities initiated and funded directly between NPS park units and field offices, and their counterparts across the border.

- **International Visitors:** OIA serves as the initial NPS point of contact for official international visitors who wish to interact directly with Service professionals to learn about various elements of park management in the United States. On average, OIA handles more than 200 official international visitors from as many as seventy countries each year through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and another 150-200 come from China alone. Most foreign delegations often begin by visiting NPS' Washington office then travel to one or more NPS units.

① Find more information online about the International Affairs Program at <http://www.nps.gov/oia>.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Consistent with the Director's interest in reinvigorating the Service's role in the international arena, OIA would undertake a variety of activities to enhance NPS's international reach, including seeking additional legislative authorization of NPS international partnerships. The program would also identify opportunities for the Service to be more actively engaged in international initiatives involving, among others, climate change, marine protected areas, and migratory species.

OIA would continue to coordinate various initiatives along the Nation's borders, including the further development of joint activities with Mexico on the Rio Grande between Big Bend National Park and protected areas in Mexico on the opposite bank of the river.

OIA would continue to play a very active role in supporting the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks as co-head of the U.S. observer delegation to the World Heritage Committee. This would include participating in the Committee's 37th Session as well as on working groups and expert meetings throughout the year. In FY 2014, OIA would also continue to oversee the process of selecting and preparing additional nominations of U.S. sites for the World Heritage List. OIA would work with the owners of these sites and proponents of their designation to ensure the nomination dossiers are prepared to the highest standard to ensure successful inscription when considered by the World Heritage Committee. OIA would also begin the process of revising the existing Tentative List of future U.S. World Heritage nominations. OIA would further the NPS's international leadership in the World Heritage community through its capacity development initiative, the World Heritage Fellowships, that provide training to World Heritage site managers from the developing world at NPS units.

OIA continues to actively seek and develop partnerships with other federal agencies, multilateral donor organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations to support NPS international work. The vast majority of international work conducted by NPS employees is funded by outside sources, and OIA would continue to seek partnerships as a key priority.

Where outside funding is available, OIA would continue to develop technical assistance and exchange programs with key partners, including Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, China, Jordan, Chile, and other nations. This assistance will include in-country training, study tours in the United States, participation in the International Volunteers in Parks program, the development of "sister parks" and other initiatives of mutual benefit. OIA would look in particular to develop focused international activities that further the protection of park resources, including shared migratory species.

OIA would continue to closely monitor and evaluate NPS international travel, ensuring such travel is consistent with the NPS mission and Service priorities, is cost-effective, and results in tangible benefits to both the Service's international partners and the NPS itself.

As in previous years, OIA would continue to play an important liaison role between the Service and the international conservation community, including key organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – the World Conservation Union, to ensure that the NPS keeps abreast of new global developments and issues. OIA would continue, as well, to coordinate official international visitors to the NPS, provide information and assistance to NPS employees on international issues, and serve as NPS liaison with other federal agencies, particularly the State Department, on international park matters. OIA would continue to detail an employee to IUCN through the 6th World Park Congress in 2014, both to assist in the organization of the Congress itself and to provide critical assistance in the development of a global protected areas capacity development strategy.

Activity: International Park Affairs
Program Component: Southwest Border Resource Protection Program

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program is \$760,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Park Service manages ten parks along the 2,000-mile border shared between the United States and Mexico. Mexico manages nine protected areas along this same international border. The National Park units include Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Big Bend National Park, Amistad National Recreation Area, Palo Alto National Historic Site, Padre Island National Seashore, Saguaro National Park, Tumacacori National Historical Park, Chamizal National Memorial, Coronado National Memorial, and Chiricahua National Monument. Some of these NPS units, such as Organ Pipe Cactus NM, have recently experienced serious resource damage due to illegal cross border activities including drug traffickers and undocumented persons traversing the parks. Other National Park units within the desert southwest have also experienced impacts to their natural and cultural resources. Thousands of miles of unauthorized roads and trails have been created, major ecological processes and the migration patterns of wildlife have been disrupted, important historic sites have been vandalized, and archaeological sites have been looted. The Southwest Border Resource Protection Program, located within the Intermountain Regional Office in Denver, works with park units and their Mexican counterparts, as well as educational institutions, international nonprofit organizations, tribes, and local, state and federal agencies to improve resource stewardship and to achieve international cooperation along this international border. This mission is accomplished by implementing the following strategic initiatives:

- Restore and help endangered and threatened species recover, such as the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, the Sonoran Pronghorn, Lesser Long-Nosed Bat, Quitobaquito Pupfish, and the Rio Grande Silvery Minnow.
- Preserve nationally significant cultural resources such as the missions of Tumacacori National Historical Park. Share information between National Park units and their Mexican counterparts with regard to earthen architecture through the Taller Internacional de Conservacion y Restauracion de Aquitectural de Tierra--an international organization and workshop dedicated to the preservation of adobe and other earthen architecture.
- Monitor and assess the effects of border activities on threatened and endangered species and cultural resources.
- Collaborate with other federal and state agencies to assess soil and vegetation vulnerability and recoverability, including the use of remote sensing to document impacts to soils and vegetation.
- Conduct research to help NPS staff and management better understand the structure and function of the Mexican government.
- Monitor and study cross border movement of wildlife.
- Provide guidance about the historical, social, cultural and political concerns that specific issues may engender across the international border with Mexico.
- Empower parks in the Intermountain Region to engage in effective partnerships to address critical resource protection issues.
- Facilitate cooperation with Mexico in the stewardship of natural and cultural resources through research projects, inventories, and the development of appropriate protection strategies.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Throughout FY 2014, the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program would continue to provide technical and financial assistance to parks along the international border to achieve common goals with partners in Mexico, maintain cooperative relationships, mitigate impacts on cultural and natural resources, engage new partners, communities, and visitors in shared environmental stewardship, and increase appreciation and understanding of our shared cultural heritage. Moreover, the program intends to provide financial and technical support to parks and partners, consistent with the goals and objectives of the NPS. Specific projects would include:

- Support the re-opening and operation of the Boquillas Crossing on the Rio Grande River in Big Bend National Park. Working closely with the Department of Homeland Security, Custom and Border Protection Commission, and the Maderas del Carmen, Cañon de Santa Elena, Ocampo Natural Protected Areas in Mexico, the initiative will provide the facilities needed for a Class B Point of Entry (POE) for travel between the U.S. and Mexico. In addition, the new POE will facilitate international cooperation in the management of these natural areas, enhance visitor understanding of the historical cross border connections and traditional uses of the area, and restore the historic connection between the town of Boquillas del Carmen and Big Bend National Park.
- Monitor threatened ecosystems on both sides of the U.S. Mexican border and adverse effects on species such as yellow warblers, white sand dunes, lesser-nosed bats, sonoran pronghorn, and Kemp's Ridley sea turtles.
- Conduct and share studies of water tables supporting the world's largest gypsum dune fields in both the U.S. and Mexico.
- Monitor climate change impacts on species migrating between the U.S. and Mexico.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
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Heritage Partnership Programs (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Commissions and Grants	16,453	16,391	+14	0	-8,391	8,014	-8,377
Administrative Support	986	982	+8	0	0	990	+8
Total Requirements	17,439	17,373	+22	0	-8,391	9,004	-8,369
Total FTE Requirements ²	13	13	0	0	-3	10	-3

¹A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

²2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Heritage Partnership Programs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Heritage Area Funding	-8,391	0	NR&P-61
Total Program Changes	-8,391	0	

¹Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) supports the NPS mission by contributing to the conservation and stewardship of diverse natural and cultural resources and the provision of educational and recreational benefits for the American people through partnership programs.

Activity Overview

Heritage areas have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of local natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources. The areas are the management responsibility of federal commissions, nonprofit groups, universities, state agencies or municipal authorities. The work of each National Heritage Area is guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help in developing a sustainable economy. This activity includes two program components:

- **Commissions and Grants** - This component shows funding support provided to the management entity of each National Heritage Area. Heritage areas provide a powerful tool for the preservation of community heritage, combining historic preservation, cultural, natural resource conservation, local and regional preservation planning, and heritage education and tourism. This funding also includes technical assistance and training provided by the NPS as partners to encourage resource conservation and interpretation. There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas.
- **Administrative Support** - This component provides servicewide heritage areas coordination, guidance, assistance, and support to the areas, the agency, partners, and the public.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
Program Component: Commissions and Grants

National Heritage Area	States	Authorization Date	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012	Cumulative Totals Including FY 2012
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area	IL	2008	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$592,000
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership*	IA	1996	\$730,000	\$710,000	\$8,847,107
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	GA	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area	LA	2006	\$150,000	\$147,000	\$742,660
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area*	GA	1996	\$316,000	\$308,000	\$6,256,177
Baltimore National Heritage Area	MD	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area	NC	2003	\$709,000	\$690,000	\$6,777,955
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	CO	1996	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$783,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	LA	1994	\$608,000	\$591,000	\$8,441,218
Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership	NY/VT	2006	\$147,000	\$295,000	\$887,660
Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area	NJ	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor*	PA	1988	\$627,000	\$610,000	\$12,153,559
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor	NY	2000	\$729,000	\$709,000	\$7,007,528
Essex National Heritage Area*	MA	1996	\$646,000	\$628,000	\$12,613,568
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area	KS/MO	2006	\$220,000	\$295,000	\$960,660
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area	MA/NH	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Great Basin National Heritage Route	NV/UT	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor	NC/SC/ GA/FL	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area*	NY	1996	\$505,000	\$491,000	\$8,516,756
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	IL	1984	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$6,793,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor*	MA/RI	1986	\$668,000	\$650,000	\$13,130,961
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	PA/MD/ WV/VA	2008	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$592,000
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area	AK	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area*	PA	2000	\$439,000	\$427,000	\$6,364,398

National Heritage Area	States	Authorization Date	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012	Cumulative Totals Including FY 2012
Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area	MS	2004	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area	MS	2009	\$302,000	\$295,000	\$1,962,773
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area	MS	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area	UT	2006	\$220,000	\$295,000	\$960,660
MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area	MI	1998	\$504,000	\$491,000	\$6,256,756
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area	AL	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
National Aviation Heritage Area	OH	2004	\$295,000	\$295,000	\$1,956,773
National Coal Heritage Area*	WV	1996	\$295,000	\$295,000	\$2,995,394
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area	NY	2008	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$592,000
Northern Plains National Heritage Area	ND	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	NM	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area*	OH	1996	\$658,000	\$640,000	\$12,684,448
Oil Region National Heritage Area	PA	2004	\$296,000	\$295,000	\$1,955,788
Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	CT/MA	1994	\$685,000	\$666,000	\$9,781,471
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area*	PA	1996	\$682,000	\$664,000	\$12,832,919
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area	CO	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
Schuylkill River Heritage Area	PA	2000	\$505,000	\$491,000	\$5,433,756
Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District	VA	1996	\$447,000	\$435,000	\$6,320,284
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor*	SC	1996	\$681,000	\$663,000	\$11,384,015
South Park National Heritage Area	CO	2009	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$444,000
South eastern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	PA	1988	\$0	\$0	\$2,432,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area*	TN	1996	\$448,000	\$436,000	\$4,416,559
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area	CT/MA	2006	\$147,000	\$147,000	\$739,660
Wheeling National Heritage Area	WV	2000	\$613,000	\$596,000	\$8,584,589
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	AZ	2000	\$352,000	\$343,000	\$3,527,134
Totals			\$16,417,000	\$16,391,000	\$203,971,484

*Authorization to fund these areas is scheduled to sunset at the end of FY 2013.

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Commissions and Grants is \$8,014,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of -\$8,391,000 and -3 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Heritage Area Funding (FY 2012 Base: \$16,391,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$8,391,000 / -3 FTE) – The National Park Service is proposing to reduce funding for the National Heritage Area program for FY 2014 by roughly 50 percent from FY 2012 levels. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it does provide support to sustain critical functions of NPS' valued National Heritage Area partners, especially those areas that are in the process of developing and implementing their sustainability plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships. NPS will soon begin phasing in a new performance-based funding formula. Once fully implemented, the performance-based formula will reward NHA entities that bring in additional non-federal investment and will require NHA entities to develop a sustainability plan in order to receive continued funding.

Program Overview

By partnering with national heritage area coordinating entities, the NPS facilitates the management of National Heritage Areas. There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas that conserve and commemorate distinctive stories through regional landscapes. These landscapes include canal corridors; river corridors that once provided access and power to early settlers; battlefields that commemorate the American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War; and urban and rural landscapes that tell the story of big steel, oil, coal, agriculture, aviation, water rights, migration and other themes important in America's diverse culture and heritage.

National Heritage Areas do not have an overall program authorization but, rather, are individually authorized. In most cases, legislation requires a 1:1 match in funding by the managing entities. These entities include private nonprofit groups, federal commissions, states, or local authorities which manage National Heritage Areas. Land use control of the areas rests with local governments. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy, including resource conservation, enhanced economic opportunities, and community appreciation and attention to the attributes that sustain the quality of life and economic vitality of their communities. Areas function largely through partnerships and community engagement, as called for throughout the NPS *Call to Action* report; creating a deep connection to regional aspects of the national story, connecting with youth and diverse communities, interpreting lived-in and working landscapes, and focusing on heritage education and stewardship of important waterways, natural areas, built environments, and healthy ecosystems.

Upon designation as a National Heritage Area, a management entity guides the development of a management plan that provides a blueprint for the area's future activities. The plan includes a resource inventory and identifies interpretive themes, restoration projects, recreational opportunities and long-term funding strategies. Once the Secretary of the Interior has approved the management plan, the plan is implemented as funding and resources are available.

NPS will soon initiate phase-in of the revised funding formula, which is a merit-based system for allocating heritage area funding that considers a variety of factors based upon criteria related to program goals, accountability, and organizational sustainability.

The revised Heritage Partnership Program (HPP) funding formula uses three sequential tiers so that Tier 1 is funded first, then Tier 2, and lastly Tier 3. The amount of funding available to each heritage area coordinating entity depends upon the total annual HPP appropriation and the number of coordinating entities authorized to receive funds. Tier increases for each coordinating entity are dependent upon eligibility requirements and performance measures.

In general, the formula considers differences among the coordinating entity's capacity to manage and expend HPP funds and rewards those entities that develop strong partnerships, projects, and programs. Three categories of performance measures are associated with the formula – management measures, progress measures, and an evaluation of coordinating entity impacts, outcomes, and organizational

sustainability. The management measures are directly linked to funding allocations since noncompliance with these measures may result in the withholding of future allocations.

Tier 1 funding is the base allocation for all heritage area coordinating entities. It is intended to support the work of newly designated heritage area coordinating entities, which includes management planning and early project implementation. As long as sufficient funds are available, every coordinating entity authorized to receive HPP funding receives Tier 1 funding of \$150,000 annually if the area: (1) is still authorized; (2) is able to meet any federal/non-federal match requirements contained in their authorizing legislation; and (3) is able to expend funds obligated under their cooperative agreement within a reasonable period of time.

Tier 2 funding supports the development and maintenance of projects and programs, guided by an approved management plan, that fulfill each entity's commitment to their partners and the communities within their boundaries, and that further the mission of the NPS. As long as sufficient funds are available after Tier 1, each heritage area coordinating entity receives \$250,000 in Tier 2 funding (a total of \$400,000 annually in Tier 1 and 2 funds) if the area: (1) is still authorized; (2) meets eligibility requirements related to management plan approval and demonstrated ability to match and draw down funds; and (3) has at least one full-time, paid staff person in place to assume financial and administrative responsibility of heritage area funds. If available funds do not support giving each eligible heritage area entity \$400,000 annually, available funds will be split among eligible entities which meet the necessary performance requirements for Tier 2 funding.

Tier 3 funds support high-performing entities that have developed successful projects, programs, and strong partnerships. If funds remain able after awarding Tier 1 and Tier 2 funds, then Tier 3 funds will be allocated among those coordinating entities that: (1) meet Tier 1 and 2 requirements; (2) have long-term sustainability plans (specifically an approved business plan and financial resource development plan); and (3) can match HPP dollars 1:2 ratio (for every \$1 HPP, \$2 heritage area are matched) with cash or in-kind services, or at a 1:1 ratio entirely in cash.

Detailed information about the revised funding formula will be available in the National Heritage Areas Funding Formula Handbook. If funding is available, at least three years prior to the sunset of federal funds, each area will be evaluated by the NPS and recommendations made regarding the future role of the National Park Service with respect to the area.

While there is currently no requirement for a feasibility study before a new area is designated by Congress, the completion of a feasibility study precedes some designations; program legislation, if enacted, would include feasibility study criteria.

- ① Find more information about best practices, guidance on feasibility study and management planning, and links to NHA websites online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/>

FY 2013 National Heritage Area Activities:

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (2008) is home to a unique collection of American history surrounding Lincoln's life; raising his family; and pursuing his passion for the law and politics. This 42 county region of central Illinois shares a mission to preserve, interpret, and promote the heritage and culture of the area in the context of Lincoln's life in Illinois. They seek to inform and educate, develop and interpret historic sites, create living history experiences, chronicle the evolution of the area's landscape, and extend these opportunities to the largest audience possible. Visitors will find the courthouses, log cabins, hotels, and homes where Lincoln argued cases and entertained his neighbors and friends. The cultural landscape provides insight into Lincoln's character and personal development, as he prepared to take office during our country's greatest challenge – the Civil War. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Internal training.
- Capacity building for partners.
- Develop curriculum database for partners on website.
- Further develop new website to be unveiled in 2013.
- Development of Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area orientation exhibit for replication throughout the area.
- Creation and distribution of educational/outreach materials.

America's Agricultural Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks) National Heritage Area (1996) is a thirty-seven county area in northeast Iowa whose mission it is to interpret farm life, agribusiness, and rural communities, past and present, for all age groups of visitors. Through partnership sites and activities, they preserve and celebrate the land, people, and communities of the area. Silos and Smokestacks tells the story of American agriculture and its global impact in small towns and large cities, trails and county roads, and through farms, natural areas, local museums, and historical buildings. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Develop traveling exhibit with companion curriculum on "Iowa Farmers Feeding the World."
- Grant Programs including general, interpretive planning, intern and bus grants.
- Provide one-on-one technical assistance to emerging sites.
- Technical assistance to do partner site visits, workshops, and webinars.
- Expand Midwest Regional Awareness program developing heritage area gateway criteria and process for designation.
- Hold seasonal ag-based educational youth camps.

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area (2006) is located in parts of three counties east of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and comprises a region of active quarries, rolling topography, rural landscapes, and unique granite outcrop ecosystems, wetland, and pine and oak forests that include federally-protected plant species. Panola Mountain, a National Natural Landmark, is a rare example of a pristine granite outcrop characteristic of the area. Arabia Mountain and Stone Mountain possess sites that display the history of granite mining as an industry and culture in Georgia and its impact on the United States. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Establish first NHA offices at historic Vaughters' Farmhouse in cooperation with Georgia State Parks and as specified in approved management plan.
- Complete comprehensive interpretive plan for entire NHA, gateways, bike paths, and wayfinding including design, interpretive opportunities, and visitor maps.
- Stabilization of historic Lyon Farm in cooperation with DeKalb County.
- Expanding staff to include a development/special events coordinator.
- Work with the City of Lithonia to protect historic resources and encourage tourism and economic development.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (2006) is a national treasury of nature, culture, and history in south-central Louisiana, encompassing the largest river swamp in the country. Characterized by a maze of streams and bayous, the area is rich in wildlife and is an important migratory bird flyway. While the 14 parishes that comprise the heritage area are best-known for the Cajun descendants of French-speaking Acadians, the area's complex racial and ethnic mix is reflected in its distinctive architecture, music, language, food, and festivals. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Land and Water Heritage interpretive project (geomorphological sites driving tour, interactive exhibits).
- Civil War Sesquicentennial Speaker Series.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (1996) was created to establish and implement an overall plan for the preservation, development, and management of the Augusta Canal as a public resource. Built in 1845 to harness the water and power of the Savannah River, the Augusta Canal offers history, recreation, and unique experiences along miles of towpath, trail, and waterway. It is still being used for three of the original purposes for which it was built: water power, transportation, and water supply. It transformed Augusta from agrarian to an industrial area on the eve of the Civil War, and was instrumental in the post-Civil War relocation of much of the nation's textile industry to the South. The nine-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved industrial canal of its kind remaining in the South. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Construct Confederate States Interpretive Plaza.
- Pave multiuse trail from Lake Olmstead to 15th Street with parking lot at Eve Street.
- Construct new gateway entrance at Raw Water Pumping Station.
- Continue environmental cleanup of Sibley Mill property.
- Administrative & Operations funding for NHA.

Baltimore National Heritage Area (2009) includes Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, downtown, and waterfront; including innumerable heritage, cultural, and natural resources. The area features museums, expansive parks, and vibrant neighborhoods shaped by patterns of immigration and architecture. At its center is the Inner Harbor, one of the Nation's oldest seaports and today a vibrant destination for tourists and residents. Baltimore's dramatic role in the War of 1812 is demonstrated at historic sites, including Fort McHenry, where the Nation defended independence. From its founding in 1729, Baltimore has stood as a center of commerce and culture for the Chesapeake Bay region and has seen the transformation of America, shaped by war, prosperity, and struggles for freedom and civil rights. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Development of a new walking tour on the Westside – Market Center Trail.
- Final design, fabrication, and installation of trail signage for the Historic Fell's Point Trail.
- Completion of comprehensive management plan.
- Completion of new comprehensive website for the Baltimore National Heritage Area.
- Continue guided walking tour program, guide certification program, history lecture series and Authentic Baltimore (www.authenticbaltimore.org) program.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area (2003) works to preserve the spectacular beauty of the Appalachian and Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina and to interpret traditional mountain music, folk life traditions, arts, culture, and influences of the Cherokee Indians, Scots-Irish, and African heritage of the 25 county region. Out of the mountains grew a rich cultural heritage as the birthplace of the Cherokee's advanced early civilization, a fertile meeting ground for European and African music traditions, and over time these traditions melded to create the unique music of Appalachia. Today, the region is home to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians which preserves many facets of traditional Cherokee culture as well as the center of handmade arts and craft in America. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Blue Ridge Music Trails marketing, including development of a website and related marketing materials and organization at the grassroots level of musicians, venues, restaurants, hoteliers, and related businesses to grow music appreciation and attendance in local communities.
- Matching grant awards to support key management plan objectives locally and across the region.
- Continued partnership with National Park Service to provide visitor services at the Blue Ridge Parkway Visitor Center in Asheville, NC.
- Further development of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Receptive Services program to bring more group tours to heritage destinations across the region.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor (2006) was established to commemorate the story of water law and water development in the West. The primary emphasis of current programs is on interpretation and education. The area extends 45 miles and includes the lands within the 100-year flood plain of the Cache La Poudre River, beginning in Larimer County at the Roosevelt National Forest, and ends east of Greeley. The legislation calls for private landowners to voluntarily adopt measures for the preservation and restoration of significant resources along the Corridor. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Implementation of priority interpretive plan and branding strategies including:
 - Support for development and installation of interpretive signage throughout heritage area.
 - Development of interpretive graphics for use on website, in print media and exhibits, and use in educational/interpretive programming and trainings.
- Hire an Executive Director and support staff to support the work of the Poudre Heritage Alliance.
- Grants to other organizations for projects that support/carry out the mission and vision of the heritage area.
- Continue scholarship program for education.
- Public outreach programming.

Cane River National Heritage Area (1994) Cane River National Heritage Area was established on November 2, 1994 by Public Law 103-449; 16 U.S.C. 410. Cane River National Heritage Area, Inc. (CRNHA) succeeded Cane River National Heritage Area Commission as the federally-approved management entity on August 6, 2010. CRNHA, Inc., is a not for profit organization that fosters the protection, awareness, and development of traditional lifestyles; the natural and the built environment; and a healthy economy compatible with the historic character of the Cane River National Heritage Area. CRNHA, Inc. embraces a goal to facilitate and implement the programs and policies specified in the enabling legislation which created the Cane River National Heritage Area. More specifically CRNHA, Inc. supports preservation, conservation, educational programs, and community development within the Cane River region that lead to recognition and appreciation of the cultural legacy of the Cane River people and their community. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Planning and implementation of *The American Cemetery* walking trail.
- Stabilization of the retaining wall at *The American Cemetery*.
- Preparation for the Tricentennial Celebration, a year-long celebration and permanent memorial which will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the Natchitoches Colony.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (CVNHP) (2006) includes the linked navigable waterways and adjacent lands of Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Champlain Canal, and portions of the Upper Hudson River in the States of Vermont and New York. This region was the homeland of native people of Algonquin and Iroquois descent and played an important role in the establishment of the United States and Canada. It has served as a route of exploration, military campaigns, and maritime commerce. The history and resources of the region offer outstanding opportunities for interpretation and recreation. The partnership works within the Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP). Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Support continuation of the CVNHP/LCBP wayside exhibit design program, which provides free design services to communities and organizations that wish to utilize the interpretive sign content

detailed in the LCBP Wayside Exhibit Manual. This award-winning program has provided design services for more than 200 wayside exhibits since it began. In 2011, the program designed 20 wayside exhibits and one interpretive kiosk. Requests for five new wayside exhibit designs have been submitted since December 1, 2011.

- Host the Annual International Heritage Summit of key stakeholders, state and federal agency representatives, and policy makers.
- Due to the immense geographic area, diverse economies, and varying needs of the region, the LCBP supports a county-based system of regional stakeholder groups to provide grass-roots input into the management of the CVNHP. Regional Stakeholder Groups help identify community and county-level actions, clarify regional needs, and provide information on upcoming initiatives.
- CVNHP awarded wayside-exhibit mini-grants will interpret the history of the American Civil War and the “home front” communities of the Champlain Valley, the War of 1812, and the commercial evolution of those locales with an emphasis on with a traditional and modern uses of water communities. Mini-grants will provide English-French translation and design assistance along with complete fabricated interpretive sign at 15 sites.
- Provide local implementation grants for the research and interpretation of the arts and humanities in the CVNHP.
- Development of CVNHP marketing and branding initiatives.
- Develop and market new bikeways loops. The LCBP has provided financial support and staffing for coordination and establishment of this 1,300-mile network of bicycle routes in the Champlain Valley, providing a guidebook for the route and offering several other interpretive theme loop guides for cyclists, many of them available in both French and English. New loops will be established in the southern part of the CVNHP and link the Lake Champlain Bikeway main route with the Western New England Greenway—a collaborative project with the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.
- Convene a high-tech interpretation workgroup. The LCBP will identify local leaders in the interpretation, social media, and electronic application (apps) fields to discuss how new technologies can be utilized for interpretation.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area (2006) encompasses 213 municipalities and all or parts of 14 counties from Bergen to Gloucester Counties in New Jersey. General George Washington planned and led some of the most decisive military actions of the war across this landscape including the crucial battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth and spent two severe winters encamped in what is now Morristown National Historical Park. Preserved battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, and hundreds of National Register properties also commemorate this turning point in American history. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Interpretive training:
 - NPS Northeast Session on *Experienceology* for March 2013.
 - American Battlefield Protection Program in June 2013 in conjunction with the reopening of Monmouth Battlefield State Park.
- Meet Your Revolutionary Neighbors Program – 100 personal stories to be used for public service announcements and on trading cards for 4th grade classes.
- Expansion of Discover Video Kiosks with NJ Transit at train & bus stations.
- Establishment of Summer Teacher’s Institute.

Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor (1988) is a 165-mile corridor in eastern Pennsylvania where successive waves of immigrants left their cultural imprints and ethnic identity along the streets of every town and city in the Corridor. Agricultural landscapes bear witness to generations of farmers. Canals and railroads transported lumber, anthracite coal, slate, iron, and steel from mountain to market, fueling America’s industrial revolution. Rows of houses close to industrial buildings tell of “company towns.” Artists found beauty and community among the hills. Churches, ethnic cultural centers, and community celebrations are important icons linking to the roots of the Corridor’s past and its future. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Now 84 percent complete; the work of designing, improving, closing gaps and completing the 165-mile D&L Trail.
- Continue the development of the D&L Trail Alliance structure and volunteer programs.
- Pursue innovative development strategies with public, corporate, non-profit and private sector partners.
- Connect historic downtown areas to the trail through physical and interpretive links.
- Expand Tales of the Towpath educational programming to include field trip sites and enhanced online resources.
- Update www.delawareandlehigh.org to integrate new mapping, target key markets, and improve content management system.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (2000) stretches 524 miles across the full expanse of upstate New York, including four navigable waterways- the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga-Seneca Canals—showing our Nation's great successes of engineering, vision, hard work, and sacrifice. The Corridor also includes over 200 municipalities adjacent to the canals with stories to tell, great works of architecture to see, history to be learned, and hundreds of miles of scenic and recreational waterway and trails to explore. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- **Erie Canalway Ticket to Ride Program:** Continue to manage and expand the reach of this very effective education program. The Corridor is also seeking foundation grants and other funding for this program.
- **Preservation and Education Grants:** Offer another round of grants in 2013. This competitive grant program makes awards ranging from \$2,000 to \$7,000 aimed at funding projects that serve to advance the goals and strategies of the Erie Canalway Preservation and Management Plan. Funding is matched by grant recipients.
- **Public Information and Outreach:** Support the website, e-newsletter, and media outreach, which are essential vehicles for promoting the nationally-significant cultural, historic, natural, and recreational assets of the National Heritage Corridor and engaging diverse audiences in preservation efforts. Additionally, maintain an image library of more than 5,000 images which is shared with state and national media outlets as a way to promote the National Heritage Corridor. Funding is matched by project sponsors.
- **Tourism Development and Marketing:** Strategic partnerships forged among a wide range of agencies, organizations, and canal and heritage-related venues are bringing the National Heritage Corridor to the forefront as a world class tourism destination. Continued collaboration, event sponsorships, the Passport to Parks Program, Underground Network to Freedom tours and programs, and our Heritage-in-Arts initiative.
- **Preserving Historic, Cultural, and National Resources:** Actively engage in building partnerships with preservation and conservation based groups to preserve vital resources that constitute the Corridor's national significance. Generally, this involves conveying best practices, strategic involvement on community-based preservation projects, and partnering with broader preservation or conservation efforts of key state agencies. In addition, manage our Peer to Peer Network to facilitate sharing of expertise, experience, and support among individuals and organizations, with specific emphasis on using Erie Canalway Heritage Award recipients as models for heritage development.

Essex National Heritage Area (1996) preserves and interprets three themes of national significance to American History: Early settlement and the first contact between native peoples and colonists (17th century); Great Age of Sail and America's rise as an international trading power (18th and 19th centuries); and Industrial Revolution with an emphasis on textile and shoe manufacturing and the birth of the labor movement supporting NPS partners Salem Maritime and Saugus Iron Works National Historic Sites (19th and 20th century). Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Provide ongoing technical assistance to organizations in the Area especially those who have endured recent funding cuts in resource conservation, program management, heritage education, and historic preservation. Sustain and seek grants for programs that support local and regional conservation projects.
- Continue to expand the youth jobs corps programming in partnership with NPS at Salem Maritime and Saugus Iron Works National Historic Sites to offer underserved youth the opportunity to participate in employment opportunities across all divisions of the NPS. Continue to work with NPS to offer marketing and support for various programmatic priorities.
- Work in partnership with local sites and NPS to engage Latino youth in Salem in using the 'Making the Caribbean Connection' project model.
- Develop and implement with NPS the new educational programs including: 'A Coast in Every Classroom' and 'Friendship Sails' programs to offer place-based learning opportunities for teachers in the region.
- Enhance Essex Heritage's Membership program, special events and fee-based programs to increase the sustainability of the organization, partner organizations and heritage sites, and to engage residents in experiencing the region.
- Continue to coordinate and present Trails & Sails, a premier partnership event, to support partners by raising awareness of the Area's resources, encouraging visitation, and fostering stewardship and preservation of heritage sites.
- Continued provision of leadership to the 13-community regional byway management organization in the areas of capacity building, sustainability, and heritage tourism.

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (2006) encompasses counties in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Along this border, before and during the Civil War, a defining conflict took place between the forces of slavery and freedom. As abolitionists and others fought to keep Kansas a free state and pro-slavery forces gathered in Missouri, the Eastern press began referring to the region as "Bleeding Kansas." This story and the continuing story of the struggle for freedom of other groups - Native Americans, African Americans, Women and Free Staters - are still reflected in the communities and landmarks of this region. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Continue to encourage and fund dynamic programs and interpretive assistance at museums and sites through an interpretive grants program.
- Encourage professional development and best practices at museums and historic sites with financial assistance enrolling in the American Association for State and Local History's Standards and Excellence Program and capacity building workshops.
- Create a framework and plan in order to build a sense of place through a consistent wayfinding system and enhance and connect available interpretive information about Freedom's Frontier with outdoor signage.
- Create a Smart Phone App to engage visitors and residents in a story-based experience of the heritage area.
- Facilitate a listening tour to create a strategic plan to guide the heritage area for the next 3-5 years.

Freedom's Way National Heritage Area (2009) in Massachusetts and New Hampshire includes 45 communities stretching across the two states. The area has a long history of social and intellectual innovation including: the emergence of a democratic vision which led to the American Revolution; a tradition of religious freedom and experimentation; and nationally influential movements for conservation, social justice, abolitionism, and the American Renaissance of the nineteenth century. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Continue the management planning process.
- Facilitate planning forums to build partnerships and expand historic tours, Henry David Thoreau series, and Paths of the Patriots programming.
- With partners, continue offering technical assistance workshops on research, interpretation, and preservation.

Great Basin National Heritage Route (2006) incorporates the classic western landscape of White Pine County, Nevada, Millard County, Utah, and the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation. The heritage of Native Americans is represented by several significant archaeological sites from the Fremont era and by modern tribes including the Shoshone, Paiute, and Goshute. Ethnic communities of Serbs, Greeks, Basques, and Italians survive whose ancestors provided the labor for ranching, railroading, and mining enterprises within Great Basin National Heritage Route. Mormon settlers and other early pioneers are also reflected in the living cultural tradition of the Great Basin. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- The Great Basin National Park Foundation Astronomy project at Great Basin National Park has started with identification of the site not far from the Lehman Caves Visitor's Center. Work will commence as weather permits. The current Park's Astronomy Night Skies Projects are planned to continue in 2013.
- Continue support of the Topaz Museum interpretive portion in the Millard County portion of the Great Basin National Heritage Area (GBNHA). The Museum construction will begin in spring 2013. Educational seminars and programs on the Desert Experimental Research Station Millard County, UT are planned in cooperation with the US Forest Service and the State of Utah, volunteers from Great Basin National Park, the GBNHA, and colleges in Utah and Nevada.
- The major GBNHA signage project will be actively working with the Nevada Dept. of Transportation, city and county crews, associations, and societies in the county to complete signs and place them in appropriate locations to attract more people to the area's heritage, history, beautiful scenery, recreational opportunities, and activities.
- Continuing and new projects for the Nevada Northern Railway (NNRy) include completing the pergola project, installation of the "wig-wag" antique signal on-site, continuing support of the Astronomy Train, and interpretive programs for the NNRy. In 2013 there are many 10^{0th} anniversary occurrences in Nevada including the First Flight in 1913 in Ely, the Lincoln Highway Association's 10^{0th}, automobile groups, and others. Many of the activities will use the NNRy and Ely Depot Museum and facilities for these programs. Sponsors include the Nevada Commission on Tourism, NNRy, Local Lincoln Highway Association chapter, car groups from Norway and other countries and all across the USA. White Pine County Tourism Council and GBNHA. Hundreds of hours of in-kind and volunteer hours are scheduled for 2013.
- The Ely Renaissance Society Project involves helping with interpretive set up and programs for the Art Museum. The society has set up areas to display art, local information, and small conference areas, after renovation of an historic bank building in downtown Ely, NV. Art work was donated from families in the region depicting art from some of the earliest settler's families and a history of the GBNHA. There will also be First Friday's programs with different themes each month. This Ely Renaissance Society Project involves hundreds of hours from volunteers.

Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor (2006) was established to recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by Africans and African Americans known as the Gullah and the Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, the southeast coast of North Carolina, and the northeast Coast of Florida. The distinctive culture of community is reflected in the stories, traditions, arts and crafts, culinary practices, and the Creole language of the people of the corridor. The Gullah/Geechee Cultural area demonstrates the strongest continuities to the indigenous cultures of Africa than any other region in the United States. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Upon management plan approval, implementation of approved partner and partnership applications for projects and programs concerning education, economic development, and documentation and preservation.
- Procurement of executive staff.
- Funding for gateway, wayfinding, and directional signage.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (2006), stretching from Troy to New York City, contains a rich assemblage of natural features and nationally significant cultural and historical sites. The period from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War is well represented and complemented by individual sites such as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Springwood, Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill, Lyndhurst, and Vanderbilt Mansion. The valley retains the scenic, rural character that inspired the Hudson Valley School of landscape painting and the Knickerbocker writers. Recreational opportunities abound in local parks, protected open space, and greenways. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds. Potential projects include:

- National Water Trail Marketing, Interpretation and Mobile app. Hudson River Greenway Water Trail was named a national water trail in 2012 by the Department of the Interior. Starting with a \$90,000 state grant, the area will enhance usability of and connection between the 100 water trail access points along the 256 mile water trail with marketing, itinerary development, collateral, mapping and a new mobile app.
- Hudson River Valley Ramble.
- New York Heritage Weekend.
- Teaching the Hudson Valley.
- Graphic branding and training for partner heritage sites.
- Windows on History Smart Phone App (for Hudson River Amtrak RXR line).

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (1984) is the first National Heritage Area, created along the 96-mile hand dug canal completed in 1848 that stretches between LaSalle and Chicago, Illinois. In 2006, the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (IMCNHC) was reconfigured and reauthorized by Congress and the Canal Corridor Association was designated the local coordinating entity for the Corridor rather than a federal commission. The Corridor is an 862-square mile region encompassing five counties and 57 communities. The purpose of the IMCNHC is to retain, enhance, and interpret, for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations, the cultural, historical, natural, recreational, and economic resources of the Corridor where Native Americans, French Explorers and Voyagers, canal workers, and immigrants built the Nation's most populous inland state and the American heartland. The Canal Corridor Association recently completed a ten year Corridor plan with the National Park Service entitled I&M Canal National Heritage Corridor: A Roadmap for the Future 2011-2021. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Hold the first Canal Alliance Congress entitled "Bridging the Corridor: Connecting People, Places, and Communities" in March 2013.
- Increase civic engagement through the various communication channels outlined in the management plan.
- Develop Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor branding and marketing plan.
- Designate April as Illinois & Michigan Canal History month in Illinois.
- Develop and launch the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Speakers Bureau.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (1986) tells the story of the American Industrial Revolution, which began along the 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island. The mills (including Slater Mill), mill villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Riverway project - Advance design and construction of new bikeway segments, bring 2 canal restoration projects (in MA and RI state parks) to construction, add river access sites, ensure start of construction on 2 fish ladders and design/engineering for next 2, design and installation of interpretive signage, educational and recreational projects with partners (RI DEM, MA DCR, watershed groups), etc.
- Management Plan - Convert recent update of Corridor Commission plan for use by the nonprofit successor, addressing more recent requirements as well as recently surveyed partner needs.

- Education Program – Work with Blackstone Valley Educational Foundation on strategic plan to revitalize partnership with state agencies, school districts, educators and nonprofit partners, develop additional curriculum based materials/programs, use Corridor as outdoor classroom, and introduce students to Corridor story.
- Communications - Improve/update public outreach and visitor information services, with special emphasis on innovative/creative ways to optimize use of digital technologies and delivery options.
- Heritage Tourism – Reconvene bi-state Blackstone Valley Tourism Collaborative, develop specific products such as new tours and marketing content; implement recommendations from recent workshops with partner sites; update strategy for visitor centers and alternative means to promote tourism and provide visitor services.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (2008) stretches 175 miles along the Route 15 Corridor, covering four states, and includes Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Frederick County, Maryland, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello in Charlottesville, Virginia. Its path is a treasure trove of history—Native and African-American sites, restored architectural gems, Presidential homes, and the greatest concentration of Civil War battle sites in the country—but the land is also alive with vibrant downtowns, rich agriculture, and an abundant bounty of wineries, inns, beds-and-breakfasts, fairs, and antique dealers. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Design and printing of the management plan and its subsequent implementation.
- Core operations to create sustainable income streams, including but not limited to: operations to maintain and increase public-private sector partnerships; re-publication of the Journey Through Hallowed Grounds (JTHG) Travel Guide; distribution of National Geographic Society's *Journey Through Hallowed Ground: Birthplace of the American Ideal*; strategic franchises with tour operators for branded travel itineraries; the development of I-Phone Apps and GIS-based visitor information systems.
- Continued operations to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War throughout the JTHG NHA. These operations include the cost of administering the Certified Tourism Ambassadors Program to train 4,000 frontline hospitality professionals; the reprinting, with updated data, the JTHG National Heritage Area Map and the development of a commemorative map of the JTHG NHA's Civil War sites, as well as the underwriting of the National Living Legacy Program.

Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area (2009) in Alaska is comprised of the Kenai Mountains and the upper portion of the Turnagain Arm region in the Southwestern part of the state. The Iditarod National Historic Trail, the Seward All American Road, and the Alaska Railroad all start within the boundaries of the Heritage Area. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Completion of a Kenai Mountains Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area (KMTA NHA) signage plan in partnership with Corvus Designs, using the Alaska Wildlife Conservation Center as a partner for first interpretive signs. The first highway signage is scheduled for installation in summer 2013, a project dependent on Alaska DOT permitting. Welcome signs for the entrance to the KMTA NHA and a prototype community sign for the town of Hope are also underway. The Nordic ski trails in Girdwood will use KMTA NHA signage templates for interpretation of their newly completed trails.
- Alaska App updates: Interpretation of KMTA National Heritage Area sites will include interpretive "tour guide" information available on mobile devices such as smart phones for projects/sites supported by KMTA NHA grants.
- Launch of KMTA NHA high school curriculum in the Kenai Peninsula Borough School District. Launch will include mini-grant opportunities to help with transportation costs for teachers/classrooms to conduct field trips to KMTA NHA sites.
- Museum Development Grants: Local museums are encouraged to apply for grants that foster the development of museum programs, exhibits, and interpretation of the KMTA NHA.
- In partnership with the Cook Inlet Historical Society and the Hope and Sunrise Historical Society, KMTA NHA will arrange for the re-publication of the book *Memories of Old Sunrise*.

Lackawanna Heritage Valley (1996) works with a variety of partners to strengthen and enhance the development and preservation of the historic, cultural, natural, and economic resources of the communities along the Lackawanna River in northeastern Pennsylvania. The architecture, ethnic traditions, and infrastructure of the Anthracite region tell the story of the Lackawanna Valley and its role in the industrial development of the United States. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- New trail design, planning, and construction.
- The LHV sub-grants program.
- Implementation of the MAP/EIS.
- Printing of the new Trail Guidebook and 2nd edition of "Pennsylvania's Northeast Treasures".
- Rehabilitation of existing trail segments.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area (2009) in Mississippi includes all the counties in the state that contain land in the alluvial floodplain of the Mississippi river. This area was cleared for cotton and plantation life, and peopled by sharecroppers and land owners, including immigrants from Europe and Asia. Many people from this region became the source of "The Great Migration" north, and thus the family home of many living today in northern cities, like Chicago and Detroit. It is an area known as "The Birthplace of the Blues" and Gospel music as well as many sites that were pivotal in the early civil rights movement. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Management plan development.
- Early implementation projects.
- Operating costs.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area (2004) is a six-county area within the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico. This cultural landscape has been shaped by the coastal and river environment and a number of ethnic influences, including those of early Native Americans and Spanish, French, and English settlers. The area contains a rich assortment of cultural and historical resources related to these cultures, in addition to spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational resources. The Area is coordinated by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, in consultation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Ohr-O'Keefe Museum of Art.
- Gulf Coast Heritage Trails Partnership for trail development.
- Round Island Lighthouse restoration.
- Walter Anderson Museum of Art partnership.
- Landscape and memorial finalized for the colonial cemetery of first settlers.

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area (2009) includes all or part of 30 counties in the northeastern part of Mississippi representing a distinctive cultural landscape shaped largely by the dynamic intersection of Appalachian and Delta cultures. The area includes the birthplaces of many nationally recognized cultural icons such as Elvis Presley and William Faulkner. It also includes the Nation's first public university for women, Mississippi University for Women, as well as the legacies of Civil Rights pioneers. The region was known as the Crossroads of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Completion of management plan.
- Exhibit Center programs and events.
- Increased public awareness of NHA through promotional efforts.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (2006) stretches through six counties along the Highway 89 corridor in southern Utah. The region is recognized for its dramatic landscapes including Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Zion National Park. It is also known for a string of communities along the axis of the corridor that reflect the experience of Mormon colonization. Each community is marked by the town

planning principles of the time and the distinctive buildings of the Mormon faith. This setting tells the story of the native peoples and the early settlers, who farmed, ranched, logged, and mined in this part of the state. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Candy Mountain Trailhead Project, Big Rock Candy Mountain.
- Second Phase of Mining Park, Marysvale.
- Wayne County Historic Memorial.
- Restoration of Old Rock Canyon Town Hall/Church, Orderville.
- Second Phase Equestrian Center, Sanpete County.

Motor-Cities National Heritage Area (1998) preserves, interprets, and promotes Michigan's rich automotive and labor heritage through nearly 1,200 auto-related resources; the largest concentration of auto-related sites, attractions, and events in the world. The regional boundary covers 10,000 square miles and portions of 13 counties and 250 townships municipalities including over 6 million people. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013:

- Auto Authors Book Fair.
- Forward Gear Educational Program.
- Community Challenge Cost Share Grant Program.
- The Life and Times of Henry Driving Tours, in celebration of Henry Ford's 150th Birthday.
- Lunch & Learn Training Programs for stakeholders.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (2009) operates under the University of North Alabama in Alabama, spans across six counties within the Tennessee River waterbasin of North Alabama, and was developed to help preserve the history of the region. From the tribal flute sounds and handmade instruments of Native Americans and the early settlers to the booming years of the Muscle Shoals recording studios in the 1960s and 1970s, the region created a rich music heritage that helped shape today's music world. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Complete the required management plan.
- Develop framework for community grant program to educate, promote and interpret sites within the Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (MSNHA).
- Build capacity within the MSNHA organization to undertake projects within the heritage area to enhance the visitor's experience by further developing the stories.

National Aviation Heritage Area (2004) is recognized as the Birthplace of Aviation and home of the Wright brothers. The area, centered in Dayton, encompasses an eight-county area in Ohio (Montgomery, Greene, Miami, Clark, Warren, Champaign, Shelby, and Auglaize counties). Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Marketing and advertisements in regional media outlets.
- Recruitment and training of volunteers for the National Aviation Heritage Area (NAHA).
- Signage and partner co-branding to create a greater system of aviation heritage sites within NAHA.
- Regional air show presence and promotion of NAHA.
- Enhanced STEM-related educational activities at all NAHA sites.

National Coal Heritage Area (2009) is located in southern West Virginia. The rugged industrial landscape of the area showcases the stories of miners of many ethnicities who labored to extract and transport coal, and their wives, who struggled to maintain homes under primitive conditions. Coalfield history and culture contains key elements of a unique social and economic history including the stories of industrial might, the struggle for labor unions, and the growth of distinctive cultural communities among different ethnic groups who worked side-by-side and lived together in the "company towns" of the region. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Restoration of Houston Company Store as an Arts and Cultural Center.
- Development of the Coal Heritage Discovery Center including restoration of a historic structure.
- Restoration of historic mine portal, including trail to the site, restoration of stone work, and interpretive signage.
- Restoration of the Bramwell Theatre for use as a performing arts venue.
- Completion of National Coal Heritage Area Driving Tour publication with accompanying web based geo tour.

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area (2008) is home to the natural wonder of Niagara Falls, the rapids of the Niagara River gorge, and the communities of Niagara Falls, Youngstown, and Lewiston. The region includes nationally significant historical sites including Old Fort Niagara, which tells the story of international conflict between the French, Iroquois Confederacy, British, and the United States; especially during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Development of a long-term, comprehensive interpretive plan with Harper's Ferry.
- Implementation of a third round of program grants for community organizations.
- Development of orientation network for the NHA.

Northern Plains National Heritage Area (2009) encompasses the 80-mile free-flowing stretch of the Missouri River between the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site and the Huff Indian Village State Historic Site, and includes sites in Burleigh, Morton, Mercer, McLean, and Oliver counties in central North Dakota. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation educational programs.
- Video documentary on historical happenings in area.
- Infrastructural improvements in tourism transportation network.
- Classroom addition to site adjacent to Knife River Indian Villages.
- Facility development planning for riverboat-era museum.

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area (2006) is located in Northern New Mexico, stretching from Santa Fe to Taos, and includes the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos. It encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including eight Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area as early as 1598. Within its boundaries are many significant historic sites and a cultural landscape that reflects long settlement of the region, including the Taos Pueblo, a World Heritage Site. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Finalization and submission of the final management plan for NPS approval.
- Expansion of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area website to permit streaming information and access to promotional/educational information that exposes the public to the history, culture, and traditions within the national heritage area.
- Expand documentation of heritage area resources, history, and cultural attractions, establishing libraries and information databases at the NHA center and linkages to existing repositories. Broaden access to databases using new technologies and advances in communication.
- Continued expansion of the community grants program to double the funding provided in prior years, expanding the level of community outreach conducted.
- Explore and promote partnerships across the heritage area, capturing living traditions along the Río Grande corridor and outlying rural areas (farming, sheepherding, weaving, pottery and other artistic traditions) and matching with cultural outlets in Santa Fe and Taos to provide expanded markets for their products and exposure to national and international visitors.

Ohio and Erie National Heritage Canalway (1996) preserves and celebrates the rails, trails, landscapes, towns, and sites that grew up along the first 110 miles of the canal that helped Ohio and our Nation grow. It offers opportunities to discover canal history along an 81-mile towpath trail as well as a myriad of interconnected communities as a source of inspiration and economic development that

contribute to the quality of life in the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, and Tuscarawas in Northeastern Ohio. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Western Reserve Historical Society exhibits.
- Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail in Bolivar, Ohio.
- Great Lakes Science Center interpretation.
- Zoar Village Historic Bimeler House restoration.
- Barberton Barn historic structure restoration.

Oil Region National Heritage Area (2004) centers around the story of Colonel Edwin Drake's drilling of the world's first successful oil well in 1859, which changed the course of industry, society, and politics in the modern world. The Oil Region contains a number of remnants of the oil industry, as well as historic valley settlements, riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes. The area was shaped by Native Americans, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigrants. The NHA designation enhances efforts of Pennsylvania, volunteer organizations, and private businesses to interpret and promote the cultural, national, and recreational resources of the region. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Continued interior rehabilitation of the Tarbell House, including HVAC, finishing interior walls/ceilings/floors, adding balance of storm windows, and hosting volunteer workshops and work sessions as well as public open houses and scheduled private group tours.
- Construction of the 1.8 miles of the southern portion of the McClintock Trail, along the Erie-to-Pittsburgh Trail.
- Engineering the Erie-to-Pittsburgh Trail segments through Borough of Emlenton.
- Construct and install interior exhibits for the Oil Region Visitor Center inside Venango Museum in Oil City, PA.
- Conduct historic structure reports on significant oil/gas related buildings, and assist with building stabilization and/or safety code compliance as needed.
- Coordination of continued implementation of Oil Region National Heritage Area Management Plan.
- Continue researching, designing, producing, and installing outdoor interpretive panels and Erie-to-Pittsburgh Trail logos throughout the heritage area.

Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Area (1994) is known as the Last Green Valley due to the surprisingly rural character of the 1,085 square-mile area defined by the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers systems and the rugged hills, forests, and agricultural fields that surround them in northeastern Connecticut and south-central Massachusetts. Forest and farmland make up 78 percent of its 695,000-acres. It is one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the northeastern U.S. in the sprawling metropolitan Boston-to-Washington Corridor. It has important prehistoric archeological sites, diversified agriculture, excellent water quality, beautiful rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and mill villages, 35 towns, and large acreage of green space. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Expansion of the Water Quality Monitoring Program to the southern part of the watershed.
- Broadening internet resources provided to constituents, including video paddling guides with real time information.
- Develop phase of the 2014 Source to Sea Expedition and Education Program.
- Implementation phase of the Southern New England Heritage Forest Regional Pilot Project.
- The Last Green Valley Sustainable Communities continuing education for land use decision makers.

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area (1996) works within the seven counties of southwestern Pennsylvania to conserve, preserve, manage, and interpret the legacy of big steel and its related industries. Over 270 heritage development projects are underway or have been completed in the Rivers of Steel eight county region. Rivers of Steel is building on the area's remarkable transition from heavy industry to high technology and diversified services as well as bolstering the new regional economy by promoting tourism and economic development based on the region's historic industrial saga, including the site of the 1892 Homestead Steel Strike. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Stabilization of the Carrie Furnaces and W.A. Young Foundry & Machine shop, both National Historic Landmarks.
- To increase self-sustainability, expansion of Receptive Services to entire eight-county area and expanding and enhancing site tours at the Carrie Furnaces to generate greater income.
- Improvements to the Great Allegheny Passage trailhead at 1892 site of the Battle of Homestead.
- Increase the number and role of volunteers.

Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area (2009) in Colorado's San Luis Valley is the cradle of Colorado's earliest settlement, and is recognized as a confluence of Hispano, Anglo, and American Indian cultures. Spanning more than 3,000 square miles, the area includes the counties of Conejos, Costilla, and Alamosa, the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, the Baca National Wildlife Refuge, the Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge, and the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve, containing the largest sand dunes in North America. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Fresco painting at Sangre de Cristo Heritage Center and/or Centennial School with paid youth participants.
- Digital storytelling - connecting to elders and legacy.
- Summer work-study interns at Colorado Welcome Centers.
- SPDTMU building restoration. SPMDTU stands for La Sociedad Proteccion Mutua de trabajadores Unidos, a mutual aid society, created in 1900 by a local resident to assist Hispano residents with the transition from agrarian/barter society to one that utilized currency.
- Summer interpretation programs.

Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area (2000) conserves interprets and develops the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources related to the heritage of the Schuylkill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania. By 1777 when George Washington wintered his troops at Valley Forge, early entrepreneurs had already founded many of the historic towns along the river where the charcoal, iron, and textile industries of the region would grow. In 1822, the first load of anthracite coal was taken from the Schuylkill headwaters to Philadelphia along the Schuylkill Navigation System (canal). Pre-Revolutionary mills and late 19th century factories, rural villages, and the City of Philadelphia are all part of the fabric of the Schuylkill River Valley. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- The 15th Annual Schuylkill River Sojourn.
- Complete work on the establishment of a route for the Schuylkill River Trail between Landingville and Schuylkill Haven in Schuylkill County and bid for construction the Leesport Section of the Schuylkill River Trail in Berks County.
- Planning for 2014 Revolutionary War Historic Print exhibit at Valley Forge National Historic Park and at Morristown National Historic Park in Partnership with Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.
- Planning and implementation of the second ride of the Schuylkill River Trail Bike Tour Series involving Montgomery County Cemetery and Laurel Hill Cemetery.
- Marketing and promotion of the NHAs new River of Revolutions Interpretive Center.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District (1996) tells the military and civilian stories of the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 when the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was caught in the crossfire between the North and the South because of its strategic location between the two capitals and a key transportation corridor. Today, 15 battlefields, over 320 sites, towns, villages, and farms in the eight county National Historic District attest to the struggle, courage, and perseverance of soldiers and civilians alike. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Creation and installation of an orientation panel at Cedar Creek Battlefield NHP Visitor Contact Center in Middletown, Virginia.
- Creation and installation of an orientation panel in Augusta County.
- Establish a physical shop for Civil War, Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District branded and locally crafted products.
- Shenandoah Valley Battlefields branding of items produced in the National Historic District, continuing our branding of local products begun in 2011.
- Build inventory of products for online and physical stores.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor (1996) is bounded on one end by the port city of Charleston and on the other by the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The 240 miles and 14 counties that comprise the Heritage Corridor are divided in four distinct regions that work together to tell the story of the Old South: a story of plantations and cotton fields, of kindred spirits and a county in conflict, of hardships and prosperity, of family and friends. They also tell the story of the New South: a story of railroads and its towns, industry and its villages, of technology and its accomplishments. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Continuation of sub-grant Program
- Completion of SC National Scenic Byway Comprehensive Plan.
- Technical assistance to constituents and partners throughout the 17 county heritage area.
- Educational programs with an emphasis on conservation education in partnership with the Southeast Environmental Education Association.
- Launching of South Carolina's Great Outdoors Initiative.

South Park National Heritage Area (2009) in Colorado includes 19 working ranches, some of which were founded as early as the 1860s, along 30 miles of stream corridor and 17,000 acres of wetlands and agricultural lands in the headwaters of the South Platte River. It also includes a number of mines, including the world's highest mine, at 14,157 feet, on Mt. Lincoln near Alma. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Develop a pilot stewardship program for the Magnolia Mill to prevent vandalism. The NHA is working to develop a comprehensive stewardship program that will be applied to a greater number of both privately and publicly owned historic and pre-historic sites.
- Nomination of the Tarryall Rural Landscape District to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Completion of the nomination of the South Park City Museum to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Development of engineered plans for rehabilitation and interpretation of the Paris Mill.
- Develop interpretation of the history of South Park Ranching, Railroading, Mining and the town of King.
- Complete technical assistance of the restoration of the Como Depot.
- Conduct intensive survey of town of Como.
- Develop app for South Park NHA website.
- Provide technical and grant management for historic structure assessment of Magnolia Mill.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission (1988) recognized the cultural heritage of the nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania associated with the three basic industries of iron and steel, coal, and transportation. The Commission no longer receives funding under this activity.

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (1996) is administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University. They provide leadership and support to organizations across Tennessee, creating opportunities for education, interpretation, preservation, and economic development by telling the powerful stories of vicious warfare, the demands of the homefront and occupation, the freedom of emancipation, and the enduring legacies of Reconstruction. Geographic location, along with strategic river and rail routes, productive farmlands, and industrial sites made Tennessee a crucial prize fought for by both armies. The area is coordinating statewide events for the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial. Authorization for funding sunset in FY 2012 and was subsequently extended through FY 2013 in P.L. 113-6 on March 26, 2013. Potential projects include:

- Partnership with the Civil War Trust to develop mobile apps for the Battles of Shiloh and Franklin.
- Partnership with the Metropolitan Historical Commission and 10 additional partners to develop and produce heritage tourism materials for the Battle of Nashville, and a historic structure report for Fort Negley.
- Partnership with the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum for educational materials and teachers guides.
- Ongoing partnership with Main Street Murfreesboro/Rutherford County to manage and operate the Heritage Center of Murfreesboro and Rutherford County's free visitors center, educational programs, and heritage tours.
- Ongoing partnership with the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission to support programs including Civil War documentaries; book series; free signature events; traveling exhibits; and the Tennessee Civil War Trails program.

Upper Housatonic National Heritage Area (2006) is located in northwestern Connecticut and western Massachusetts and is noted for its picturesque landscape, the meandering Housatonic River, and traditional New England towns. The early history of the area was marked by the Revolutionary War, early industrialization and deforestation, followed by a long history of reclamation and conservation. Writers, artists, and vacationers have visited the region for 150 years to enjoy its scenic wonders and artistic festivals, making it one of the country's leading cultural resorts. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Literary Heritage Program: An ongoing program that ties together significant landmarks with a literary connection. Numerous partners to create educational programming, thematic trail, festivals, seminars, inspirational events for contemporary / aspiring authors.
- Create a month-long celebration of heritage sites throughout the region in partnership with What's Out There Weekend, a program of The Cultural Landscape Foundation started in 2010, offering free tours of significant historic landscapes all over the region, led by expert guides, aiming to get locals and visitors out into these important landscapes, to learn the story behind the landscape – who designed it, who supported it, how it came to be, and how it works now. Many of the sites on tour are places people pass by each day but don't know about. This partnership is currently being formed.
- Water Power Survey - 18th and 19th Century Waterpower in the Housatonic River Valley: Stories of Pioneer sawyers and millers, ironmakers and a scofflaw, textile and paper industrialists and an electrical inventor who brought community prosperity and innovation. Three important historical themes reflect the settlement and growth of towns that make up the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area: transportation (the system of roads), agriculture (the availability of fertile land for crop and animals) and power (fast-flowing water) for rural industry. The historical material would be written in a popular history style, but thoroughly footnoted and sourced. The work would include maps, diagrams, photographs and other illustrations, would point out sites that are on public land and can be visited. The end product would be designed in an attractive manner and made available in pdf format to appropriate libraries and historical societies in the towns covered.

The material might be published in this format, or modified to appeal to a mainstream publisher. The material would provide the researcher with the basis of a series of public lectures. The material would provide valuable background to historians and environmentalists in their pursuit of grants or political designations.

- Housatonic Heritage, in partnership with the City of Pittsfield's Office of Cultural Development and dozens of programming partners (primarily under the guidance of the Lift Ev'ry Voice African-American Culture and Heritage Festival Committee), will reprise the successful 2012 festival for the summer of 2013, in tandem with the grand opening of the Samuel Harrison House and the 150th anniversary of the 54th Regiment - Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The Berkshire Historical Society is especially interested in the historic elements and we already have the Dance Theatre of Harlem at Jacob's Pillow to kick off the festival.

Wheeling National Heritage Area (2000). Throughout the 19th century, Wheeling served as the "Crossroads of America", playing an important role in the settlement of the Nation. Wheeling was a crossroads of western expansion and is the site of many industries including iron and steel, nails, textiles, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and tobacco manufacturing. LaBelle Cut Nails, one of two manufacturers in the nation, continues to produce cut nails with equipment and a process that is over 150-years old. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in 2013 include:

- West Virginia 150th Statehood Anniversary, June 20, 2013. Variety of celebrations and programs are scheduled to celebrate the only state formed from another state and born of the American Civil War.
- Continued Capitol Theatre restoration.
- Various publications including but not limited to: South Wheeling Industrial Walking Tour, North Wheeling Architectural Tour, and Upper Ohio Valley Historic Review.
- Support of revitalization effort in the East Wheeling Historic District.
- Upper Ohio Valley Steel documentation project.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (2000) commemorates the natural ford on the Colorado River, which has been a gathering spot for people for over 500 years and is an important landmark of the Nation's westward expansion. Yuma celebrates its historic role in water management to produce abundant agriculture in the desert, and now is an innovator in community-driven wetlands restoration along the Colorado River. Projects that will utilize NPS Heritage Partnerships Funding in FY 2013 include:

- Invest in upgrades to the two state historic parks in Yuma.
- Support the Yuma County Historical Society in its implementation of the Arizona Historical Society's Yuma Campus Master Plan.
- Meet the heritage area's \$50,000 commitment to the annual \$500,000 multi-party budget for Yuma East Wetlands maintenance.
- Develop a joint long-term master plan for the two state historic parks in Yuma.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The National Park Service would continue partnering with state governments, non-profit organizations, and federal commissions to facilitate the management of the 49 National Heritage Areas designated by Congress. NPS expects completion of 3-5 management plans and the implementation of signage and travel programs; oral history, interpretive, and educational programs; completion of regional guidebooks, exhibits, and informational kiosks; development of GIS data; initiation and continuation of partnership programs to enhance stewardship of natural and cultural resources; capacity-building programs for partners; outdoor recreation projects; heritage tourism; and organizational development and sustainability planning (including business planning and financial resource development planning).

FY 2014 National Heritage Area Activities:**Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area**

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Internal training.
- Capacity building for partners.
- Development of Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area Orientation Exhibit for replication throughout the area.
- Creation and distribution of educational/outreach materials.
- Assemblage of preservation resources and implementation of network for partners.
Development of theme-based projects/programs between partner communities/sites.

America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implement comprehensive interpretive plan and wayfinding.
- Increase educational outreach and programs.
- Increase and enhance recreational trail opportunities within the NHA.
- Establish a signature NHA special event to raise awareness and increase economic development.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Land and Water Heritage Project Phase II: (geomorphological sites water tour).

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Baltimore National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Kick-off of new historic neighborhood designation program.
- Begin development of Federal Hill/Sharp Leadenhall trail.
- Star Spangled Spectacular Celebration in September 2014.
- Continue guided walking tour program, guide certification program, history lecture series, and Authentic Baltimore (www.authenticbaltimore.org) program.
- Implementation of goals, objectives, and actions in approved comprehensive management plan.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Continued marketing of the Blue Ridge Music Trails and further development of interpretive activities.
- Continued marketing of the region as a heritage tourism destination.
- Continued partnership with National Park Service to provide visitor services at the Blue Ridge Parkway Visitor Center in Asheville, NC.
- A grant cycle supporting partner projects that fulfill management plan objectives.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Events and activities to engage local residents and visitors in the heritage area.
- Grants to other organizations for projects that support/carry out the mission and vision of the heritage area.
- Retain an Executive Director and support staff.
- Continue scholarship program for education.

Cane River National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation of the year-long Natchitoches Tricentennial Celebration.
- Commemoration of Cane River National Heritage Area's 20th Anniversary.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Provide War of 1812 and American Civil War Commemoration Grants of up to \$10,000 to promote additional research and interpretation on both conflicts, promote the anniversaries, and support bicentennial/sesquicentennial programs and events.
- The Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP) hopes to provide small (\$2,500) local implementation grants that involve youth and students to research and interpret local history, and create new artistic expressions of local history and culture through fresh perspectives and new technology. An emphasis will be placed on local natural and cultural heritage projects and programs that build a "sense of place" for young people for all of the grants awarded.
- Provide local implementation grants that involve community groups, scouts, and students in the creation of new water trails in the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (CVNHP).
- Provide grants to schools and youth programs to visit cultural and natural heritage sites within the CVNHP.
- Provide ongoing support to programs that strengthen the partnerships essential to the success of the CVNHP, including regional stakeholder coordination, wayside exhibit design services, and an international summit for 2014.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- 350th Anniversary of New Jersey celebration. The following events are being held in NJ in 2014 and that we hope to capitalize on through our partnerships, marketing and interpretation programs, including an advertising and public service campaign:
 - Super Bowl 2014
 - NASCAR
 - Special Olympics
- Teen Mural Project in collaboration with Young Audiences of NJ, Jersey Cares and downtown revitalization programs.

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Preservation and education grants.
- Public information and outreach.
- Tourism development and marketing.
- Preserving historic, cultural, and national resources.
- Support operational costs such as staff salaries, without which the Corridor would be unable to carry out projects, seek grants and foundation funding for programs, and collaborate with partners; allowing to the Corridor to preserve and share extraordinary canal heritage, promote the Corridor as a world class tourism destination, and foster vibrant communities connected by the waterway.

Essex National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Develop and implement interpretive signage plan, accomplishing several recommendations in the 2009 management plan, inventorying cultural and natural resources, historic buildings, including interpretation in recreation facilities, branding, and communicating stories.
- Develop and implement a communication strategy, analyzing collateral and using visitor data to expand services that support the Freedom's Frontier story.
- Create sustainable streams of revenue through identification of the region's tourism products and services, including private enterprise that helps to sustain the sense of place and supports the Freedom's Frontier themes.
- Develop curriculum using Freedom's Frontier stories to support new Common Core curriculum standards.

Freedom's Way National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Complete and submit the management plan.
- Continue building trail engagement and offer partner workshops organized around thematic focus (civil rights, social activism, etc.) and emerging needs (disaster preparedness, involving youth, etc.).
- Mobilize public-private support for the musical performance, *The Nahum Story*, based on real stories of African-Americans, through community collaborations with Underground Railroad and abolition connections.
- Facilitate a Farm-to-Community forum sharing expertise and resources on preserving agricultural traditions.

Great Basin National Heritage Route

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Early implementation projects per management plan.

Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation of approved partner and partnership applications for projects and programs concerning education, economic development, and documentation and preservation

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Develop and print an Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor brochure for distribution.
- Increase civic engagement through the various communication channels outlined in the management plan.
- Develop the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Site Designation Program.
- Revise Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Landmark nomination.
- Create an Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor bicycle map, website and/or app.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Core operations as outlined for 2013.
- Implementation of the management plan.
- Continued operations to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War with educational programs and the Living Legacy project.

Kenai Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Continued signage and interpretation throughout the Kenai Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area (KMTA NHA), including site signs that establish identity of projects supported by the KMTA NHA.
- Identification, support, and design development for an area-wide bicycle route through the KMTA NHA.
- Development of an elementary school curriculum for the KMTA NHA.
- Additional publication of out-of-print and other books relevant to the KMTA NHA.

Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation projects.
- Operating expenses.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Continue Ohr-O'Keefe Museum of Art partnership.
- Cooperate with Gulf Coast Heritage Trails Partnership for trail development.
- Continue and develop city/county/state initiatives for heritage tourism.

Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation of management plan.
- Expansion of exhibit center programs.
- Increased public awareness of NHA through promotional efforts.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Develop agri-tourism projects.
- Cooperate with Ebenezer Bryce Museum and Pioneer Cabin.
- Continue Discovery Road TV series.
- Develop Zane Grey and Little Hollywood Project.
- Cooperate with Tropic Heritage Center.

MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Educational programs and lecture series on the anniversary celebrations of innovated designs, inventions and transformational events such as the Highland Park five dollar a day phenomenon, Ford Mustang 50th, Dodge Brothers 100th.
- The renovation and adaptive reuse of the historic Cherry Hill Village Industry Plant in to the Cherry Hill Cultural Art Center.
- Historic Landmark Designation for the Edsel Eleanor Ford House, the GM Technological Center.
- The research and design of an Arsenal of Democracy education program and web site.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Professional development opportunities will be presented to allow partnering sites and attractions to better manage and interpret their site.
- If funding permits, capacity will be expanded within the Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (MSNHA) to institute expanded programming.
- Efforts will continue to link similar sites to enhance the visitor's experience.
- Community grant program will begin to improve the visitor's experience thru education and interpretation of the sites within the MSNHA.

National Aviation Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Wright Company Factory Site development as a center for sustainable business activities for National Aviation Heritage Area (NAHA).
- Marketing/advertisements at national media outlets.
- Recruitment and training of volunteers for the NAHA area.
- Signage and partner co-branding.
- Regional air show presence.

National Coal Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation of Phase 1 of interpretive exhibits.
- Development and installation of orientation kiosks.
- Implementation of fourth round of program grants.
- Survey of a transportation network.

Northern Plains National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Lewis & Clark Fort Mandan Foundation educational programs.
- Facility development of riverboat-era museum.
- Educational programs on native peoples of the area in association with partners.
- Support for maintenance of historic structures in area.

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Establishment of a new and more visible physical presence for the NHA to permit introduction of new educational programs and activities that support the promotion of the heritage area and its resources.
- Establish partnerships to expand promotion of cultural tourism, including work with pueblos, cities, colleges, and other institutions to document and distribute information on cultural activities, historic landmarks, trails, and natural resources, and to introduce visitors to the heritage area.
- Create a new heritage grants program to support generation of film/video documentation of historic places, place names, communities, and other cultural assets of the heritage area.
- Participate in the recognition of national monuments and other conservation initiatives in the heritage area boundaries, and in establishing heritage area boundaries in state law.
- Continue expansion of grants program to undertake larger projects and funding for community development efforts.

Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Oil Region National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Reconstruct third floor cupola on the Tarbell House, and provide indoor amenities for first floor to function as a house museum and special events venue in Titusville, PA.
- Continue Erie-to-Pittsburgh Trail development, including trailhead construction and amenities and trail segments.
- Conduct major rehabilitation of the Downs Building in Oil City, PA, for multiple use including Erie-to-Pittsburg Trail services.
- Continue Natural Gas History Initiative.
- Coordination of continued implementation of the Oil Region National Heritage Area management plan.

Quinebaug-Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Implementation of the 2014 Source to Sea Expedition and Education Program.
- Expansion of The Last Green Valley Sustainable Communities Program.
- Development of grade-specific environmental education programs.

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Early implementation projects per management plan.

Schuylkill River Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Revolutionary War historic print exhibit, publication and lecture at Valley Forge National Historic Park and Morristown National Historic Park in partnership with Schuylkill River Heritage Area and Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area.
- Educational programming at the River of Revolutions Interpretive Center.
- Planning and implementation of the third ride of the Schuylkill River Trail Bike Tour Series, connecting Hopewell, Valley Forge, Independence and Schuylkill River Heritage Area.
- Schuylkill River Trail Work in Berks and Schuylkill Counties.
- The 16th Annual Schuylkill River Sojourn.

Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Establishment of fourth tourist Orientation Center.
- Interpretation of the battles of Piedmont, Tom's Brook and Cool Springs.
- Implementation of the Third Winchester Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plan.
- Advertising and other promotion for our online and physical stores.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

South Park National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Provide technical and grant management assistance for further rehabilitation of the Old Park County Courthouse.
- Development of interpretation of hiking and biking trails on US Forest Service land.
- Continue to develop educational and participatory experiences for both students and adults in protection of natural resources while providing recreational opportunities.
- Develop historic preservation educational field school to provide certification of completion.
- Begin work on rehabilitation of the Paris Mill.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission

The Commission no longer receives funding under this activity.

Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area

Authorization for funding is scheduled to sunset in FY 2013 and future funding is dependent upon reauthorization and the appropriation of additional funds.

Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Early implementation projects per management plan.

Wheeling National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Wheeling Civil War Sesquicentennial activities.
- Various publications.
- Upper Ohio Valley Steel documentation project.
- Continued Capitol Theatre restoration.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Projects that would utilize NPS Heritage Partnership Funding in FY 2014:

- Begin implementation of state park master plan upgrades.
- Meet the heritage area's \$50,000 commitment to the annual \$500,000 multi-party budget for Yuma East Wetlands maintenance.
- Continue to support the Yuma County Historical Society in its implementation of the Arizona Historical Society's Yuma Campus Master Plan.
- Support restoration of the Hotel Del Sol (a National Register property) as a multi-modal transit center.
- Begin restoration of the 1877 Southern Pacific Freight Depot, a National Register property donated to the Heritage Area by Union Pacific.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
Program Component: Administrative Support

Justification of 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Administrative Support is \$990,000 and 6 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS provides support to National Heritage Areas, in the process leveraging its institutional expertise to enhance the management of these areas. This component provides administrative support and technical assistance to the 49 Congressionally designated National Heritage Areas and their partners; including the provision of guidance, information and support on budget and policy, and the coordination and dissemination of information to the public, the Service, and heritage area partners. Through this function, the NPS seeks to instill management excellence among heritage areas by engaging local, state, and national partners on the present and future status of heritage areas; encourage standards and accountability through a variety of avenues including research, measurement, organizational sustainability and evaluation of heritage areas; encourage consistency and quality in heritage areas towards a seamless network; and encourage best practices in the protection of cultural and national heritage resources.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Funding for FY 2014 would be used to continue the implementation of recommendations from the National Park System Advisory Board study *Charting a Future for National Heritage Areas*, fulfilling the NPS *Call to Action*, and additional requirements from P.L. 110-229, P.L.111-11 and Congressional directives.

- Organize and coordinate NPS headquarters, regional, and park assistance to heritage areas. Continue to develop a National Heritage Areas Leadership Team comprised of WASO and regional heritage area program coordinators.
- Provide follow-up to any corrective actions per findings for NPS' 2013 A-123 audit on internal management controls.
- Guide development of management planning documents for 3-5 existing NHAs and any newly-designated heritage areas.
- Evaluate national heritage areas with authorization sunset dates in 2015.
- Continue to provide training for National Heritage Areas on business planning, organizational sustainability, and fundraising to support long-term sustainability.
- Provide training on evaluation and performance measures for National Heritage Areas.
- Provide training related to NHA program Administrative Guide
- Update guidance on feasibility studies, management planning, and compliance for National Heritage Areas.
- Partner with National Heritage Areas to provide educational opportunities regarding best practices in heritage area management.

Budget Account Schedules National Recreation and Preservation

NR&P Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Recreation programs.....	1	1	1
00.02 Natural programs.....	13	13	13
00.03 Cultural programs.....	25	25	25
00.05 Grant administration.....	2	2	2
00.06 International park affairs.....	2	2	2
00.08 Heritage partnership programs.....	17	17	9
08.01 Reimbursable program.....	1	1	1
09.00 Total new obligations.....	61	61	53
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.00 Appropriation.....	60	60	52
17.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary: collected.....	1	1	1
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	61	61	53
19.30 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	61	61	53
Change in obligated balance:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year	49	46	47
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	61	61	53
30.20 Outlays (gross).....	-63	-60	-59
30.41 Recoveries of of prior year unpaid obligations, expired.....	-1	0	0
30.50 Obligated balance, end of year.....	46	47	41
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	36	40	35
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	27	20	24
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	63	60	59
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
40.30 Offsetting collections (collected) from: Federal sources.....	-1	-1	-1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	60	60	52
41.90 Outlays.....	62	59	58

NR&P Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.11 Full-time permanent.....	20	20	20
11.13 Other than full-time permanent.....	3	3	3
11.19 Total personnel compensation.....	23	23	23
11.21 Civilian personnel benefits.....	7	7	7
12.10 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
12.52 Other services from non-federal sources.....	3	3	3
12.60 Supplies and materials.....	1	1	1
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	25	25	17
19.90 Subtotal, direct obligations.....	60	60	52
Reimbursable obligations			
21.11 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
99.99 Total, new obligations.....	61	61	53

NR&P Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0-1-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct			
10.01 Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	265	264	262
Reimbursable			
20.01 Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	7	7	7

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Appropriation: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants**Mission Overview**

A robust system of urban parks can contribute to the accomplishment of high priority national goals to improve and encourage healthy living, redevelop economically depressed urban cores, revitalize and create livable urban communities, and create social cohesion for all ages and walks of life. However, in many communities, especially those in urban areas, neighborhood parks and recreation facilities are few and far in between, physically inaccessible to residents, or in such poor shape they are unusable.

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program, established by the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625, is a vital tool to stimulate the revitalization of urban park and recreation opportunities and help meet priority national goals by helping to leverage and encourage additional leveraging of local, State, and private dollars; promote a more unified approach to addressing urban recreation through coordination and partnership among different levels of government and the private sector in the provision of recreation opportunities and services; address financial deficiencies that cities cannot address by themselves; and encourage strategic planning to better meet recreation need.

This request supports the Administration's commitment to the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative and contributes to the following AGO goals: increasing and improving recreational access and opportunities; creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible great urban parks and community green spaces; increasing public access to rivers and other waterways, and catalyzing land conservation partnership projects.

Appropriation Overview

The UPARR program provides matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban jurisdictions to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and to develop local Recovery Action Plans to identify needs, priorities and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system.

Since its inception, over \$307.1 million has been appropriated to the UPARR program. More than 1,520 recreational sites in distressed urban communities nationwide were improved and protected. UPARR rehabilitation grants have been used to completely overhaul inner-city outdoor playgrounds, parks, ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, swimming pools; and have enhanced other recreation facilities such as recreation centers and indoor pool facilities that were unsafe and in many cases closed. Today many of these parks are major community hubs used by people of all ages. Upon acceptance of a UPARR grant, the recipients are obligated to continually maintain the assisted site or facility for public recreation use. In accordance with Section 1010 of the UPARR Act, no property improved or developed with UPARR assistance shall, without the approval of NPS, be converted to other than public recreation uses (36 CFR 72.72).

In addition to rehabilitation grants, the UPARR program has also provided grants to help create and launch new and highly successful innovative programs and projects ranging from developing new programs intended to address youth issues, expanding recreation opportunities, particularly to underserved populations, as well as creating community centers by adapting and reusing vacant facilities.

In order to be eligible to apply for grants, eligible jurisdictions must have an NPS-approved Recovery Action Plan (RAP) that demonstrates commitment to revitalizing its park and recreation system. The jurisdictions have to submit detailed pre-applications for national competition. The applications are reviewed, ranked, and selected by a national panel for recommendation to the Director of the NPS.

Summary of Requirements Urban Park and Recreation Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: UPARR

	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Internal		Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount	Costs	Transfers	FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Budget Activity/Subactivity												
UPARR Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+9,500	0	9,500	0	+9,500
UPARR Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	+4	+500	4	500	+4	+500
TOTAL UPARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	+4	+10,000	4	10,000	+4	+10,000

¹2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Land and Water Conservation Fund. For the UPARR account, this will provide an additional \$5.0 million for grants. See Urban Park and Recreation Fund Permanent Appropriations for additional details.

URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION AND RECOVERY FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501-2514), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Addition: "For expenses necessary to carry out the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501-2514), \$10,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended."

The UPARR program was created in 1978 to provide direct Federal grants to economically-distressed local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and provide funds to local jurisdictions to develop local Recovery Action Programs to identify needs, priorities and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system. No funds for grants have been appropriated since 2002. The proposed language would provide funding, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Appropriation Language Citations

16 U.S.C. 2501-2514 authorizes the establishment of an urban park and recreation recovery grant program, defines how it shall be administered, and provides appropriation authorizations in limited amounts which remain available until expended.

16 U.S.C. 460 1-6 establishes the Land and Water Conservation Fund, provides for \$900,000,000 annual revenues to the fund through fiscal year 2015, and authorizes appropriations from the fund.

Activity:	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants
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(\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112- 175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants	0	0	0	0	+9,500	9,500	+9,500
Total Requirements	0	0	0	0	+9,500	9,500	+9,500
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Other Sources: <i>Proposed for FY 2014, Permanent Appropriation³</i>						5,000	+5,000

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

³ In addition to this discretionary request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For the UPARR account, this will provide an additional \$5.0 million for UPARR grants. See Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Permanent Appropriation for additional details.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for UPARR Administration

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reestablish Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grants through LWCF	+9,500	0	UPARR-4
Total Program Changes	+9,500	0	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Justification of FY 2014 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grant program is \$9,500,000, a program change of +\$9,500,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reestablish Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants through LWCF (FY 2014 Request: +\$9,500,000) – Funding is requested to re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), to provide competitive grants which improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities. This program will align with the America's Great Outdoors initiative goal of creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible urban parks, and community green spaces. This proposal is also part of a broader, renewed focus by Interior and NPS to develop strategies to improve the integration of agency programs and park units to impact urban economies and the quality of life for urban residents through expanding opportunities for all. A proposal to fund UPARR grants as a permanent appropriation would provide an additional \$5.0 million for UPARR grants.

Through targeted rehabilitation projects consistent with AGO goals, the NPS would renew an emphasis on improving recreation services to inner-city minority and low to moderate income populations and improving recreation facilities at specific sites, resulting in the overall enhancement of a community's recreation system. These projects would focus on connecting and engaging communities, especially young people, to their neighborhood parks through projects that would revitalize and rehabilitate park and recreation opportunities. Projects would focus on existing outdoor spaces with active recreation

opportunities, including parks, trails and open spaces. In addition to revitalizing these spaces, there would be an emphasis on making sites accessible and more usable. Projects would include objectives to directly engage underserved populations with an emphasis on youth. A project should involve and expand partnerships, as well as connect with broader neighborhood to city-wide initiatives to improve recreation opportunities for all.

Activity Overview

Established by The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625, the UPARR grants program was designed to provide matching grants to a prioritized list of urban cities and counties that represent the most physically and economically distressed communities nationwide. Other cities that are not on the list but meet the eligibility criteria can also be considered for these competitive grants.

The grants are intended to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and develop local Recovery Action Program Plans to identify needs, priorities, and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system.

The first two types of matching grants typically require a 70 percent federal and 30 percent non-federal match. Rehabilitation grants would be used to remodel, rebuild, or expand existing neighborhood-oriented recreation areas and facilities. Innovation grants, which are capped by law to ten percent of the total amount available for funding, would focus on development of new, unique, and more effective means for delivering recreation services that benefit disadvantaged community populations; programs that emphasize environmental education, family orientation, and exposure to natural resources; and increase citizen involvement in project conception and implementation. A third type of grant is called the Recovery Action Program Planning Grants, which match 50 percent federal funds with 50 percent local funds. RAP Grants provide funds to jurisdictions for the development of recreation planning priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery. Up to three percent of the appropriation can be used for RAP planning grants.

Requests for grant funding would be rated by a national panel using established criteria. The criteria consider factors such as project cost and leveraging; the affected community; existing condition of and anticipated improvements in recreation services (particularly cases where services are seriously impaired or health and safety is at risk due to deteriorated infrastructure); new employment opportunities created; community and partner involvement; and long-term commitment to the project. Additionally, NPS is planning to conduct an evaluation that measures and analyzes the efficacy of the UPARR investments which could lead to further refinements in how future proposals are evaluated.

Funding for UPARR grants has not been appropriated since 2002. However, since its inception, \$307.1 million has been appropriated for grants to improve and protect more than 1,520 recreational sites in distressed urban communities nationwide, and to help create and launch new innovative programming. The UPARR rehabilitation grants have been used to completely overhaul inner-city outdoor playgrounds, parks, ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, and swimming pools. The grants also have enhanced other recreation facilities such as recreation centers and indoor pool facilities that were unsafe and in many cases closed.

For 2014, the eligible universe of economically distressed urban jurisdictions would have to be re-established using new Census data. The criteria used to define the eligible universe would also need to be adjusted where parameters are out-dated. For reference, the eligible universe was previously based on: population per square mile, net change in per capita income, percent unemployed, percent of households without automobiles, total population below 18 and above 60 years of age, and percent of people with income below 125 percent of poverty level.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Based on prior UPARR competitions, the NPS anticipates applications from 150 to 200 urban localities requesting funds totaling up to approximately \$90 million. At the \$9.5 million level, NPS would likely be able to award funds for 15 to 18 projects, with another 10 to 12 projects funded from the proposed \$5 million level of permanent funds. The NPS has established competitive criteria and procedures for awarding Rehabilitation and Innovation grants, and anticipates that it could be ready to consider applications for such grants by June 1, 2014, with all but a few projects completed by 2017.

Activity: Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grant Administration

(\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Grant Administration	0	0	0	0	+500	500	+500
Total Requirements	0	0	0	0	+500	500	+500
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>+4</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for UPARR Administration

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Support UPARR Administration	+500	+4	UPARR-7
Total Program Changes	+500	+4	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program, established by The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625, is a vital tool to stimulate the revitalization of urban park and recreation opportunities and help meet priority national goals. The UPARR program provides matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities; and to develop local Recovery Action Plans (RAP) to identify needs, priorities, and strategies for revitalization of the total recreation system. Since its inception, over \$307.1 million has been appropriated for UPARR grants. More than 1,520 recreational sites in distressed urban communities nationwide have been improved and are permanently protected under section 1010 of the UPARR Act.

Justification of FY 2014 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for UPARR program administration is \$500,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of +\$500,000 and +4 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Support UPARR Administration (FY 2014 Request: +\$500,000 / +4 FTE) – The NPS requests an increase of \$0.5 million in LWCF funding for UPARR administration. This increase would provide the staffing and administrative support necessary to update and reinvigorate the UPARR Grants Program as well as implement it at the requested funding level.

No administrative funding has been appropriated for UPARR since 2007, so NPS has relied on staff on collateral duty to fulfill legislatively-mandated ongoing compliance responsibilities for past projects per Section 1010 of the UPARR Act. To successfully implement the UPARR Grants activity, NPS would need to hire new staff to provide technical assistance to potential grantees in updating RAPs and developing grant applications; implement the competitive process including the review and ranking of several hundred applications; and issue and manage grant awards for successful applicants. These staff would also be able to support the existing program compliance requirements.

Activity Overview

Although a collateral duty, the UPARR Administration activity currently comprises passive monitoring of the more than 1,520 recreation sites assisted with previous UPARR grants and working with the sponsor communities to process conversions when necessary. Section 1010 of the UPARR Act requires that sponsors of assisted sites maintain the site to allow full public access and utility for recreation. If funded, the administration activity would be expanded to include enhanced stewardship such as inspections or maintaining a grantee certification program similar that would allow for more oversight and perhaps the prevention of conversions.

FY 2014 Program Performance

UPARR Administration supports UPARR Grants; refer to the UPARR Grants section for planned performance of the program.

Budget Account Schedules Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Urban Park and Recreation Fund and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1031-0-1-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity				
00.01	UPARR Grants.....	0	0	10
09.00	Total new obligations.....	0	0	10
Budgetary Resources				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1.....	0	0	0
10.50	Unobligated balance (total).....	0	0	0
Budget authority:				
11.60	Appropriation, discretionary (total).....	0	0	10
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total).....	0	0	5
19.00	Budget authority (total).....	0	0	5
19.30	Total budgetary resources available.....	0	0	15
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	5
Change in obligated balance:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	0	0	10
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	0	0	-1
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	0	0	9
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	9
Outlays (gross), detail:				
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	0	0	1
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority, net (total).....	0	0	15
41.90	Outlays, net (total).....	0	0	1

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct obligations:				
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	0	10
99.99	Total new obligations.....	0	0	10

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1031-0-1-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	4

Note: This schedule combines the 2014 mandatory proposal for funding for this account with the 2014 discretionary request.

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Appropriation: Historic Preservation Fund

Mission Overview

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) contributes to the National Park Service's goal of protecting significant cultural resources. The National Park Service provides resources to partners outside of the national park system to protect and conserve important cultural and historic assets and sites. The intent of the HPF is to encourage agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist state and local governments in executing and accelerating their historic preservation programs and activities pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and other relevant laws.

Appropriation Overview

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) appropriation includes grant programs to facilitate the preservation of the Nation's historic and cultural resources. The appropriation is composed of a single budget activity, Grants-in-Aid:

Grants-in-Aid

The Grants-in-Aid activity includes matching grants to the states, territories, and Indian tribes for the preservation of their cultural heritage. For 2014, competitive grants for conducting the surveying, community engagement, and other re-nomination activities ensure under-represented communities are more fully represented in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Summary of Requirements
Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: HPF

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount			FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Grants-In aid												
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	0	47,212	0	46,925	0	0	0	0	0	46,925	0	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	0	9,040	0	8,985	0	0	0	0	0	8,985	0	0
Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	0		0		0	0	0	+3,000	0	3,000	0	+3,000
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	0	56,252	0	55,910	0	0	0	+3,000	0	58,910	0	+3,000
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)	2	50,000	0	0	0	0	+2	0	2	0	+2	0
TOTAL HPF	2	106,252	0	55,910	0	0	+2	+3,000	2	58,910	+2	+3,000

¹2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), \$58,910,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2015, of which \$3,000,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That such grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in Section 102(a)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(a)(3)) to States and Tribes as defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and non-profit organizations.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112–175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution as well as amounts from P.L. 113–2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (no language shown).

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

In the absence of a full-year 2013 appropriation at the time the budget was prepared; all changes are relative to the 2013 President's Request.

1. Addition: "...of which \$3,000,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That such grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in Section 102(a)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(a)(3)) to States and Tribes as defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and non-profit organizations."

This provision is needed in order to allow for communities which may not have the financial means to match a federal grant to preserve their historic properties, and to allow for direct award of grants to local governments and non-profit organizations.

In addition, Tribes as included in language is defined in 16 U.S.C. 470w and means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a Native village, Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as those terms are defined in section 1602 of title 43,

Authorizing Statutes

16 USC 470 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), establishes the historic preservation grant program to provide assistance to non-federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage; a 1976 amendment in Public Law 94-422 established the Historic Preservation Fund as the funding source; and section 470h, as amended by Public Law 94-422 Section 108, provided the fund with \$150 million in revenues from Outer Continental Shelf receipts each fiscal year through 1997, to "remain available in the Fund until appropriated." This section also allows appropriations from the fund to be made "without fiscal year limitation," thus allowing the two-year appropriation language.

Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, institutes procedures to assure that federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archeological significance.

Executive Order 13287, March 4, 2003, institutes procedures by which agencies shall assure the protection and use of historic properties owned by the Federal Government. Agencies shall pursue partnerships with state and local governments, Indian Tribes, and the private sector to promote the preservation of the unique cultural heritage of communities and realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide.

Public Law 104-333, Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, provides authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to eligible historically black colleges and universities for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings and structures on the campus of these institutions.

Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 permanently authorizes the Save America's Treasures Program and authorizes an appropriation of \$50,000,000 "for each fiscal year, to remain available until expended." P.L. 111-11 also stipulates rules and regulations for carrying out the Save America's Treasures Program.

Activity:	Grants-in-Aid
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Grants-in-Aid (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	47,212	46,925	0	0	0	46,925	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	9,040	8,985	0	0	0	8,985	0
Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	0	0	0	0	+3,000	3,000	+3,000
Total Requirements	56,252	55,910	0	0	+3,000	58,910	+3,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

¹A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution

²2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Grants-in-Aid

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Establish Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities	+3,000	0	HPF-10
Total Program Changes	+3,000	0	

¹Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Grants-in-Aid program supports the National Park Service mission by providing educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people through partnerships with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Activity Overview

The Grants-in-Aid activity provides grants in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, demonstrating leadership and support for the preservation of the nation's cultural, historic, and prehistoric treasures. Grants under this activity fall into the following categories: 1) matching grants to states, territories, and the Freely Associated States (Micronesia), 2) grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians for cultural heritage preservation, and 3) newly proposed in FY 2014, competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties associated with communities underrepresented, as determined by the Secretary, on the National Register and as National Historic Landmarks.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories is \$46,925,000, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

In 1966, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors addressed the need to establish a national historic preservation program. The result was the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which authorized a State Historic Preservation Officer for each state and created the National Register of Historic Places -- a mechanism for improving and coordinating Federal agency planning efforts that affect historic assets to more effectively protect these assets. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) was established in 1977 as a matching grant program and is currently authorized at \$150 million per year. The HPF is funded by Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, the reasoning being that it is appropriate to use revenues generated by depletion of one resource to augment efforts to conserve other resources, such as historic assets. Subsequent amendments to NHPA in 1980 created the Certified Local Government program and in 1992 established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers.

The National Park Service administers the HPF on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, and uses the majority of appropriated funds to provide matching grants to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to assist in their efforts to protect and preserve their historic resources. Each State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor for each state, manages this annual appropriation to perform the federal preservation responsibilities required by the NHPA. Preservation activities may be carried out directly by states, or in the form of subgrants and contracts to public and private agencies, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. HPF grants to Indian tribes, as described in the Grants-in-Aid to Tribes section, allow tribes to fulfill similar preservation activities and responsibilities on Indian lands.

Funding is used by states to pay for HPF eligible preservation projects including: survey and inventory completion, National Register nominations, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation plans, and bricks and mortar repair to buildings. SHPOs also use funds to perform reviews of federally-funded projects that potentially affect historic resources and assets, under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Ten percent of each SHPOs allocation must be subgranted to assist Certified Local Governments, local governments certified by NPS and the state as having made a commitment to local historic preservation. These funds are spent locally on preservation projects, with selection decisions made at the state level.

Below are recent activities funded through Historic Preservation Fund grants-in-aid to the State Historic Preservation Offices:

- Over \$5.3 billion of proposed private investment in FY 2012 in the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program; and a total of \$66 billion in completed projects since the program's inception in 1977.
- 7,470 low and moderate income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program, a total of 209,913 units since 1977 through FY 2011, the most recent year available.
- Approximately 20.5 million acres surveyed during FY 2011 for cultural resources by states. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
- State Historic Preservation Offices reviewed 140,600 federal undertakings in FY 2011 providing 104,700 National Register eligibility opinions. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.

- An estimated 64,000 jobs created by Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program in FY 2011, and over 2.2 million from the program's inception in 1977 through 2011 (the most recent year available).
- 1,178 new listings to the National Register of Historic Places in FY 2012. Similar levels of performance are expected in subsequent years.
- 41 new communities became Certified Local Governments (CLGs) during FY 2012, bringing the cumulative total to 1,846 CLGs throughout the nation (37 and 1,805 in FY 2011)

① Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund grants, including grants to States and Territories, at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg>

At a Glance...

Want to Learn What the Historic Preservation Fund and the Federal Preservation Program Have to Offer?

Just ask Dubuque, Iowa! A poster child for preservation and sustainability, Dubuque is one of the country's most successful local partners in historic preservation, becoming a Certified Local Government at the start of the program in 1985. The city has a strong commitment to the natural and cultural resources that form its unique regional identity, including the Mississippi river, and recognizes that history, architecture, and archeology are key to economic growth and quality of life. To date, Dubuque has documented over 5,000 historic and architecturally significant sites and have greened their design guidelines to help historic properties become even more sustainable. In 2011, Dubuque capitalized on several HPF sponsored programs including grants and tax credits. Featured in the *Federal Tax Incentives Annual Report*, the city now holds the record for the most jobs created through tax credit rehabilitation. Spearheaded by the city, the Roshek Building, tallest in Dubuque, was adapted to house the new regional headquarters of IBM. \$45 million in rehabilitation to the former department store resulted in 260,000 square feet of leasable space. The building now houses restaurants and retail on the first floor and 1,300 new IBM jobs, a huge boost to the community and local economy.

In 2011, the city and county completed two HPF funded Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants, one focused on the Dubuque Shot Tower, one of the few remaining towers in the country used to make lead shot during the Civil War. The Dubuque Tower stands as an icon to the community and has now been stabilized and secured for the future. By taking advantage of the Historic Preservation Fund and its programs, this river town stands out as a model of preservation, sustainability, and partnership.



Dubuque Shot Tower

FY 2014 Program Performance

- Contribute to efforts to protect and preserve historic resources.
- Contribute to the fulfillment of state responsibilities under the NHPA.
- Award 59 Historic Preservation Fund grants to states and territories totaling \$46.9 million.
- Nominate approximately 1,200 properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Approximately 50 new CLGs would be approved in FY 2014, bringing the cumulative national total approved since 1985 to 1,955. Under local law, CLGs would newly designate approximately 60,000 properties in FY 2014. Approximately 65,000 properties would take part in local preservation review, programs, and incentives.
- Assistance by SHPOs evaluating commercial property rehabilitation proposals that may qualify for federal preservation tax incentives.
- Approximately 21 million acres would be surveyed during FY 2014 for cultural resources by states with over 610,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- State Historic Preservation Offices would review approximately 150,000 federal undertakings in FY 2014, providing 105,000 National Register eligibility opinions.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Grants-in-Aid to Tribes

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to Tribes is \$8,985,000, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Historic Preservation Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer grants to Indian tribes for preservation of their cultural heritage. NPS assists tribes in assuming the same duties as the State Historic Preservation Offices. The number of THPOs is continually growing. Distribution of grants to THPOs is based on a formula that considers both the number of eligible tribes and the relative size of tribal lands. Eligible activities may include development of tribal resource management plans, historic preservation skills development, historical and archeological surveys, oral history projects, and performing Section 106 reviews of proposed federally-funded projects. Grants to tribes, which do not have a matching requirement, serve to help preserve vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage, allowing tribes to participate in a national preservation program and developing capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs.

Below are recent activities funded through Historic Preservation Fund grants-in-aid to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices:

- Approximately 99,000 acres surveyed during FY 2011 for cultural resources by tribes. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
- Approximately 2,000 new listings were added to the Tribal Register in FY 2011. Similar levels of performance are expected in subsequent years.

① Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund grants, including grants to Indian Tribes, online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg>

FY 2014 Program Performance

- The NPS would award an estimated 150 grants to support THPOs, with approximately 25 competitive individual project grants, totaling \$9 million.
- Approximately 2,000 new listings would be added to the Tribal Register.
- Approximately 200,000 acres would be surveyed during FY 2014 for cultural resources by tribes with over 610,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would review approximately 35,000 federal undertakings in FY 2014, providing 3,000 National Register eligibility opinions.

Subactivity: Grants-in-Aid
Program Component: Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities is \$3,000,000, a program change of +\$3,000,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Establish Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities (FY 2014 Request: +\$3,000,000)

– Funding is required to establish a competitive grants program to survey and nominate properties associated with communities currently underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks, as determined by the Secretary. State, local, and tribal communities and preservation organizations would be eligible to compete for these grants in collaboration with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Current estimates place the combined representation of African American, American Latino, Asian America, Native American, and Native Hawaiian sites on the National Register of Historic Places and among National Historic Landmarks at less than 8 percent of total listings. With these funds, NPS would increase the number of minority and underrepresented properties listed on the National Register by an estimated 300 per year.

Grants would be awarded to applicants who propose surveys of communities currently underrepresented as determined by the Secretary and who demonstrate the professional capability and capacity to conduct the surveys and prepare the nominations and have incorporated extensive community engagement. State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would be requested to sign off on grant requests to ensure coordination and oversight is sufficient to produce a nomination. As many of the communities targeted for survey under the proposed program have limited potential to raise funds for matching grants, the budget request for this new program does not include a matching requirement, similar to the model used for tribal historic preservation grants.

Program Overview

While traditional grants-in-aid have been successful in increasing capacity of states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments to engage in preservation activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, the issue of underrepresentation of certain communities and groups in the range of properties represented on the National Register continues, in part because many such communities may not have the financial means to match a federal grant and are less able to work within the mechanisms of traditional grants-in-aid to preserve their historic properties. As competitive survey grants would not require a match, these grants would allow for reaching more communities, encouraging innovative community engagement between State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and Certified Local governments and helping such communities engage in survey of their properties, culminating in nominations to the National Register. Competitive grants would contribute towards the preservation of community heritage and make strides towards ensuring that the makeup of the National Register fully reflects the diversity of the American story.

FY 2014 Program Performance

- The NPS would award an estimated 60 grants, leading to the number of properties associated with minority and underrepresented communities listed on the National Register increasing by approximately 300 properties.

Budget Account Schedules Historic Preservation Fund

HPF Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Grants-in-Aid.....	56	106	47
09.00 Total new obligations.....	56	106	47
Budgetary Resources:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	4	4	4
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.01 Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF.....	56	106	59
19.30 Total budgetary resources available.....	60	110	63
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	4	4	16
Change in obligated balances:			
Unpaid obligations			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year.....	112	75	113
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	56	106	47
30.20 Outlays, gross:.....	-89	-68	-85
30.41 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired.....	-4	0	0
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	75	113	75
Outlays, gross:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	21	32	30
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	68	36	55
40.20 Total outlays, gross.....	89	68	85
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	56	106	59
41.90 Outlays.....	89	68	85

HPF Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct obligations:			
14.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	56	106	47

HPF Personnel Summary

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-5140-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	0	2	2

Appropriation: Construction

Mission Overview

The Construction appropriation provides support to several National Park Service mission goals, including preserving park resources, providing for visitor enjoyment, and improving organizational effectiveness.

Appropriation Overview

The Construction appropriation is composed of five budget activities:

Line Item Construction

The National Park Service Line Item Construction provides for the construction of new facilities, and rehabilitation and replacement of existing facilities needed to accomplish mission goals throughout the National Park System.

Special Programs

Special Programs provide for minor, unscheduled and emergency construction projects; improvement of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances; inspection, repair or deactivation of dams; repair or replacement of park employee housing; and replacement of automated and motorized equipment.

Construction Planning

This activity uses research, design, and planning to ensure effective construction project management in later phases. Archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information is collected and comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents are created as needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities in areas throughout the National Park System. This activity also includes broad environmental and site development planning to define traffic flows, improve pedestrian circulation, and mitigate resource protection issues.

Construction Program Management and Operations

The Construction Planning Management and Operations Program component provides centralized design and engineering management services, as well as contracting services for park construction projects. One of the key activities is a servicewide project management control system to provide accurate assessments of project status.

Management Planning

This program component prepares and maintains up-to-date plans to guide management decisions on the protection, use, development, and management of each park unit. Unit Management Plans support the Department's strategic plan by defining the desired conditions for watersheds, landscapes, marine and biological resources, cultural resources, and opportunities for quality recreational experiences. Additionally, the Special Resource Studies component conducts Congressionally-directed studies of the various alternatives available for protection of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System or other designations; River and Trails Study work is also included in this component. Finally, the Environmental Planning and Compliance component completes environmental impact statements for special projects within the requirements of NEPA.

**Summary of Requirements
Construction**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: CONST

Budget Activity/Subactivity Line Item Construction	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount			FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Special Programs												
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects												
Emergency, Unscheduled, and Storm Damage Projects	1	2,895	1	2,886	0	0	0	0	1	2,886	0	0
Seismic Safety of NPS Buildings	2	972	2	969	0	0	0	0	2	969	0	0
Subtotal Emerg & Unscheduled Projects	3	3,867	3	3,855	0	0	0	0	3	3,855	0	0
Housing Improvement Program	11	2,970	11	2,960	0	0	-3	-760	8	2,200	-3	-760
Dam Safety and Security Program	2	1,252	2	1,248	0	0	0	0	2	1,248	0	0
Equipment Replacement Program	1	13,772	1	13,728	0	0	0	-228	1	13,500	0	-228
Subtotal Special Programs	17	21,861	17	21,791	0	0	-3	-988	14	20,803	-3	-988
Construction Planning	16	7,728	16	7,700	+5	0	-13	-440	3	7,265	-13	-435
Construction Program Mgmt & Operations												
Construction Program Management	10	3,364	10	2,719	+33	+628	0	0	10	3,380	0	+661
Denver Service Center Operations	126	18,009	127	17,775	+312	0	-2	-485	125	17,602	-2	-173
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	85	11,104	86	10,960	+191	0	-6	-720	80	10,431	-6	-529
Regional Facility Project Support	52	6,172	52	6,076	+169	0	-2	-576	50	5,669	-2	-407
Subtotal Construction Program Mgmt & Operations	273	38,649	275	37,530	+705	+628	-10	-1,781	265	37,082	-10	-448
Management Planning												
Unit Management Plans	58	6,993	58	6,903	+115	0	-3	-1,103	55	5,915	-3	-988
Strategic Planning	0	0	0	628	0	-628	0	0	0	0	0	-628
Special Resources Studies	15	2,427	15	2,412	+22	0	-3	-662	12	1,772	-3	-640
EIS Planning and Compliance	16	4,709	16	4,680	+31	0	-3	-650	13	4,061	-3	-619
Subtotal Management Planning	89	14,129	89	14,623	+168	-628	-9	-2,415	80	11,748	-9	-2,875
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	421	160,341	426	159,366	+878	0	-31	-283	395	159,961	-31	+595
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	0	-4,000	0	-4,000	0	0	0	+4,000	0	0	0	+4,000
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION w/ Storm Damage Recission	421	156,341	426	155,366	+878	0	-31	+3,717	395	159,961	-31	+4,595
Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned	0	15,500	0	-15,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+15,500
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]	47	348,000	0	0	0	0	+61	0	61	0	+61	0
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	468	519,841	426	139,866	+878	0	+30	+3,717	456	159,961	+30	+20,095

¹ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

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

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	(183)	+170
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY 2012 and FY 2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY 2013 and FY 2014.		
Pay Raise	+0	+487
The FY 2012 column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the FY 2012 President's Budget. The FY 2014 Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY 2012 - FY 2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+188	+221
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2014 (+/-)
Strategic Planning	+/-628
This moves Strategic Planning office funding from Management Planning/Strategic Planning to Construction Program Management & Operations/Construction Program Management.	

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation Language

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, including modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-8), \$159,961,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single procurement for the irrigation project on the National Mall may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract in the preceding proviso shall contain the clause "availability of appropriated funds" found at 48 CFR 52.232-18.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution as well as amounts from P.L. 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (no language shown).

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

In the absence of a full-year 2013 appropriation at the time the budget was prepared, all changes are relative to the 2013 President's Request.

1. Addition: "...Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single procurement for the irrigation project on the National Mall may be issued that includes the full scope of the project, so long as the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause "availability of appropriated funds" found in CFR section 52.232.18 of title 48.

This provision is needed to allow the National Park Service to make a single procurement for Phases II and III of the National Mall irrigation project. These phases are planned for successive years and executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and lower overall cost for this project.

Authorizing Statutes

16 U.S.C. 1-1c creates the National Park Service to promote and regulate the use of national park areas for their conservation and enjoyment and provides authority for administering areas within the National Park System, thus implying authority for construction, construction planning, and equipment replacement for these purposes. Specific authority is provided in 16 U.S.C. 1a-5 and 1a-7 for general management plans for national park areas. Studies of areas, which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System, was included; but new language now requires studies to be individually authorized. (Also, Congress has enacted limited authorizations for appropriations for specific construction projects.)

16 U.S.C. 7a-7e provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to plan, acquire, establish, construct, enlarge, improve, maintain, equip, regulate, and protect airports in, or in close proximity to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas when such airport is included in the current national airport plan of the Secretary of Transportation.

16 U.S.C. 461-467 provides specific authority for the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property and to restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archeological significance.

16 U.S.C. 410r-8, Section 104, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229). Section 104 authorizes certain modifications at Everglades National Park.

16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f), Section 102(f), the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989. Section 102(f) authorizes appropriations for this purpose.

16 U.S.C. 1276d requires the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies on potential new wild and scenic rivers and submit reports to Congress.

Activity:	Line Item Construction
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Line Item Construction (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Projects	77,974	77,722	0	0	+5,341	83,063	+5,341
Total Requirements	77,974	77,722	0	0	+5,341	83,063	+5,341
Total FTE Requirements ²	26	29	0	0	+4	33	+4

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Line Item Construction

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Increase Line Item Construction Program	+5,341	+4	CONST-6
Total Program Changes	+5,341	+4	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Construction Program provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission, contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, the safety of park visitors and employees, and the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The National Park Service Line Item Construction Program provides for the construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of those assets needed to accomplish the management objectives approved for each park using a two-tier priority system that maximizes construction investments. The first tier assesses and prioritizes improvements related to financial sustainability, health and safety, resource protection, and visitor services. Projects are scored using the Service's new Capital Investment Strategy scoring system, which parallels the Department's Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan criteria. The second tier assesses the advantage or benefits associated with each project. Projects are evaluated based on seven NPS mission factors and a benefit score is determined along with a cost benefit ratio. Projects with the highest DOI score, benefit score, and benefit rationale, receive priority in the Services' Line Item Construction Program. The NPS tracks the facility condition index (FCI), allowing NPS to benchmark desired conditions on types of assets, and measure improvements at the individual asset level, park level, and national level.

Campaign to Cut Waste

On June 23, 2011, the President signed an Executive Order establishing the Campaign to Cut Government Waste. The federal government is the largest property owner and energy user in the United States. One component of this campaign is the sale, consolidation, or elimination of excess federal property. The National Park Service holds some of these excess buildings and the line item construction program is one funding source that is being used to eliminate some of these excess properties. The NPS has committed a minimum of three percent of overall capital construction funding, per year, to this critical effort.

Activity: Line Item Construction
Program Component: Line Item Construction Projects

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Line Item Construction program is \$83,063,000 and 33 FTE, a program change of +\$5,341,000 and +4 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Increase Line Item Construction - (FY 2012 Base: \$77,722,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$5,341,000 / +4 FTE)

This budget requests construction funds to address only the highest priority requirements. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining Service's new Capital Investment Strategy and the Department of the Interior's project scoring/priority setting guidance. The multi-year investment strategy and individual projects are approved by the National Park Service Budget Executive Committee and are documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2014 Line Item Construction list includes only the most critical life/health/safety, resource protection, and emergency projects, and does not propose funding any new facility construction. The single new capital investment project in this budget request is to begin the Tamiami Trail Next Steps resource mitigation project.

Program Overview

Five-Year Line Item Construction Program: The NPS Five-Year Line Item Construction Program provides a strategically-balanced, long-term approach to capital investment and financial sustainability that addresses the highest priority critical Life/Health/Safety and resource protection projects.

All eligible NPS line item construction projects are scored according to the Service's Capital Investment Strategy with a conversion to the Department of the Interior scoring system that gives the highest scores, and paramount consideration for funding, to those projects that will correct critical health and safety problems, especially if the project involves the repair of a facility for which corrective maintenance had been deferred. The following are the weighted ranking criteria, in priority order: Critical Health and Safety, Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance, and the meeting of Visitor Needs. These scores, and the criteria against which they are rated, are shown on the justification for each line item construction project.

The FY 2014 line item construction project list is the current set of construction priorities to meet the most urgent programmatic needs during FY 2014.

FY 2014 Program Performance

With the proposed funding, the program would continue work on the most critical major construction projects identified through the Servicewide asset inventory and condition assessment program. The capital construction program gives priority to projects that resolve critical health and safety improvements, critical system components, and emergency issues.

Capital improvement program performance is measured by:

- Resolving critical life, health, and safety issues. Each capital improvement project meets safety and health codes for both visitors and employees at the end of construction;
- Protecting resources. Capital construction actions have protected or resolved natural or cultural resource issues related to the scope of the project;
- Meeting energy and sustainable guidelines. All new and remodeled assets meet or exceed intent and guidelines of E.O.13423, E.O. 13514, and other existing energy management guidelines;
- Reducing long-term maintenance costs and/or activities. Each capital improvement project reduces or improves maintenance activities measured against the current FCI and maintenance costs for the asset;
- Meeting building and related codes. Each capital improvement project complies with current building codes, accessibility codes, and other applicable codes.

Because of the age of existing NPS assets, the capital construction backlog of the Service continues to rapidly expand beyond the capabilities of the Service to keep up with known major repair or rehabilitation needs. Program performance is an effective metric for measuring and documenting the use of capital funds;

however it does not reflect the total capital construction investment needs of the Service. The servicewide asset management program portrays the overall program performance for capital needs as a moderate to increasing deterioration across the various real property assets. Based on prepared park requests the Service faces an immediate shortfall in capital investments funding to meet moderate life/safety/health and resource protection needs.

Program Performance Overview - Line Item Construction							
End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Plan ¹	2014 President's Budget	Long-Term Target 2016
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS managed stream channel and shoreline miles in desired condition (SP 1614, BUR la1D)	87.6% (54,712 of 62,455)	88.4% (55,277 of 62,500)	88.5% (55,340 of 62,500)	88.6% (55,656 of 62,838)	87.8% (56,023 of 63,777)	88.3% (56,301 of 63,777)	56,850
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (SP 1465, BUR la1H)	83% (28,027,421 of 33,777,047)	83.4% (28,192,163 of 33,819,377.7)	83.6% (28,242,492 of 33,795,429)	83.9% (28,913,915 of 34,456,315)	75.6% (28,949,478 of 38,290,723)	75.7% (28,974,478 of 38,290,723)	29,034,500
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure and conduct assessments of their resources. Lower percentage in desired condition for FY 2013 relative to FY 2012 reflects a growth in the baseline; causing the percentage to be lower as even though the actual number of acres in good condition has continued to increase, the baseline has increased at a faster rate.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Riparian (stream/shoreline) miles targeted in park plans for restoration, have been treated for restoration (SP 1471, BUR la1J)	10.9	15.3	16.9	20.3	22	25	30
Comments:	Baseline will continue to evolve as parks adopt the measure.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Disturbed parkland acres targeted in a park plan for restoration that have been treated for restoration (SP 2004 [Previously SP 1474], BUR la1A)	10,909	14,385	16,333	20,234	21,299	22,100	23,700
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Protect America's Cultural And Heritage Resources							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of historic structures in good condition (SP 1496, BUR la5) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	58.0% (16,064 of 27,698) + 529	56.2% (16,231 of 28,905) +167	58.6% (15,656 of 26,711)	60.7% (15,712 of 25,885) +56	60.9% (15,982 of 26,243) +270	61% (16,009 of 26,243)	16,065
Comments:	While FY 2011 showed a drop in the number of historic structures in good condition; this reflects changes in the baseline, such as the removal from the LCS of structures no longer in existence and counting only those structures officially on the List of Classified Structures; not adverse impacts to the percentage of structures in good condition; which actually increased relative to FY 2010. Therefore, a change from prior year increment for FY 2011 should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement & Protection, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition (BUR la7) Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	45.4% (383 of 843) + 14	54% (433 of 795) +50	50.8% (323 of 636)	50.9% (345 of 678)	54.4% (392 of 720)	58% (442 of 762)	524
Comments:	Drop in number of structures in good condition and number of overall structures for FY 2011 actuals reflects changes in baseline, namely, counting only those cultural landscapes officially listed on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI); therefore a change from prior year increment should not be considered meaningful for this measure for FY 2011 only.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resources Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction						
Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of visitors satisfied with appropriate facilities, services and recreational opportunities (SP 554, BUR la1A)	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
¹ FY 2013 targets shown are based on an annualized version of the CR in effect during Feb. 2013, and do not account for impacts of sequestration or subsequent appropriations.							

National Park Service																			
Summary Project Data Sheet																			
Deferred Maintenance Plan Or Capital Improvement Plan																			
Plan Fund Year	DOI Score	Region/Area	Unit/Facility	State	Cong. Dist.	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories								Change in Annual O&M Costs (\$\$)			
								% CHSDm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% FHPsBci	% Cdm	% Ccci	% Odm		% Oci	DM/CI	Orig. Cost Est (\$000)
Tier 1																			
2014	912	Northeast	Independence National Historical Park	PA	PA01	152470	Repair Second Bank Block Hazardous Walkways	70	30							100		\$ 1,981	(12,649)
2014	892	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	WY	WYAL	150484	Replace Fishing Bridge Water System to Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Deficiencies	55	32	13						87	13	\$ 11,873	(20,000)
2014	867	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	AK	AKAL	159092	Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mine Structures, Phase II	21	28	44	7					65	35	\$ 1,850	* (79,831)
2014	811	Pacific West	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	CA	CA08	165499	Replace Heating System in NHL Aquatic Park Bathhouse Building		20							100		\$ 1,584	(65,400)
2014	808	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	AZ	AZ01	160830	Provide Potable Water to South Rim, Replace Failing Transconyon Pipeline at Phantom Ranch	22	54	6						94	6	\$ 3,746	(40,000)
2014	777	National Capital	National Capital Parks - East	DC	DCAL	159654	Rehabilitate Historic Carter G. Woodson Home	40	10							73	27	\$ 3,209	40,031
2014	775	Northeast	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	NY	NY20	152373	Complete the Exterior Rehabilitation of the Vanderbilt Mansion, Protect Critical Resource		100							100		\$ 6,218	0
2014	700	Pacific West	Olympic National Park	WA	WA06	005375	Restoration of Elwha, Continuing Project	33	34							100		\$ 5,891	0
2014	685	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	DC	DCAL	151515	Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System and Reandscape National Mall, Ph II		11	89						11	89	\$ 14,219	* 717,237
2014	267 and 685	Midwest and Northeast	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Appalachian National Scenic Trail	IN CT MA MD ME NH NY PA VA VT	IN01 IN02 CT05 MA01 MD06 ME02 NH02 NY19 PA11 VA15 VA06 VA09 VTAL	152449 and 163981	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures	10								90		\$ 2,492	0
2014	0	Southeast	Everglades National Park	FL	FL18	196127	Tamiami Trail Bridging											\$ 30,000	0
								Tier 1 Totals										\$ 83,063	
Change in Annual O&M Costs is the mathematical difference between Current and Projected O&M costs as listed in each project's Project Data Sheet.																			
* Annual O&M Costs for these projects are for the complete project, not just this phase.																			

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	912 / 1
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Repair Second Bank Block Hazardous Walkways		
Project No: 152470	Unit/Facility Name: Independence National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: PA01	State: PA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751000	25972	92	0.917	0.153

Project Description:

This project will replace the existing brick and flagstone walking surfaces of one of the park's nineteen blocks which is in the worst condition. The existing walkway surfaces will be removed and the bed of sand or mortar mix will be excavated. A concrete pad with a stone subbase will be installed to provide a stable base, which will support the new brick pavers or flagstone. Areas to be replaced: 2nd Bank Block – approximately 54,360 sq. ft. of brick, and approximately 4,702 sq. ft. of flagstone.

Project Need/Benefit:

The majority of the park's walkways were constructed or renovated between 1950 and 1976. The walkways were laid on a bed of sand or mortar mix with no base. These walkways have settled and moved due to the impact of natural forces and vehicular traffic; these conditions create tripping hazards. Tripping hazards have resulted in 15 tort claims filed in the last five years. These claims, resulting from the existing conditions, range from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000 per year. Approximately 25% of our visitors are senior citizens and the uneven sidewalks create a serious hazard to them. Buses and tractor trailers turning on city streets have damaged the walkway corners and sewer inlets. Patching repairs by park staff are time consuming and ineffective. In FY 2009, park staff spent 90 days repairing sidewalks. Fifty different brick types have been used and are difficult to match in size and color. The new sidewalks will provide consistency in materials and reduce the amount of time spent making minor repairs to walking surfaces in the park. Time not spent on repairing tripping hazards can be spent on re-pointing historic structures.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

70 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
30 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]

VE Required(Y or N): N **Type:** C **Scheduled(YY):** 2013 **Completed(YY):**

Total Project Score: 912

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	1,981,000	100	Appropriated to Date: \$ 284,500
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	0	0	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget: \$ 1,981,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	1,981,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0
				Project Total: \$ 2,265,500
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2013</u> \$ <u>117,500</u>	
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>2013</u> \$ <u>167,000</u>	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet
Construction Start/Award:		<u>1Q2014</u>		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/2013</u>
Project Complete:		<u>4Q2014</u>		(mm/yy)
			DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 22,729	Projected: \$ 10,080	Net Change: \$-12,649
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	892 / 2
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Fishing Bridge Water System to Correct Life/Health/Safety Deficiencies		
Project No: 150484	Unit/Facility Name: Yellowstone National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: WYAL	State: WY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	4273	100	0.559	0.383

Project Description:

Replace over 17,000 linear feet of deteriorated water mains and services and replace the deteriorated 250,000 gallon concrete water tank for the Fishing Bridge area. Increase the size of the water tank to 500,000 gallons to provide adequate storage for use and fire protection.

Project Need/Benefit:

This project will reduce water loss, reduce operational costs, provide fire protection and maintain safe, adequate drinking water to this historic district that contains numerous visitor use facilities.

The Fishing Bridge area receives 1.6 million visitors annually or 16,000 on a typical summer day. The water lines and tank serving the Fishing Bridge area are well beyond normal life cycle. Their deteriorated condition has resulted in continuous leaks and increased risk of system shut down. Meter reading tests indicate that between 50% and 70% of the system's water is being lost through line leaks. Multiple leaks of 15,000 gallons per day, per joint of pipe, have been documented. Portions of the system are 60 to 80 years old. The old lead and hemp joints on some of this pipe fail on a regular basis, resulting in loss of water. These leaks have increased operational costs associated with locating and repairing the leaks; have resulted in loss of water service to some facilities; and have increased the potential risk for contamination of drinking water. Sandy soils make the leaks harder to find and cause unstable trench conditions during excavations for repairs. The existing lines do not provide adequate fire protection to the facilities in this historic district. Elimination of some facilities in the 1970's created dead-end lines and cross connections. These dead-end lines and cross connections can create contamination or restrict disinfection in the drinking water system. The severe cracking and spalling of the concrete tank also increases the risk for contamination of the area's drinking water.

The water lines are primarily located within the main road corridors and need to stay in the roads to avoid additional impact to the area's major archeology site. Additionally, the utilities project needs to be completed prior to a major Federal Lands Highway Program road project scheduled in FY 2015 for this area. Coordinating the utilities and road projects would save funds for both projects by reducing damage and patching to new road surfaces. Completion of the utilities project prior to the road project would reduce damage to new road systems by reducing soft spots and leak repairs due to the current leaking pipes.

Note: This asset/location covers the entire water system for the Fishing Bridge/Lake/Bridge Bay area. The projected FCI is still high due to remaining deficiencies at other locations within the area.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

55 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
32 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
13 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]	Total Project Score: 892
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: C Scheduled(YY): 2012 Completed(YY): 2012	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	10,329,510	87	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 415,000	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	1,543,490	13	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$ 11,873,000	
Total Component Estimate:	\$	11,873,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0	
			Project Total:			\$ 12,288,000
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds			
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2010-2011</u> \$ <u>105,000</u>			
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ <u>300,000</u>			
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved:	
Construction Start/Award:		<u>02Q/2014</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/2012</u>		YES	
Project Complete:		<u>04Q/2015</u>	(mm/yy)			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 150,000	Projected: \$ 130,000	Net Change: \$-20,000
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	867/3
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mine Structures, Phase II		
Project No: 159092B	Unit/Facility Name: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park & Preserve	
Region: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	12008	100	0.306	0.081
35600100	12009	100	0.123	0.061
40710300	36851	90	0.319	0.000

Project Description:

This is Phase II of a multi-year project to correct the most serious unsafe conditions in Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark's (NHL) most significant buildings. Phase II funding will provide installation of NHL-wide fire suppression and emergency egress infrastructure and replace a deficient potable water system. The project improvements will provide public access to significant NHL structures and safe drinking for visitors, employees, and volunteers.

Phase I was funded by Line Item Construction in FY 2012 and it is underway.

Project Need/Benefit:

The NPS purchased the Kennecott site in 1998 and both tourism and public demand for preservation of the NHL has grown. The NPS has been working to improve visitor safety and to stabilize the site and buildings. This project is derived from a value analysis workshop which focused on alternatives for addressing site hazards; accommodating remote location construction; evaluating proposed structural repairs of the historic Kennecott Mine structures and site utility infrastructure; providing effective construction management; and improving visitor services.

Phase I provided foundation stabilization and repairs to levels 1-7 for the Mills Building (funded in FY 2012).

Phase II, current funding request, will provide code compliant potable water and fire suppression infrastructure for visitors and staff.

Phase III will stabilize the upper levels 8-14 of the Mills Building, the ore bin, the upper deck, and the floors and floor structure.

Phase IV will stabilize the Leach Plant and remove asbestos from the Power and Leach Plants so the buildings can remain part of the concession-guided and self-guided tours.

Project work will secure the buildings from further structural failure and degradation, while making the buildings safe for park staff and continuation of public tours.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

21 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
28 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
44 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
7 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: C Scheduled(Y): FY05 Completed(Y): FY05

Total Project Score: 867

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	1,202,500	65	Appropriated to Date: \$ 6,007,198
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	647,500	35	Requested in FY 2014 Budget: \$ 1,850,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	1,850,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ *
			Project Total: \$ *	
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2010-2011</u> \$ <u>1,197,798</u>	
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>2011</u> \$ <u>452,400</u>	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet
Construction Start/Award:		<u>2Q2014</u>		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/2012</u>
Project Complete:		<u>4Q2015</u>		(mm/yy)
				DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$318,000	Projected: \$397,831	Net Change: \$ 79,831
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* Overall scope and future phases under review.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	811 / 4
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Heating System in NHL Aquatic Park Bathhouse Building		
Project No: 165499	Unit/Facility Name: San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA08	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	74876	100	0.227	0.000

Project Description:

Replace the existing heating system in the 70-year-old 55,000 square foot (sf.) National Historic Landmark Aquatic Park Bathhouse Building with an energy-efficient heating and ventilation system by replacing the boiler, heating units and system controls. This structure houses the Maritime Museum and is also known as the Sala Burton Building.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Aquatic Park Bathhouse is composed of the main 4-story central section which is flanked by amphitheater structures (bleachers) to the east and west. Below the bleachers are office and workshop spaces for park staff and a Senior Center. Approximately 17,500 sf. is dedicated to NPS museum, office and workspace for employees. Another 16,500 is leased to the San Francisco Senior Center at Aquatic Park (the longest operational Senior Center in the United States) and an additional 21,000 sf. is rented out for meetings and special events through the park's cooperating association, the San Francisco Maritime National Park Association.

This heating and ventilation system was state-of-the-art when installed in the late 1930s but is working well beyond its expected life span and is not as energy efficient as modern day steam heating systems. Lack of precise temperature and humidity control from the heating system has damaged some of the priceless wall murals in the building, resulting in some of the vents being closed off to prevent further damage. The Line Item Construction Program previously funded two other construction projects in the building. In FY 2006, funding was provided to rehabilitate leaking roofs, replace windows/window frames and correct many building cracks and leaks. In FY 2008, an emergency project was funded to waterproof bleachers and garden roof areas which houses staff offices, workshops, staff maintenance areas and the spaces occupied by the Senior Center programs. This project will rehabilitate the HVAC air handling system that supports all those underground and above ground areas. It will complete the deferred maintenance needs for this asset.

The project will continue to provide a comfortable interior environment for visitors and NPS employees, while improving thermal conditioning of the building's interior "art finishes."

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	80 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
20 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** C **Scheduled(YY):** 2013 **Completed(YY):**

Total Project Score: 811

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s			Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
	\$	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$	60,100
Deferred Maintenance Work :	1,584,000	100	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$	1,584,000
Capital Improvement Work:	0	0	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
Total Component Estimate:	1,584,000	100	Project Total:	\$	1,644,100
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2014		Planning Funds Received in FY 2013	\$	10,100
			Design Funds Received in FY 2013	\$	50,000
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/vy)</u>			Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	2Q/2014		Prepared/Last Updated:	03/2013	YES
Project Complete:	4Q/2014				

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$72,400	Projected: \$7,000	Net Change: \$-65,400
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 – 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	808 / 5
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Provide Potable Water To South Rim, Replace Failing Transcanyon Pipeline at Phantom Ranch		
Project No: 160830	Unit/Facility Name: Grand Canyon National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: AZ01	State: AZ

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	99678	100	0.222	0.217

Project Description:

This project will replace approximately one mile of the aluminum Transcanyon Pipeline with a new 6-inch steel line. The steel line will hold up better to the abrasive sediment naturally found in the water and will not be prone to stress breaks caused by weakness inherent to the cold bend process which forms the existing aluminum line. In order to prevent corrosion, dielectric unions will be installed at each end of the new line to connect the two dissimilar metals. Two new pressure-reducing vaults will be installed to reduce the pressure from 740 psi in the service lines at Phantom Ranch to a usable pressure for the facilities. Six new 2-inch service lines will be installed so the fire hose stations will have adequate pressure for fire protection. Motor actuated valves will also be installed so Phantom Ranch can be supplied with water from the South Rim during a pipeline break, to ensure water availability for consumption and fire protection. The replacement system will be designed to provide adequate fire protection for the Historic Landmark buildings, designed by Mary Colter, and surrounding natural resources.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Transcanyon pipeline is a 6" aluminum pipeline installed in 1965. The aluminum pipeline is deteriorating due to water sediment abrasion, cold bent installation methods causing internal pipe wall stress, chemical reaction with corrosive soil elements, and mechanical damage by heavy mule traffic. Ruptures in the 45 year old pipeline have become more frequent. This pipeline supplies water to Phantom Ranch, Indian Gardens, the entire South Rim Village, and Desert View. If this pipeline suffered a catastrophic failure, Phantom Ranch and the South Rim could run out of water before the pipeline could be repaired. The largest population of people affected would be on the South Rim, but other park areas would also be affected.

During a pipeline break no additional water is available to Phantom Ranch, except water stored in the line and 10,000 gallons in a storage tank. The tank provides only a few days of storage. To save water for consumption during pipeline breaks, water from the creek is used for flushing toilets and disposable plates are used at the cantina for meals. On occasion bottled water has had to be flown into Phantom Ranch for visitors and employees to drink. No additional water is available for fire protection.

The line to be replaced with this project runs the entire length of Phantom Ranch, which is about one mile long. In that one mile long section of pipe there are two pressure-reducing vaults. These old vaults will be replaced to ensure correct pressure is provided to each of the facilities.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

22 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	18 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
54 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
6 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]	Total Project Score: 808
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: C Scheduled(Y Y): 2012 Completed(Y Y): 2012	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	3,521,240	94	Appropriated to Date: \$ 300,000	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	224,760	6	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget: \$ 3,746,000	
Total Component Estimate:	\$	3,746,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0	
			Project Total: \$ 4,046,000		
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2011-2013</u> \$ <u>300,000</u>		
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved: YES
Construction Start/Award:		<u>2Q2014</u>		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/2013</u>	
Project Complete:		<u>1Q2015</u>		(mm/vy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 40,000	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ - 40,000
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	777 / 6
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Historic Carter G. Woodson Home		
Project No: 159654A	Unit/Facility Name: National Capital Parks-East	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: DCAL	State: DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	102092	87	2.433	0.458

Project Description:

Project will provide emergency repair of earthquake damage to the front brick façade and rear sides on the historic Carter G. Woodson home, provide additional restoration to the façade, and remove emergency bracing. Specific exterior work will: reconstruct brick walls as needed; repoint and clean brick; repoint and clean marble stairs and window sills; restore 23 double hung wood windows; remove concrete masonry infill at 8 windows; recreate 1 window; remove 13 window security grilles and repair brick; recreate 2 and restore 1 paneled doors; replace metal roof as needed; restore exterior wood trim as needed, and restore decorative metal stair railings. The project will clean the black mold infestation on the first floor, stabilize the interior wooden structure and roof framing, and excavate the basement by 2 feet in order to stabilize foundations. It will restore the principal public areas on the 1st floor, including the double parlor, hallway, and part of main stairs.

This work will also remove non-historic features, reconstruct historic openings, and restore historic fabric such as repairs to the balustrade, wood floor, and plaster. It will also replicate 5 light fixtures from historic photos and 2 existing cast iron fireplace-surrounds with marble mantles. Installation of a temporary HVAC system and a wooden ADA compliant ramp from the rear exit will allow a portion of the house to be open to visitors.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site is the 389th National Park unit, yet it remains closed to the public. The Woodson home was designated for its association with Dr. Carter G. Woodson's place in American history as an extraordinary educator, historian, leader, and "father of Black history." The Woodson Home (1538) plus the 2 adjacent buildings (1540 and 1542), are owned by the NPS and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources in the Mount Vernon West National Historic District. Unfortunately, the home is not accessible to the general public due to safety and health deficiencies. Absent this restoration work and mold abatement, the three-story Victorian row type house will continue to deteriorate and there will be loss of historic fabric. The resource will eventually diminish and the Woodson story will never have a tangible connection to the visitor experience.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

40 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	23 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
10 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	4 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	23 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** C **Scheduled(YY):** 2012 **Completed(YY):** 2012

Total Project Score: 777

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	2,342,570	73	Appropriated to Date:	\$	347,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	866,430	27	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$	3,209,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	3,209,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
				Project Total:	\$	3,556,000
Class of Estimate:			C		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2014		Planning Funds Received in FY 2011-2013		\$	76,000
			Design Funds Received in FY 2013		\$	271,000
Dates:			Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:	2Q/2014		Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2013		DOI Approved:	
Project Complete:	3Q/2015		(mm/yy)		YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$11,917	Projected: \$51,948	Net Change: \$40,031
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	775 / 7
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Complete the Exterior Rehabilitation of the Vanderbilt Mansion, Protect Critical Resource		
Project No: 152373	Unit/Facility Name: Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: NY20	State: NY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	60492	100	0.047	0.024

Project Description: This project will repoint the entire historic Vanderbilt Mansion Exterior to seal it from the elements, to stop water infiltration and resulting damage to the structure and its historic interiors. Project work includes rehabilitation of the four porticos (North, South, East, and West), including resetting all steps and replacement of 10 percent of the stone and steel; repair/repaint all exterior ironwork; and repair/repaint all exterior woodwork.

Project Need/Benefit: This project will complete work started with the replacement of the leaking roof (FY 2009) by addressing additional water infiltration problems on the remaining exterior envelope and renewing the service life of this key character-defining historic structure. Portions of this facility are now closed to the public because of the threat of falling building pieces. Work will prevent further deterioration, failure of other building components, loss of historic fabric, and possible damage to the irreplaceable museum collections.

The Vanderbilt Mansion is the primary historic resource of the Park (National Register). The Mansion's 54 fully-furnished rooms contain extremely ornate decorative finishes and collections. The Mansion was designed in the Beaux Arts style by the renowned American architects McKim, Mead and White, and was constructed in 1897. With more than 600 acres of landscaped property and a palatial Beaux-Arts mansion, the Hyde Park estate came to symbolize the enormous wealth accumulated by a privileged few during the Gilded Age and how their lifestyle influenced business, culture, architecture, and society in ways that still affect us today.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
100 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** C **Scheduled(YY):** 11 **Completed(YY):** 11

Total Project Score: 775

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):	\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 6,218,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 872,500
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	0	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$ 6,218,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 6,218,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
			Project Total:	\$ 7,090,500
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY 2010-2013	\$ 346,500
			Design Funds Received in FY 2013	\$ 526,000
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/vy)		Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	1Q2014		Prepared/Last Updated: 02/2013	YES
Project Complete:	4Q2015		(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	700 / 8
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Restoration of Elwha, Continuing Project		
Project No: 005375	Unit/Facility Name: Olympic National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: WA06	State: WA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Project Description: The Department of the Interior has determined that removal of two hydroelectric projects on the Elwha River is required to fully restore the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. This project is for the purposes of meeting requirements of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495), restoring the largest watershed in Olympic National Park, ending litigation regarding jurisdiction over the Glines Canyon project, and addressing the Federal Government's treaty responsibilities to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (the Tribe). This is a cooperative effort including the National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and the Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) and the Tribe. The overall project will involve:

1. Acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects, and associated land and facilities (COMPLETED).
2. Preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) to examine methods of dam removal and ecosystem restoration (COMPLETED) and a supplemental EIS to examine alternatives for protection of downstream water users (COMPLETED).
3. Preparation of de-construction and restoration plans based on the selected removal alternative (COMPLETED).
4. Installation of water quality protection measures for downstream water users according to the selected alternative for dam removal (UNDERWAY).
5. Removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams (2011-2014), restoration of the Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell reservoir areas, restoration of Elwha fisheries, and monitoring of the restoration efforts (2011-2023). (UNDERWAY)
6. Other actions including interim operations and maintenance of the projects for power production by Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration (COMPLETED), development of on-reservation and off-reservation flood mitigation by the Corps of Engineers, and mitigation of cultural resources impacts (UNDERWAY).
7. Provide for construction related to; Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Wastewater Treatment Improvements, Nippon Paper Water Quality Mitigation Improvements, Mitigation for Individual Septic Systems, On-going Planning, Project Management, and Mitigation Tasks. (UNDERWAY)

Funding this request will provide for revegetation, fisheries restoration, sediment management, project management, and mitigation tasks; primarily included in item numbers 5 and 7 above.

Project Need/Benefit: The Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102-495) directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a report to the Congress detailing the method that will result in "full restoration" of the ecosystem and native anadromous fish of the Elwha River. Previous analyses conducted by agencies including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, National Park Service, and the General Accounting Office all concluded that full restoration can only be achieved through the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon projects. P.L. 102-495 offers a comprehensive solution to a regional problem, avoids protracted litigation of the FERC licensing proceeding as well as associated substantial federal costs, delay and uncertainty, and provides water quality protection for municipal and industrial users. Full restoration of all Elwha River native anadromous fish will result in rehabilitation of the ecosystem of Olympic National Park, meet the federal government's trust responsibility to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, and demonstrably contribute to long-term economic recovery of the region. Dam removal will benefit local and regional economies in the short-term from

work projects in ecosystem restoration and in the long term from the benefits that result from a healthy, fully functioning ecosystem. Through identification and development of stocks for potential restoration, anadromous fish restoration in the Elwha River will complement similar efforts elsewhere in the region.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

33 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	33 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
34 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required: [YES] Total Project Score: 700

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project): \$'s	
	\$'s		\$
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 5,891,000	Appropriated to Date*:	276,526,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 0	Pre-2000 Planning*:	\$ 8,080,000
Total Project Estimate*:	\$ 5,891,000	Land Acquisition*:	\$ 29,880,000
Class of Estimate:	B	Requested in FY 2014 Budget:	\$ 5,891,000
Estimate Escalated To FY:	2014	Required to Complete Project:	\$ 4,275,000
		Project Total*:	\$ 324,652,000
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:	DOI Approved: YES
Construction Start/Award:	2Q/2014	02/2013	
Project Complete:	4Q/2015		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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* Appropriated to Date and the Project Total, above, include American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding of \$44.448 million. Pre-FY 2000 planning (\$8.08 million), and land acquisition to date (\$29.88 million) have been added for clarity. Also includes FY 2013 President's Request of \$3,481,000.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	685 / 9
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Line Item Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System and Re-landscape National Mall, Ph II		
Project No: 151515B	Unit/Facility Name: National Mall and Memorial Parks	
Region: National Capital	Congressional District: DCAL	State: DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	00002450	100	0.083	0.083

Project Description:

Install new irrigation system and water collection system on Mall Lawn Panel 22. The water collection system will be connected to Mall Cistern #3 allowing reduced use of potable water for irrigation and a reduction in the amount of storm water run-off into the city waste water treatment plant. This project will re-grade Lawn Panel 22 in order to improve drainage so that the grass panel can absorb moisture without pooling. NPS will install perimeter granite curb with integrated drainage inlets to collect run-off for irrigation, to protect the irrigation system from damage and to stabilize the Mall's gravel walkways.

Phase I, underway, will install two cisterns and a pump house and will complete panels 29, 30 and 33.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Mall is one of the most historic, symbolic, and recognizable landscapes in our nation. Surrounded by monuments, memorials, and world-class museums, the Mall creates the heart of the nation's capital. It is a national gathering space and a highly desirable venue for countless activities. More than 20 million visitors walk on this landscape each year. However, the Mall landscape is not healthy or sustainable due to aging and damaged infrastructure, poor soil conditions, and extremely high levels of use. This project will collect stormwater, rather than sending it through the DC storm drain system, provide rudimentary water treatment through the use of ultraviolet light, and store the stormwater in cisterns to make it available for irrigation.

The National Mall Plan, a multi-year planning effort aimed at improving the health and sustainability of the National Mall received over 5,000 comments from the public. The most common single comment was that the Mall doesn't look as good as it should given its importance to the nation. The third most common comment was that the grounds don't look as good as they should. With 3,000 special events per year on the Mall, keeping turf alive and healthy is a daunting challenge.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
11 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
89 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [Y]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** C **Scheduled(YY):** 2010 **Completed(YY):** 2010

Total Project Score: 685

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s			Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
	\$	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$	18,766,000
Deferred Maintenance Work :	1,564,090	11	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$	14,219,000
Capital Improvement Work:	12,654,910	89	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	9,995,000
Total Component Estimate:	14,219,000	100	Project Total:	\$	42,980,000
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY 2010-2012	\$	907,000
			Design Funds Received in FY 2010-2012	\$	1,686,000
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u>			Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award: <u>1Q2014</u>			Prepared/Last Updated: <u>02/2013</u>		YES
Project Complete: <u>4Q2015</u>			(mm/yy)		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 60,763	Projected: \$ 778,000	Net Change: \$717,237 *
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* Projected Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs will be incurred when all 8 panels are complete.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	267, 685 / 10
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures		
Project No: 152449 and 163981		Unit/Facility Name: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Region: Midwest and Northeast	Congressional District: IN01, IN02, CT05, MA01, MD06, ME02, NH02, NY19, PA11, PA15, VA06, VA09, VTAL	State: IN, CT, MA, MD, ME, NH, NY, PA, VA, VT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
Project Description: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail contain hundreds of structures formerly used as private residences when they were established. This project will fund asbestos testing, asbestos abatement, hazardous materials removal, storage tank removal, permanent well abandoning, removal of vacated structures and improvements such as outbuildings, walkways, driveways, and revetment walls, and removal of unused road segments at up to 59 locations. Demolition funding would complete removal of all identified structures in Indiana Dunes NL and begin work within the Appalachian NST. Combining these two projects will provide flexibility to complete removal of as many structures as possible.				
Project Need/Benefit: Indiana Dunes NL and Appalachian NST were established to preserve their areas for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use as well as for scenic, scientific, and historical interest and recreational value. Vacant structures are scattered throughout both units, often within quality natural areas. A majority of these structures are a hazard to the health and safety of visitors and employees, due to the fact that most are collapsing and/or contain asbestos or other hazardous materials. Removing the structures, asbestos, hazardous waste, and unnecessary road segments will reduce habitat fragmentation in natural areas as well as remove the potential for injuries and long term health hazards to visitors and employees, and eliminate the use of vacant structures and desolate roads for illegal activities. Removing storage tanks and permanently abandoning (closing) wells will eliminate the potential for environmental contamination. Restoration of these disturbed lands will improve the visitor experience and restore rare habitat for state and federally listed plants and animals.				
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.				
10 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance		0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI		
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement		0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance		
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		90 % Other Deferred Maintenance		
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement		
		0 % Other Capital Improvement		
Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]			Total Project Score: 267 and 685	
VE Required(Y or N): N Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):				

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s			%		Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	2,492,000	100		Appropriated to Date * :	\$	217,129
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	0	0		Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$	2,492,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	2,492,000	100		Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$	0
					Project Total:	\$	2,709,129
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds			
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____			
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____			
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet			DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:		<u>1Q2014</u>		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/2013</u>			YES
Project Complete:		<u>4Q2015</u>		(mm/yy)			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$ 0	Projected: \$ 0	Net Change: \$ 0
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* Prior to this Construction project to mitigate hazardous materials and remove up to 59 locations, the NPS had begun a limited demolition effort. Park Base funding, in the amount of \$217,129.00, was previously obligated to begin this work. The Departmentwide initiative to remove unused structures has allowed the NPS to accelerate work at Indiana Dunes NL.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2014 - 2018**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	680/11
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Tamiami Trail Bridging		
Project Number: 196127	Unit/Facility Name: Everglades National Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: FL18	State: FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
Project Description:				
<p>Construct a 2.60 mile bridge to replace an at-grade section of U.S. Route 41 (State Road 90, "Tamiami Trail") in Miami-Dade County, Florida. This bridge will span from the 0.5 miles east of the Osceola Camp to 0.5 miles west of the Airboat Association. The bridge will be constructed approximately 50 feet south of the centerline of the existing roadway to maintain motor vehicle traffic during bridge construction. Following bridge construction, the section of existing highway and embankment will be removed. A down ramp is included to maintaining access to Everglades Safari Park (a private attraction) as well as a temporary access road to a privately held radio tower.</p> <p>Funding the proposed \$30.0 million will provide a one-time contribution from the NPS construction account and will fund final design documents and a portion of the construction funds needed for Phase 1 of the Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps (TTM:NS). These funds are intended to leverage additional funds from outside of NPS to complete this 2.60 mile bridging project.</p>				
Project Need/Benefit:				
<p>The 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act directed the National Park Service (NPS) to evaluate bridging alternatives to the Tamiami Trail (10.7-mile eastern section), beyond what was authorized by the 2008 Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR), in order to "restore more natural water flow to Everglades National Park (ENP) and Florida Bay and for the purpose of restoring habitat within the Park and the ecological connectivity between the Park and the Water Conservation Areas." In response to this Congressional directive, the NPS completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps (TTM: NS) project. The Record of Decision for this EIS was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2011. On December 23, 2011, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, Public Law 112-74, which authorized construction of the EIS selected plan, Alternative 6e.</p> <p>TTM:NS Alternative 6e consists of four bridges, totaling 5.5 miles, and elevating the remaining 5.2 miles of roadway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2.60 mile bridge located between the Osceola Camp and the Airboat Association 2) 0.376 mile bridge located between the Airboat Association and the Tiger Tail Camp 3) 1.77 mile bridge located between the Tiger Tail Camp and the existing one-mile bridge 4) 0.66 mile bridge located between the existing 1-mile bridge and the S-334 structure <p>Constructing the 2.60 mile bridge maximizes early restoration benefits to the park and is compatible with other planned restoration projects within the Everglades. This phase provides more environmental benefits per mile, since this area contains much of the remaining intact ridge and slough wetlands and is also where the largest water flow volumes historically entered the park.</p>				

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
100 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement
Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C, D Scheduled: FY13; FY14 Completed:	
Total Project Score: NA	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0	Appropriated to Date: *	\$ 2,980,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	30,000,000	100	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget:	\$ 30,000,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$	30,000,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 77,020,000
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds *	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014				NPS Planning Funds Received in FY 2013 \$ <u>380,000</u>	
				FHWA Planning Funds Received FY 2013 \$ <u>2,600,000</u>	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/vv)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		4Q/2014		Prepared/Last Updated:	03/2013
Project Complete:		4Q/2016		(mm/yy)	DOI Approved:
				YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s) ***

Current: \$0	Projected: \$0	Net Change: \$0
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* Appropriated to Date includes both NPS and DOT/FHWA Planning Funds.

** The Project Total estimate is being reviewed to confirm that all planning and construction is reflected in the estimate. If necessary, an update will be provided as soon as possible. .

***The Florida DOT currently has responsibility for operation and maintenance of the entire 10.7 mile section of roadway. Once construction is complete, they will continue to operate and maintain the road and bridges, including this 2.6 mile bridge.

Exhibit 4		National Park Service																		
Summary Project Data Sheet																				
Deferred Maintenance Plan Or Capital Improvement Plan																				
Plan Fund Year	DOI Score	Region/ Area	Unit/Facility	State	Cong. Dist.	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories										DM/CI		Orig. Cost Est (\$000)
								% CHSdm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% EPHPSBci	% CMdm	% CCci	% Odm	% Oci	% DM	% CI		
Tier 2																				
2015	924	Southeast	Mammoth Cave National Park	KY	KY02	150067	Reconstruct Historic Tour Cave Trails	37		37	26						74	26	\$ 6,734	
2015	884	Alaska	Katmai National Park & Preserve	AK	AKAL	148250	Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Boardwalk	10	65	21		4					31	69	\$ 7,392	
2015	881	Intermountain	Bandelier National Monument	NM	NM03	190519	Replace Frijoles Canyon Section of Primary Electrical System	17	25	15			8	29	4	2	44	56	\$ 5,138	
2015	866	Northeast	Petersburg National Battlefield	VA	VA4	152860	Restore Facilities, Resources & Character Defining Elements to National Cemetery Standards	1		85	2		1	4	2	5	89	11	\$ 4,365	
2015	805	Pacific West	Fort Point National Historic Site	CA	CA08	150103	Repair Leaks in North Barbette Tier/Repoint North Exterior Wall & Interior Casemates				100						100		\$ 6,514	
2015	780	Midwest	Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	MO	MO01	180002A	Correct Deferred Maintenance of Structure, Replace Roof at the Arch Complex			58	2		23	15	2		83	17	\$ 5,667	
2015	777	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	152008	Rehabilitate Wright Brothers Visitor Center	20	11	31			29		9		89	11	\$ 6,562	
2015	775	National Capital	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	DC	DCAL	150696	Rehabilitate Lift Lock #3 in Georgetown				100						100		\$ 5,436	
2015	767	Intermountain	Grand Teton National Park	WY	WYAL	149677	Protect Public Health, Replace Moose Water System			90	10						90	10	\$ 5,123	
2015	764	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	CA	CA19	154910 C	Correct Critical Safety Hazards and Rehabilitate the Ahwahnee Hotel, NHL	22	29		15					18	16	40	60	\$ 6,371
2015	758	Northeast	Colonial National Historical Park	VA	VA01	154380	Reconstruct Colonial Parkway York River Shoreline				100						100		\$ 3,745	
2015	732	Pacific West	Lassen Volcanic National Park	CA	CA02	152550	Replace Utility System at Headquarters to Eliminate Hazardous Conditions, Ph I		58	25	8				9	25	75		\$ 3,254	
2015	700	Pacific West	Olympic National Park	WA	WA06	005375	Restoration of Elwha, Completion	33		34			33				100		\$ 4,275	
2015	658	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	DC	DCAL	151515C	Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System & Relandscape National Mall, Completion			11	89						11	89	\$ 9,995	
2015	0	WASO	Various Structures in 2 Parks				Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, APPA and GRSM Projects being updated												\$ 2,492	
Tier 2 Totals																			\$ 83,063	
Tier 3																				
2016	872	Pacific West	Mount Rainier National Park	WA	WA08	152787	Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex and Connection Snow Bridge, Phase I		61	21				18			21	79	\$ 9,599	
2016	867	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	AK	AKAL	159092	Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mine Structures, Phase III	21	28	44	7						65	35	\$ 3,904	
2016	816	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	MT	MTAL	152999A	Correct Critical Health and Life Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel, South Phase, Ph I	63			3				34		97	3	\$ 6,877	
2016	805	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	PR	PRAL	154334	Preserve and Repair City Walls			100							100		\$ 7,178	
2016	800	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	AZ	AZ01	160057	Replace Failed North Rim Potable Water Distribution System	1		90	9						91	9	\$ 7,962	
2016	797	Northeast	Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	MA	MA0607080910	163763	Rehab Waterfront Facilities - Thompson Island	73					20		7	93	7		\$ 2,721	
2016	786	Northeast	Petersburg National Battlefield	VA	VA04	149125	Rehabilitate Shoreline & Seawalls / Bluff Stabilization	1	34	8	56				1	9	91		\$ 5,412	
2016	772	National Capital	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	MD	MD08	150819	Prevent Total Loss of Resource, Repair Canal Structures, Watered Area, Lock 5 to Lock 22				100						100		\$ 7,456	
2016	772	Pacific West	Oregon Caves National Monument	OR	OR04	150025	Correct Life Safety and Other Deficiencies in the NHL Oregon Caves Chateau, Ph I	23		57			5	15			95	5	\$ 6,594	
2016	770	Pacific West	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	WA	WA03	174966	Rehabilitate Utilities and Infrastructure in East and South Vancouver Barracks	21		47	8				24	68	32		\$ 6,868	
2016	764	Northeast	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	NY	NY20	162544	Rehabilitation of the Historic Coach House Exterior			79			21				100		\$ 1,809	
2016	758	Intermountain	Rocky Mountain National Park	CO	CO02	159491	Connect Park Water System to Municipal Water System			38	60				2	38	62		\$ 4,005	
2016	753	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	NY	NY08	150576	Remove Hazardous Materials at Fort Jay Building #210	15		53				32			100		\$ 2,382	
2016	732	Pacific West	Lassen Volcanic National Park	CA	CA02	152550	Replace Utility System at Headquarters to Eliminate Hazardous Conditions, Completion		58	25	8				9	25	75		\$ 5,578	
2016	479	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	TN	TN01	149280	Rehabilitate Elkmont Waste Water System	7		8					85		100		\$ 2,226	
2016	0	WASO	Various Parks				Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, GRSM refining package												\$ 2,492	
Tier 3 Totals																			\$ 83,063	

Exhibit 4		National Park Service																		
Summary Project Data Sheet																				
Deferred Maintenance Plan Or Capital Improvement Plan																				
Plan Fund Year	DOI Score	Region/ Area	Unit/Facility	State	Cong. Dist.	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories										DM/CI		Orig. Cost Est (\$000)
								% CHSdm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% EPHSBCi	% CMdm	% CCci	% Odm	% Oci	% DM	% CI		
Tier 4																				
2017	873	Intermountain	Yellow stone National Park	WY	WYAL	189105	Mammoth Hotel Seismic Stabilization, Phase I		39	11	1	4	25	20			36	64	\$ 9,750	
2017	872	Pacific West	Mount Rainier National Park	WA	WA08	152787	Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex and Connection Snow Bridge, Phase II		61	21					18			21	79	\$ 9,288
2017	867	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	AK	AKAL	159092	Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mine Structures, Phase IV	21	28	44	7							65	35	\$ 2,800
2017	814	Intermountain	Rocky Mountain National Park	CO	CO04	160755	Correct Safety Deficiencies at Fall River Entrance Station	1	53		38		2				6	3	97	\$ 3,529
2017	787	Intermountain	Padre Island National Seashore	TX	TX27	151740	Replace Law Enforcement Division Headquarters	2	68	7	22						1	9	91	\$ 6,277
2017	782	Midwest	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield	MO	MO07	192019	Install Geothermal System in Primary Visitor Use Facilities - Reduce Energy Consumption					100							100	\$ 1,360
2017	780	Midwest	Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	MO	MO01	180002B	Correct Deferred Maintenance of Structure, Electric Systems at the Arch Complex			58	2		23	15	2			83	17	\$ 4,790
2017	777	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	CA	CA08	149952	Stabilize & Repair Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection - Alcatraz	3		90	7							93	7	\$ 12,768
2017	775	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	DC	DCAL	151063	Correct Stylobate Level Settlement and Drainage at the Jefferson Memorial			100								100		\$ 8,640
2017	772	Pacific West	Oregon Caves National Monument	OR	OR04	150025	Correct Life Safety and Other Deficiencies in the NHL Oregon Caves Chateau, Completion	23		57				5	15			95	5	\$ 5,295
2017	767	Intermountain	Grand Teton National Park	WY	WYAL	149677	Protect Public Health, Replace Moose Waste Water System			90	10							90	10	\$ 7,755
2017	752	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	NY	NY08	150575	Complete Hazardous Materials Abatement at Fort Jay Building #214	17		51					32			100		\$ 2,707
2017	747	Northeast	Lowell National Historical Park	MA	MA05	148133	Replace Boot Mill Windows			70			30					100		\$ 2,216
2017	739	Intermountain	Big Bend National Park	TX	TX23	152066	Rehabilitate Sewage Treatment Plant, Panther Junction			91	9							91	9	\$ 1,681
2017	640	Northeast	Shenandoah National Park	VA	VA07	151347	Rehabilitate Skyland Wastewater Treatment Plant and Lift Station			34	41				25			59	41	\$ 1,715
2017	0	WASO	Various Parks				Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, GATE refining package													\$ 2,492
Tier 4 Totals																			\$ 83,063	
Tier 5																				
2018	895	National Capital	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	DC	DCAL	150699	Rehabilitate Lift Lock #4			95	4		1					96	4	\$ 4,107
2018	873	Southeast	Everglades National Park	FL	FL25	149252	Rehabilitate Four Marine Bulkheads at Flamingo District			100								100		\$ 8,569
2018	858	Northeast	Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	MA	MA06 MA07	149733	Replace Unsafe Pier at Georges Island	7	93									7	93	\$ 10,379
2018	816	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	MT	MTAL	152999	Correct Critical Health and Life Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel, South Phase, Completion	63			3			34				97	3	\$ 8,899
2018	794	Pacific West	North Cascades National Park	WA	WA04	149635	Relocate Deficient Maintenance Facility From Steekin River Flood Plain, Phase I	24	44	15	5			6	6	45	55			\$ 6,038
2018	790	Intermountain	Yellow stone National Park	WY	WYAL	150302	Rehabilitate Historic Gardiner Commissary Warehouse		55	43				2		45	55			\$ 5,470
2018	781	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	NY	NY13	148904	Rehabilitate Concrete/Earthened Roof on Historic Fort Tompkins			100								100		\$ 8,465
2018	776	Northeast	Statue of Liberty National Monument	NY	NY08	152456	Complete Liberty Island Historic Seawall Rehabilitation	8		92								100		\$ 7,764
2018	773	Northeast	Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	NY	NY14	154129	Replace Electrical System and Comply With Life/Safety Codes		10	30	56		4				30	70	\$ 10,236	
2018	701	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	AK	AKAL	180526	Rehab and Re-Route Copper Lake Substantance Trail to Eliminate Resource Damage			74	7					19	74	26		\$ 2,468
2018	611	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	NY	NY09	148773	Replace Sanitary Sewer Lines at Breezy Point			40			60					100		\$ 6,046
2018	554	Midwest	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	MI	MI04	148470	Rehabilitate South Manitou Island Lighthouse Complex			22		9	28	40	1	71	29			\$ 2,130
2018	0	WASO	Various Parks				Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures, Parks to be determined													\$ 2,492
Tier 5 Totals																			\$ 83,063	

Federal Lands Transportation Program

Overview

The National Park Service (NPS) manages its transportation facilities using proven life-cycle asset management techniques to optimize allocation of funds. In FY 2012, approximately two thirds of all NPS transportation improvements were funded through the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU, Public Law 109-59, from August 2005 until September 30, 2012) and the extensions to the Act. The remaining third were funded through sources such as Transportation Fees, Repair Rehabilitation and Cyclic Maintenance Programs, and assistance provided by non-profit organizations and corporations such as The Boeing Company Charitable Trust, L.L. Bean, and the National Park Foundation. Although many funding streams support transportation facilities, the NPS transportation system is faced with many needs. For example, the NPS is currently working toward completion of logical construction phases for two incomplete parkways located in the Southeast United States – both were authorized by Congress in the 1930s and 1940s and remain under construction.

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21, P.L. 112-141), was signed into law by President Obama on July 6, 2012. MAP-21 authorizes funding for FY 2013 and 2014. The amount available to the program through this law is \$240 million each year, essentially the same allocated to the Park Roads and Parkways program under each of the final years of SAFETEA-LU; however, MAP-21 does not allow for the inflationary adjustments that greatly benefitted the NPS during SAFETEA-LU. While the NPS has a dedicated stream of funding under the new Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) in the new MAP-21, other programs that benefitted the NPS transportation infrastructure were eliminated, specifically the Public Lands Highway Discretionary Program, Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program, Scenic Byways Grant program, congressional high priority projects, and portions of Transportation Enhancements. The MAP-21 also restricted eligibility to States via the Ferry Boat Discretionary Program. Furthermore, inflationary adjustments provided in SAFETEA-LU which had provided \$340 million over the life of that authorization are not available under the current MAP-21.

NPS will continue to address needs through the practice of sound asset management and will optimize funding where it will be most cost effective in terms of extending the useful life of existing facilities. NPS will focus over 95 percent of available funds on repair, resurface, and rehabilitation projects to preserve the existing paved road and bridge core network. The remaining five percent will benefit surface and water transit, Intelligent Transportation Systems, trails connecting transportation systems, railroads, multi-modal facilities, and promoting the use of low-emission vehicles within the NPS.

Recent Federal Highway Administration analyses of pavement conditions using funding levels afforded under MAP-21 indicate that the Park Service must continue to focus funding on a subset of functional roads which will produce the performance goal of deterioration in condition of approximately one to three percent. This slow steady decline in condition is consistent with previous budget requests. Going forward, any project that is not a repair, rehabilitation or renovation of an existing transportation facility in any of our three Categories, as described on the next page, will require justification, case by case review and approval by the Washington Support Office. The performance goal for bridges is to hold current system condition.

Deferred maintenance of the paved roads and bridges is estimated at \$4.7 billion and having a current replacement value of \$20 billion. These assets are critical to the NPS mission and are included along with other priority assets in the NPS investment strategies. The Service owns and operates approximately 5,450 paved miles of park roads that are open to the public, the equivalent of 971 paved miles of parking areas, 4,100 miles of unpaved roads that are open to the public, 1,414 bridges, and 63 tunnels. In addition to roads, bridges and tunnels, the NPS has 160 Alternative Transportation Systems (ATS) in 90 park units, utilizing trolleys, rail systems, canal boats, ferries, tour boats, cable cars, snow coaches, trams, buses and vans. Of the 160 ATSs, 27 are operated in partnership with local public transit

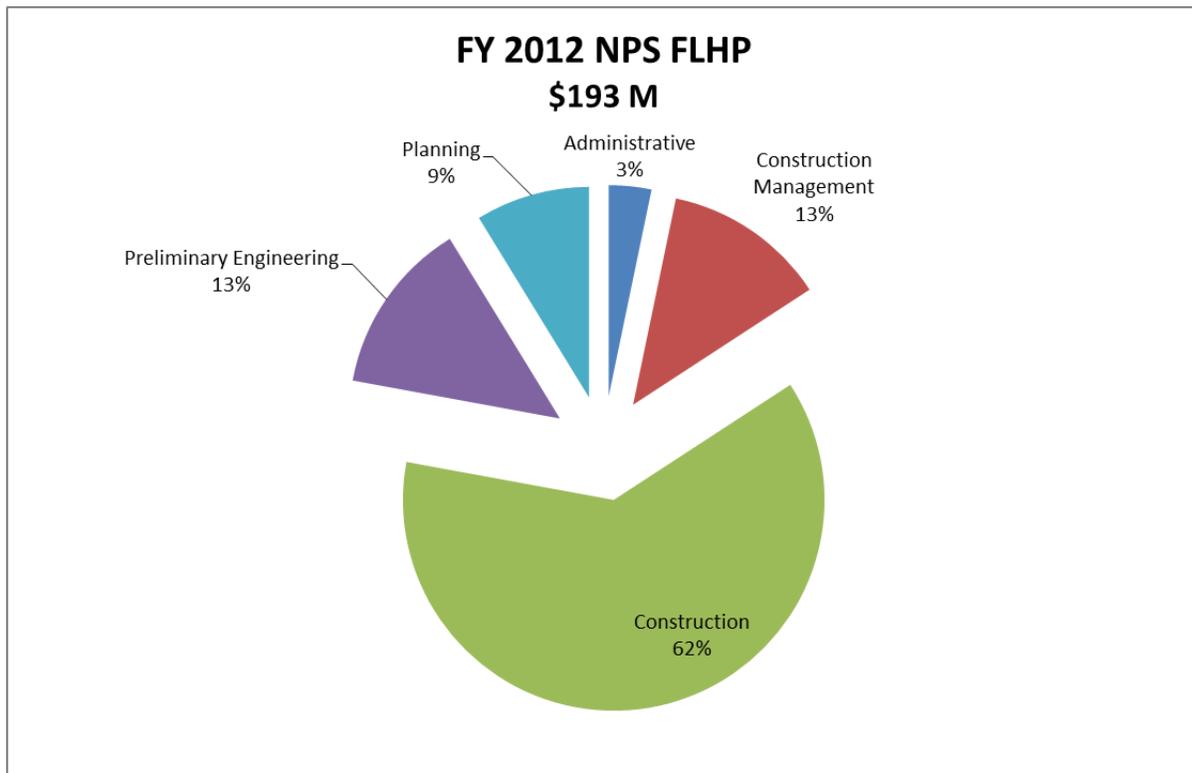
agencies, 28 are owned and operated by parks, and 105 are operated by concessions. The ATSs are the sole means of access for 15 NPS sites. They are also among the few options available to mitigate inadequate parking and roadway congestion in parks. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) serving the NPS include traveler information, traffic management, parking lot demand management, global positioning systems for fleets, interactive kiosks and entrance gate fast-pass systems. All of these ATSs and ITSs offer attractive and convenient public access to parks for visitors and park employees. They also contribute to preserving resources, such as air quality and soundscapes, and they reduce wildlife and auto collisions. Implementation and use of these systems demonstrates NPS leadership in efforts to reduce fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The changes in project prioritization the National Park Service will implement to manage changes to the Park Roads and Parkways Program, now the Federal Lands Transportation Program between the last authorization (SAFETEA-LU) and the current authorization (MAP-21) are illustrated below for the programs traditional three categories:

- Category I:
 - **SAFETEA-LU:** Preservation of the existing park roads and parkways infrastructure condition. Curtail the deterioration of the most important functional classes of roads and maintain the good condition of all public bridges through investments focused on these assets. Funding is distributed to the field based on a formula that accounts for condition, usage, accidents, and inventory.
 - **MAP-21:** No change except to reduce or limit new projects that expand the NPS roads system outside the existing foot print.
- Category II:
 - **SAFETEA-LU:** Support for finishing incomplete parkways. Continue to construct both the Foothills Parkway “missing link” and the multi-use trails around key urban areas along the Natchez Trace Parkway. The NPS will have completed or have underway several existing projects within these two facilities by the end of FY 2013.
 - **MAP-21:** Although new Category II projects will not be constructed, the next logical planning and design phases may be completed, in preparation the next reauthorization, less than two years away.
- Category III:
 - **SAFETEA-LU:** Support for ATS's. In the future, this category will use life-cycle strategies to focus on the sustainability of existing ATS's. It incorporated the use of Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program (Title 49) funding to accomplish this goal. The NPS completed, or has underway, several alternative transportation projects (transit, ferry docks, trails and modal centers) that will link and expand transportation modes, improve safety and efficiency, and more effectively support the NPS mission.
 - **MAP-21:** Priority is placed on preservation of the existing ATS infrastructure. The Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks program was eliminated, which provided approximately \$68 million provided directly to the NPS for priority alternative public transportation systems, as well as the portions of the Public Lands Discretionary and Congressional Priority Projects that benefited alternative public transportation systems. Category III is reduced by 20% with investments focused on maintaining existing systems and deferring new and expanded systems into the future.

Funding levels for the three categories are adjusted annually to accommodate project scheduling, balance program priorities, and address legislative adjustments, such as reductions of 10 to 17 percent annually in accordance with Title 23 U.S.C. Section 1102(f) (known as “takedowns”). The majority of the remaining available funds are directed to Category I initiatives to address the NPS paved road and bridge deferred maintenance backlog. The rehabilitation of bridges open to the public receives the highest priority to ensure structural integrity and public safety.

Since SAFETEA-LU was enacted in August 2005, the NPS has rehabilitated over 1,000 miles of roads and repaired, rehabilitated, or replaced 110 bridges. In addition to those major projects, more than 1,100 miles of roads and more than 90 bridges were improved with preventative maintenance. The funding provided under SAFETEA-LU has helped the NPS to maintain a relatively consistent road system facility condition index (FCI). The NPS has experienced progress in completing parkway gaps and has deployed and expanded ATSS Service wide. Over this same period, the SAFETEA-LU Park Roads and Parkways Program PRPP also achieved an annual obligation rate in excess of 97 percent and met the industry standards for planning, engineering design, construction, construction supervision, and administrative costs (see FY 2012 program delivery pie chart below).



*Note: FY 2013 program delivery numbers have not yet been finalized.
FY 2012 chart displays remaining funding available for NPS implementation after authorized legislative adjustments.*

FY 2014 Program Performance

Combined funding from SAFETEA-LU and MAP-21 for NPS roads total \$2.175 billion in new funds at the annual amounts shown in the table below. The SAFETEA-LU was scheduled to expire in FY 2009, but was extended through December 2012. Under MAP-21, funding for the newly-named FLTP for FY 2013 - 2014 remains level at \$0.240 billion.

Fiscal Year	PRPP/FLTP Funding Level
2004	\$0.165 billion SAFETEA-LU
2005	\$0.180 billion SAFETEA-LU
2006	\$0.195 billion SAFETEA-LU
2007	\$0.210 billion SAFETEA-LU
2008	\$0.225 billion SAFETEA-LU
2009	\$0.240 billion SAFETEA-LU
2010	\$0.240 billion SAFETEA-LU
2011	\$0.240 billion SAFETEA-LU
2012	\$0.240 billion SAFETEA-LU
2013	\$0.240 billion MAP-21
Total	\$2.175 billion

At the current funding level, there is a slow but steady decline in condition. This translates to decline in performance levels, albeit with a lag time.

FY 2014 target performance goal options and corresponding funding levels have been developed for Category I based on the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Pavement Management Application (HPMA), a pavement performance computer model, and NPS capital investment and sustainability guidelines which grant the highest priority to critical Life/Health/Safety and resource protection projects.

Activity:	Special Programs
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Management Planning (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Emergencies & Unscheduled Projects	3,867	3,855	0	0	0	3,855	0
Emergency, Unscheduled, and Storm Damage Projects	[2,895]	[2,886]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[2,886]	[0]
Seismic Safety Program	[972]	[969]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[969]	[0]
Housing Improvement Program	2,970	2,960	0	0	-760	2,200	-760
Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program	1,252	1,248	0	0	0	1,248	0
Equipment Replacement Program	13,772	13,728	0	0	-228	13,500	-228
Total Requirements	21,861	21,791	0	0	-988	20,803	-988
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	17	17	0	0	-3	14	-3

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Special Programs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Support for Housing Improvement Program	-760	-3	CONST-40
• Reduce Support for Equipment Replacement Program	-228	0	CONST-43
Total Program Changes	-988	-3	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Construction appropriation provides support to several National Park Service mission objectives, including the preservation of natural and cultural resources and the provision of visitor services and experiences.

Activity Overview

The Special Programs subactivity provides for the accomplishment of minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects; the improvement of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances; the inspection, repair or deactivation of dams; the repair or replacement of park employee housing; and the replacement of automated and motorized equipment. This activity is composed of four subactivities:

Emergency and Unscheduled Projects: The purpose of this program component is to perform minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects to protect and preserve park resources, provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, address unforeseen construction contract claim settlements, provide necessary infrastructure for approved concessioner expansion projects, and ensure continuity of support and service operations. This program component includes seismic safety projects, which improve the capability of public use buildings to withstand seismic disturbances and resulting damage.

Housing Improvement Program: The purpose of this program component is to ensure that the park areas that need to provide housing do so consistent with public laws and other directives; strive to provide the resources to maintain and operate housing units that are in good or better condition; and ensure that housing units are managed as assets through proper maintenance practices. Recent emphasis has been to repair the most seriously deficient park employee housing units, remove unneeded units, and replace others when obsolete. Of the current 5,459 housing units the average Facility Condition Index (FCI) is 0.103 (fair).

Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program: The purpose of this program component is for inventory and documentation, condition assessment, asset management integration, inspection and repair, and the deactivation of dams and other streamflow control structures (levees, dikes, berms, canal plugs, high embankments with undersized culverts) to ensure the protection of life, health, property, and natural resources.

Equipment Replacement: The purpose of this program component is to provide for systematic replacement of automated and motorized equipment to support safe, energy-efficient operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System. Existing equipment items that meet or exceed GSA minimum replacement criteria are prioritized by NPS regions and the U.S. Park Police. Replacement equipment is purchased that complies with NPS energy, security, and safety standards.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Emergencies and Unscheduled Projects

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Emergencies and Unscheduled Projects program is \$3,855,000 and 3 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Emergency and Unscheduled Projects subactivity allows for emergency work on all types of national park unit facilities, as well as seismic design studies and implementation of changes to buildings that could be potentially affected by seismic activity. This program is comprised of the two major components described below.

Emergency, Unscheduled, and Storm Damage Projects

The national park system contains over 24,000 structures and thousands of individual utility systems. Through the course of normal operations, these structures and systems can unexpectedly fail or be damaged by natural disasters or malicious behavior, and require immediate attention to avoid more costly reconstruction in the future. These projects often cross fiscal years. Work may include replacement of critical structural elements or entire buildings damaged by severe wind, water or fire; debris removal in the aftermath of catastrophic natural disasters; park equipment and furnishings lost or damaged due to tsunami; potable water and wastewater treatment facilities damaged through minor fires; mechanical breakdowns in critical park infrastructure systems or equipment; or other unforeseen incidents.

Seismic Safety of National Park Service Buildings

The NPS continues to perform seismic studies, investigations, designs, and rehabilitation on public use buildings throughout the national park system. The Service is working with the Department and the NPS regions and parks to prioritize the list of buildings for seismic rehabilitation based on guidance and information from the DOI and Federal Emergency Management Agency. The goal of the program is to protect parks cultural resources and protect the public and NPS staff in the event of a seismic occurrence. Mitigation of all seismic deficiencies for both historic and non-historic buildings will be accomplished to meet current seismic building code requirements.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Housing Improvement Program

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the NPS Housing Improvement program is \$2,200,000 and 8 FTE, a program change of -\$760,000 and -3 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Housing Improvement Program (FY 2012 Base: \$2,960,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$760,000 / -3 FTE) – The FY 2014 funding request will be used to repair only the most seriously deficient park employee housing units and replace trailers and obsolete units among the 5,459 units in the NPS housing inventory. As part of overall reductions in the Construction Appropriation, the Housing Improvement Program is being reduced to meet other responsibilities.

Program Overview

The Housing Improvement Program provides funding to address needed repairs to employee housing and is used to remove or replace obsolete units in order to provide for adequate and appropriate housing needs at each park area. The management of employee housing involves in-depth studies and evaluations, including cost-benefit analysis and external benchmarking research. Currently, the average Facility Condition Index (FCI) servicewide for the housing inventory is 0.103 (Fair); the NPS goal is to ensure that every employee housing unit is in a good condition, and to sustain that condition of housing over time. As recently as FY 2010, the FCI servicewide for the housing inventory was 0.15 (Fair). This recent improvement in condition can only be sustained by managing the housing units using proper maintenance practices, and meeting all life-cycle requirements.

The average age of a NPS housing unit is 52 years. Housing assets range from 100 year-old cabins to newly-constructed assets that have replaced old and failing trailers and obsolete housing units. As the age of the housing inventory increases, the NPS faces waves of expiring systems and deferred maintenance requirements. Housing is a mission-essential management tool used to effectively and efficiently protect park resources, property, and visitors, and it involves a long-term commitment. Data analysis in FY 2010 revealed that the annual cost required for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the NPS Housing inventory is \$42 million while the annual revenue collected to support the inventory was only \$21 million. Rental rates for employee housing are limited by OMB Circular A-45. The larger-scale projects addressed by the Housing Improvement Program frequently require planning funds in advance of the construction contract and require more than a single fiscal year to obligate, necessitating a funding source other than routine O&M.

The NPS continues to utilize a servicewide five-year plan for improving housing units in park areas where housing conditions exist that are in less than good condition. The NPS has developed a variety of new tools to help parks proactively manage their housing inventories including the development and implementation of a strategy to control revenue carryover amounts, effective planning of housing units as incorporated in the Park Asset Management Plan, and the requirement for an approved Housing Management Plan (HMP). The HMP format was revised in FY 2010 to include greater detail on asset management processes, as well as park-level Total Cost of Facility Ownership analyses. Housing managers are conducting audits, following the A-123 process, to ensure that parks are adhering to policies and mitigating risks. Additionally, a business practice document is being finalized that will instruct parks on evaluating and implement leasing in the private sector as an effective alternative to on-site housing.

The NPS is using the on-going Housing Needs Assessments (HNA) to re-evaluate servicewide housing needs. This effort will continue in FY 2014. The HNA process is funding dependent. Some parks have used unplanned rental income to accomplish their HNAs; however, the majority of the assessments will be funded using the housing appropriation or other available fund sources. These assessments will determine minimum housing requirements at NPS locations, will hold park leadership accountable to certify both minimum requirements and utilization, and will evaluate housing maintenance needs in FY 2014 and the future.

Park managers use data received from annual inspections to develop cost-benefit analyses to determine fiscally responsible housing decisions. Where replacement housing is needed, the NPS determines the proper mix of housing and examines the possibility of larger projects being identified for line item construction. Based on the servicewide five-year Housing Improvement Plan funds were distributed in FY 2012 for four trailer replacement/obsolete housing projects at Dry Tortugas NP, Mojave NP, Isle Royale NP and Denali NP. Additionally in FY 2012 funds were distributed for 22 rehabilitation and one housing removal projects at 17 parks, three of which addressed immediate health and safety issues and three which addressed accessibility. Funds are being distributed in FY 2013 for one obsolete housing replacement at Western Arctic Park Areas and eight rehabilitation and one housing removal projects at nine park areas.

Housing improvement projects are selected using merit-based criteria that evaluate the demonstrated needs for the housing unit; the required or non-required occupancy; the condition and health and safety, accessibility, and sustainability factors affecting the unit (both interior and exterior); the condition of the unit after work is completed; and the cost effectiveness of the repairs. Screen-out factors for any project include the status of an approved Housing Management Plan at the park, the availability of affordable private sector housing within a 60-minute commute, and the completion of compliance/historic structure clearances for the proposed effort. In addition to the screen out factors, the Housing Improvement Program will begin utilizing the NPS Capitol Investment Strategy to evaluate projects for FY 2014 projects.

Housing Improvement projects also address critical systems that have been identified which must be in good working order for a housing unit to function effectively. By using the critical system approach to limited project funding the housing program can sustain integrity and limit adverse effects. Funding criteria and guidelines will be further refined to prioritize the resulting projects to ensure that the NPS is directing available funding to the greatest need for repair, rehabilitation, replacement, removal, or construction. The NPS is utilizing standardized asset management practices to oversee its housing inventory.

FY 2014 Program Performance

NPS has identified the following projects for funding in FY 2014:

- Rehabilitate up to 17 housing units; many will receive upgrades to improve energy-efficiency.
- Replace four obsolete trailers with a 4-plex.
- Demolish five obsolete cabins.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the NPS Dam and Levee Safety and Security program is \$1,248,000 and 2 FTE, with no program change from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program is mandated by Public Law 104-303, Section 215, National Dam Safety and Security Program Act of 2002; U.S. Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Part 753, Dam Safety Program; and the NPS Management Policies, 2006. The primary reason for creating this program was to prevent another incident like the Rocky Mountain NP Lawn Lake Dam Failure of 1982 when three park visitors were killed and \$30 million in damage occurred. The mission of the NPS Dam Safety and Security Program is to minimize the risk posed by dams and water impoundment structures to National Park natural and cultural resources, facilities, personnel, visitors, and neighbors. To accomplish this mission, the NPS Dam Safety Program provides regularly scheduled inspections and studies to identify risks posed by these structures. The program also provides funding to projects that mitigate these risks by repairing, modifying or removing the dam. The program coordinates and funds educational opportunities for regional and park contacts to stay informed regarding Dam Safety and Security matters. The program also funds and coordinates Emergency Action Plans for each Dam with high or significant hazard ratings.

There are over 180 dams in the NPS, of which 11 are classified as high hazard (life threatening) and three are significant hazard (threatening economic loss to others); over 164 dams are low hazard (potentially threatening park resources). Many of these 164 low hazard dams are expected to be reclassified as too small to be under the jurisdiction of the Dam Safety program. While all dams in the NPS inventory are eligible for funding, the NPS focuses on these high and significant hazard projects as the first priority. For the past several years, the program has been reviewing the safety of the dams in a risk context to better identify and rank future dam safety projects.

FY 2014 Program Performance

The NPS plans to focus on the following projects:

- Support the completion of National Capital Region, National Mall Levee (17th Street Closure project), subsequent levee certification, and residual risk studies.
- Repair Jones Mill Pond Dam at Colonial NHP.
- Repair Hidden Lake and Long Pine Lake Dams at Delaware Water Gap NRA.
- Examine, evaluate, and repair low hazard dams.
- Continue comprehensive dam risk evaluations.
- Continue dam safety training for park staff and provide increased focus on Emergency Action Plans.

Activity: Special Programs
Subactivity: Equipment Replacement Program

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the NPS Equipment Replacement program is \$13,500,000 and 1 FTE, a program change of -\$228,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Equipment Replacement Program (FY 2012 Base: \$13,728,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$228,000) – The NPS requests a \$228,000 reduction in the Equipment Replacement Program for FY 2014. This is consistent with reductions in the Construction Appropriation and in support of the overall goal to reduce government spending.

Program Overview

The NPS Equipment Replacement Program provides funding for systematic replacement of automated and motorized equipment to support safe, energy-efficient operations and visitor services throughout the National Park System. The replacement of NPS equipment continues to be a safety concern. The average of the NPS motor vehicle fleet is 9.6 years, already well above the GSA replacement minimums of six years or older. The NPS construction equipment fleet currently averages 11.8 years of use.

Each NPS Region has defined merit-based criteria for eligible equipment items to be replaced using this fund source. These are based on the unique requirements of the region with respect to the types of equipment eligible, the respective GSA standard service life, and replacement eligibility criteria. Instructions for reuse, sale and disposal of excess equipment are clearly articulated. NPS regions and the US Park Police prioritize their equipment replacement needs and replacements are purchased that comply with NPS energy, security and safety standards.

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, project-based Equipment Replacement program funding is proposed at the following levels:

NPS Region or Functional Area	FY 2014 Proposed
Alaska Region	340,000
Intermountain Region	3,450,000
Midwest Region	1,000,000
National Capital Region	1,075,000
Northeast Region	1,200,000
Pacific West Region	3,450,000
Southeast Region	1,200,000
U.S. Park Police	1,000,000
Servicewide Projects	785,000
Total Request	\$ 13,500,000

Activity:	Construction Planning
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Construction Planning (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Actual	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Planning	7,728	7,700	+5	0	-440	7,265	-435
Total Requirements	7,728	7,700	+5	0	-440	7,265	-435
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	16	16	0	0	-13	3	-13

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Construction Planning

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Support for Construction Planning	- 440	-13	CONST-46
Total Program Changes	- 440	-13	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

Construction Planning provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission, contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, the safety of park visitors and employees, and the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The Construction Planning activity provides for advance planning studies associated with future major capital construction, special technical investigations, surveys, and comprehensive designs necessary to support pre-design development. These activities ensure that initial phases of the development planning process accommodate proper scheduling and information gathering to successfully complete construction projects within budget and on schedule. Funds are used to acquire archeological, historical, environmental, and engineering information and prepare comprehensive designs, working drawings, and specification documents needed to construct or rehabilitate facilities; restore and protect natural resources; and ensure visitor satisfaction and safety in areas throughout the national park system.

Activity: Construction Planning
Subactivity: Construction Planning Program

Justification for FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Construction Planning Program is \$7,265,000 and 3 FTE, a program change of -\$440,000 and -13 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Construction Planning (FY 2012 Base \$7,265,000 / FY 2014 Request -\$440,000 / -13 FTE) – This decrease reflects the many difficult choices faced in the current budget environment and a conscious decision on the part of the NPS to focus on mission-critical operations. Planning work will continue on FY 2015 projects and will begin on potential FY 2016-2018 Line Item Construction projects.

Program Overview

As one of the key phases of major construction projects for the National Park Service, construction planning serves to lay the groundwork for actual construction with design, budgeting, condition surveys, and other services. This allows for more efficient and effective execution of the construction phase of work. The Construction Planning program further serves to ensure the best possible visitor experience by providing for safe, sound, and appropriate infrastructure.

This program supplies critical budgetary resources needed for a two-step planning process to assure the satisfactory completion of major construction projects. The first step consists of pre-design and supplementary services that need to be completed before final design starts and construction documents are completed. These typically include project programming and budgeting, resources analysis, existing condition surveys, site analysis, geotechnical engineering, utilities studies, and surveys. Supplementary services and environmental reporting are tasks that are usually completed concurrently with pre-design activities. These typically include natural, cultural and archeological investigations, special consultations, fire security, safety, ergonomics, rendering, modeling, special graphic services, life-cycle cost analysis, value analysis studies, energy studies, resource compliance studies, hazardous materials surveys, detailed cost estimating, monitoring, and testing, and mitigation. Compliance documents that are underway concurrently with pre-design documents are funded separately. Pre-design includes presentation of a recommended design concept to the Servicewide Development Advisory Board.

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 the project design activity.

Construction planning criteria can change from year to year, however priority consideration is normally given in the following order based on:

1. Planning and design for previously appropriated line item construction projects.
2. Planning and design for line item construction projects appropriated in the current fiscal year.
3. Planning and design for projects added and funded by Congress in the current fiscal year.
4. Projects or phased components of projects of the National Park Service's Five-year Construction Program scheduled and approved for funding by the service's Development Advisory Board (DAB) within the next two to four fiscal years.
5. Planning and design needs for projects funded in other construction program activities.
6. Conceptual development planning needs when a broad planning overview of a developed area is necessary to determine the most cost effective approach to addressing proposed projects.

The NPS will continue to prepare capital asset plans for major construction projects, consistent with OMB Circular A-11 and the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. These plans identify the cost, schedule, and performance goals of proposed projects and then track the project's progress in meeting those goals.

FY 2014 Program Performance

To be most effective, planning for FY 2015-2016 Line Item Construction projects should begin in FY 2012-2013. The planning process takes up to three years to complete. Planning work will continue in FY 2014 according to the priority order on the previous page. The table below displays a list of projects in the approved Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan that represent potential planning starts in FY 2014.

PARK	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	RGN	STATE or TERRITORY	CONSTRUCTION FISCAL YEAR	\$000 *
Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures	Northeast	Multiple	2015	\$2,492
Katmai National Park & Preserve	Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Boardwalk	Alaska	Alaska	2015	\$7,392
Fort Point National Historic Site	Repair Leaks in North Barbette Tier/Repoint North Exterior Wall & Interior Casemates	Pacific West	California	2015	\$6,514
Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Rehabilitate Wright Brothers Visitor Center	Southeast	North Carolina	2015	\$6,562
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Lift Lock #3 in Georgetown	National Capital	District of Columbia	2015	\$5,436
Yosemite National Park	Correct Critical Safety Hazards and Rehabilitate the Ahwahnee Hotel, NHL	Pacific West	California	2015	\$6,371
Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex and Connection to Snow Bridge, Phase 1	Pacific West	Washington	2016	\$9,599
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mine Structures, Phase 3	Alaska	Alaska	2016	\$3,904
Glacier National Park	Correct Critical Health and Life Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel, South Phase, Ph 1	Intermountain	Montana	2016	\$6,877
San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve and Repair City Walls	Southeast	Puerto Rico	2016	\$7,178
Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	Rehab Waterfront Facilities--Thompson Island	Northeast	Massachusetts	2016	\$2,721
Petersburg National Battlefield	Rehabilitate Shoreline & Seawalls/Bluff Stabilization	Northeast	Virginia	2016	\$5,412
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Prevent Total Loss of Resource, Repair Canal Structures, Watered Area, Lock 5 to Lock 22	National Capital	Maryland	2016	\$7,456
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Utilities and Infrastructure in East and South Vancouver Barracks	Pacific West	Washington	2016	\$6,868
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	Rehabilitation of the Historic Coach House Exterior	Northeast	New York	2016	\$1,809
Rocky Mountain National Park	Connect Park Water System to Municipal Water System	Intermountain	Colorado	2016	\$4,005
Governor's Island National Monument	Remove Hazardous Materials at Fort Jay Building #210	Northeast	New York	2016	\$2,382
Oregon Caves National Monument	Correct Life Safety and Other Deficiencies in the NHL Oregon Caves Chateau, Ph 1	Pacific West	Oregon	2016	\$6,615

* Amounts shown are for estimated costs of the construction projects, not the planning costs.

Activity:	Construction Program Management & Operations
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Construction Program Management & Operations (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Construction Program Management	3,364	2,719	+33	+628	0	3,380	+661
Denver Service Center Operations	18,009	17,775	+312	0	-485	17,602	-173
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	11,104	10,960	+191	0	-720	10,431	-529
Regional Facility Project Support	6,172	6,076	+169	0	-576	5,669	-407
Total Requirements	38,649	37,530	+705	+628	-1,781	37,082	-448
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-10</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>-10</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Construction Program Management & Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Support for Denver Service Center Operations	-485	-2	CONST-51
• Reduce Support for Harpers Ferry Center Operations	-720	-6	CONST-52
• Reduce Support for Regional Facility Project Support	-576	-2	CONST-54
Total Program Changes	- 1,781	-10	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

Construction Program Management & Operations provides support to many areas of the National Park Service mission by contributing to the preservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, to the safety of park visitors and employees, and to the provision of appropriate recreational and visitor experiences.

Activity Overview

The National Park Service Construction Program is managed in accordance with applicable DOI and NPS rules and guidelines, and the National Academy of Public Administration's (NAPA) recommendations in the *Strengthening the National Park Service Construction Program* report in 1998 to effectively ensure the economical use of human and fiscal resources. The Construction program centrally coordinates all major construction and rehabilitation projects for the NPS for the consistent, effective, appropriate, and efficient construction of visitor and staff facilities at parks around the country. Some of this is accomplished

through the management of several key programs: Line Item Construction, Federal Lands Highways Program, Management Planning, Recreation Fee projects, and others. The NPS provides two central offices, the Denver Service Center and, for the highly specialized needs associated with providing media such as exhibits and films, the Harpers Ferry Center. The purpose for construction projects can range widely, but is generally aimed at providing for and improving visitor safety, enjoyment, and access to park resources. Centralized design, engineering management services, and media support are provided; contracting and other support services for consultant design and construction management contracts are administered within this activity.

Construction Program Management: Consistent with National Academy of Public Administration report findings, this office consists of a servicewide project management control system to provide accurate assessments of project status. This oversight function is performed for the Director through a small staff of project management professionals within the office of the Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands. This component represents costs associated with the base funding for that office, and its staff. Additionally, this component supports a Servicewide Partnership Coordinator and related database operations needed to coordinate and insure consistency among the numerous NPS fundraising efforts, particularly those that involve philanthropic funding of major capital improvement projects.

Denver Service Center: This component represents costs associated with base funding for Denver Service Center (DSC) salaries and administrative/infrastructure costs. The DSC coordinates most major construction and planning activities for the Service.

Harpers Ferry Center: This component represents costs associated with base funding for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) salaries and administrative/infrastructure costs. HFC, the NPS Center for Media Services, provides servicewide support, technical assistance, and project implementation in the highly specialized areas of communication and interpretive media (exhibits, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, etc.). Many of the DSC visitor services construction projects include interpretive components administered by HFC.

Regional Facility Project Support: This component provides staff salary and support at the Regional Offices associated with the construction activities. It also provides funding for contract compliance needs (such as archeological surveys and preparation of environmental assessments) associated with construction projects.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Construction Program Management

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Construction Program Management component is \$3,380,000 and 10 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2012 Enacted.

Program Overview

Consistent with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) report findings, this office consists of a servicewide project management control staff to provide accurate assessments of project status. This oversight function is performed for the Director through a small staff of project management professionals within the offices of the Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands, the Construction Program Management Office adjacent to the Denver Service Center in Denver, CO, the Housing Program Management Office, and the Construction Division within the NPS Comptroller's Office. This component represents costs associated with the base funding for these offices, staff, and management support. Additionally, this program supports a Servicewide Partnership Coordinator and related database operations needed to coordinate and insure consistency among the numerous NPS fundraising efforts, particularly those that involve philanthropic funding of major capital improvement projects.

This office formulates policy and provides guidance and oversight for park planning, design development, capital construction, facilities management and land purchases on a servicewide basis. The staff oversees the activities of the Servicewide Development Advisory Board and the NPS Investment Review Board. The office monitors line item construction projects included on the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan and manages the servicewide value analysis and modeling programs. The Associate's office is responsible for formulating and implementing major capital construction asset investment strategies, reporting on the success of implementation activities, and recommending program adjustments related to individual project construction activities.

This office is also responsible for major infrastructure partnerships. Associated requirements involved with major capital improvement efforts are coordinated through this effort (e.g., determining the total cost of ownership and insuring proposals favorably support the Service's needs from both a business and investment perspective). Prior to fundraising, outside expertise may be hired to evaluate a partner's capacities to raise the funds promised.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Denver Service Center Operations

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Denver Service Center (DSC) Operations is \$17,602,000 and 125 FTE, a program change of -\$485,000 and -2 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Denver Service Center Operations – (FY 2012 Base: \$17,775,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$485,000 / -2 FTE) – Consistent with reductions in the Line Item Construction accounts in recent years, DSC funding is being decreased. The overall percentage of decrease since FY 2012 is lower than that of the construction program, however, because DSC staff members are involved in the management of ongoing projects that were appropriated in prior years, including the \$325 million Elwha River Restoration Program. The DSC also maintains the servicewide library of architectural design drawings, as-built documents, transportation and utilities infrastructure information, and other technical historical data. These requirements are ongoing and do not fluctuate with changes to the construction appropriation.

Program Overview

This represents costs associated with base funding for DSC salaries and administrative/infrastructure costs. The DSC provides park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for the parks and regions within the National Park Service. The DSC base appropriation provides professional project management throughout the three-year construction cycle. Ongoing Line Item Construction work in FY 2014 includes completion of projects funded in prior years, and is estimated to include approximately \$485 million in active construction projects, and \$46 million of projects in the post construction phase, including the completion of the \$325 million Elwha River Restoration Program. The DSC is also providing project management and contracting services to support the \$330 million City Arch River 2015 Project at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

DSC base appropriations also fund the Technical Information Center (the NPS repository for servicewide documents and drawings) and e-tic (a web-based document management system). These activities do not fluctuate with LIC funding. Continued availability of these up-to-date electronic records ensures that parks, regions and central offices have access to data for research purposes, current details on facility improvements and repairs, and the ability to take advantage of past investments in the documentation of facilities and assets.

The DSC Quality Assurance Branch is presently staffed with one technical expert in most disciplines. This is a critical mass of quality assurance staff, a reduction from which would seriously impact compliance and quality of projects. Base funding for the DSC minimizes disruptions caused by fluctuating line-item appropriations from year to year and provides a stable workforce level.

The DSC has refined and changed business practices to accomplish the workload while continuing to provide the NPS with quality design and construction services on time and within budget. Through reduced use of advisory contracts and increased strategic sourcing, the NPS is committed to improving the efficiency of DSC Operations. These efficiencies result, in part, from the lessons learned and streamlined processes implemented in response to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). With the DSC's increased emphasis on client services and improved performance, regions are relying more on the Center to manage the large construction, road, and planning projects.

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Harpers Ferry Center Operations

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Operations is \$10,431,000 and 80 FTE, a program change of -\$720,000 and -6 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Harpers Ferry Center Operations – (FY 2012 Base: \$10,960,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$720,000 / -6 FTE) – This funding change reflects an overall decrease in highly specialized interpretive media, exhibits, signage, and communications projects throughout the NPS due to the focus of 2013 and 2014 line-item construction projects throughout the NPS. With the current and proposed line item construction levels, the focus for 2013 and 2014 projects is limited to critical visitor and employee health and safety needs. Additionally, no new facilities, such as visitor centers, are proposed. As a result of these targeted projects, the requirement for new products to support large scale construction efforts has been reduced.

Program Overview

This represents costs associated with base funding for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) salaries and administrative/infrastructure costs. HFC, the NPS Center for Media Services, provides servicewide support, technical assistance, and project implementation in the highly specialized areas of communication and interpretive media (exhibits, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, etc.). Many of the DSC visitor services construction projects include interpretive components administered by HFC.

Media projects are becoming increasingly complex – with more multi-media components, intellectual property issues, and programmatic accessibility requirements. Parks are increasingly dependent on HFC for media technical specialists to provide consistent standards, effective contract and project management, and sufficient indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts and capacity. Very few parks have either the technical staff or resources to manage media projects that will meet the public's expectation for information that is accurate, current, accessible, and interactive.

HFC's interdisciplinary teams of planners, designers, filmmakers, curators, cartographers, conservators and writers, supported by administrative and business staffs, bring diverse perspective and deep experience to the task of creating the media the parks need to reach and inform visitors. The Center's project management staff coordinates and facilitates large visitor center and other complex media projects that span multiple project years, have several fund sources, and involve a number of diverse project and facility stakeholders. Each year HFC works on more than 700 projects with an aggregate value of \$65-70 million that support parks all across the NPS. These projects range from individual outdoor exhibit panels to complex visitor center exhibit packages and movie productions. HFC maintains more than 70 IDIQ media contracts to help the National Park System obtain the highest quality, best value media products for park units. Visitor experience and safety within the parks are enhanced by the use of educational information introduced through a wide variety of media. Most importantly, interpretive media connects visitors to the parks by providing the unique history and significance of the resources within each site, giving visitors the opportunity to understand the need for and their role in protecting those resources. Additionally, the NPS has several hundred million dollars of interpretive media that doesn't meet legal requirements for programmatic accessibility. Parks cannot update these products without continued HFC support.

HFC products include indoor and outdoor exhibits, publications, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, interpretive plans, and media-related interpretive training. HFC manages several bureau-wide initiatives including the NPS Identity Program, the NPS Sign Program, and the Media Inventory Database System.

At a Glance: Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site

On the eve of World War II, African Americans were prohibited from admission into the Army Air Corps. Through first person narratives and original objects, the audiovisual programs and exhibits at Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site (Alabama) tell the story of the Tuskegee Airmen's struggle to become the first African American fighter pilots. Visitors to the hangar step back in time, viewing the planes the Airmen trained and fought in, and hearing them tell their story in their own words. Harpers Ferry Center Media Development staff worked closely with Regional and Park staff to bring this story to life.



Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations
Program Component: Regional Facility Project Support

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Regional Facility Project Support is \$5,669,000 and 50 FTE, a program change of -\$576,000 and -2 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Regional Facility Project Support – (FY 2012 Base: \$6,076,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$576,000 / -2 FTE) – Consistent with other reductions in the Line Item Construction support programs, Regional Facility Project Support funding is being decreased. While this decrease represents over nine percent of the annual appropriation, the shift is mostly in contracted support for compliance needs associated with major construction projects.

Program Overview

The Regional Facility Project Support program provides staff salary and other support at the seven NPS Regional Offices associated with the construction activities. It also provides funding for contract compliance needs (archeological surveys, preparation of environmental assessments, etc.).

This subactivity provides staff and contract funds to develop facility need statements through all project approval stages; write scopes of work for project planning and design; monitor budget and financial activity; manage development and supervision contracts; undertake contractor evaluation and monitoring; manage compliance issues that affect planned development at an NPS site (archeological surveys, preparation of environmental assessments, etc.); and negotiate, award and amend costs for both planning and supervision contracts. These funds are also used for contracted support, which is easier to reallocate between regions as demand shifts over time. The funding supports regional positions and a multitude of contracts, and has enabled the NPS to increase the construction obligations servicewide. As the overall construction program has decreased over time, many of these program management professionals are applying their specialized skills to complex Repair-Rehabilitation and Recreation Fee deferred maintenance projects. This adds a higher level of professionalism to other construction efforts, ensures the NPS can maintain a core cadre of project management professionals, and maintains NPS architectural and construction standards throughout the spectrum of deferred maintenance remediation projects.

Activity:	Management Planning
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Management Planning (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers ² (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Unit Management Plans	6,993	6,903	+115	0	-1,103	5,915	-988
Strategic Planning	0	628	0	-628	0	0	-628
Special Resource Studies	2,427	2,412	+22	0	-662	1,772	-640
EIS Planning and Compliance	4,709	4,680	+31	0	-650	4,061	-619
Total Requirements	14,129	14,623	+168	-628	-2,415	11,748	-2,875
<i>Total FTE Requirements³</i>	89	89	0	0	-9	80	-9

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² Internal transfer reflects a transfer of funds to Construction Program Management in the Construction Program Management and Operations Activity. This change actually occurred in FY 2013 Operating Plan but is presented here because it represents a difference from FY 2012 Enacted.

³ 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Management Planning

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Support for Unit Management Plans	-1,103	-3	CONST-57
• Reduce Support for Special Resource Studies	-662	-3	CONST-61
• Reduce Support for EIS Planning and Compliance	-650	-3	CONST-63
Total Program Changes	-2,415	-9	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Management Planning Program budget activity (formerly General Management Planning) supports all NPS goals by providing long-term planning functions for park units and Servicewide activities. More specifically, this activity supports preservation of park resources; collaboration with partners; and provision for visitor enjoyment and recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

Unit Management Plans

The Unit Management Plan program prepares and maintains comprehensive management plans and targeted, small scale plans that articulate the park's mission, define what resource conditions and visitor experiences should be achieved and maintained over time, and address critical planning needs. In order to reduce construction costs and deferred maintenance, planning encourages the development of alternatives that consider both financial and ecological sustainability. The program office is in the process

of producing a foundation document for each NPS unit. The park foundation document provides information about a unit's establishing legislation, purpose and significance, fundamental and other important resources and values, and it establishes a baseline for all park planning activities. The planning documents produced by this program affect all areas and functions of the NPS and are essential to providing a consistent basis for decision-making by park management. Unit Management Plans support the Department of Interior's strategic plan by developing and applying management strategies to ensure that the park's environmental quality, cultural integrity, and appropriate visitor experiences are not eroded by inconsistent actions.

Strategic Planning

The Strategic Planning function has been moved to the NPS Budget Office. Accordingly, funding within this subactivity has been transferred from Management Planning to the Construction Program Management activity to reflect the functional change from Planning to Management.

Special Resources Studies

This program component conducts studies of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System or other national designations. Studies are prepared for areas that Congress has deemed to be of interest due to natural, cultural, or historic values or uniqueness and are overseen by the program office to ensure cooperation with agencies that have mutual interests, an interdisciplinary approach that involves subject matter experts and NPS program leads, and the inclusion of interests of the public in the study process. The program office directs these Congressionally-authorized studies to the appropriate experts for evaluation of values that determine the area's significance, suitability and feasibility for inclusion as an NPS unit. This includes cultural, natural and historical parameters as well as the cost of any needed restoration. These areas may become national historic areas, national trails, national parks, wilderness areas, or wild and scenic rivers.

Environmental Planning and Compliance

This program component supports parks, regions, and headquarters offices in the process of completing Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), Environmental Assessments (EAs), and other compliance actions related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with a priority emphasis on legislatively or judicially mandated NEPA related compliance. These planning and compliance actions relate to major management decisions that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the unit management planning program and thorough completion helps ensure appropriate stewardship of natural and cultural resources.

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Unit Management Plans

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Unit Management Plans program is \$5,915,000 and 55 FTE, a program change of -\$1,103,000 and -3 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Unit Management Plans (FY 2012 Base: \$6,903,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$1,103,000 / -3 FTE) – The Unit Management Planning effort was reduced to further the implementation of ongoing refinements that will make the planning program more responsive and consistent. In FY 2014, the program will continue to focus on the production of foundation documents and selected smaller scale plans that address immediate management needs for park units.

In addition to serving the NPS, the program promotes cost-efficiency government-wide through cooperative efforts with other federal agencies in areas of mutual interest. This has enhanced the ability of the NPS to respond to a growing population and the changing needs of our visitors. The program leads overall planning strategies and employs a small cadre of interdisciplinary specialists who enhance quality control of the work performed servicewide, ensuring consistency and policy compliance, and facilitate communications among regional and park staff, project offices at DSC and HFC, and other agencies. The program seeks to achieve a balance between statutory requirements, the NPS mission, fiscal realities, and timeliness.

New planning efforts will identify areas of greatest need, with targeted, smaller scale cost efficient plans generally being produced. Where new units have been established, and in cases where a park unit requires comprehensive planning in order to address critical needs effectively, a traditional full-scale management plan will be supported. In total, these efforts will further the interests of the NPS as a whole by providing essential management planning products to a greater number of parks than could previously be served. Because planning is involved in all aspects of the operations of the NPS, the agency as a whole benefits from these products. Production of foundation documents continues to be a key program emphasis so that by FY 2016, all park units will have a firm baseline for planning activities and operations.

Program Overview

The planning documents funded by this program provide the basic framework for how parks will carry out statutory responsibilities for protection of park resources unimpaired for future generations while providing for appropriate visitor use and enjoyment. Plans are prepared by interdisciplinary teams including the park superintendent and staff, landscape architects, community planners, and specialists in natural and cultural resources, environmental compliance, commercial services, interpretation, and other fields as needed. Public involvement is essential in the planning process and has the potential to significantly reduce litigation by engaging communities at an early stage prior to final decision-making. The use of NPS park planning professionals to address issues important to the citizenry such as transmission lines and other viewshed concerns is preferable to outsourcing these studies because NPS planners have extensive background, experience and training skills, and are proven to be more effective liaisons between park managers, partners, and state and local groups.

The traditional full-scale general management planning projects that are currently ongoing will be largely completed in FY 2014 and FY 2015. With the exception of new parks or new lands being added, it is anticipated that the streamlined need-based portfolio approach will work for most existing parks and will be more cost-effective and less time consuming. With a moderate decrease in funding levels expected, the planning program will be able to support the critical planning needs of the National Park System and complete foundation documents for all park units by 2016.

The Unit Management Plan program also supports management planning for units of the National Trails System, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Affiliated Areas, and other special projects where Congress has directed

the NPS to prepare a management plan in cooperation with others. In addition, this fund supports multi-agency agreements that coordinate planning approaches throughout the Department and leads the multi-agency Visitor Use Management Council efforts.

FY 2014 Program Performance

This list is subject to change in response to requests to accelerate or delay schedules to better coordinate with partners, available staff or contractors, and other agencies. Additionally, the NPS will begin the foundation documentation research at 86 unspecified park units.

Anticipated FY 2014 Foundation Documents Scheduled:		
• Andrew Johnson NHS	• Fort Circle Parks (Rock Creek Park)	• Nez Perce NHP
• Amistad NRA	• Fort Larned NHS	• Oregon Caves NM
• Bandelier NM	• Fort Scott NHS	• Patterson Great Falls NHP
• Big Bend NP	• Franklin Delano Roosevelt (National Mall)	• Pennsylvania Avenue (National Mall)
• Big Hole Nat Battlefield Site	• George Mason Memorial (National Mall)	• Redwood NP
• Bluestone National Scenic River	• General Grant NM	• Rock Creek Park
• Boston African American NHS	• Gettysburg Nat Military Park	• Saguaro NP
• Brices Cross Roads Nat Battlefield Site	• Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	• Saint Paul's Church NHS
• Carlsbad Caverns NP	• Guilford Courthouse Nat Military Park	• Salinas Pueblo Missions NM
• Brown v Board of Education NHS	• Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	• Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Pres.
• Cape Cod NS	• Hamilton Grange NM	• Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP
• Casa Grande Ruins NM	• Harpers Ferry NHP	• Shenandoah NP
• Castle Clinton NM	• Hopewell Cultural NHP	• Shiloh National Cemetery
• Cedar Creek & Belle Grove NHP	• Indiana Dunes NL	• Sunset Crater Volcano NM
• Chamizal NM	• Jewel Cave NM	• Thomas Jefferson Memorial (National Mall)
• Christiansted NHS	• Korean War Veterans (National Mall)	• Tonto NM
• Civil War Defenses of Washington (National Mall)	• John Muir NHS	• Tuzigoot NM
• Constitution Gardens (National Mall)	• Lake Roosevelt NRA	• Tupelo Nat Battlefield
• Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	• Lassen Volcanic NP	• Vanderbilt Mansion NHS
• DeSoto NM	• Lincoln Memorial (National Mall)	• Vietnam Veterans Memorial (National Mall)
• Dinosaur NM	• Little Big Horn Battlefield NM	• Walnut Canyon NM
• Eisenhower NHS	• Longfellow NHS	• War in the Pacific NHP
• Federal Hall NM	• Lyndon B. Johnson NHP	• Washington Memorial (National Mall)
• Flight 93 NM	• Mammoth Cave NP	• Walnut Canyon NM
• Florissant Fossil Beds NM	• Manassas Nat Battlefield Park	• War in the Pacific NHP
• Fort Bowie NHS	• Natchez Trace Parkway	• Washington Monument (National Mall)
	• National Mall	• Wupatki NM
	• National World War II Memorial (National Mall)	• Yosemite NP
		• Yucca House NM

Anticipated FY 2014 Management Planning Work:		
• Assateague Island NS Management Plan	• Fire Island NS Management Plan	• Lake Clark NP&Pres GMP Amendment
• Bering Land Bridge NP&Pres Master Plan	• Flathead River Comp River Management Plan (joint with USFS)	• Lake Clark NP&Pres Wilderness Plan
• Big Thicket NP&Pres Management Plan/EIS	• Fort Pulaski NM Management Plan	• Lake Mead NRA Resource Stewardship Plan
• Biscayne NP Management Plan	• Fort Raleigh NHS Management Plan	• Lake Meredith NRA Management Plan
• Buck Island Reef NM Management Plan	• Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres Wilderness Plan/EIS	• Little Bighorn Battlefield NM Boundary Study and Museum Collections Relocation Plan
• Canaveral NS Management Plan	• Gateway NRA Management Plan	• Little River Canyon NP&Pres Management Plan
• Canaveral NS Management Plan	• Glacier NP Management Plan	• Old Spanish NHT Trail Management Plan
• Channel Islands NS Management Plan	• Gulf Islands NS Management Plan	• Ozark NSR Riverways Management Plan
• Chickamauga Chattanooga NMP Management Plan Amendment	• Haleakela NP, Kipahulu Unit Development Concept Plan	• Point Reyes NS Management Plan
• City of Rocks Management Plan	• Hawaii Volcanoes NP Management Plan	• Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM Management Plan
• Colorado NM Visitor Use Plan	• Hot Springs NP Recharge Zone Protection Plan (with USGS)	• Wind Cave NP Management Zoning Plan
• Death Valley Saline Valley Management Plan	• Kalaupapa NHS Management Plan	• Yellowstone NP Lake Area Management Plan
• Everglades NP Management Plan	• Lake Clark NP&Pres Backcountry Plan	• Zion Virgin River Comprehensive River Management Plan
	• Lake Clark NP&Pres GMP Amendment	

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Strategic Planning

The Strategic Planning function is being moved to the NPS Budget Office, which is funded through the Operations of the National Park System Account. This move reflects the functional change from planning to management of the strategic planning process.

The FY 2012 base of \$628,000 has been transferred from planning to the Construction Program Management activity. This activity provides the resources to formulate policy and provide guidance and oversight for park planning, design development, capital construction, facilities management and land purchases on a Servicewide basis. Construction budget policy and budget execution functions are more closely aligned with Construction Program Management activity; however, the budget responsibilities will remain within the NPS Budget Office.

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Special Resource Studies

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Special Resource Studies program is \$1,772,000 and 12 FTE, a program change of -\$662,000 and -3 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Special Resource Studies (FY 2012 Base: \$2,412,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$662,000 / -3 FTE) – Special Resource Studies are directed by Congress to 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. Products vary in complexity and duration depending on the scope of the study. Funding can be reduced in the short-term due to the current level of authorized study requests.

Program Overview

The Special Resource Studies program evaluates potential national park or affiliated sites through information gathering and analysis. This enables consistent use of established criteria in evaluating potential sites, and in reporting clear findings to Congress.

As directed by Congress (16 U.S.C. 1a-5), the NPS monitors resources that exhibit qualities of national significance and conducts studies where specifically authorized to determine if areas have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Special Resource Studies collect information about candidate areas to determine if they meet established criteria for significance, suitability, and feasibility as potential additions to the National Park System. These studies also evaluate alternative concepts for protection by others outside of the National Park System. The program also supports studies for National Heritage Areas and other potential designations. The primary purposes of the study program are to provide information for Congress in evaluating the quality of potential new park units, and to encourage the protection of important resources and defray costs for existing NPS units. Analysis of costs and environmental consequences included in the studies will identify the potential costs of adding new units to the NPS. Limited studies may be initiated by the NPS without congressional direction. These Reconnaissance Surveys also investigate potential additions to the National Park System and their findings are transmitted to Congress with either recommendations for further study or determination that the area is not an appropriate NPS addition. These Reconnaissance Surveys are limited to \$25,000 each.

The NPS also conducts Rivers and Trails studies, which are also congressionally-mandated studies for possible inclusion or expansion in the National Scenic and Historic Trails or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. To be eligible for designation under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, a river must be in free-flowing condition and possess one or more outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values. As directed in the National Trails System Act, factors considered in a trail study include the national significance of the route, as well as the recreational and historic resources along the route. These studies evaluate whether designation is merited; solicit stakeholder and public engagement; explore partnerships with local communities, States, or Tribes; and determine potential for National designation by Congress.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Available funds will be directed to completing previously authorized studies first, then starting any newly authorized studies. Studies are authorized by Congress and requests may be legislated several times in any given year.

Since 2008, the average length of time for each study has been reduced from 5.6 years to 4.5 years for completion. By FY 2015, the average length of time for each study should reach three years (from the time a new study is begun) at the current funding level. Fluctuations in this schedule are expected during peak periods, such as was the case in 2009 when 19 additional studies were directed by Congress.

Anticipated FY 2014 Special Resource Study Work (Including Rivers and Trails):	
• Abraham Lincoln Sites – KY	• Honouliuli Gulch Internment Camp – HI
• Battle of Camden - SC	• Lewis & Clark NHT, Eastern Legacy
• Battle of Matewan - WV	• Lower Farmington River - CT
• Butterfield Overland Trail – Multistate	• Michigan Maritime Sites – MI
• Chattahoochee Trace NHA - AL and GA	• Missisquoi/Trout River – VT
• Chisholm Great Western Cattle Trail – Multistate	• Northern Neck NHA Feasibility Study – VA
• Cold War Sites Theme Study – Multistate	• Rim of the Valley Corridor SRS – CA
• Columbia-Pacific NHA – OR and WA	• Shepherdstown Battlefield, WV
• Fort San Geronimo SRS - Puerto Rico	• Southern Campaign of the Revolution NHA - SC
• Four Trail Study Update in Intermountain Region – Multistate	• St. Genevieve Co – MO
• Great Western Trail - Multistate	• Walnut Canyon SRS – AZ
	• Wolf House – AR

Activity: Management Planning
Program Component: Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance program is \$4,061,000 and 13 FTE, a program change of -\$650,000 and -3 FTE from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Support for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance (FY 2012 Base: \$4,680,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$650,000 / -3 FTE) – Reductions to the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance program reflect the difficult choices faced in the current budget environment and a concentration on core responsibilities and mission-critical operations. Funding reductions will impact the Service's capacity to address its environmental planning and compliance needs in responding to court-ordered actions, proposed management actions, and other interagency efforts. It will also reduce the amount of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) training and support services available to NPS park units and projects. This reduction allows four to five fewer studies to be conducted in FY 2014. Total studies projected for FY 2014 is 15 to 17 at this reduced funding level.

Program Overview

The Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance program supports parks, regions, and headquarters offices in the process of completing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), Environmental Assessments (EA), and other compliance actions related to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) with a priority emphasis on legislatively or judicially mandated NEPA related compliance. This program also serves as the focal point for all matters relating to National Park Service NEPA planning and other related environmental mandates; provides NEPA-related technical assistance and training to parks, regions and WASO offices; and develops servicewide guidance on matters relating to NEPA planning and other federal resource protection mandates.

The National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require park management decisions to be based on a full examination of alternatives and impacts and opportunities for public involvement. This program enhances the ability of the National Park Service to conduct legally defensible NEPA analyses that are scientifically based and that facilitate sound decision-making. In order to make NEPA and related compliance activities more efficient an integrated system to relate funding, planning, compliance and public comment has been developed and is in use for all NPS projects. This Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) system assures better coordination and timely completion of compliance through use of one bureau-wide web based system.

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance Program would:

- Enhance the ability of the environmental review database (ER2000) to minimize impacts to National Park System resources and values through continuous improvements. ER2000 is a web-based database of Servicewide environmental reviews which allows parks, regions, and central offices to access information on other agencies' projects currently under review by the NPS;
- Provide training to NPS regions and park units on bureau policies to implement the National Environmental Policy Act; and
- Continue to provide policy-related technical assistance and manage complex planning and NEPA compliance projects.

Anticipated FY 2014 Environmental Impact Analysis Work:

- Big Cypress NPres – Wilderness Study EIS
- Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP – Agricultural Use Management Plan and EA
- Dinosaur NM – Grazing Management Plan / EIS
- Dry Tortugas NP – Comprehensive Adaptation Plan
- Everglades NP – GMP Implementation and EA
- Grand Canyon NP – Cave Resources Management Plan
- Harpers Ferry NHP – EIS for White-Tailed Deer Management
- Knife River Indian Villages NHS – EIS and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan
- Lake Roosevelt NRA – Restore Formerly Permitted Agricultural Fields
- Mount Rainier NP – EA for Wilderness Stewardship and User Capacity Plan
- Olympic NP – Mountain Goat Management Plan
- Point Reyes NS – Invasive Plant NEPA Compliance
- Shenandoah NP – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan/EIS
- Sleeping Bear Dunes NL – Establish Carrying Capacity for Platte and Crystal Rivers
- Yosemite NP - VERP Program Implementation for the Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River

Budget Account Schedules Construction

Construction Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01	82	184	217
00.02	17	20	21
00.03	9	8	8
00.05	35	39	37
00.06	14	14	15
07.99	157	265	298
08.01	131	131	131
09.00	288	396	429
Budgetary Resources:			
Unobligated balance:			
10.00	178	174	429
10.21	12	0	0
10.50	190	174	429
Budget authority:			
Appropriations, Discretionary:			
11.00	160	508	160
11.20	-16	0	0
11.21	0	16	0
11.30	-4	-4	0
11.60	140	520	160
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary			
17.00	158	131	131
17.01	-26	0	0
17.50	132	131	131
19.00	272	651	291
19.30	462	825	720
Change in obligated balances:			
Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
30.00	515	305	252
30.10	288	396	429
30.11	4	0	0
30.20	-487	-449	-502
30.40	-12	0	0
30.41	-3	0	0
30.50	305	252	179
Uncollected Payments			
30.60	-187	-146	-146
30.70	26	0	0
30.71	15	0	0
30.90	-146	-146	-146
31.00	328	159	106
32.00	159	106	33

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

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303		2012	2013	2014
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Budget authority, gross.....	272	651	291
Outlays, gross:				
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	1	253	129
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances.....	486	196	373
40.20	Total outlays, gross.....	487	449	502
Offsets:				
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
40.30	Federal sources.....	-173	-131	-131
40.50	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed Sources, unexpired.....	26	0	0
40.52	Offsetting collections credited to expired accounts.....	15	0	0
40.60	Additional offsets against budget authority only (total).....	41	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
40.70	Budget authority, net (discretionary).....	140	520	160
40.80	Outlays, net (discretionary).....	314	318	371
Outlays, gross:				
41.80	Budget authority, net (total):.....	140	520	160
41.90	Outlays, net (total):.....	314	318	371

Construction Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303		2012	2013	2014
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	29	29	29
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	6	8	9
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	1	1	2
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	36	38	40
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	10	11	12
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	2	3	3
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	2	0	0
12.40	Printing and reproduction.....	1	1	1
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	2	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	45	134	164
12.53	Other goods and services from federal sources.....	1	0	0
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	2	1	1
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	0	2	2
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	3	7	7
13.10	Equipment.....	14	23	23
13.20	Land and structures.....	28	28	28
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	0	5	5
14.20	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	1	1	1
19.90	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations.....	147	255	288

Construction Object Classification (continued) (in millions of dollars)

	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
21.11 Full-time permanent.....	19	19	19
21.13 Other than full-time permanent.....	9	9	9
21.15 Other personnel compensation.....	4	4	4
21.18 Special personal services payments.....	1	1	1
21.19 Total personnel compensation.....	33	33	33
21.21 Civilian personnel benefits.....	9	10	10
22.10 Travel and transportation of persons.....	2	3	3
22.20 Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
22.33 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	17	17	17
22.40 Printing and reproduction.....	0	1	1
22.51 Advisory and assistance services.....	1	1	1
22.52 Other services from non-federal sources.....	10	10	10
22.53 Other goods and services from federal sources.....	1	1	1
22.54 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	1	1	1
22.57 Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	1	1	1
22.60 Supplies and materials.....	5	7	7
23.10 Equipment.....	3	5	5
23.20 Land and structures.....	25	19	19
24.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	22	21	21
29.90 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	131	131	131
Allocation Account - direct:			
32.52 Other services from non-federal sources.....	10	10	10
99.99 Total new obligations.....	288	396	429

Construction Personnel Summary

	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Identification code 14-1039-0-1-303			
Direct:			
10.01 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	426	468	456
Reimbursable:			
20.01 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	543	543	543
Allocations from other agencies: ¹			
30.01 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment.....	168	168	168

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.

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Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Mission Overview

Land Acquisition and State Assistance contribute to several goals of the National Park Service. The Federal Land Acquisition activity directly supports the national park system in the following ways: 1) natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; 2) the National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information and 3) visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities. State Conservation Grants contribute to the goal "Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs." Land Acquisition and State Assistance directly support the goal to "Enhance Outdoor Recreation Through Partnerships."

Appropriation Overview

The Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation uses funding derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to support NPS land acquisition activities and provide American Battlefield Protection program land acquisition grants, and grants to states and local governments for the purchase and development of land for outdoor recreation activities.

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in permanent funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in permanent funds.

In FY 2014, the budget requests \$100.4 million for the current portion of the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, of which \$60.4 million is for Land Acquisition and \$40.0 million is for State Assistance. The breakdown of those amounts is discussed in the appropriate sections. The mandatory proposal includes an additional \$50.2 million for the mandatory portion of the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation. This is discussed in greater detail in Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation, page number M-LASA-1

Federal Land Acquisition Administration

This activity provides for the administration of land acquisitions throughout the national park system in a responsible and accountable way, ensuring compliance with existing guidelines and laws. National Park Service employees are well-versed in the complexities of land acquisition and other land management requirements, and work closely with national park system managers, sister bureau personnel, and non-profit partners to further the mission and goals of the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior.

Federal Land Acquisition

This activity provides for the acquisition of land and interests in land to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the national park system. The acquisition of land may be through donation, exchange, or purchase. Under this budget activity, NPS also has the authority to issue grants to eligible entities such as states, local communities, or non-profit groups to allow the acquisition and protection of Civil War battlefields outside of the National Park System.

State Conservation Grants Administration

This activity provides for the administration of matching grants to states and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Further

tasks include the provision of technical assistance to States in developing and updating of State-wide outdoor recreation plans.

State Conservation Grants

This activity provides matching grants to states and local units of government for the acquisition and development of land and facilities that will provide the public with access to new opportunities to engage in outdoor recreation. The grants provide incentives for continuing state planning efforts to address outdoor recreation needs and for greater commitments from state and local governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

Summary of Requirements Land Acquisition and State Assistance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2014 Budget Requirements: LASA

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175)		2012 Enacted		Fixed Costs		Internal Transfers		Program Changes		2014 President's Budget		Change from 2012 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	Total FTE ¹	Amount	Costs	Transfers	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	80	9,554	81	9,485	+15	0	0	0	0	0	81	9,500	0	+15
Federal Land Acquisition	0	47,764	0	47,484	0	0	0	0	+3,407	0	0	50,891	0	+3,407
Subtotal Land Acquisition & Administration	80	57,318	81	56,969	+15	0	0	0	3,407	0	81	60,391	0	+3,422
State Conservation Grants Administration	24	2,907	24	2,790	+231	0	0	0	+569	0	24	3,590	0	+800
State Conservation Grants	0	42,296	0	42,138	0	0	0	0	-5,728	0	0	36,410	0	-5,728
Subtotal State Grants & Administration	24	45,203	24	44,928	+231	0	0	0	-5,159	0	24	40,000	0	-4,928
TOTAL LASA	104	102,521	105	101,897	+246	0	0	0	-1,752	0	105	100,391	0	-1,506

¹2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

In addition to this discretionary request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For the LASA account, this will provide an additional \$30.195 million for Federal land acquisition, and an additional \$20.000 million for State Conservation grants. In addition, an estimated \$82,000 for State Conservation grants will be derived from a share of Outer Continental Shelf Oil Lease revenues, authorized by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA). See (insert name of LASA mandatory Tab) for additional details.

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

Other Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2012 Total or Change	2012 to 2014 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	(43)	+47
The combined fixed cost estimate includes an adjustment for one additional paid day between FY 2012 and FY 2013. The number of paid days do not change between FY 2013 and FY 2014.		
Pay Raise	+0	+132
The FY 2012 column reflects the total pay raise changes as reflected in the FY 2012 President's Budget. The FY 2014 Change column reflects the total pay raise changes between FY 2012 - FY 2014.		
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	+48	+67
The change reflects expected increases in employer's share of Federal Health Benefit Plans.		

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. 460I-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, \$100,391,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which \$40,000,000 is for the State assistance program and of which \$8,986,000 shall be for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants as authorized by section 7301 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11).

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

In the absence of a full-year 2013 appropriation at the time the budget was prepared all changes are relative to the 2013 President's Request.

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to either the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Division E – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012, or that which was proposed in the 2013 President's budget request.

Note.—The American Battlefield Protection Program Grants appropriation authorization (Section 7301(c)6 of P.L. 111-11) is due to expire in 2013. A General Provision (Sec. 421) is proposed to extend the authority for 2014. Additional detail regarding General Provisions can be found in the 2014 Office of the Secretary Congressional Justification.

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.”

16 U.S.C. 698f(d), Big Cypress National Preserve; Big Cypress National Preserve Addition (P.L. 93-440 as amended by P.L. 100-301) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse the State of Florida up to 80 percent of the cost for lands transferred from the State to the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition.

Public Law 104-303 Water Resources Development Act of 1996 Section 316 requires that non-Federal funding make up a maximum of 25% of the cost of acquiring portions of the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades areas necessary to implement improvements related to the Everglades restoration program at Canal 111.

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4), The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by Title VIII of Public Law 106-291, Department of Interior appropriations for FY2001, lists appropriations within which funding to preserve natural resources, provide for recreation, and related purposes constitutes 'conservation spending category.'

Public Law 111-11 Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program reauthorizes the Civil War Battlefield Grants under a new title, the Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program, which can be found under section 7301, The American Battlefield Protection Program.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance
Program Name:	American Battlefield Protection Program Grants
Citation:	Section 7301(c)(6) of Public Law 111-11
Title of Legislation:	Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009
Last Year of Authorization:	2013
FY 2014 Budget Request (\$000):	\$8,986
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2014	A General Provision (Sec. 421) is requested to extend the authority for 2014.
Program Description:	The Grants title was changed in 2009 from the Civil War Battlefield Grants to the current program name. However, the grants are still limited to targeting non-federal land acquisition of the Civil War battlefields included in the "Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields" published in 1993.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (CANCELLATION)

Appropriation Language

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2013]2014 by 16 U.S.C. 460I-10a is hereby permanently cancelled. *Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to the 2013 President's budget request.

However, the 2014 President's Request differs from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, Division E – Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 in that it adds substitutes the phrase "hereby permanently cancelled" for the phrase "rescinded". This language would cancel the contract authority authorized in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Activity:	Federal Land Acquisition Administration
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Federal Land Acquisition Administration (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	9,554	9,485	+15	0	0	9,500	+15
Total Requirements	9,554	9,500	+15	0	0	9,500	+15
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition Administration activity supports the NPS mission by contributing to three fundamental goals: 1) natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; 2) the NPS contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information; and 3) visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Activity Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition Administration activity administers the acquisition of lands throughout the national park system to ensure compliance with existing guidelines and laws. This activity is accomplished in a collaborative effort throughout the Department of the Interior, taking into account the national priority to protect and enhance the treasured natural, cultural, and historic landscapes, including watershed and riparian habitat, urban recreation opportunities, and nationally significant historical moments or events such as Civil War Reconstruction and civil and women's rights events.

Land Acquisition Administration funds are used to staff land acquisition offices at seven region-based program centers, three project offices, and the Washington Office, including the Washington National Program Center and the National Technical Center. The funds cover personnel and all administrative costs for the administration, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of the land acquisition program of the NPS. The staff provides support for several realty-based functions, including, but not limited to, assisting parks prepare land use plans, providing guidance and assistance in the preparation of land acquisition requests, working with willing sellers from the initial explanations of federal acquisition options to the final acquisition procedures, preparing responses for official information requests from a variety of sources, providing the regional and national levels of scoring of annually renewed acquisition requests towards a nationally ranked listing, and conducting research into possible upcoming issues such as proposed developments. Regional staffs have the additional challenges associated with realty issues within a wide range of geographical jurisdictions, however, some realty management support functions are not funded under LWCF guidelines, and reimbursable or reciprocal internal agreements have been implemented to address these needs in the past.

In both FY 2012 and FY 2013, the NPS and the other land management bureaus (including the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service) worked with the Secretary of the Interior in his efforts to better coordinate land acquisition between the various bureaus. This was done by incorporating criteria

for landscape level conservation into the already approved NPS prioritization process. This process first applies criteria at the local and regional levels and then applies national level criteria to develop national priorities for land acquisition within the National Park System. Coordination between other federal agencies and bureaus, when appropriate, is part of the NPS acquisition process, and is considered at the regional and national levels. Landscapes considered of high importance to the national efforts to address climate change adaptation, ecosystem restoration, and protection of open space for recreation, particularly in urban areas, were a focus of the final overarching priority process for FY 2012. This laid the groundwork for future years.

The FY 2014 Federal Land Acquisition program continues to build on these efforts to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet agency-specific programmatic needs. The Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service collaborated extensively to develop a process to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local community partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals.

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for the Federal Land Acquisition Administration program is \$9,500,000 and 81 FTE, with no program change from FY 2012 Enacted.

FY 2014 Program Performance

With the requested base funding, the program would administer work on acquiring the interest in lands identified for acquisition in NPS management plans to further ensure natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected. The program would continue to work on ongoing acquisition projects and identify future acquisition needs. On average, the NPS completes a standard acquisition from the start of due diligence through the landowner's complete relocation in three years. The program would also continue to address the ongoing workload of donations, exchanges, and reimbursable work such as easement monitoring and realty consultation, in addition to acquisition projects. The NPS would continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies that operate in park units' local jurisdictions. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the U.S. Forest Service may also be involved. The coordination efforts include communication; discussion of conservation needs of all agencies in the areas, including state natural resource agencies; identification of acquisition priorities to further the collective missions of those involved; and execution of strategic actions.

Activity:	Federal Land Acquisition
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Federal Land Acquisition (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies	3,012	2,995	0	0	+98	3,093	+98
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	5,021	4,992	0	0	+1,372	6,364	+1,372
American Battlefield Protection Program	9,041	8,986	0	0	0	8,986	0
Federal Land Acquisition Program	30,690	30,511	0	0	+1,937	32,448	+1,937
Total Requirements	47,764	47,484	0	0	+3,407	50,891	+3,407
Total FTE Requirements ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sources: <i>Proposed for FY 2014, Permanent Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance³</i>						30,195	+30,195

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

³ In addition to this current request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. See the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Permanent Appropriation section for additional details.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for Federal Land Acquisition

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program	+98	0	LASA-11
• Increase Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program	+1,372	0	LASA-11
• Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects	+1,937	0	LASA-11
Total Program Changes	+3,407	0	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

The Federal Land Acquisition activity supports the NPS mission by contributing to protection of natural and cultural resources and their enjoyment by visitors for recreational experiences. The NPS acquisition of Federal land is required to be within authorized park boundaries, and is a key component of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative. In particular, Federal land acquisition is an important tool to achieve the AGO goals of enhancing recreational access and opportunities; catalyzing large-scale land conservation partnership projects; protecting America's historic and cultural resources; and supporting the restoration and conservation of rivers, bays, coasts, lakes, and estuaries for recreation, healthy fisheries, and wildlife habitat.

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for Federal Land Acquisition is \$50,891,000, a program change of +\$3,407,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2012 Base: \$47,484,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$3,407,000) – Of the \$3.407 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed to increase the Acquisition programs as discussed below:

- **Increase Emergency, Hardship, Relocation, and Deficiencies Program (+\$98,000) –** This request would bring the funding level to just under \$3.1 million for this critical piece of the land acquisition options. These funds give the Service the flexibility to respond quickly to acquisition opportunities which suddenly become available on an emergency or hardship basis. It also provides required funding for relocation costs and to address deficiencies resulting from condemnation cases. The more flexible of the two options designed to address emergency (not congressionally pre-approved) acquisitions; these funds may be used to acquire lands within any authorized unit.
- **Increase Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program (+\$1,372,000) –** This \$1.372 million increase is requested to bring the funding level up to just under \$6.4 million. This program has the flexibility to acquire unit lands in response to rapidly developing opportunities or threats. However, this option's land acquisitions are limited to acreage within units acquired prior to July, 1959. Given the age of these units, and the icon designation of many of them, they typically have a higher appraisal cost per acre than other units. This larger amount requires the flexibility to address the expense of unexpected acquisition availability in these areas. The funds, additionally, provide the costs associated with donated lands and land exchanges. As funds are available, the Emergency funding option could be tapped to help complete an Inholding acquisition, since that funding can be used for acquisition within any unit.
- **Increase Federal Land Acquisition Projects (+\$1,937,000) –** The \$1.937 million funding increase is requested for land acquisition projects. This year the NPS request includes nine projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire over 10,800 acres within nine units, \$5.5 million to acquire tracts within Civil War Battlefield units, and \$4.745 million for acquisitions under the Greenways and Blueways Initiative. Currently, the Greenways and Blueways Initiative funding is planned within seven Trails and includes lands in nine states.

Permanent Appropriation: Permanent Land Acquisition

The Department of the Interior's 2014 budget request proposes a multi-year strategy leading to full and mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Mandatory funding would help to fulfill the commitment of LWCF: a fair return of the profits from oil and gas development to improve and increase the availability of outdoor opportunities for all Americans. The 2014 mandatory request through LWCF includes \$30.2 million in land acquisitions for NPS. The proposed mandatory appropriation and this discretionary Land Acquisition Project request would provide a total of \$62.6 million in Project funding. The complete listing would cover the top 12 NPS priorities, located in at least 17 states from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands and Montana to Florida. In addition to the 2014 requests, the NPS has identified over \$2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. For more information on the permanent funding proposal, see the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Permanent Appropriation section.

Activity Overview

Since its inception in 1916, the NPS has served as the ultimate caretaker of the country's most valuable natural and cultural resources, while providing for public use and enjoyment of those resources. Today the national park system has a vast and diverse portfolio of assets under its care totaling more than 84 million acres, yet 2.7 million acres of private land remains within NPS boundaries. Of the remaining private land, approximately 1.8 million acres are either unprotected or are not available for public use, and have therefore been identified to be purchased either in fee or through scenic/conservation easement

interest. The public strongly recommended providing full funding for LWCF programs to support public access to recreational lands during the America's Great Outdoors listening sessions.

The National Park Service's Land Resources Program provides a key support for the AGO efforts through new recreational opportunities and economic benefits to local communities. When done strategically, acquisitions of fee title or easement interests in lands can strengthen national parks and sometimes result in cost savings that can offset most, if not all, additional operational costs. Recreational visits to national parks and other Federal lands support jobs, both on site and in surrounding communities, and generate economic value throughout the region.

Each year, the NPS Land Resources Program cooperates with Federal bureaus and agencies, Tribal, State, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and property owners to provide the appropriate protection measures. In FY 2012 alone, NPS preserved approximately 7,049 acres by acquiring 225 tracts of land. The LWCF acquisition program works with landowners who want their land to be protected in perpetuity, instead of being developed in a way that threatens surrounding resources in national parks. The Federal Land Acquisition activity includes three targeted land acquisition subactivities, as well as a subactivity for general land acquisition project requests. Each of these elements is described below.

Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies (Proposed Program Level: \$3,093,000)

The NPS makes use of this element to fund acquisition of lands where the owner is experiencing financial hardship and must quickly sell her or his land within the boundary of a park unit, or there is a management emergency which can best be addressed through acquisition from a willing seller. The funds in this element are also used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims as directed in P.L. 91-646, the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. Historically, these funds have been used to acquire land within park lands in diverse hardship cases, such as an Alaska Native Corporation that desired to raise additional Tribal funds or an older couple who faced significant medical expenses and raised money by selling their lands. Funds have also been used in emergency situations ranging from a proposed subdivision development on top of an historic battlefield to protecting the last privately owned parcel in an historic district that protects a unique ecosystem.

Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges (Proposed Program Level: \$6,364,000)

The NPS makes use of this funding to complete purchases from willing sellers at park units authorized prior to July 1959 (Fiscal Year 1960). As of September 30, 2012, there were approximately 2,268 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,753 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$469.6 million. In addition, this line-item is also used to fund costs associated with donations and exchanges of land. These acquisitions are only purchased when opportunities arise, and are therefore funded on an as-needed basis throughout the fiscal year in which the funds are appropriated.

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program [formerly the Civil War Battlefield Grants] (Proposed Program Level: \$8,986,000)

The name of the program was changed by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11). Acquisition grants, however, continue to be limited to acquiring land on those sites included in the "Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields" published in 1993. Grants totaling \$10 million a year are authorized through 2013 (as per the 2009 ABPP authorization (16 U.S.C 469k-1)). The President's Budget includes reauthorization for the program for one year. There have been 21 grants approved so far with FY 2012 funds, with approximately \$2.8 million remaining. Based off of submitted applications and proposed projects, the ABPP expects to have approximately three more grants for a total of 24 grants from FY 2012 funding. The same number of awarded grants is expected for FY 2013. With the proposed reauthorization of the program for FY 2014 and the same level of funding, approximately 28 acquisition grants would be awarded in FY 2014. The number of grants is not directly proportional to the amount of funding available. Grant amounts vary widely, depending on the cost of the land to be purchased, which is directly affected by the realty market, the location of the tract, and the number of acres.

Federal Land Acquisition Requests (Proposed Program Level: \$32,448,000 Discretionary and \$30,195,000 Mandatory)

The NPS list of requested acquisitions for consideration exemplify how the NPS is working to promote stewardship of vulnerable natural and cultural resources across the country, from Ala Kahakai NHT to Glacier NP to the Virgin Islands NP. In FY 2014, the requests for acquisition funding consideration included 275 projects totaling \$634 million. The national prioritized acquisition list for NPS includes core NPS and the NPS-located collaborative landscape projects using both the traditional discretionary and the newly proposed mandatory appropriations, both funded by the LWCF. The acquisitions proposed for FY 2014 were selected from the requested acquisitions using merit-based criteria established by the NPS and by the Department, including:

- Threat to the Resource
- Preservation of the Resource
- Visitor Use Facility accommodation
- Involvement of Partners, Non-Profit Groups or availability of matching funds
- Continuation of an ongoing effort
- Recreational opportunities
- Local support for the acquisition

These criteria are further defined to include riparian and watershed aspects, urban outreach, and landscape level concerns as part of the Secretary's focus.

NPS Servicewide Ranking Process (Core List): The NPS uses the above criteria and others, both at the regional and national levels to weight and rank all land acquisition requests in the bureau process. The individual request information provided by the park unit is reviewed by regional or field offices of the Land Resources Program, who assist NPS regional offices in ranking the requests received, using national guidelines. NPS regional ranking scores and lists, as well as the pertinent background information, are submitted to the National Land Resources Program Office. The National Office then ranks all requests using additional factors best considered on a national scope. Those additional factors include the sufficiency of acquisition authority, the ability to obligate funds, current available funding, regional priority, current price escalation factor, and the level of Congressional and local support. The final calculated list reflects a combined score of the regional and national factors and is used by the Director to determine the national priority list. This process is ongoing and each fiscal year's request reflects the latest information and most current needs of the national park system.

Department Ranking Process (Collaborative Landscape Planning): The national Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) priority list contained in this document reflects the collaborative efforts between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in specific focal areas, including the Crown of the Continent ecosystem.

As part of the landscape program, Interior bureaus collaborated extensively with the Forest Service and with government and local community partners to plan projects to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals most effectively. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), made up of BLM, FWS, NPS, and USFS, identified a number of ecosystems throughout the Nation where high priority shared conservation goals could be achieved based on existing locally-driven conservation efforts. The TAC ranked the prospective projects according to criteria that included:

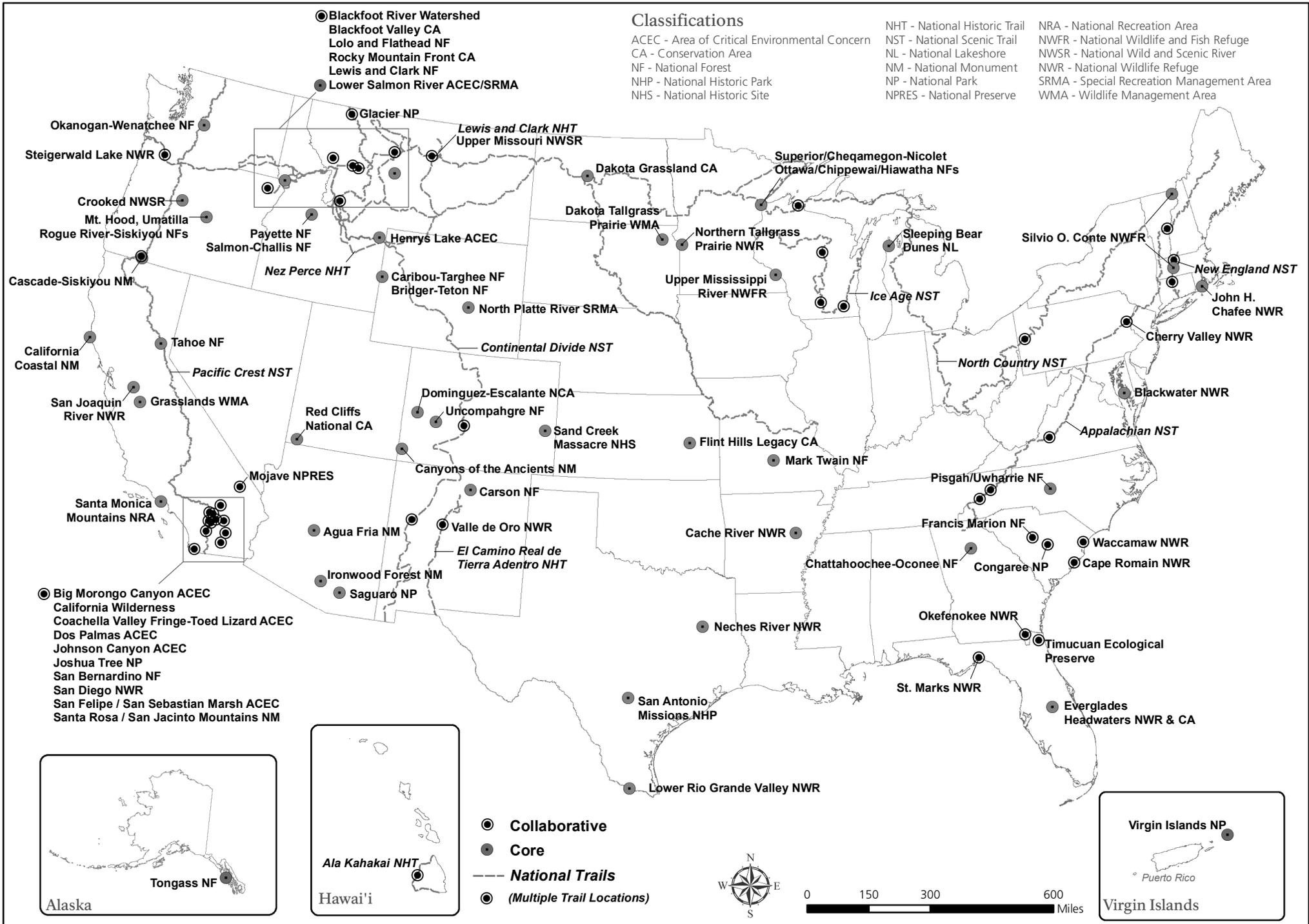
- Process: ensure that proposals are community-driven, collaborative, and cost-effective;
- Outcome: ensure that proposals contribute to informed, science-based, important local landscape-scale outcomes, so that Federal resources strategically achieve land management objectives;
- Urgency: ensure that funding decisions acknowledge where funds must be spent sooner rather than later to achieve outcomes or prevent harm, versus areas where outcomes could be achieved even if funding were postponed; and,
- Contribution to National/Regional priorities: ensure that outcome goals contribute to regional and national priorities.

After analyzing the results of this process, bureau directors advised the Secretary on the development of the final CLP acquisition list.

FY 2014 Program Performance

There are no specific performance measures for the Federal Land Acquisition program; however, the program supports all NPS performance goals related to natural and cultural resource protection and visitor satisfaction. Additionally, the program contributes to the America's Great Outdoors program, including its goals of enhancing recreational access and opportunities, protecting historic and cultural resources, supporting the restoration and conservation of natural resources, and supporting large-scale land conservation partnership projects.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Land Acquisition Budget Proposal FY2014



FY 2014 Land Acquisition
Core and Collaborative Landscape Planning Acquisitions
(dollars in thousands)

Acquisition Management	9,500
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	3,093
Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	6,364
American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	<u>8,986</u>
	27,943

Project (In Priority Order)	Acres	2014
1 MT Glacier National Park <u>1/</u>	2	1,030
2 MI Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	37	5,269
3 TX San Antonio Missions National Historic Park	40	1,760
4 SC/FL Congaree National Park, Timucuan Ecological Preserve <u>2/</u>	617	3,459
5 TBD Civil War Sesquicentennial Units	TBD	5,500
6 VI Virgin Islands National Park	3	2,771
7 CA Joshua Tree National Park, Mojave National Preserve <u>3/</u>	9,558	7,595
8 TBD Greenways and Blueways	TBD	4,745
9 CO Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	<u>640</u>	<u>319</u>
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - discretionary funds	10,897	32,448
10 PA/VT/ HI/NM/ WI/CT/ MA/MT/ OR Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail; Continental Divide; Ice Age National Scenic Trail; New England National Scenic Trail; Nez Perce National Historic Trail; North Country National Scenic Trail <u>4/</u>	5,349	25,002
11 CA Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	317	3,737
12 AZ Saguaro National Park	61	1,456
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - mandatory funds	5,727	30,195
Subtotal, All NPS line-item projects	16,624	62,643
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Discretionary Funds		60,391
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Mandatory Funds		30,195
Total, Federal Land Acquisition		90,586

1/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Crown of the Continent/ Northern Rockies

2/These project are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Longleaf Pine landscape.

3/These project are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Desert Southwest landscape.

4/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape.

The following Federal Land Acquisition Discretionary requests are in order of budget presentation. The specific projects being requested are in priority order, beginning with the CLP-Crown of the Continent request.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocation, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

<u>Cost Detail:</u>	FY 2014:	\$3.093 million requested
	No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition	
	FY 2013:	\$3.069 million requested
	FY 2012:	\$2.995 million appropriated
	FY 2011:	\$1.007 million appropriated
	FY 2010:	\$3.000 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2014 will be used for the following:

1. Emergency and hardship acquisitions at National Park System units for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds for emergency and hardship acquisitions permits timely action to alleviate hardships and to prevent adverse land uses that threaten park resources;
2. Relocation costs that result from the acquisition of improved property at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available; and
3. Payment of deficiency judgments in condemnation cases at areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available. The availability of funds to pay court awards in a timely manner ensures that the accumulation of interest on the deficiency will be minimized and will result in considerable savings to the Government.

NPS will continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies which operate in park units' local jurisdictions. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the U.S. Forest Service may be involved.

Need: The funds requested would be used for the acquisition, from willing sellers, of emergency and hardship tracts at areas where funds are not otherwise available. The funds will be used to pay deficiencies for condemnation cases previously filed in court and for the payment of relocation claims as directed in P.L. 91-646. Historically, these funds have been used in hardship cases to acquire lands within units from owners as diverse as an Alaska Native Corporation that needs to sell to secure additional Tribal funds or an older couple who face medical expenses, and have been used in emergency situations ranging from proposed subdivision development on top of a historic battlefield or the last privately owned parcel in a unit that protects a unique ecosystem.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings, Donations and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail:

FY 2014:	\$6.364 million requested
No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition	
FY 2013:	\$6.364 million requested
FY 2012:	\$4.992 million appropriated
FY 2011:	\$5.000 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: An Inholding is a parcel of land in a unit of the National Park System that was authorized before July 1959 (before Fiscal Year 1960). NPS pursues, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for the acquisition of Inholdings, an opportunity-purchase program by acquiring interests in Inholdings offered for sale by landowners. All NPS acquisitions are a generic inholding, the parcels are located within authorized park boundaries.

Costs related to the acquisition of lands by donation are incurred for title and appraisals, required hazardous materials surveys, other surveys and clearances, and relocation payments when necessary, for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Costs related to the acquisition of lands by exchange are incurred for title and appraisals, required hazardous materials surveys, other surveys and clearances, and equalization payments when necessary, for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

The NPS will continue to coordinate land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies which operate in park units' local jurisdictions. Depending on the park unit in which acquisition work is being carried out the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the U.S. Forest Service may be involved.

Need: As of December 2012, there were approximately 2,268 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,753 acres with an estimated value of approximately \$469.6 million. The funds requested would be used (1) to acquire Inholdings (lands within park units which were created prior to FY 1960), (2) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) associated with accepting a donation of land, and (3) to cover costs (other than land acquisition administration costs) for title, appraisal, surveys and equalization payments required for exchanges in those areas for which acquisition funds are not otherwise available.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: American Battlefield Protection Grant Program

Location: Civil War sites outside of the National Park System

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A.

<u>Cost Detail:</u>	FY 2014:	\$8.986 million requested
	No estimated annual operating and maintenance costs are associated with this acquisition.	
	FY 2013:	\$8.986 million requested
	FY 2012:	\$8.986 million appropriated
	FY 2011:	\$6.000 million appropriated
	FY 2010:	\$9.000 million appropriated
	FY 2009:	\$4.000 million appropriated
	FY 2008:	\$2.953 million appropriated
	FY 2007:	\$4.000 million appropriated
	FY 2006:	\$2.956 million appropriated
	FY 2005:	\$4.930 million appropriated
	FY 2004:	\$1.987 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2014 would be used to provide grants to states and local communities for the purpose of acquiring lands or interest in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites located outside of the National Park System.

Public Law 107-359 (December 2002) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 and authorized \$10 million in Battlefield Protection Grants to be appropriated each year FY 2004 through 2008. The act noted that well over half of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields (as identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1993) were already lost, or were in imminent danger of being lost entirely or fragmented by development. Another 17 percent were cited as being in poor condition. Public Law 111-11, enacted March 30, 2009, extended this appropriation authority through FY 2013. The President's budget request in General Provision 421 proposes a one year extension to this program through 2014. The budget request for 2014 anticipates that the requested legislation to further extend the appropriation authority will be enacted.

Need: The number of unprotected sites and the rapid growth of development in the eastern United States create an urgent need to move this program forward as quickly as possible. The nature of identifying and developing partnerships, raising funds and finalizing land transactions are time-consuming. Given the immediacy of the danger to these sites, the requested funding would be needed without delay, as the previous amounts are committed, in order to maintain continuity and momentum.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram: CLP-Crown of the ContinentPark: Glacier National ParkLocation: Northern MontanaState/County/Congressional District: State of Montana/Flathead County/At Large Congressional DistrictLand Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	2	\$1,030
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in designated landscape projects. These agencies have been working with non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners, including The Nature Conservancy (TNC), The Conservation Fund (TCF), the Trust for Public Lands (TPL), local land trusts, and local government officials, to tailor the federal acquisition program in a way to achieve synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) seeks to maintain intact, interconnected landscapes, and restore fragmented or degraded habitats. The CLP process is designed to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to incentivize the collaborative use of LWCF funds in landscape acquisition projects that have a clear strategy to reach goals shared by the collaborating agencies.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Crown of the Continent is an intact ecosystem in the northern Rocky Mountains that encompasses national parks, national wilderness areas, national forests, national wildlife refuges, and non-federal conservation lands that are either privately owned, or owned by tribe, states and local governments. The full suite of native forest carnivores are found within the Crown, including wolf, wolverine, pine marten, bobcat, black bears, and grizzlies. Included within the Crown of the Continent is Glacier National Park that was established in 1910 and today contains over 1,000,000 acres within its boundary in northern Montana. In establishing the Department of the Interior America's Great Outdoors Program, Secretary's Order No. 3323 of September 12, 2012, designated Crown of the Continent as a Landscape of National Significance.

Threat: Development in the Crown of the Continent will fragment threatened and endangered species habitat. A male grizzly can occupy a home range of 300 square acres which can only be accommodated in the vast spaces of this landscape.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire, from willing sellers, six parcels totaling 2.09 acres located in the Big Prairie area of Glacier National Park along the North Fork of the Flathead River. These tracts have very high resource value as riparian and floodplain landscapes, migration corridors and habitat. Four of the tracts are completely surrounded by NPS-owned lands and some of the tracts are surrounded by the park's recommended wilderness area and are candidates for eventual addition to the wilderness system. Development of the land would jeopardize wilderness resource values as well as the backcountry character of the surrounding land.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *An estimated \$100,000, net, would cover the one-time costs necessary to return the land to its natural condition, including removal of modern structures to improve site and surrounding area sustainability. These inholding acquisitions would reduce costs associated with continual law enforcement observation and monitoring, and enforcement of NPS regulations.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore**

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 Amount Remaining: \$0 (Public Law 95-42 provides the over-ceiling authority for appropriations of the requested funds)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	37	\$5,269
Future Funding Needed	1,679	\$9,231

Description: The Act of October 21, 1970, authorized establishment of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore to protect and preserve outstanding natural resources along the mainland shore of Lake Michigan and on certain nearby islands in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national lakeshore 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: Congress recognized the importance of the natural features of the Sleeping Bear Dunes area of Michigan in establishing the National Lakeshore in 1970. Acquisition is necessary to minimize or eliminate the impact of constant threats, disturbances, past land use practices, increasing use and special interests, and pressures of outside growth and development.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from willing sellers, fee interest in five tracts totaling 36.75 acres needed to prevent development that would adversely impact the national lakeshore. Three of the tracts are improved with small homes, two of which are on the waterfront. It has been a recent practice of landowners in the area to raze such homes and replace them with larger trophy homes complete with swimming beach, patio, and boathouse. The remaining two tracts are undeveloped wooded land. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would impair landscape continuity and to provide visitor use and enjoyment of the waterfront.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional out-year costs associated with these acquisition. (If research confirms that a building on one of the tracts has an historical status, the park has identified their Recreation Fee funds as the probable funding source to restore the structure.)*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram or Park Area: **San Antonio Missions National Historical Park**Location: City of San Antonio, TexasState/County/Congressional District: State of Texas/Bexar County/Congressional District Nos. 23 and 35Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$3,606,792Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	40	\$1,760
Future Funding Needed	99	\$11,240

Description: The Park was authorized November 10, 1978, to restore, preserve, and interpret the Spanish Missions. The Act of November 28, 1990, added approximately 335 acres of land to the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are preserved here. The San Antonio missions are historically and architecturally significant remnants of the Spanish quest for lands and converts in the New World.

Threat: The missions exist amidst a backdrop of urban development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would threaten park resources.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire eight tracts totaling 40 acres of land that comprise the last remaining piece of the Mission San Juan *labores* or farmlands that has not fallen prey to modern development. The tracts contain amazing remnants of the San Juan Acequia. As the critical piece in the overall plan to develop the Mission San Juan Spanish Colonial Demonstration Farm, the importance of this property cannot be overstated. Acquisition would afford the opportunity to stem the tide of neighboring development and protect the historic view shed forever. Additionally, acquisition would allow the Service to control traffic on Villamain Road by making this a park road which is closed at night. This area is currently subject to high speed car racing and vandalism at night.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no out-year costs associated with these acquisitions.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram: **CPL-Longleaf Pine**Parks: Congaree National Park/Timucuan Ecological and Historic PreserveLocation: Florida (Timucuan) and South Carolina (Congaree).State/County/Congressional District:

State of Florida/ Duval County/Congressional District No. 4

State of South Carolina/Richland County/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	617	\$3,459
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in designated landscape projects. These agencies have been working with NGO partners, including TNC, TCF, TPL, local land trusts, and local government officials, to tailor the federal acquisition program in a way to achieve synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) seeks to maintain intact, interconnected landscapes, and restore fragmented or degraded habitats. The CLP process is designed to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to incentivize the collaborative use of LWCF funds in landscape acquisition projects that have a clear strategy to reach goals shared by the collaborating agencies.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Southeast longleaf pine savanna ranging from North Carolina to Texas is one of three major hotspots of biodiversity east of the Mississippi River. Many threatened and endangered species require a longleaf pine ecosystem to survive, the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker being the keystone species for the ecosystem. In establishing the Department of the Interior America's Great Outdoors Program, Secretary's Order No. 3323 of September 12, 2012, designated Longleaf Pine Landscape Conservation as a Landscape of National Significance. Among the federal conservation units included in this ecosystem are Congaree National Park in South Carolina and Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve in Florida.

Threat: Longleaf pines which once covered 98 million acres in the Southeastern United States have been reduced to approximately three million acres, much of it in poor condition.

Need: The requested target level of \$3,459,000 is needed to acquire, from willing sellers, seven tracts totaling 617 acres located within the boundaries of two National Park System units: Congaree National Park and Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve. The acquisition of six tracts totaling 355 acres at Congaree National Park would protect significant river frontage and provide needed river access. The 262-acre tract to be acquired at Timucuan Preserve would protect bottomland forest that is threatened by degraded water quality an increased development pressure.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no significant out-year operations or maintenance costs associated with these acquisitions.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Civil War Sesquicentennial**

Location: Civil War sites within the National Park System

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A.

Cost Detail:

FY 2014:	\$5.500 million requested
No estimated annual operating and maintenance costs are associated with this acquisition.	
FY 2013:	\$5.000 million requested

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2014 would be used for the federal acquisition, from willing sellers, of lands or interests in lands needed to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites located within the National Park System.

Need: For FY 2014, funding needs have been identified for many privately owned tracts at Civil War battlefield sites within the National Park System. Some of these tracts have been acquired by NPS partners who continue to hold the land in anticipation of federal acquisition. This funding request would provide the flexibility necessary to acquire land at these battlefield sites as the need arises. Priority funding needs for FY 2014 have been identified in Antietam National Battlefield, Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Gettysburg National Military Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Monocacy National Battlefield, Pecos National Historical Park, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Stones River National Battlefield, Vicksburg National Military Park, and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Virgin Islands National Park**

Location: On Saint John and Saint Thomas Islands.

State/County/Congressional District: U.S. Virgin Islands

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	3	\$2,771
Future Funding Needed	1,814	\$44,929

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 tracts at the park are highly prized for recreational and commercial development that would adversely impact the resources of the park.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire a 3.35-acre tract formerly known as the Ortiz property, which is presently leased by NPS from The Trust for Public Land, a nonprofit conservation organization. The intention is to use a portion of this tract to provide off-road, safe parking for approximately 25 cars. Presently, cars are parked along the road, damaging vegetation and creating safety issues with pedestrians and a constricted roadway. The long-term benefit to visitors to this beach and to the park would be immeasurable.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Costs for this parking area are minimal and will be funded through park base. Long-term maintenance costs will be low.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram: **CLP-Southwest Desert**Parks: Joshua Tree National Park/Mojave National PreserveLocation: Southern CaliforniaState/County/Congressional District: State of California/Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
Congressional District Nos. 8 and 36.Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2013 Request	9,558	\$7,595
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in designated landscape projects. These agencies have been working with NGO partners, including TNC, TCF, TPL, local land trusts, and local government officials, to tailor the federal acquisition program in a way to achieve synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) seeks to maintain intact, interconnected landscapes, and restore fragmented or degraded habitats. The CLP process is designed to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to incentivize the collaborative use of LWCF funds in landscape acquisition projects that have a clear strategy to reach goals shared by the collaborating agencies.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The California Desert Southwest Focal Area is comprised of Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Imperial Counties located in Southern California. The area features extensive wildlife corridors, miles of national trails, and 72 federally protected species. Southern California contains two distinct deserts: the Sonoran Desert and the Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert occupies more than 25,000 square miles and receives less than six inches of rain per year. Plant and animal life varies by elevation. Desert tortoises burrow in creosote bush flats, while the black and yellow Scott's oriole nests in Joshua trees higher up the slopes. Mule deer and bighorn sheep roam among pinyon pine and juniper in the park's many mountain ranges. Perennial vegetation is composed mostly of low shrubs. To preserve and protect the desert wildlands of Southern California, the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 established Mojave National Preserve as a unit of the National Park System and revised the boundaries and designations of Death Valley National Park and Joshua Tree National Park.

Threat: In the Mojave Desert, the wilderness portions of NPS units are threatened by growing residential and commercial development and by increased use of recreational vehicles that damage the fragile desert resources.

Need: The requested funds totaling \$7,595,000 are needed to acquire 3,381.13 acres in Joshua Tree National Park and 6,176.46 acres in Mojave National Preserve. Much of this land is located within or adjacent to wilderness areas and has been acquired by The Mojave Desert Land Trust (MDLT) for eventual conveyance to the United States, subject to the availability of federal acquisition funds. MDLT is a small land trust and the costs to hold and maintain these lands are a significant drain on the MDLT budget. Failure to acquire these tracts from MDLT would threaten this partnership effort which has successfully protected many tracts of land at Mojave National Preserve and Joshua Tree National Park.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs estimated for these unimproved tracts of land, which will be left in their current state when acquired.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – DiscretionaryProgram or Park Area: **Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site**Location: Southeastern ColoradoState/County/Congressional District: State of Colorado/Kiowa County/Congressional District No. 4Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	640	\$319
Future Funding Needed	8,918	\$1,381

Description: The Act of November 7, 2000, authorized establishment of Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site to provide for the preservation, commemoration, and interpretation of the Sand Creek Massacre. The Act authorized acquisition by purchase from a willing seller, donation, exchange, or other means. The Act directs the secretary to maximize the use of cost-effective alternatives to federal fee ownership, including the acquisition of conservation easements and other means of acquisition consistent with local zoning requirements. The Notice of Establishment was published in the Federal Register Volume 72, Number 81, on April 27, 2007.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: More than 150 Cheyenne and Arapaho were killed in the attack by approximately 700 soldiers on November 29, 1864. The Secretary must give priority to the acquisition of land containing the marker in existence on the date of enactment, which states 'Sand Creek Battleground, November 29 and 30, 1864'.

Threat: There are presently 9,558 acres of privately owned land within the boundary of the national historic site. The National Park Service will seek to acquire the minimum interest necessary to preserve and protect the resources of the national historic site.

Need: Funds in the amount of \$319,000 are needed to acquire a high-priority tract containing 640 acres located within the boundaries of the massacre site as recorded on the National Register of Historic Places. The tract lies within the path that the U.S army followed to the massacre site. The tract would be purchased from The Conservation Fund, a nonprofit conservation organization. If acquired, authorized trail use, open spaces, vistas, a treasured historic landscape connected to several heritage sites, and nature viewing opportunities would be preserved.

Protection of the Sand Creek Massacre Site has enjoyed strong support at all levels, in large part due to the fact that the Service has made clear that its acquisition efforts are entirely on a willing-seller basis, and that there is no effort to interfere with the land uses established by private landowners within the authorized boundaries. For this reason, the Service maintains good relations with County officials and with neighboring landowners.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no significant out-year operations or maintenance costs associated with this acquisition. It will be preserved in its undeveloped state for cultural reasons.*

The following NPS Federal Land Acquisition requests would be funded if the legislative proposal to provide mandatory funding for federal land acquisition through the LWCF is enacted.

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program: CPL-National Trails

Trails: Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail/Appalachian National Scenic Trail/ Continental Divide National Scenic Trail/Ice Age National Scenic Trail/New England National Scenic Trail/Nez Perce National Historic Trail/North Country National Scenic Trail

Location: Multiple Locations

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States and Counties

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: Funding limitations apply only to Appalachian National Scenic Trail, though the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 permits additional appropriations for this trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	5,349	\$25,002
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in designated landscape projects. These agencies have been working with NGO partners, including TNC, TCF, TPL, local land trusts, and local government officials, to tailor the federal acquisition program in a way to achieve synergy between private rights, open space, traditional land uses and conservation. Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) seeks to maintain intact, interconnected landscapes, and restore fragmented or degraded habitats. The CLP process is designed to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to incentivize the collaborative use of LWCF funds in landscape acquisition projects that have a clear strategy to reach goals shared by the collaborating agencies.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The National Park Service administers 18 of the 25 National Scenic and National Historic Trails in the National Trails System, a network of scenic, historic, and recreation trails created by the National Trails System Act of 1968. These trails provide for outdoor recreation needs, promote the enjoyment, appreciation, and preservation of open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources, and encourage public access and citizen involvement.

Threat: Growing residential and commercial development on or near the trail corridors threatens the Service's ability to maintain a safe and continuous trail.

Need: The requested target level of \$25.0 million is needed to acquire high-priority tracts of land necessary to protect trail corridors and to ensure trail continuity at the following trails administered by the National Park Service: Appalachian National Scenic Trail (PA/VT), Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (HI), Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (NM), Ice Age National Scenic Trail (WI), New England National Scenic Trail (CT/MA), Nez Perce National Historic Trail (MT/OR), and North Country National Scenic Trail (PA/WI).

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There are no additional costs estimated for these unimproved tracts of land, which will be left in their current state when acquired.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program– Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Saguaro National Park**

Location: Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

State/County/Congressional District: State of Arizona/Pima County/Congressional District Nos. 2 and 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation on appropriations for land acquisition.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	61	\$1,456
Future Funding Needed	857	\$26,544

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (P.L. 103-364). Approximately 915 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of \$28.0 million.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The purpose of the park, originally established as a national monument in 1933, is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife.

Threat: The monument consists of two units on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona: Tucson Mountain Unit (west) and Rincon Mountain Unit (east). Increasing urban encroachment and adjacent development have threatened the integrity of the monument. Saguaro stands in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire two tracts totaling 60.15 acres located along Rincon Creek, the most significant riparian area within the park, containing great biological diversity and surface water that is critically important for sustaining life in the dry desert. Because of its high biodiversity, the creek was selected as a priority riparian resource in the southwest regional Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. This area also contains numerous archeological resources included in a National Register Archeological District. Acquisition of these properties is a high priority due to their resource value and the threat of being sold for development that may destroy these resources, prohibit NPS access to adjacent park lands, and alter a critically important riparian ecosystem within the park. The landowners are willing to sell. The Rincon Institute and The Trust for Public Land have been working on protection of several properties along Rincon Creek. Both organizations support a larger effort to protect multiple properties along the creek, both inside and outside the current boundary. Private funders have purchased some of the properties outside of the park's boundary to hold in the short term for preservation.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There is anticipated savings in the out-years associated with this acquisition, because management economies would be realized with enhanced travel routes, less monitoring of trespass and invasive species instances.*

Fiscal Year 2014 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program– Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**

Location: Along the Pacific Coast in the Santa Monica Mountains

State/County/Congressional District: State of California/Los Angeles and Ventura Counties/Congressional District Nos. 28, 30 and 33

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: \$0 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount (\$000)
FY 2014 Request	317	\$3,737
Future Funding Needed	18,725	\$56,263

Description: The national recreation area was authorized November 10, 1978, to protect and enhance the scenic, natural, and historic values of the area, and to preserve its public health value as an airshed for southern California metropolitan areas while providing recreational and educational opportunities. To date, funds in the amount of \$163.7 million have been appropriated for land acquisition at the area. The State of California and other conservation groups have also spent over \$269.5 million for land acquisition within the park boundaries. After fiscal year 2013, approximately 19,042 acres of privately owned land will remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area contains excellent examples of Mediterranean-type ecosystems not well represented in other areas of the National Park System. There are outstanding landforms and habitats, and rare biological and geological resources. The area provides natural habitat necessary to the survival of species such as the mountain lion. There are abundant fossil deposits and outstanding scenery. Cultural resources include remnants of the Gabrielino and Chumash cultures.

Threat: Residential and commercial developments threaten the resources of the area and reduce recreational opportunities.

Need: The requested funds would be use to acquire 16 tracts totaling 317 acres of land located within the national recreation area in the pristine coastal watersheds of Zuma and Trancas Canyons. In spite of the slowed real estate market in the Los Angeles region, a diminishing supply of "estate"- sized parcels in a beautiful, private setting in the Santa Monica Mountains has dramatically accelerated the possibility that these lands may be developed at any time. Development of these properties would undermine the resource integrity of Zuma and Trancas Canyons by disrupting animal movement patterns, damaging core habitat, destroying scenic ridgelines and coastal vistas, and blocking trail routes.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is estimated that out-year costs totaling \$40,000 will be incurred related to additional trail maintenance needs resulting from these acquisitions.*

Activity:	State Conservation Grants
Subactivity:	State Conservation Grants Administration

State Conservation Grants (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change from 2012 Enacted (+/-)
State Conservation Grants Administration	2,907	2,790	+231	0	+569	3,590	+800
Total Requirements	2,907	2,790	+231	0	+569	3,590	+800
<i>Total FTE Requirements²</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for State Conservation Grants Administration

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Support LWCF State Conservation Grants Administration	+569	0	LASA-32
Total Program Changes	+569	0	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

State Conservation Grants Administration supports, through partnerships with other federal, state, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails, providing educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people.

As a key component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative, this increase also contributes to the accomplishment of the goals of improving land health and aquatic resources; strengthening plant and animal communities; protecting historical and natural icons for future generations; and enhancing outdoor recreation.

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for State Conservation Grants Administration is \$3,590,000 and 24 FTE, a program change of +\$569,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Support State Conservation Grants Administration (FY 2012 Base: \$2,790,000 / FY 2014 Request: +\$569,000) – The NPS requests an increase of \$0.569 million for the State Conservation Grants Administration program. This increase would be used to control financial and program management risks, address a backlog of compliance issues, and meet current workload demands.

From FY 2008 to FY 2012, State Conservation Grants Administration was level-funded at \$2.8 million, while the number of sites which have received grants through the program has grown. This request would provide the staff support needed for the growing compliance workload that stems from managing more than 41,000 completed grants since 1965. This oversight is necessary to ensure that the park sites previously assisted with LWCF grants remain in an outdoor recreation use in perpetuity as required by Section 6(f) of the LWCF Act. This compliance workload grows steadily each year as grants are completed and the projects are opened to the public, already requiring an estimated 70 percent of regional staff time.

State Conservation Grants are allocated by a formula outlined in the LWCF Act, with 40 percent allocated equally among the states and 60 percent allocated proportionately based on need as determined by the Secretary; currently it is established as a function of each state's total and urban populations. States perform the initial solicitation, review, and selection of grant proposals together with LWCF Program Officers in the regions who also review as well as actually process, award, and administer the grants.

Activity Overview

The State Conservation Grants Administration activity administers matching grants to states and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities that provide public access to lands, waters and other recreation resources. Funding supports staff in administering new and open grants and related program functions as well as conducting ongoing park protection and stewardship activities for over 41,000 prior year completed grants. On an annual basis staff monitor the inspection and certification of 6,500 park sites, handle approximately 600 active grants, and manage 50-75 park conversion issues. The LWCF Act requires that assisted projects be protected and remain in an outdoor recreation use in perpetuity; the program is also pursuing several new initiatives to help ensure this mandate is met. This program contributes to conserving natural and cultural resources; continuing and enhancing state outdoor recreation planning; and promoting a greater commitment by state governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

FY 2014 Program Performance

State Conservation Grants Administration supports State Conservation Grants; refer to the State Conservation Grants section for planned performance of the program.

Activity:	State Conservation Grants
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State Conservation Grants (\$000)	2013 Full Yr. CR (PL 112-175) ¹	2012 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2014 Request	Change From 2012 Enacted (+/-)
State Conservation Grants	42,296	42,138	0	0	-5,728	36,410	-5,728
Total Requirements	42,296	42,138	0	0	-5,728	36,410	-5,728
Total FTE Requirements ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sources: Proposed for FY 2014, Permanent Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance ³						20,000	+20,000

¹ A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

² 2012 FTE amounts reflect actual usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

³ In addition to this discretionary request, the Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For the LASA account, this will provide an additional \$20.0 million for State Conservation grants. See Land Acquisition and State Assistance Permanent Appropriation for additional details.

Summary of FY 2014 Program Changes for State Conservation Grants

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE ¹	Page
• Reduce Discretionary State Conservation Grants	-5,728	0	LASA-36
Total Program Changes	-5,728	0	

¹ Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2012 FTE usage, not 2012 enacted formulation estimates.

Mission Overview

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for Federal land acquisition and grants. and the State Conservation grants program is a key component of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, contributing to the following AGO goals: increasing and improving recreational access and opportunities; creating and enhancing a new generation of safe, clean, accessible great urban parks and community green spaces; increasing public access to rivers and other waterways, and catalyzing land conservation partnership projects.

This request supports the Administration's commitment to fund a balanced LWCF program that leverages State and partner funding with Federal acquisition and seeks to align efforts to achieve the greatest possible outcomes in support of the America's Great Outdoors initiative.

Activity 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 planning efforts to address outdoor recreation needs and for greater commitments from state governments to conserve and improve recreation resources.

Since 1965, more than 41,000 State and local grants have been completed, totaling just under \$3.9 billion. States and localities have matched this amount at least dollar-for-dollar, doubling the federal investment. This program has successfully encouraged states to take greater responsibility for the protection and development of open space and recreation resources. In FY 2012, over \$42 million was awarded that will help create 32 new park or other recreational areas and help enhance another 314 existing park or recreational areas by developing new or rehabilitating existing outdoor recreation and support facilities. Over 2,400 new park acres were added to the public recreation estate and in total over 34,000 new acres were permanently protected for outdoor recreation.

Activity:	State Conservation Grants
Subactivity:	State Conservation Grants

Justification of FY 2014 Program Changes

The FY 2014 budget request for discretionary State Conservation Grants is \$36,410,000, a program change of -\$5,728,000 from FY 2012 Enacted.

Reduce Discretionary State Conservation (FY 2012 Base: \$42,138,000 / FY 2014 Request: -\$5,728,000) – Funding is requested to maintain support to states for outdoor recreation and land conservation. However, if combined with the proposal to fund a portion of NPS land acquisition and recreation grants from the LWCF as a permanent appropriation, there would be an additional \$20.0 million for State Conservation grants for a total of \$56.4 million, which would be a significant increase over FY 2012. This request supports the Administration's commitment to the America's Great Outdoors initiative and to a balanced LWCF program that leverages State and partner funding.

Consistent with the LWCF Act, 40 percent of the total funding for LWCF State Conservation Grants would be equally apportioned among the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and the territories, which share one apportionment. The remaining 60 percent would be allocated to the states by the Secretary on the basis of need, utilizing a formula that takes into account total and urban population per state. This funding would be used to acquire and develop lands for outdoor recreation projects, including state participation in America's Great Outdoors projects when appropriate and consistent with needs identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs). These funds would also continue to assist states in developing and updating 5-year SCORPs, a prerequisite for participating in the LWCF program. Approximately 250 grants would be funded by this request, with as many as an additional 150 grants supported by the \$20 million proposed as part of the new mandatory State Grants portion of the LWCF-LASA appropriation.

Activity Overview

The State Conservation Grants program is a 1:1 federal/non-federal matching grant program. The State Conservation Grants program provides funding to states to acquire open spaces and natural areas for outdoor recreation purposes, and develop outdoor recreation facilities. Funding is also provided to assist states in development of SCORPs. These plans assess the need for new and enhanced outdoor recreation areas and facilities. More than 98 percent of grant funds are used for on-the-ground projects. Additionally, states are required to sustain the property for outdoor recreation purposes in perpetuity.

Following the established formula for the usage of these funds under the LWCF Act, as noted above, the distribution must also stay within a stipulated ceiling of no more than 10 percent of the total grants funding being apportioned to any one state in a given year. States, using their Open Project Selection Process that provides objective criteria and standards for grant selection based on each state's priority needs as identified in its SCORP, are initially responsible for soliciting and selecting projects from eligible state agencies and local units of government. Projects are then submitted to NPS for review to ensure that LWCF Act criteria are met and proposed projects are consistent with the state SCORPs.

FY 2014 Program Performance

With this funding, the states/territories and local units of government would be expected to create, enhance and expand recreation opportunities through acquisition, development or rehabilitation in about 400 park areas. Through these grants, the program expects to protect approximately 32,000 new park area land acres in perpetuity under Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act.

Budget Account Schedules Land Acquisition and State Assistance

LASA Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Land acquisition.....	37	35	58
00.02 Land acquisition administration.....	9	10	10
00.04 States grant administration.....	3	3	3
00.05 Grants to States.....	43	43	41
09.00 Total new obligations.....	92	91	112
Budgetary resources available:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1.....	117	134	153
10.21 Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	7	7	7
10.50 Unobligated balance (total).....	124	141	160
Budget authority:			
Discretionary:			
11.01 Appropriation (LWCF).....	102	103	100
Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.21 Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-5005].....	0	0	50
Contract authority, discretionary:			
15.20 Contract authority permanently reduced.....	0	-30	-30
Contract authority, mandatory:			
16.00 Contract authority.....	0	30	30
19.00 Budget authority (total).....	102	103	100
19.30 Total budgetary resources available.....	226	244	310
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	134	153	198
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year	103	112	96
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	92	91	112
30.20 Outlays (gross).....	-76	-100	-129
30.40 Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-7	-7	-7
30.50 Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross).....	112	96	72
30.91 Uncollected payments, Federal sources, end of year.....	-1	-1	-1
32.00 Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	111	95	71
Outlays, gross:			
Discretionary:			
40.10 Outlays from new discretionary authority.....	0	22	23
40.11 Outlays from discretionary balances.....	75	74	91
40.20 Outlays, gross (total).....	75	96	114
Mandatory:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	0	12
41.01 Outlays from mandatory balances.....	1	4	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority, net (total).....	102	103	150
41.90 Outlays, net (total).....	76	100	129

LASA Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
11.11	Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent.....	9	10	9
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	3	3	3
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	2	2	3
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	0	0	1
13.20	Land and structures.....	22	21	38
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	56	55	57
14.20	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	0	0	1
99.99	Total, new obligations.....	92	91	112

LASA Personnel Summary

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	105	104	105

Note: This schedule combines the 2014 mandatory proposal for funding for this account with the 2014 discretionary request.

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
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Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriation (\$000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Change from 2013 Estimate (+/-)
Recreation Fee Programs¹	179,361	178,687	178,687	0
Recreation Fee Program	[177,728]	[177,000]	[177,000]	0
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	[1,633]	[1,687]	[1,687]	0
Transportation Systems Fund	15,269	15,651	16,042	+391
Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone NP	676	800	820	+20
Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	18	18	17	-1
Total Receipts	195,324	195,156	195,566	+410
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>1,558</i>	<i>1,558</i>	<i>1,558</i>	<i>0</i>

¹ The Interagency Pass revenue is included in total Recreation Fee Programs revenue as of 2007.

Activity Overview

This section includes several permanent appropriations that are derived from recreation entrance and use fees paid by visitors. They will be discussed as program components of the over-arching Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations.

Program Overview

Recreation Fee Program

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447) includes Title VIII – Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) authorizing recreation fees to be collected, retained, and expended by the National Park Service and other land management agencies to enhance the visitor experience. NPS uses revenue generated by these fees to repair, maintain and enhance facilities; provide interpretation, information, or other park visitor services; restore habitat directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation; and provide law enforcement related to public use and recreation both at the park where the fee is collected and throughout the national park system. FLREA is authorized through the end of FY 2014. The Administration proposes to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which is set to expire on December 8, 2014.

Funds collected under FLREA are used to conduct visitor-related, critical, deferred maintenance and facility condition improvements on visitor use facilities, restore natural and cultural resources, and expand and improve educational and interpretive programs, many of which engage youth. Projects funded through the FLREA programs help the NPS prepare for its Centennial and support the NPS Call to Action – all in an effort to reach more visitors and enhance the overall visitor experience.

FLREA authorizes the NPS to retain all recreation fee revenue, with a minimum of 60 percent retained at the collecting park. Parks collecting under \$500,000 in fees annually retain 100 percent of what they collect. For parks which collect over \$500,000 annually, NPS policy designates that a park may retain up to 80 percent of their recreation fee collections.

The fees not retained by the parks are consolidated into a central discretionary account and used for projects that compete for funding on a servicewide level. Projects are ranked, rated, and ultimately chosen by the Director. All projects must be obligated within one year of selection.

Fee receipts are also used to fund collection and program administrative costs. The Recreation Fee Program provides central and regional office oversight and management of the fee program. FLREA allows the expenditure of revenues to improve the program's management and customer service through fee management agreements, reservation services, direct operating, or capital costs. By improving efficiencies and monitoring expenses, the NPS has been able to reduce direct collection costs. There is, however, a key relationship between revenue generated and collection cost percentages. Collection expenses are paid for from the recreation fee funds retained at each park. Actual and estimated budgetary resources for FY 2012 through FY 2014 are shown in the following table.

At a Glance...

NPS policies and processes have resulted in improved reporting, efficiency, and accountability of recreation fee revenues.

- To date, the NPS has obligated approximately \$2.3 billion in Recreation Fee dollars through the end of FY 2012. The NPS restructured its spending priorities and established more proactive policies to improve obligation rates.
- The obligation rate for FY 2012 was 99 percent of the gross FLREA revenue collected in FY 2012.
- In FY 2012, the NPS funded over 1,300 separate projects through FLREA; about half of these addressed deferred maintenance and improved facilities, several hundred projects involved youth, and nearly 500 education and outreach projects were funded.
- Approximately 26 third party agreements with select vendors have been established for sales of the Interagency Pass.
- Beginning in May of 2012 the bureaus that participate in the America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Recreational Lands Pass program began issuing a free Annual Pass to members of the U.S. military,
- In 2012 the Recreation.gov home webpage was redesigned and improvements were made to the interagency recreation information data base.

NPS Budgetary Resources: Recreational Fee Programs

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	103,417	103,265	104,952
Total Fees Collected	179,361	178,687	178,687
Total Available For Obligation	282,778	281,952	283,639
Obligations by Project Type			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	5,144	4,000	4,000
Facilities Capital Improvement	9,211	4,500	4,500
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	75,103	75,000	75,000
Interpretation & Visitor Services	26,235	30,500	30,500
Habitat Restoration	12,860	13,500	13,500
Collection Costs	35,442	35,500	35,500
Law Enforcement (for public use and recreation)	1,029	1,500	1,500
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services	5,864	6,000	6,000
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	11,625	9,500	9,500
Total Obligations	182,513	180,000	180,000
End of Year Unobligated Balance	100,265	101,952	103,639
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	206,151	135,000	151,000

FLREA fee receipts are dependent upon a number of factors including visitation, gas prices, economic impacts, tour and travel industry trends, weather, construction, new NPS initiatives, and many other park specific variables. The NPS continued to offer fee free days in 2012 as a good will gesture to the public during the economic downturn. The publicity and positive public response prompted NPS managers to continue to offer additional fee free days in 2013. The dates chosen for 2013 include: Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday, January 21, National Park Week, April 22-26, National Park Service Birthday, August 25, National Public Lands Day, September 28, and Veterans Day Weekend, November 9-11. Additionally the NPS expects to keep its fee moratorium in place on new entrance fee increases in 2013 with only a few case by case exceptions as approved the NPS Director.

Components of the Recreation Fee Program include:

- **America the Beautiful – The National Parks and Federal Lands Recreational Pass:** The interagency pass provides admission to all units of the NPS or the Fish and Wildlife Service that charge an entrance fee and units of the Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or Bureau of Reclamation that charge a standard amenity fee. It is valid for 12 months from the date of purchase. The interagency annual pass is \$80; however, the interagency lifetime senior pass only costs \$10. The interagency access passes are free for citizens with permanent disabilities and for volunteers with over 500 hours of service. Centralized sales through the internet and a call center are used to fund all overhead and administrative costs of the program, including production, fulfillment, and management of the pass program for all five agencies. FY 2012 receipt totals and the estimated number of passes sold for the various types of NPS passes are listed below:
 - Annual interagency pass totals – \$21,014,243 million; approximately 262,678 passes sold
 - Senior pass totals - \$5,004,458 million; approximately 500,446 passes sold
 - Fees from these passes are retained and reported as part of the total revenues collected by parks
 - Beginning in May of 2012 the bureaus that participate in the America the Beautiful - the National Parks and Recreational Lands Pass program began issuing members of the U.S. military a free Annual Pass. This is a pilot program that will be evaluated at the end of 2013. Sales and revenue impacts are not available at this time.

- **Recreation.gov also known as the interagency National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS):** Reservation services for camping and other recreational activities for the NPS, USFS, US Army Corps of Engineers, and BLM were consolidated under a contract awarded to Reserve America with a base performance period through September 30, 2010 plus six option years, of which three were awarded in 2010. The NRRS website: www.recreation.gov offers trip planning for over 3,000 Federal recreation facilities.
 - Recreation.gov provides reservation services for camping in 48 NPS parks and for tour reservations in 12 NPS parks. In FY 2012, there were over 330,000 camping and day use reservations and 756,000 tour tickets issued for the NPS.
 - Permitting and lottery options became available through Recreation.gov in FY 2009. The NRRS website: www.recreation.gov was used to provide an on-line lottery for free tickets to the 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony and for the 2010, 2011, and 2012 White House Easter Egg Roll. In FY 2012 the Denali road lottery and Yosemite's Half Dome day use permit lottery were added to the on-line lottery.
 - In 2012 the Recreation.gov home webpage was redesigned and improvements were made to the recreation information data base (RIDBE). In addition the following parks added reservation services: CUVA, FOWA, PRWI, STIS, SAHO, MEVE, CALO, PORE, SAMO and VALR.
 - In 2013, NRRS will expand reservation services to additional parks and programs.
- **Servicewide Point of Sale (Cash Register) System (POSS):** The POSS enables the NPS to effectively and efficiently collect, account, and report recreational fee revenues with the use of standardized, point of sale equipment. The POSS will greatly enhance the NPS' ability to complete cash, check, and credit card transactions; prepare remittance paperwork; provide IT compliance; provide enhanced employee security; and meet new banking and Treasury requirements.
 - In 2011, a Servicewide Point of Sale System (POSS) was implemented at three parks. One additional park was added in 2012.
 - A number of issues have delayed implementation including contracting and infrastructure challenges, IT security requirements, and business process changes.
 - In 2013, additional fine tuning of the POS system will be completed, Payment Card Industry (PCI) requirements will be evaluated, interface with the new FBMS system will be determined and a new acquisition strategy will be developed.
- **Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (RFCP):** The NPS has implemented web-based five-year plans to improve financial management, demonstrate that revenue and expenditures are strategically managed, and enable efficient reporting of performance for each revenue park, as well as the Servicewide revenues. The RFCP is the cornerstone of the NPS fee expenditure approval process. Annually, all revenue-generating parks complete an RFCP that is reviewed and approved at the regional and national levels. The RFCPs are archived to enable reporting of past performance and prediction of future trends.
 - A newly enhanced version of RFCP was implemented in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Under the new approval process, once a park's comprehensive plan is approved by headquarters, the park has the discretion to re-sequence projects within the approved plan, after regional review.
 - Per the new approval process, the budget justification contains summary information about the uses of fee dollars in the fiscal year covered by the justification and a list of new construction or expanded infrastructure improvement projects costing more than \$500,000. A list of those fee projects planned for FY 2014 is included on page RecFee-14.

Program Overview

Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program

Any recreation fees collected by park units at which entrance fees cannot be collected by reason of deed restrictions are retained, used, and managed by those respective park units in a manner similar to FLREA. The authorizing law applies to Great Smoky Mountains NP, Lincoln Home NHS, and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS. Revenue collected by deed restricted parks continues to be managed and reported in conjunction with other FLREA revenues.

- In FY 2012, \$1.63 million in receipts were collected.
- Annual receipts are estimated to remain over \$1.68 million through FY 2014.

Program Overview

Transportation Systems Fund:

The National Park Service was authorized by P.L. 109-131 to collect transportation fees for the use of public transportation services within park units. All transportation fee monies must be spent on costs associated with the transportation systems at the park unit where the fee is collected.

- Currently, 13 park units have approval to collect a transportation fee.
- In FY 2012, transportation fee receipts were \$15.3 million with expenditures of \$10.9 million.
- The estimated annual receipts for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are \$15.7 million and \$16.0 million, respectively.

In FY 2012, the NPS Facilities Planning Branch completed Phases I and II of the Alternative Transportation System Financial Analysis covering 27 NPS Alternative Transportation Systems (ATS) to which the NPS has provided funding. The financial analysis determined total funding needs for existing and projected capital, operations, and maintenance costs and evaluated existing and projected revenues and fund sources necessary to meet those costs. The NPS will use the results from the financial analysis to inform the development of a Servicewide sustainable funding strategy for NPS alternative transportation systems. In FY 2013, the NPS will initiate an optimization and prioritization process for the 27 NPS ATS that were analyzed in the Phase I and Phase II efforts.

Program Overview

Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park

As authorized by P.L. 80-604 (16 U.S.C. 40c), fees collected from visitors at Yellowstone NP are deposited in a special fund in sufficient amounts to pay the additional costs of educating children of employees stationed at Yellowstone NP. Payments are made to reimburse local school districts at this remote location for their costs of furnishing educational facilities on a pro rata basis and to transport students.

- For FY 2012, \$0.676 million in Recreation Fee receipts were deposited to this account.
- The estimated Recreation Fee receipts to be deposited to this account in FY 2013 and FY 2014 are \$0.8 million and \$0.82 million, respectively.

Program Overview

Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton National Park

As required by law (16 U.S.C. 406d-3), fees collected from visitors at Grand Teton NP and Yellowstone NP are provided to the State of Wyoming in amounts sufficient to compensate for tax revenues lost as a result of Federal acquisitions of land in expanded areas of Grand Teton NP. Amounts may vary because of tax rate changes; withdrawal of additional lands from the State's tax rolls because of Federal acquisition; and gradual reductions by law of the amount due for each tract of land after it is acquired.

- For FY 2012, \$18,000 in Recreation Fee receipts were deposited to this account.
- The estimated Recreation Fee receipts to be deposited to this account are \$18,000 in FY 2013 and \$17,000 in FY 2014.

FY 2014 Program Performance

In FY 2014, NPS anticipates the FLREA program to:

- Address \$83.5 million worth of facilities and deferred maintenance needs.
- Support enhanced visitor services by providing \$30.5 million for visitor programs and services.
- Provide \$13.5 million for habitat restoration.
- Provide \$1.5 million for law enforcement in public use and recreation areas.
- Contribute to maintaining a high overall visitor satisfaction level of 97 percent.

In addition to funding worthwhile projects at parks, the NPS will use FLREA to fully support efficient, effective program management by using revenues to:

- Support Recreation.gov
- Implement new technologies to ensure financial integrity of collections.
- Continue to implement the Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan in order to sustain Rec Fee expenditures.
- Improve project management capabilities.

At a Glance...

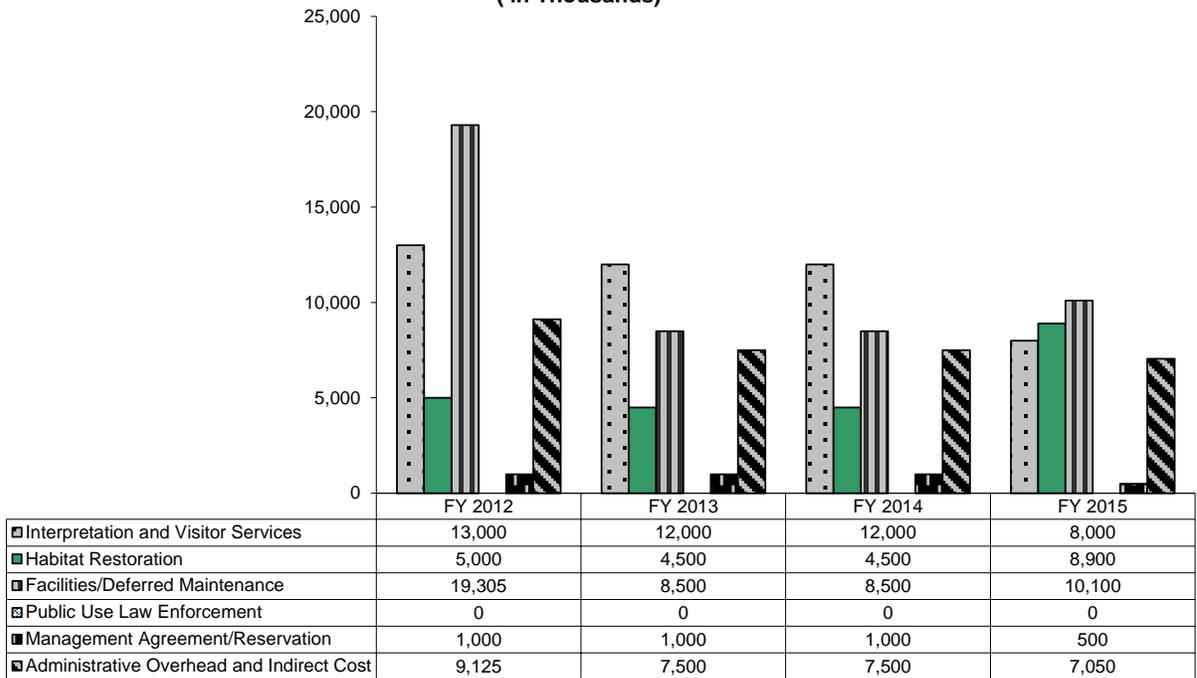
Fee Funded Programs: Public Lands Corps (PLC) Program

The National Park Service is dedicated to engaging America's youth in developing a life-long awareness of and commitment to our national park units through educational, vocational, and volunteer service opportunities. These opportunities include the Public Land Corps (PLC) Program, which is funded using recreation fees. The purpose of the PLC program is to rehabilitate, restore, and enhance facilities and natural and cultural resources on public lands.

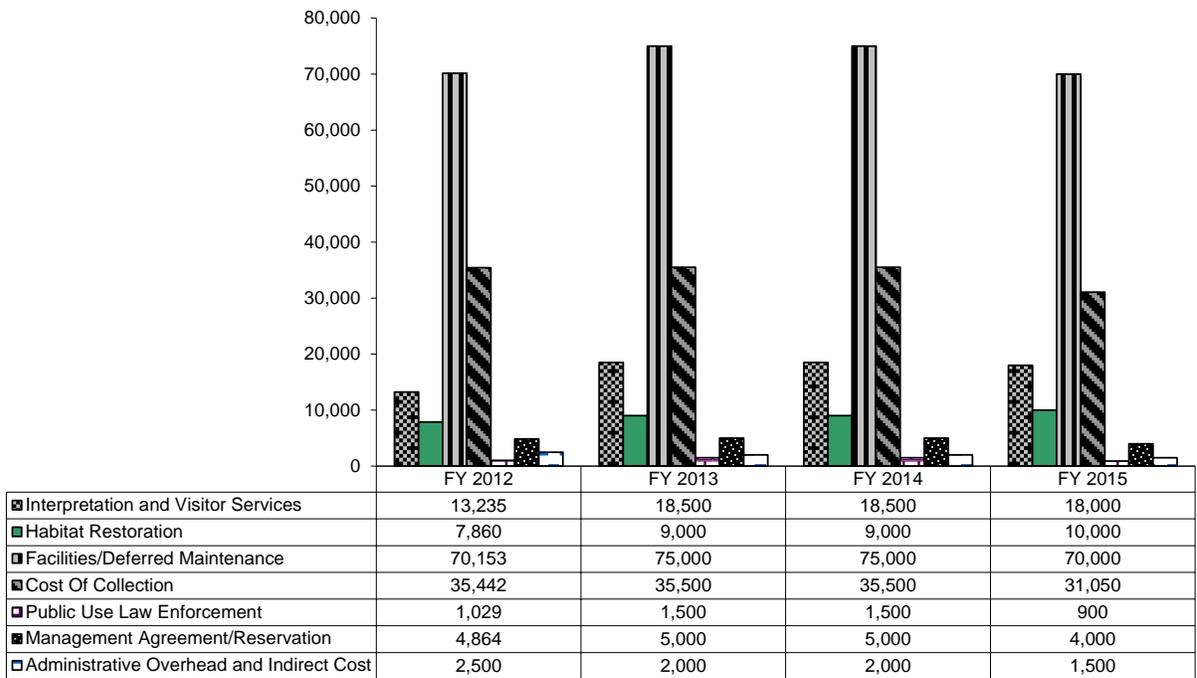
NPS provides opportunities to young people 16-25 years of age to gain career experience through conservation work. The participants in this program also develop citizenship values and skills through their service to their communities and the United States.

NPS continues to make extensive use of the PLC program. In FY 2012, the NPS allocated about \$6.4 million from both the 80 percent and 20 percent fee funds to accomplish projects at nearly 100 park units. In FY 2013, the NPS will direct \$6.2 million from Rec Fee funds to the PLC program to accomplish over 160 projects at over 100 park units.

Actual FY 2012 and Planned FY 2013-FY 2015 Servicewide 20% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories (in Thousands)



Actual FY 2012 and Planned FY2013-FY 2015 Servicewide 80% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories (in Thousands)



FY 2012 Recreation Fee Funded Project Examples

**War in the Pacific National Historical Park
Fabricate and Install New ADA-Compliant Exhibits to Replace Storm Damaged Visitor Center Exhibits**

BEFORE**AFTER**

- Due to a super typhoon, the park's visitor center was heavily damaged and subsequently vacated. The park partnered with the United States Navy to secure a new building location that included areas for visitor contact and outreach, and provided for exhibit space, a theater, and an educational book sales area.
- Funding through this project allowed the park to fabricate and install new ADA-compliant exhibits which replaced those that were destroyed by the super typhoon.
- A separate partnership agreement with a non-profit group replaced and upgraded the audio-visual system and equipment, including the interactive computer system used for park programs.
- This new interpretive area allows ample room for interpretive talks to adults and children in both the theater and exhibit space. Visitors now enjoy quality park facilities and programs that are accessible and appropriate recreation activities.

**George Washington Memorial Parkway
Provide ADA Access to the Visitor Center**

BEFORE



- This project modified the entrance ramp into the park's visitor center at Great Falls.
- The park modified the existing ramp, reduced the slope, modified the handrails, and added 5-foot landings every 30 feet.
- New curb cuts and drop off area were added in the main parking lot. Parking spaces were modified and lighting was added to improve visibility.

AFTER



- The park added a 120-foot long path from parking area, through a wooded area, to the access ramp into the visitor center.
- A 360 square foot area of wood decking marks the transition between the access path and the ramp.
- Park staff planted 150 native shrubs providing natural vegetation to the slope.
- All mobility impaired visitors now have equal access the visitor center.

Tonto National Monument
Replace Obsolete Ramada Interpretive Amphitheater and Outdoor Exhibit Area

BEFORE

- This project replaced an obsolete interpretive Ramada with an updated outdoor amphitheater.
- The park constructed a 50-seat amphitheater, created an accessible entrance to the amphitheater, constructed a 1,000 square foot interpretive space, and re-designed the Upper Cliff Dwelling trailhead access point.

AFTER

- This project provided needed room for interpretive demonstrations and a staging area for guided outdoor nature walks.
- An estimated 75 percent of park visitors have access to the amphitheater and trailheads. The amphitheater is the primary staging area for all park walks.

**Buffalo National River
Perform Essential Campground Services**

BEFORE**AFTER**

- This project provided upgrades and health and safety improvements at eight visitor campgrounds.
- This project also included a variety of upgrades such as picnic table pad replacement, mowing and trimming grass, brushing overgrown and overhanging trees and shrubs, and performing needed repairs to campsites.
- The park staff performed minor building infrastructure repairs and corrective maintenance to campground buildings and campsites.
- The visitors now enjoy improved facilities and services and have a better camping experience.

**Shenandoah National Park
Rehabilitate Comfort Stations****BEFORE****AFTER**

- This project rehabilitated five comfort stations at the Mathews Arm campground area.
- The exterior of each building was scraped, caulked and repainted and interiors were upgraded to remove ADA barriers.
- Solar lighting was put in each restroom. New heaters, hand-driers, and lighting were also installed.
- These five campground comfort stations are now in good condition and provide the campground visitors with improved facilities.

**Assateague Island National Seashore
Install a Solar Electric System to the Beach Hut and Visitor Contact Station**

BEFORE**AFTER**

- The park utilized existing parking areas at the north beach parking lot to construct and install solar panels.
- This sustainability project will offset utility costs and capture available sunlight in an unencumbered area of the park. Electrical lines are impacted by yearly storms and beach erosion and are in continual need of repair and/or being moved further inland when the beach erodes. The solar panels allow for the removal of some electrical lines and can be moved more freely should the need arise.
- This new solar system will provide power for the park's campground reservation office, visitor contact station, and camping supply store.
- Over 1 million visitors utilize the area each year and have full access to view the working solar panels as they approach the contact station and beaches.
- Preliminary estimates show a 25 percent energy cost saving and a significant reduction in the carbon footprint.
- Park interpretive staff provides guided walks and educational programs discussing energy and the solar panels.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE																				
SUMMARY PROJECT DATA SHEET																				
RECREATION FEE PLAN																				
Plan Fund FY	DOI Score	Region	Park Name	State	Cong. Dist	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories								Total		Orig Cost Est. (\$000)	DOI Appr?	
								% CHSdm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% CMdm	% EPHPSBci	% Odm	% CCci	% Oci	% DM			% CI
2014	364	Alaska	Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve	AK	AKAL	180522	Improve Nabesna Road Recreational Trails for Resource Protection								96	4	96	4	959	Y
2014	328	Intermountain	Cedar Breaks National Monument	UT	UT02	174212	Connect Cedar Breaks and Gateway Community Visitor Resources with New Recreational Trail										100	100	723	Y
2014	348	Intermountain	Cedar Breaks National Monument	UT	UT02	178956	Engage Visitors with New "Stories from the Past" Interpretive Trail and History Exhibits										100	100	773	Y
2014	844	Intermountain	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	CO	CO05	190994	Design and Construct Additional Visitor Parking		98								2	100	1,165	Y
2014	356	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	AZ	AZ01	169151	Improve Visitor Access by Constructing Accessible Walkway from the Train Depot to the Canyon Rim										100	100	795	Y
2014	428	Intermountain	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	MT	MTAL	178681	Replace Outdated Exhibits							95	5	95	5	1,074	Y	
2014	544	Intermountain	Pecos National Historical Park	NM	NM03	192796	Rehabilitate Trading Post to Enhance the Visitors Experience						4	92	4	92	8	4,469	Y	
2014	402	Northeast	Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	VA	VA05	190964	Design, Fabricate and Install Four Interpretive Exhibits to Increase Visitor Accessibility										100	100	584	Y

Plan Fund FY	DOI Score	Region	Park Name	State	Cong. Dist	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories								Total		Orig Cost Est. (\$000)	DOI Appr?	
								% CHSdm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% CMdm	% EPHPSBci	% Odm	% CCci	% Oci	% DM			% CI
2014	610	Northeast	Lowell National Historical Park	MA	MA05	189650	Address Boott Mills Fire/Safety and Code Compliance: Education Center Structure										100	100	1,803	Y
2014	345	Northeast	New River Gorge National River	WV	WV03	163598	Construct Park Trail Connections in Partnership with BSA and Educate Youth Volunteers										100	100	697	Y
2014	669	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	CA	CA06	182228	Rehabilitate Stinson Beach Grounds for Universal Access	65								35	65	35	1,022	Y
2014	687	Pacific West	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	WA	WA03	192668	Rehabilitate Visitor Center Restrooms and Reconfigure Interior Space to Enhance Visitor Experience			42	1	1	5	23	28		66	34	1,955	Y
2014	469	Pacific West	Minidoka National Historic Site	ID	ID02	159776	Rehabilitate & Adaptively Reuse the Relocation Center Warehouse for Minidoka Visitor Contact Station							74		26	74	26	4,367	Y
2014	244	Pacific West	Redwood National and State Parks	CA	CA01	147581	Construct New ADA-Compliant Wayside Exhibit Pullout at Parkway-Coastal Drive and Bald Hills Road								29	71		100	766	Y
2014	630	Pacific West	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	CA	CA23, CA30	173606	Construct Accessible Trail and Trailhead Improvements at Cheeseboro Canyon	9	49					7	26	9	16	84	1,670	Y
2014	477	Southeast	Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park	KY	KY02	177422	Rehabilitate Historic 1933 Tavern, Upgrade Facilities & Develop Exhibits at Lincoln Knob Creek Unit					17		14	12	57		100	4,709	Y

Plan Fund FY	DOI Score	Region	Park Name	State	Cong. Dist	Project #	Project Title	Ranking Categories								Total		Orig Cost Est. (\$000)	DOI Appr?	
								% CHSdm	% CHSci	% CRPdm	% CRPci	% CMdm	% EPHPSBci	% Odm	% CCci	% Oci	% DM			% CI
2014	296	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	178917	Construct ADA Accessibility Boardwalks at Four Beach Locations										100	100	612	Y
2014	507	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	178918	Construct Parking Lot and Boardwalk at Beach Access, Old BI Coast Guard Station				28						72	100	733	Y
2014	415	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	178919	Construct Visitor Parking Lots at Ramp 25.5 and North Carolina Hwy 12										100	100	583	Y
2014	415	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	179130	Construct Visitor Park Lots in South Hatteras										100	100	563	Y
2014	415	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	NC	NC03	179133	Construct Beach Access Ramps on Hatteras Island										100	100	529	Y
2014	315	Southeast	Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site	NC	NC11	176975	Construct New Amphitheater							5		95	5	95	779	Y
TOTAL FOR FY 2014																	31,330			

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
PLAN**

**National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Total Project Score/Ranking:	364
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Nabesna Road Recreational Trails for Resource Protection		
Project No: PMIS-180522A	Unit/Facility Name: Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park & Preserve	
Region: Alaska	Congressional District: AKAL	State: AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	109309	54	0.285	0.184
40751100	109311	54	0.455	0.355
40751100	109313	54	0.083	0.059
40751100	60677	40	0.459	0.227

Project Description:

This project includes rehabilitation of 13 miles of trails as well as installing culverts and informational and interpretive signs on four trail locations on the Nabesna Road - Suslota Trail, Trail Creek, Lost Creek, and Caribou Creek Trail.

Methods of trail rehabilitation work will include:

Over nine miles of ditch and elevate or "Turnpike Method" of trail construction will be used. This method is used to elevate the trail above wet ground and is used primarily in flat areas with a 0 to 20 percent side slope. In this method material will be pulled from the outside edge creating a ditch to drain water away from the trail tread area. The trail tread area will be filled from the ditch material or offsite material that is a stable base material. Also required for this project is the installation of over two linear miles of porous pavement panels or "Geoblock." These panels are a series of interlocking, polyethylene paving units designed to provide load support in extremely wet areas such as the areas found on the Nabesna Road trails.

Two miles of trail will require the full bench construction. A method in which a Sweco or small dozer type piece of equipment is used to remove material from a side hill pushing it under the down slope side to create trail tread and drainage needed to become a sustainable trail. In areas that contain more than 15 degrees of side slope, 150 feet of natural material retaining wall will be installed.

This project will be completed using a combination of National Park Service day labor and U.S. Forest Service Enterprise Unit of the Trails Unlimited Division for contracting.

Project Need/Benefit:

Stemming from a law suit filed in 2006, Wrangell-St Elias National Park and Preserve developed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the topic of the Nabesna Off-Road Vehicle Management (ORV). The statement examined the impact of off road vehicle use on the nine recreation and subsistence trails (Suslota, Caribou Creek, Trail Creek, Lost Creek, Soda Lake, Reeve Field, Tanada Lake, Cooper Lake, and Boomerang) that surround the Nabesna Road. Out of 116 miles of trails inventoried, almost half (54 miles) were assessed as degraded, much degraded, or extremely degraded. Six trails (Boomerang, Cooper Lake, Reeve Field, Soda Creek, Suslota, and Tanada Lake) had trail segments with widths greater than 20 feet, indicating trail braiding.

Off Road Vehicle (ORV) use in the Nabesna area pre-dates the establishment of the park. The park has conducted two major studies (Happe et al. 1998, Connery 1987) of ORV impacts and mitigation with a detailed survey and inventory of physical conditions along the existing trails in the Nabesna District (Meyer and Anderson 2007). These studies demonstrated that ORV use over wet areas leads to trail braiding and widening.

The trails in this district of the park cross over delicate wet lands. The trail braiding and widening occurs where water saturates the trail making it impassable. The off-road vehicle users go around the area causing long range resource damage in addition to the trail damage. Vegetation in the area does not recover quickly, soils erode, permafrost depth changes, and impacts to surface hydrology occur as a direct result of deteriorating trail conditions, and trail braiding and widening.

The Nabesna area trails are used for recreation and subsistence use in accordance with Titles II and VIII of ANILCA: Specifically, it states that "...rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources on public lands" and "...the Secretary shall permit on the public lands appropriate use for subsistence purposes of snow machines, motorboats and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents, subject to reasonable regulations." The Nabesna area trails are popular for local rural residents to engage in moose and sheep hunting, berry picking, and some firewood gathering. The headwaters of the Copper River provide a vitally important subsistence salmon fishery to the local community. Local residents depend upon these resources from the park for personal consumption, cultural identity, and to maintain a subsistence way of life.

This project is a comprehensive rehabilitation of four major access trails that will deter further resource damage by providing both recreation and subsistence users a multi-use trail which is routed away from sensitive resource areas. Both recreation and subsistence user safety on this trail will improve by providing a trail that is designed and constructed to accommodate multiple use types and various load weights. Education and outreach is also a key component of the project. The rehabilitation includes placing signage educating users of the impacts improper trail use has on the surrounding resources. The overall enjoyment of recreation users and proper utilization of the trail by subsistence users will improve with having the ability to hike, bike, or ORV on a graded surface elevated above the fragile wetlands. Additionally, as both recreation and subsistence users utilize the newly rehabilitated trail, re-vegetation will occur in the braided sections of the trail slowly, but naturally.

By lumping these smaller trail improvements together, the project allows for many significant improvements overall in terms of condition of the Nabesna Road trail system. The 2011 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) record of decision will be met by mitigating further resource damage on four of the nine trails identified by providing a trail surface designed to support the multiple uses of these trails. In addition, funding these improvements together allows for potential cost savings to be realized as well as minimizes visitor use disruption.

Failure to act will result in continued natural resource degradation and cost to mitigate resource damage will increase annually. In five to ten years without attention, the trail will become

unsalvageable and will have to be abandoned. The park will still be mandated to allow subsistence use of the area. Without sustainable trails to localize use, resource damage will become widespread over the entire Nabesna road area.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	96% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	4% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 364
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(Y): Completed(Y):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s %		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 920,417 96	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 38,351 4	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 958,768
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 958,768 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
		Project Total:	\$ 958,768
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/14		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u> (mm/yy)	DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$28,668	Projected: \$104,246	Net Change: \$75,578
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	328
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Connect Cedar Breaks and Gateway Community Visitor Resources with New Recreational Trail		
Project No: PMIS-174212 A, B, C, D	Unit/Facility Name: Cedar Breaks National Monument	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: UT02	State: UT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	236119	75	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project proposes to plan, design, and provide a new, high quality, family friendly, hiking and biking trail experience. The project leverages a unique partnership opportunity to share visitor resources and facilities with Cedar Breaks' closest gateway community, Brian Head Town, both of which are co-located at over 10,000 feet in elevation. Brian Head Ski Resort is the largest and most popular winter ski resort in Southern Utah. During the summer months, Brian Head draws thousands of visitors to hike and bike its extensive trail system, which was recently improved and mapped with the help of the NPS Rivers Trails Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program. During the planning process, many local residents and nearby community leaders expressed interest in connecting the Brian Head trail system with Cedar Breaks NM.

A combined trail system would offer spectacular hiking, biking and interpretive education opportunities. The proposed ten mile trail within the park would also offer visitor access to incredible winter resources via cross country skis and snowshoes at Cedar Breaks NM. The trail would allow new audiences of park visitors: families, walkers, runners, and bikers, the ability to enjoy the park's many resources and activities year-round.

The project includes a trail design phase and two trail construction phases. Both phases would utilize youth work crews managed by NPS staff. All the necessary compliance work will be completed utilizing the Rivers Trails Conservation Assistance program staffs who have already been engaged with preliminary on the ground work.

This project offers a unique win-win recreational developmental opportunity that benefits both Brian Head Town and Cedar Breaks NM. It provides a direct and enduring benefit for the park's 550,000 annual visitors and to Brian Head's tourism industry.

Project Need/Benefit:

Cedar Breaks NM currently has 4.5 miles of hiking trails to serve more than 550,000 annual visitors. Constructing this 10-mile trail will more than double Cedar Breaks NM's hiking capacity, and provide an opportunity to serve an entirely un-served audience of visitors, the bicyclists.

The trail surface will be constructed using permeable, recycled glass "glassphalt" material, a product that uses recycled crushed glass as an aggregate substitute. Trail signage will highlight this fact as well as the other sustainable design materials that will be incorporated and are integral to the "reduce reuse and recycle" messages which will be modeled to visitors using the trail. A unique aspect of this "glassphalt" is that the recycled crushed glass, used in the trail surface, will come directly from the recycling programs at Cedar Breaks NM, Brian Head, and other surrounding communities. The glass pulverizer to be used to produce the crushed glass is a surplus, NPS owned, pulverizer that is leased by the NPS to our gateway communities for use in their recycling program. This partnership has been a great benefit to our surrounding communities by providing the capacity to recycle the glass collected in our parks to be recycled in a facility outside of the parks.

Brian Head Town is a resort community that, according to the Cedar City/Brian Head Tourism Bureau, receives 250,000 visitors each year. By connecting this trail with Brian Head, visitors staying at nearby resorts and hotels will be encouraged to explore Cedar Breaks NM on foot, on bicycles, snowshoes, or skis. This is an incredible and rare opportunity for tourists to experience the magnificent high elevation (10,000 feet) setting of Cedar Breaks NM.

This new trail addresses goals outlined in two government initiatives, First Lady Michelle Obama's "Let's Move" initiative and the Department of the Interior's "Let's Move Outside" program. It opens the way for families and youth to become active and to explore our great country in a healthy way rather than just viewing it through a car window. Cedar Breaks NM is an ideal setting to encourage this type of family-friendly, healthy recreation.

Brian Head Town and the neighboring community of Cedar City are known as mountain bike destinations. Both cater to bicyclists, bicycling clubs, and tour groups. Cedar Breaks NM receives yearly visits from a great number of individual bicyclists, as well as several large bicycling tour groups. Through a special use permit, the Cedar Breaks Scenic Drive is a small but spectacular part of the well-known Red Rock Relay mountain bike race course, and several local races. Even with all of this bicycle activity, Cedar Breaks NM does not have a trail suitable for bicycles. Currently, all cyclists must bike along the park's six-mile scenic drive. Visitor safety is of great concern as the cyclists are competing with heavy visitor traffic and recreational vehicles. Without a bike trail, cyclists must ride on narrow road shoulders and around numerous blind curves. This unsafe situation makes cycling at Cedar Breaks NM unwelcoming for both bicyclists and drivers who have trouble trying to pass the bicyclists. The proposed new trail will provide a safe and enjoyable biking route through Cedar Breaks NM and connect visitors to the vast network of mountain biking trails in Brian Head, one of the area's major attractions during the summer season.

Currently, there are no concession facilities of any kind available in Cedar Breaks NM. Development of a shared trail will provide park visitors with easy access to the many restaurants and lodging facilities available in Brian Head. This increases the economic activity in the town and addresses an often heard visitor complaint about the lack of these facilities at Cedar Breaks NM.

The proposed trail will not simply be a summer trail; it will be a winter trail as well. It will open the spectacular winter resources of Cedar Breaks NM to another new audience of visitors, the winter sports enthusiasts. The town of Brian Head, eight miles from Cedar Breaks NM, is not only the most popular ski and snow shoe resort in Southern Utah, but a sought after snowmobile recreation area as well. Snowmobilers already enjoy Cedar Breaks NM. The unplowed but groomed scenic drive allows snowmobilers access, but there are no safe trails for skiers or snowshoers. Through a partnership

with Brian Head town, portions of the new trail will be groomed for cross country skiers, and snowshoers. The new trail will separate skiers and snowshoers from snowmobile traffic eliminating many dangerous situations. By separating these users, all winter recreationists will have safe access to the winter ranger station and scenic overlooks at Cedar Breaks NM.

The new trail will provide Cedar Breaks NM with countless formal as well as informal interpretative opportunities. It will be used by park rangers to develop and lead guided interpretive hikes. Interpretive wayside exhibits will be created along the route that will educate visitors about certain historical events and cultural sites that are not currently assessable to visitors; the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp area, Minnie’s Mansion, and others. In addition, the trail’s inclusion of all four scenic overlooks in Cedar Breaks NM will provide visitors with informal interpretation by connecting them to bulletin board publications and exhibits located at the Point Supreme Overlook and visitor center area.

The sustainability components of this project will take place in areas that directly affect the visitor, and the new trail will be visible and have a strong education component. The entire ten-mile trail will also directly connect Cedar Breaks with our closest gateway community. Sustainability messages will be interpreted and messaged to the visitor in both places and along the trail. A unique partnership aspect of this project is the fact that the recycled crushed glass used in the trail surface will come directly from Cedar Breaks NM, Brian Head and from recycling programs at other surrounding communities

The trail will be constructed to meet ADA standards wherever possible. The “glassphalt” surface and five-foot width will allow the trail to be accessed by both wheelchairs and strollers. The trail will be built to connect to all four Cedar Breaks NM scenic overlooks, thus increasing their accessibility to a wider range of park visitors. The trail will also be service-animal friendly.

Gateway community partners have been working on raising funds to fully fund their portion of the trail that will connect with the park. There is very strong community support for this high profile project. Several applications for funding have been made through various grant sources and from private and public institutions throughout the region.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 328
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):\$’s Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 723,247 Total Component Estimate: \$ 723,247		% 0 100 100	Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 723,247 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 723,247	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013			Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____	
Dates: Construction Start/Award: <u>01/14</u> Project Complete: <u>04/15</u>			Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>01/13</u>	DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)		
Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$17,744	Net Change: \$17,744

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	348
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Engage Visitors with New "Stories from the Past" Interpretive Trail and History Exhibits		
Project No: PMIS-178956A & B	Unit/Facility Name: Cedar Breaks National Monument	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: UT02	State: UT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	46907	81	0.018	0.018

Project Description:

This project will stabilize a historic structure, re-purpose two facilities to house human history exhibits, and create a self-guided interpretive trail along the two-mile Spectra Point Trail. Intermountain regional staff will assist park staff in developing a concept plan that will tie these elements into a thematic "Stories of the Past" visitor experience.

The remains of a generator shed associated with the once spectacular Cedar Breaks Lodge, which was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood and torn down in 1972, is visible from the trail and draws a lot of visitor interest. The shed will be stabilized to remedy safety issues, and an exhibit will be developed to describe its original purpose and the history of the lodge.

Also visible from the trail are two large, above-ground water tanks. These now-obsolete tanks will be repurposed as exhibit buildings. The water tanks will require the construction of doors and viewing windows, electricity, exhibit support structures, and an outer staircase with safety railings for creating a visitor observation deck. Exhibits for these structures will be developed with the support and input of knowledgeable partners in the region.

An interpretive trail guide developed by park staff will tie together the buildings and exhibits with other points of interest along the Spectra Point Trail. Numbered signposts corresponding to the trail guide will be installed along the trail.

Construction work and exhibit fabrication will be accomplished through contracts. Park staff will install the interpretive exhibits and signposts.

This is a multi-year project that will be completed by September 30, 2015. Year one will create a concept plan and design for completing all aspects of the project. Year two will stabilize the generator shed and create the interpretive signposts and trail guide. Year three will re-purpose the water tanks as exhibit buildings and fabricate and install exhibits.

Project Need/Benefit:

Many people spend two hours or less at Cedar Breaks National Monument before continuing to other area attractions and national parks. Consequently, many visitors are not able to experience a formal, ranger-led interpretive program. One of the most popular visitor destinations is the two-mile Spectra Point Trail. This project will turn the Spectra Point Trail into a self-guided "Stories of the Past" experience. This will greatly increase the interpretive opportunities available to visitors by allowing visitors to have an informal learning experience at their own time and pace.

In addition to the other features listed, the Spectra Point Trail also has three historic structures within easy access to the trail: the generator shed of the old 1924 Cedar Breaks Lodge, and two above-ground water tanks also part of the lodge era. These structures represent part of the park's rich human history, most of which is under-represented in formal interpretive programs. Most visitors who hike this trail are unaware of the historic significance of these structures and may even consider the structures eyesores that take away from the natural scenery. Re-purposing these structures will allow visitors to understand their importance and increase appreciation for the park's fascinating history. The structures will be incorporated into the self-guided "Stories of the Past" trail, but will also be stand-alone exhibits.

The generator shed has remained unused, inaccessible, and in a state of disrepair since the Cedar Breaks Lodge was removed in 1972. Designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood in 1924, the Cedar Breaks Lodge, like the lodges of Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon North Rim, was originally operated by the Utah Parks Company before being donated to the NPS in 1970. However, the Cedar Breaks Lodge was deemed to be too costly to maintain and was demolished. The public outcry over this act was so severe that it ensured the survival of the other three lodges. Visitors, some of whom remember staying at or working for the Cedar Breaks Lodge, frequently seek information about the lodge and are greatly dismayed when told of its sad demise. The generator shed is a tangible link to the lodge, and when stabilized and converted into an exhibit, will provide visitors with an opportunity to learn more about that famous building.

The recent construction of underground water storage units has rendered the existing water tanks obsolete. The two water tanks date back to the Lodge era, and due to their historic context, the tanks will not be removed. In their current state, these structures are not providing any utilitarian or interpretive benefits. However, the tanks have the potential of being valuable sites for visitor education and recreation. Converting the water tanks into exhibits will provide a unique and memorable interpretive experience that will greatly increase visitors' knowledge of the park's history. The water tanks are also ideally positioned at the highest point of the Spectra Point Trail, making the tanks a natural rest stop and providing a great scenic overlook. Constructing an observation deck on one of the tanks will give visitors a completely new perspective of the park by allowing the visitors to view a much larger portion of the amphitheater and park plateau. Visitors will be able to view parts of the Grand Staircase in the other directions and gain a sense of how Cedar Breaks fits into the larger Colorado Plateau region.

This project provides opportunities for visitors to increase their knowledge of the park's resources and its human history. Through active involvement with different elements of this project, visitors can develop an appreciation of how humans have depended upon and used the park's resources in the past. This important story line can lead visitors to developing stewardship attitudes and behaviors.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 348
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s % Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 772,867 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 772,867 100		Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 583,070 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 189,797 Project Total: \$ 772,867		
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/15		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>01/13</u> (mm/yy)		DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$15,000	Net Change: \$15,000
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	844
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Design and Construct Additional Visitor Parking		
Project No: PMIS-190994 A, B	Unit/Facility Name: Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: CO05	State: CO

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	26224	77	0.076	0.076

Project Description:

This project enhances the visitor experience by increasing parking availability and managed parking by expanding the existing visitor center parking lot to meet the visitor's need for ample and safe parking. The current parking lot is undersized by more than 50 vehicle spaces and does not provide ample accessible parking, although two additional accessible parking spots have been added. The new visitor facility has consumed portions of the roadway due to fossil resource avoidance. The parking lot could not be included in the construction of the visitor center and research facility. Visitation has increased over 16 percent in the last two years, a trend that will change even more dramatically as the park's first permanent visitor center is completed in FY 2013. Bus parking is located at the far end of the parking lot and often scores of children must negotiate traffic to the visitor center, trails, and picnic areas. This is complicated further by visitors attempting to park off the edge of the parking lot in undesignated areas during normal summer visitation. During special events, visitors are forced to park on the level grass area of the park, causing resource damage and the need to restore the areas to their natural state.

Uncontrolled and unmarked parking increases the number of near misses and minor accidents at the park. Fire concerns from vehicles such as exhaust pipes igniting fires in grass and unauthorized parking areas continue to be a major time consuming effort to correct by law enforcement. This project increases the number of accessible parking spots by four to five depending on design.

Project Need/Benefit:

This project will enhance the quality of the visitor experience through improved stewardship of visitor facilities and resources, and improves the accessibility of visitor programs and facilities. It expands opportunities for people with disabilities by upgrading existing visitor facilities to fully meet accessibility requirements and by providing additional accessible recreational facilities, and will prevent dangerous "unauthorized" parking situations.

This project prevents repairable damage that will extend the long-term life of a park resource. The resource is experienced by actively used or interpreted to more than 75 percent of the park's visitors. A well planned, designed, and implemented parking facility protects both the dense fossil resources and the natural landscape from "overflow" parking on non-paved and unauthorized areas.

The parking lot will be "right sized" to meet the needs of the visitors in a safe manner and will provide ample accessible parking located in ideal areas while enabling school bus pullouts and parking in suitable authorized locations. Natural resources are protected from damage due to fire, surface erosion, and compaction.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
98% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	2% Other Capital Improvement
Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	Total Project Score: 844

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$ %		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0 0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,165,072 100	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 1,165,072
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,165,072 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
		Project Total:	\$ 1,165,072
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY:	2012	Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u>		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u>	DOI Approved: YES
Project Complete:	<u>04/14</u>	(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$1,606	Net Change: \$1,606
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	356
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Visitor Access by Constructing Accessible Walkway from the Train Depot to the Canyon Rim		
Project No: PMIS-169151A	Unit/Facility Name: Grand Canyon National Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: AZ01	State: AZ

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	58288	83	0.131	0.131

Project Description:

This project proposes to redesign the pedestrian access from the NPS train depot to the El Tovar Lodge area – providing Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance to the park's lodging area and vistas along the canyon rim. This project will require the removal of existing paths, stonework, and concrete staircases in the project area to facilitate new construction and eliminate redundant features. The new construction will closely match the color and texture of existing stonework within this area while creating a durable, low maintenance design. Effort will be made to create a structure that is compatible with the historic fabric in the area, without mimicking the design of the historic buildings and features in this historic district.

The upper section of the current staircase (cement construction with black, pipe railing) will be retained; the design is functional and does not require alteration. The lower section of the existing non-historic staircase (from the service road to the depot) will be removed and replaced so that it aligns with the upper staircase. The new staircase alignment will be concrete and include handrails to provide OSHA compliance.

Project Need/Benefit:

The area affected by this project is one of the most heavily visited areas of South Rim; it is popular for access to stunning canyon views, historic architecture of rim lodging, and availability of visitor services. Currently there is no accessible path for visitors with disabilities leading from the Grand Canyon Railroad Train Depot to the nearby view points on the canyon rim. The current path is too narrow, steep, and contains barriers for visitors with limited mobility. The finished product will provide park visitors with a wider path with interior dimensions that will accommodate current high volume visitor use associated with this area.

Buildings, facilities, and programs are required to be made accessible to people with disabilities. Legislation that provides for this includes: the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 1984 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. The purpose of this project is to provide an 8-foot wide ADA accessible walkway at an average running grade of 5% - per ADA standards for urban pathways.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance

0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement	
100% Other Capital Improvement			
Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]			Total Project Score: 356
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):			

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s % Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 795,404 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 795,404 100		Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 795,404 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 795,404	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: <u>01/14</u> Project Complete: <u>04/15</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>12/12</u> (mm/yy)	DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$3,000	Projected: \$2,000	Net Change: -\$1,000
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	428
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Outdated Exhibits		
Project No: PMIS-178681A	Unit/Facility Name: Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: MTAL	State: MT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	51757	88	0.060	0.060

Project Description:

This project will replace outdated museum exhibits at Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument with professionally planned, designed, and fabricated exhibits that accurately convey the park's themes. This project upgrades interpretive exhibits and media. Some of the current museum exhibits date back to the 1950s; others have been updated in-house in a piecemeal fashion leading to exhibits with a hodgepodge of designs and styles that no longer tell a comprehensive story. All are outdated and non-interactive. The exhibits do not convey the perspective of the 17 historically associated Tribes who participated in the battle.

Little Bighorn's 2011 Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) identifies a great need to reformulate the museum exhibits and exhibit space in order to better tell the story of the battle and engage the public. The design and fabrication of the exhibits will be based on the LRIP's interpretive themes and will provide a common thread in telling the story from multiple perspectives that is missing in our museum design and exhibit cases today. Tribal and stakeholder consultation meetings will be a part of the planning stages.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Battle of the Little Bighorn is a complex and controversial story that must be told from multiple perspectives, including the perspectives of the 17 Tribes who participated in the battle. The current exhibits are outdated, static, home-made, non-inclusive, and lack a compelling story. Exhibits need to be compelling for youth, multiple learning styles, and diverse audiences. Over 320,000 visitors come to Little Bighorn each year and the majority enters the visitor center. By overhauling the exhibits to tell a comprehensive, balanced story from multiple perspectives in an engaging way, this project will improve the visitor experience for 320,000 visitors. Approximately 2,400 square feet of exhibit area will be upgraded.

The current exhibit displays lack interaction nor are they appealing to multiple learning styles or ages or meet accessibility requirements. These exhibits need to be replaced with new secure cases and comprehensively planned exhibits that use new technologies, provide interactive opportunities, allow visitors to engage in the story in different levels, appeal to different learning styles and ages, and allow for visitors to actively participate in learning the history and significance of the Battle of the Little Bighorn. New exhibits would offer better opportunities to display some of the Battlefield's nationally significant museum collection, enhancing visitor understanding and emotional connection to the story. Exhibits would also provide "virtual" access to more of the park's over 150,000 object museum

collection and archives.

The project will improve youth and new audience involvement. This will be accomplished by enhancing the quality of the visitor experience through improved stewardship of visitor facilities (exhibits) and resources. The comprehensive exhibit plan will address: improving and modernizing new exhibits and exhibit space, altering the old concepts of exhibits by incorporating technology-based and interactive exhibits, creating exhibits that "tell a story" and address multiple perspectives. The interactive technology exhibits will hold the attention of youth by utilizing cell phone technology as well as other techniques of interactive exhibits that will engage more youthful visitors and the public as a whole.

This project changes the visitor experience by improving museum exhibits. Current exhibits lack a thread of a storyline throughout. A storyline in the exhibit space would improve visitor understanding about the Battle of the Little Bighorn and related topics. Without this exhibit visitors and youth will not be able to understand the complex story of the battle and its effects on the Nation as a whole.

The project promotes energy efficiency in a visitor related facility. The new cases would include motion sensor lights, lighting that adequately limits UV exposure to artifacts, and environmental monitoring and safety features for humidity, light and pest control. This would help in the sustainability of collections and LED lighting, and would be a cost improvement along with lower temperatures from traditional lighting.

The project removes all remaining barriers to physical and/or programmatic accessibility to exhibits. This improves the accessibility of visitor facilities.

The project will improve the physical state of cultural resources at the park by replacing artifacts that have been on exhibit for an extended time and implementing an exhibit rotation plan. The project is designed to help prevent damage to a primary national treasure resource.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	95% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	5% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 428
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$s % Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 1,020,336 95 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 53,702 5 Total Component Estimate: \$ 1,074,038 100		Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 1,074,038 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 1,074,038	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____	
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/14		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>01/13</u> (mm/yy)	
DOI Approved: YES			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$30,000	Projected: \$27,500	Net Change: -\$2,500
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	544
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Trading Post to Enhance Visitor Experience		
Project No: PMIS-192796 A, B, C	Unit/Facility Name: Pecos National Historical Park	
Region: Intermountain	Congressional District: NM03	State: NM

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35100000	70076	100	1.071	0.297
40710300	70653	69	0.210	0.046
40711100	70708	50	0.366	0.000
40720100	92889	51	0.139	0.000

Project Description:

This project is to rehabilitate the historic Forked Lightning Trading Post providing for adaptive reuse of the building for visitor contact, interpretation, and multi-use visitor and community functions. Portions of the building will be rehabilitated to create space to be used for a contact station, to house interpretive displays, and to provide a large multi-purpose space for functions such as presentations, classes, meetings, and community functions. In addition, space will be provided for rest-rooms, mechanical and electrical equipment, and storage. The exterior of the building and site will provide a setting and features consistent with the significance of the property and the park's interpretive goals for enhancing the overall visitor experience of the Forked Lightning Ranch.

This building is an example of a typical northern New Mexico vernacular adobe building. It is a low, sprawling, U-shaped building, which began as a small structure and grew through a series of additions to approximately 5,200 square feet. Earliest portions of the building reportedly date to the mid-nineteenth century with major additions and remodeling occurring in the early 20th century the mid-20th century and on into the recent past. The building is listed on the National Park Service List of Classified Structures, and has been "Determined Eligible" for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, with a national significance.

Currently the building is not used and was closed in 2005, due to health and safety concerns, deferred maintenance needs, ADA compliance issues, and functional problems which made the building unsuitable for occupancy by park visitors or staff.

Project Need/Benefit:

Due to its age, construction, and a lack of maintenance, the building is weathered, damaged, and deteriorated. The building systems are cobbled together, outdated, and marginally functional. Significant threats exist to the health and safety of the building's occupants and park visitors. In addition, significant threats exist to the structure and historic fabric of the building. There are also numerous problems with accessibility, code and regulatory conformance, and the function of the building to serve its intended purpose.

As a result, the building is unusable and is currently unoccupied. The building continues to deteriorate, with only limited stopgap measures undertaken to preserve and maintain it.

Work on this project includes correction and mitigation of site deficiencies, and complete stabilization, repair; rehabilitation, modification or replacement of the structure, fabric, and features of the building, including the roof, roof drainage system, roof structure, and earth fill in the ceilings; portals; adobe and stone walls; foundations; doors, windows, trim, and exposed wood; floor systems; interior finishes; mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems; and fire suppression system. In addition, the building will be treated and managed to eliminate or control pests such as termites, beetles, and rodents. Asbestos and lead based paint will be removed or managed. The building will be brought into compliance with life safety, code, and regulatory requirements.

Completion of this work will provide a safer and healthier environment for NPS employees and park visitors, and will allow the building to function more effectively in serving the needs of the park in carrying out its mission. Completion of this work will also protect the government's interest in the building, and prevent the loss of a culturally significant historical resource.

If this work is not completed, the building will continue to deteriorate, increasing the severity and impact of the threats to the building's structure and fabric. Deferred maintenance needs will multiply. The building will not effectively serve the needs of the park in carrying out its mission, as it will continue to be unusable.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	4% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	92% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	4% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 544

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$s		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 4,272,330 92	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 371,507 8	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 4,468,636
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 4,643,837 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 175,201
		Project Total:	\$ 4,643,837
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____	
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/14		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>01/13</u> (mm/yy)	DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$27,600	Net Change: \$27,600
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	402
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Design, Fabricate, and Install Four Interpretive Exhibits to Increase Visitor Accessibility		
Project No: PMIS-190964 A & B	Unit/Facility Name: Appomattox Court House National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: VA05	State: VA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35800800	26961	80	0.050	0.050
35290700	26964	100	0.064	0.064
35800800	26986	100	0.121	0.121
35410500	26987	100	0.345	0.345

Project Description:

The 150th anniversary of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox will occur in 2015. This project will provide new exhibits to commemorate this event utilizing current exhibit space and some underutilized spaces in the visitor center, Clover Hill Tavern, Tavern Guesthouse, and Jail. Among these exhibits are several interactive digital stations that connect visitors to information and exhibits not previously accessible. These stations will be designed to aesthetically compliment the 1865 ambiance of the park. There will be a mural to enhance the visitor's ability to visualize the village as it was in 1865. The park's primary artifacts (those from the Lee-Grant meeting) will be moved to the ground floor of the visitor center and will include interpretation about the McLean family and the house. These exhibits will treat traditional topics: the Grant-Lee meeting where the terms of surrender were established, the execution of those terms, and the legacy of the event in American culture. These exhibits will include previously untreated, or undertreated themes identified in the park's Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP). They will explore how the armies came to be at Appomattox, the immediate aftermath of the surrender and how it impacted different people, soldiers, civilians, Reconstruction, and the history of how the declined village became a National Park Service site. The design, fabrication, and installation of these exhibits will be done under contract. However, resource experts in the park will be heavily involved in the research, writing, and obtaining of the necessary graphics.

Project Need/Benefit:

In direct support of Call To Action #19, "Out with the Old" new exhibits will offer interactive experiences, convey current scholarship, and will be accessible to the broadest range of the public. This will show Appomattox Court House and the April 9, 1865 event as a significant threshold in the greater Civil Rights story. Additionally, the park's General Management Plan (GMP) and recently completed LRIP call for an expansion of themes. First, the legacy of the Appomattox story; what it meant as a culminating event of the Civil War and as the beginning of Reconstruction. Secondly, explore how different Americans have memorialized this threshold event: veterans, non-veterans, former slaves, civil rights participants, and modern Americans. Explore its memorialization through the words and actions of these various groups of people and specifically how the landscape of the old

village has been treated over the last 150 years as an expression of this memorialization process. Advancing these themes will give visitors the opportunity to not only learn about the events of April 1865 but to more deeply explore the meaning of those events on the Nation that followed, up to and including the present.

The digitization of current and new exhibits plus the relocation of the park's primary artifacts will significantly increase the universal accessibility of the park's resources and its story.

Four buildings in the historic village will have updated exhibits that address the entire park's identified themes, modern scholarship, will use current media formats, and make five of the park's most important artifacts and interpretive media universally accessible.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

- 0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement
- 0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement
- 0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
- 0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Other Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
- 100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY): **Total Project Score: 402**

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$s % Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 583,594 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 583,594 100		Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 583,594 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 583,594	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/14		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/12</u> (mm/yy)	
DOI Approved: YES			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$3,000	Projected: \$3,000	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	610
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Address Boott Mills Fire, Safety and Code Compliance: Education Center Structure		
Project No: PMIS-189650A	Unit/Facility Name: Lowell National Historical Park	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: MA05	State: MA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	00001117	100	0.064	0.064

Project Description:

This project involves the Tsongas Industrial History Center (TIHC), a partnership of the Lowell National Historical Park and the University of Massachusetts Lowell Graduate School of Education. As the educational arm of the park, TIHC provides curriculum-based education programs to 55,000 visiting students and teachers annually in the Boott Mills classroom workshops. TIHC has engaged over one million visitors in hands-on learning in 20 years of visits to the park.

This project will address identified safety concerns, including egress deficiencies, by relocating educational classroom and workshop spaces located in the Boott Mills, a former mill which also houses the park-operated Boott Cotton Mills Museum.

This project seeks to relocate spaces which have held classroom workshops on the fifth floor of the Boott Mills to the third floor so that school group visitors have code-compliant means of egress and occupancy use. This project also seeks to relocate the fourth-floor lunchroom for students and visitors to the Boott Mills third floor for the same reasons.

Project Need/Benefit:

A park-wide Fire Condition Assessment Survey for park facilities was performed in 2007 by a fire safety engineering firm with the assistance of the Regional Structural Fire Manager (RSFM). Identified safety concerns included egress deficiencies for the Tsongas Industrial History Center (TIHC) education center located in the Boott Mills. A re-visit by the RSFM in 2012 affirmed those concerns and identified safety concerns regarding occupant use groups and occupancy loads.

The Fire Condition Assessment Survey reviewed the entire Park and identified concerns regarding fire safety in the Boott Cotton Mills in particular. Five classroom workshop spaces of the TIHC are currently located on the fifth floor of the Boott Cotton Mills. When fully occupied, these combined spaces hold as many as 150 children, grades three and up, plus teachers and chaperones. Egress from the fifth floor is out of compliance.

In addition, the cafeteria on the fourth floor of the Boott Mills holds up to 165 education program visitors at a time, with over 540 lunchroom visitors per day and is out of compliance.

This project will relocate the classroom and workshop spaces to floors that provide code-compliant occupancy and egress. Building infrastructures, including structural components and the plumbing system for the TIHC classroom spaces, need to be renovated to meet the needs of the relocated

spaces.

The education program will improve youth and new audience involvement by addressing these fire safety and code compliance issues, since it has inadequate classroom workshop and lunchroom space. Bringing spaces up to code will improve the visitor experience for health and safety. These changes will also allow the TIHC and the park to expand opportunities for youth involvement, including benefits to and engagement of interns, externs, and service-learning students. The design will derive from the Renovation Options for Boott Mills report completed by EYP Consultants in January 2012.

Project design will incorporate sustainable building materials and systems that involve alternative energy and lead to a reduction in waste and energy usage. The design and construction will address accessibility using standards of universal design principles for the federal government.

This project will continue a viable use of an historic structure and complex by improving the resource condition. A key factor is the integration of these education programs and classroom workshops with the historic and cultural resources of the park. The recent Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Education adds value to the goal of addressing fire safety and code compliance issues and will directly benefit education visitors at an existing museum located within an historic site.

The experience of approximately 95 percent of our education program visitors will be improved by this project.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

- 0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement
- 0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement
- 0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
- 0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
- 0% Other Deferred Maintenance
- 100% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
- 0% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY): **Total Project Score: 610**

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$s % Deferred Maintenance Work : \$ 0 0 Capital Improvement Work: \$ 1,803,132 100 Total Component Estimate: \$ 1,803,132 100		Project Funding History (Entire Project): Appropriated to Date: \$ 0 Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget: \$ 1,803,132 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ 0 Project Total: \$ 1,803,132	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ ____	
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/vy) Construction Start/Award: 01/14 Project Complete: 04/14		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/12</u> (mm/vy)	
DOI Approved: YES			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$12,973	Projected: \$12,973	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	345
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Park Trail Connections In Partnership with Boy Scouts of America and Educate Youth Volunteers		
Project No: PMIS-163598A	Unit/Facility Name: New River Gorge National River	
Region: Northeast	Congressional District: WV03	State: WV

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	109642	60	0	0.000
40751100	50602	81	0.005	0.005
40751100	51373	80	0.351	0.351
40751100	51376	88	0	0.000

Project Description:

A partnership project between New River Gorge National River (NER) and Boy Scouts of America (BSA) will provide the construction of 55,734 linear feet or 10.6 miles of new trail. The BSA Jamboree will provide more than 600 youth volunteers each day, for six hours a day, for five days. In consultation with the BSA, the park is assisting with various aspects of the Jamboree including BSA's commitment to have every single boy and girl who attends the Jamboree participate in one day of service to the park or local community. Trail segments targeted in this project are the Terry Top Connector, Wolf Creek Connector, Camp Creek Connector, and the Brooklyn Miners Connector. The park will use a day labor crew to layout, design, and pin flag construction notes to the trail segments. Park staff, day labor crews, and volunteers will assist in the training and oversight of the project. The trail will be constructed to the park single track trail standard with a tread width of 24 to 30 inches.

Youth volunteers will provide vegetation clearance and rough-in and initial tread construction. Park staff and day labor crews will work independently and with local volunteer groups to complete tread surface to a finished standard and will construct sections of trail that require a higher degree of technical expertise. Some of these areas requiring a higher degree of technical expertise are in locations that present safety hazards to inexperienced youth volunteers.

The Terry Top Segment is 36,704 linear feet and will consist of 12,988 youth labor volunteer hours to provide initial construction and 7,665 hours of park labor for finish tread. The Camp Creek segment is 10,560 linear feet and will consist of 5,844 youth labor volunteer hours to provide initial construction and 4,196 hours of park labor to finish tread surface. The Wolf Creek and Brooklyn Miners Sections will be constructed by park crews and volunteers with 6,724 total hours to provide finished trail tread surface.

Project Need/Benefit:

The need for new trails was identified during the 2006 National Park Service (NPS) and public planning meetings for the park's new approved General Management Plan (GMP). The trail segments that this project will construct are identified in the preferred alternative and approved as the desired condition. The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) approached the park about trail segments that they would like to utilize during the inaugural year of the Summit Bechtel Reserve High Adventure Site in 2014. They have committed to providing youth labor volunteers that will be attending the National Scout Jamboree at the Summit Bechtel Reserve High Adventure Site that is adjacent to the park, to help construct segments of these trails that are incomplete. Currently the new trail segments are not funded and this project will enable the park to utilize the youth volunteer opportunity that the National Scout Jamboree will offer to complete this section of trails as identified in the GMP.

The partnership with the BSA has proven extremely successful as a result of the 12.8 miles of world class mountain bike trail that was completed in July 2011 by BSA Order of the Arrow volunteers. This project will be modeled after that successful project with the exception being that due to the ages and experience of these volunteers, extremely technical sections will be completed by park day labor staff and local volunteer groups. The 2011 project demonstrated park staff's ability to plan, design, train youth volunteers, and complete construction of a project with this high numbers of volunteers.

The BSA is committed to providing ongoing volunteer service in the park to construct and maintain the new trail systems. Following the completion of the 12.8 trail system that BSA constructed in 2011, the community responded overwhelmingly to the new trails, with one local bike group adopting the trail to maintain it for their use and recreation. Park staff will continue to utilize volunteer support to maintain the trails being developed. More than 3,100 members of the BSA and the venturing program will participate in the trail building service project. During the National Jamboree, 630 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21 will construct trails in the park each day for a period of one week. Youth volunteers and their leaders will be engaged in project work and receive a formal program about the NPS mission, the park, and their relevance. For the vast majority of these youth volunteers, this will be their first exposure to the region and to the park.

This project involves the construction of four trail connectors in the park that will provide an avenue for greater access, as the park works towards the through-the trail park. Visitor experiences and services will be improved by the completion of these trail connectors in the park. This project provides improvements to facilities that are utilized by the visitor, specifically trails. The park estimates that more than 5,000 scouts and venturing groups will utilize the trail systems in subsequent years.

The project will improve urban resident's knowledge of and access to outdoor and cultural experiences close to home by ensuring that every national park located in an urban area has a well-promoted physical connection to the public transportation system or a pedestrian and bicycle path. While NERI is not considered an urban area, the ultimate plan for the park is to provide a through-the-park trail system and connections to the communities of Fayetteville, Ansted, Mount Hope, Oak Hill, Meadow Bridge, Beckley, and Hinton, as well as connections to Hawk's Nest and Babcock State Parks. The foundation of this project will enable thousands of young men and women in scouting and the venturing program to take treks through the park, and will also serve hundreds of thousands of community members who will be able to access trails that connect to the park in seven communities neighboring the park.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 345
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	0	0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	697,031	100	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 697,031
Total Component Estimate:	\$	697,031	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 697,031
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		01/14		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/12</u>	
Project Complete:		04/14		(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved:	
				YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$0.00	Net Change: \$0.00
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	669
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Stinson Beach Grounds for Universal Access		
Project No: PMIS-182228A	Unit/Facility Name: Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA06	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750200	14436	48	0	0.000
35801000	14438	44	0.469	0.469
40750200	14439	48	0.051	0.000
40660100	14440	48	0.945	0.910
40750200	14443	35	0	0.000
40660100	14444	48	0.897	0.865

Project Description:

Stinson Beach, a unit of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, is located in Marin County, 21 miles north of San Francisco and has an annual visitation exceeding 800,000 visitors. The Central restroom facility and the majority of existing established travel routes on which persons with disabilities would access the beach and improved areas offered at the park are not in compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Recreation Areas (AGODA) published by the U.S. Access Board. The project proposes to engage the services of a qualified contractor to install the designed improvements which addresses identified accessibility deficiencies at Stinson Beach.

At minimum, construction shall 1) correct deteriorated designated accessible asphalt parking areas, where pavement has desiccated making accessible travel difficult, and signage, pavement markings and slopes and egress requirements conflict with the ABAAS published standards for designated paths of accessible travel; 2) upgrade paths from the North and Central parking areas to the Central restrooms, to the main beach, and to the Surfers Grill, where excessive cross and running slopes conflict with ABAAS standards and make travel hazardous or unavailable to disabled visitors; 3) add designated disabled sites at three picnic areas including accessible grills and surface areas, accessible water taps and drinking fountains, and accessible trash enclosures, and develop accessible paths to the sites; and 4) upgrade the Central restroom structure with ABAAS compliant fixtures for faucets, exterior showers, water closets, urinals, drinking fountains, exterior and interior signage, wayside exhibits, trash enclosures, and rebuild approximately 1,000 square feet of concrete paths and flatwork that contain excessive slopes.

Project Need/Benefit:

Upgrades will improve compliance requirements mandated by NPS Director's Order 42 (DO42) and mitigate identified barriers to accessibility as referenced in the 1987 U.S. Department of the Interior Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

These improvements will address deficiencies at the site regarding compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Recreation Areas (AGODA).

As the standard setting agency for the Department of the Interior, the General Services Administration (GSA) adopted the Architectural Barriers Act Chapters I-2 and 3-10 of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAABAAG).

This project is in keeping with the intent of the September 2009 Golden Gate National Recreation Area Accessibility Action Plan which stipulates that GGNRA will ensure that facilities and programs provided by park partners and holders of public special use permits will also incorporate these goals in their projects and activities.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

65 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	35 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 669

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):			Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
	\$s	%		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 664,300	65	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 357,700	35	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 1,022,000
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,022,000	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
			Project Total:	\$ 1,022,000
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2014			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:			Project Data Sheet	
Sch'd (qtr/yy)			Prepared/Last Updated: <u>02/12</u>	
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>		(mm/yy)	
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>		DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$116,000	Projected: \$120,500	Net Change: \$4,500
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	687
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Restrooms and Reconfigure Interior Space to Enhance Visitor Experience		
Project No: PMIS-192668A	Unit/Facility Name: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: WA03	State: WA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660200	80504	78	0.379	0.379
35290700	80506	100	0.471	0.151

Project Description:

This project would reconfigure the interior spaces on the main floor of the Fort Vancouver NHS visitor center to eliminate design flaws that trigger serious health and safety issues which operational adjustments cannot mitigate. Reorient entry to the park's primary public restrooms through the front door of the visitor center, to eliminate uncontrolled exterior access, halt illegal activities in the restrooms, and improve visitor safety. Reconfigure interior spaces for maximum efficiency, flexibility, and to increase space for education and community activities by 140 percent. Eliminate the dedicated museum exhibit area and create an expanded hands-on education and exhibits area. Relocate the existing theater to facilitate restroom improvements, and create a larger, multi-function theater area better able to accommodate schools and groups.

Correct \$1.3 million in mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems deferred maintenance deficiencies documented in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). Replace the roof and upgrade attic insulation from R-19 to R-49. Remove all hazardous asbestos in the ceiling and floor tiles. Replace the inefficient HVAC system. Replace the outdated electrical distribution system and incandescent interior lighting with LED lighting. Replace old restroom plumbing fixtures with low-flow type fixtures, and install high-efficiency electric hand driers. Add a fire suppression system, emergency lighting, exits signs, and additional exit doors per National Fire Protection Act (NFPA).

Replace static 40+ year-old large, wood and glass museum exhibit cases and dioramas with outdated, redundant, often culturally insensitive messages with new lightweight, moveable information panels and signs relevant to new audiences, including Native American and Hawaiian Native communities. Provide an accessible route from the parking lot, remove barriers to the restroom, and bring the facility and exhibits fully into compliance with all Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).

Project Need/Benefit:

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site is the heart of the Vancouver National Historic Reserve (VNHR). Created by Congress in 1996, the VNHR has four legislatively mandated partners, the National Park Service, the City of Vancouver, the State of Washington, and the U.S. Army, and is located within the Vancouver/Portland metropolitan area and serves over 680,000 visitors annually. Rehabilitation of the 4,903 square foot Mission 66 Fort Vancouver NHS Visitor Center constructed in 1961 is critical to enabling the park and the VNHR to safely, efficiently, and in a more relevant manner serve the growing number of visitors, including urban youth, to the site. This project corrects a serious safety problem and transforms the current visitor center from an antiquated, inaccessible, culturally insensitive, inefficiently configured, museum exhibit-focused facility with little relevance in the community, to an accessible education, information, and orientation facility that directly and safely serves visitor accessibility needs, student learning standards, and new user and community desires.

The project will reconfigure interior spaces to allow for more students to attend programs, view exhibits, and connect to a 21st century national park experience. The present space allocation is reflective of the NPS 1960s-era approach to visitor centers as destinations, with spaces dedicated to independent functions: a theater (600 square feet), museum exhibit area (1,205 square feet), cooperating association bookstore (718 square feet), visitor orientation area (478 square feet), public restrooms (398 square feet), staff offices (394 square feet), and hallways and storage (241 square feet). The basement (869 square feet) of the structure, which will not have any serious modifications, includes mechanical storage, break room, and hallways. Spaces on the main floor will be reconfigured to: a) eliminate the dedicated museum exhibit area (a function now provided at the reconstructed fort) and create an expanded hands-on education and exhibits space; b) relocate the dedicated theater space from the area needed for restroom improvements and create a larger, multi-function theater area better able to accommodate schools and groups.

The space reconfiguration of this project increases the square footage available for the flexible needs of students and new audiences could allow for a 20 percent growth in student groups visitation to the site, and 75 percent to 100 percent growth in the involvement of new audiences in the facility, especially with flexible space designed for group and community use associated with a park experience.

The project will also rehabilitate and replace exhibits to address the 21st century needs of students and new audiences. Consistent with NPS practices in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the current 40+ year-old exhibits consists primarily of large wood and glass museum exhibit cases and dioramas, many of which require special climate and light controls due to their contents. Their messages are outdated, redundant, and often culturally insensitive and not coordinated with student needs as defined by curriculum learning standards in Oregon and Washington states. This project will refocus exhibits to increase the number of State established learning standards addressed by 300 percent (from 8 to 24) and provide relevant park information and orientation to new and returning park visitors. It will remove static museum exhibits (and the need for costly climate controlled cases at the visitor center) and rehabilitate or replace exhibits to serve a simpler education, information, and orientation functions. New exhibits will be lightweight, moveable, and focus on information panels and signs rather than large cases. The newly created exhibits directly meet 17 Washington State learning standards (Social Studies: Geography; Social Studies: History; Social Studies: Economics; Social Studies: Civics; Social Studies: Skills; and Science) and 7 Oregon State learning standards (Social Sciences: Geography; Social Sciences: History; Social Sciences: Economics; Social Sciences: Civics & Government; Social Sciences: Analysis; Science and Math). It will create exhibits that reflect the more inclusive and global interpretive themes established in the 2004 LRIP and are relevant to new audiences not addressed or welcomed in the past, including Native American and Hawaiian Native communities.

The existing restrooms pose a health and safety risk for the general public and staff. Currently the restrooms are accessed only from the exterior of the building, out of visitor center staff view. The

relocated entrance to the visitor center restrooms allows access to be monitored from the National Park Service (NPS) staff desk.

This project aims to reduce energy consumption in the visitor center by improving the efficiency of the HVAC systems, upgrading the incandescent interior lighting with an LED lighting system, and increasing the R-value of the insulation in the attic from R-19 to R-49. This project also replaces outdated plumbing fixtures with low flow plumbing fixtures, reducing water usage by at least 10 percent. Additionally, rehabilitated restrooms will be equipped with high-efficiency electric hand driers, which eliminate at least 10 percent of the park's solid waste production in paper hand towels.

This project removes all remaining barriers to physical accessibility in a single visitor facility and the adjacent parking lot. All of the programmatic barriers have already been removed. The rehabilitated structure will meet the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA), specifically, ABAAS 305, 309, 604.5, 604.7, 606, & 609 making it a welcoming, accessible public facility. At least 90 percent of park and VNHR visitors will be affected by this project.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	5 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	1 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
42 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	23 % Other Deferred Maintenance
1 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	28 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	0 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 687

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$s	%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :		\$ 1,290,262	66	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 664,680	34	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 1,954,943
Total Component Estimate:		\$ 1,954,943	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 1,954,943
Class of Estimate: C				Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013				Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
				Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		01/14		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>10/12</u>	
Project Complete:		04/14		(mm/yy)	
				DOI Approved: YES	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$80,947	Projected: \$76,513	Net Change: -\$4,434
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	469
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate and Adaptively Reuse the Relocation Center Warehouse for Minidoka Visitor Contact Station		
Project No: PMIS-159776 A, B, C	Unit/Facility Name: Minidoka National Historic Site	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: ID02	State: ID

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35410300	108343	100	1.072	0.000
00000000	228533	70	0.567	0.000
00000000	228540	68	5.318	0.000
00000000	228579	63	0	0.000

Project Description:

Rehabilitate the historic Minidoka Relocation Center Warehouse in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and adaptively reuse and open the building to the public as a fully ADA-compliant, safe and comfortable Visitor Contact Station to provide visitor information and orientation services, interpretive media, and educational programming. Rehabilitate the historic fabric and develop a sensitive, non-destructive adaptive use of the interior. Repair and maintain damaged historic fabric where viable to do so. Rehabilitate the structural system to conform to the current International Building Code requirements for occupancy classification Group A-3. Provide energy-efficient mechanical systems for the enclosed spaces. Construct an addition to reestablish the form of the original warehouse, to provide for basic non-interpretive needs including restrooms, mechanical/electrical space, and other infrastructure that cannot be provided within the existing warehouse space without an adverse effect on the interior. Provide safe and clear access roads, parking, and accessible pathways from the entry area to and throughout the Warehouse area.

Project Need/Benefit:

Minidoka National Historic Site was established in 2001. There are no visitor facilities on site to provide for visitor education, interpretation, safety, and comfort. The General Management Plan, approved in 2006, calls for opening the historic 1942 original warehouse as the Visitor Contact Station (VCS).

Established in 1942, the Minidoka Internment Camp housed over 14,000 Japanese-American internees during World War II. The original facility was spread out over 33,000 acres and included hundreds of buildings. Vast areas of the original camp have been lost forever—reduced to rubble, or converted to farmland. Many of the original historic structures have either collapsed, been demolished, or have been relocated to other parts of Idaho. Only a few of the original structures remain and the structures are in a dilapidated condition. The warehouse is one of the most historically important structures on site and is the only one of its kind in internment camps in the NPS.

This project rehabilitates one of only three historic structures in its original location and is to be used

as a Visitor Contact Station.

This project improves the visitor experience by rehabilitating an original structure to include exhibits, information and orientation, and restrooms in a visitor contact station. Opening the visitor contact station will provide essential visitor services for on-site interpretation, visitor safety, and to allow the NPS to establish a presence on-site. This resource will be experienced by and interpreted to at least 95% of the park's visitors in its function as a Visitor Contact Station.

The new Visitor Contact Station will provide on-site education and orientation, which is essential to understanding the complex issues and history surrounding the internment of Japanese-American citizens during WWII. The new Visitor Contact Station will be fully accessible, both the structure and all interpretive media. Visitors to National Park Service sites do not regularly include Japanese Americans, especially rural and isolated sites such as Minidoka. The story of WWII incarceration is one of the "untold stories" in our collective American history. The story of Minidoka and Japanese American internment is also a relevant one, focusing on issues of civil and constitutional rights and the fragility of democracy in times of crisis, a story that continues to resonate today. New audiences will be engaged through the exhibits, orientation, and education programs that this new facility will provide. Current park visitation includes former internees and their families, as well as others of Japanese ancestry. In addition, new accessible walkway surfaces will connect to a new accessible trail system.

The existing structural diaphragms and weather envelope will be upgraded on the exterior of the building. The design of the new component will have the extended warehouse roofline and framing and include a new building element at the far end of the structure to house modern restrooms, a mechanical room, and storage. The center of the building will consist of a new covered gathering area, allowing space for large groups and programs, such as school groups.

Utility services are needed to accommodate the warehouse as a visitor contact station. Domestic water, fire protection, and sanitary sewer services will be installed to meet program requirements for visitors and staff in the visitor contact station. The existing well will be rehabilitated to provide a source of domestic water service to the warehouse and future projects. There will be stabilized soil zones for auto drop-off, parking, and pathways and roadways in the warehouse area.

Completion of this facility addresses documented health and safety hazards, improves the park's visitor understanding and satisfaction ratings as noted in the annual NPS visitor survey, and realizes strategic goals in the park's approved General Management Plan. The public will understand the significance of the internment experience during World War II, the relevance today of the loss of civil liberties, and the park's role in preservation, protection, and stewardship of this story.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg. CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	74% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	26% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 469

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):			
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	507,781	74	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	178,409	26	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 686,190	
Total Component Estimate:	\$	686,190	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 3,680,474	
			Project Total:			\$ 4,366,664
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds			
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2013			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____			
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____			
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet		DOI Approved: YES
Construction Start/Award:		01/14		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u>		
Project Complete:		04/15		(mm/yy)		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$32,861	Net Change: \$32,861
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National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	248
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Regional 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct New ADA-Compliant Wayside Exhibit Pullouts at Parkway-Coastal Drive and Bald Hills Road		
Project No: PMIS-147581A	Unit/Facility Name: Redwood National Park	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA01	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
00000000	20248	36	0	0.000
00000000	20260	36	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will complete implementation of the wayside exhibit plan for Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) by constructing two new small ADA compliant pullouts with wayside exhibits. Previous projects resulted in 24 low-profile and 26 upright trailhead orientation panels, 20 bulletin cases and 20 inserts being designed, fabricated, and installed; six orientation panels completed, three for placement at the intersection of Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway and the Coastal Drive and three for placement along the Bald Hills Road. This project would fund two pullouts for these six panels.

At the Parkway-Coastal Drive intersection, signage will be improved, an interpretive kiosk and shelter will be constructed for three panels to match the parks standard; ADA-compliant frames and orientation panels will be installed; and an ADA-compliant 14-foot bridge will be constructed; a panel area will be constructed; and rocks will be moved. The park will contract for a 10-minute pullout with five vehicle spaces and a walkway to the bridge.

For Bald Hills Road, the existing RNSP welcome sign will be replaced with a new design; Redwood Creek Trail and Trailers Not Advised signs will be replaced; a kiosk and shelter for three orientation panels will be constructed; ADA-compliant frames and orientation panels will be installed; a panel area will be constructed; and two alders will be removed. The park will contract for a 10-minute pullout for three vehicle spaces.

Project Need/Benefit:

Redwood National and State Parks (RNSP) are bisected by two U.S. highways and access to roads and trails are spread along a 50-mile stretch that includes several communities. The orientation panels serve a primary role for visitors to know that they are in the parks, to find their route, to find day hiking and backpacking, to understand the rules and regulations, and to understand the natural and cultural significance of both "discovery routes." The bulletin case will display regulatory symbols and have space to display pertinent and timely park safety information. Presently, there is no information at either area.

Orientation to RNSP and an introduction to the Coastal Drive and the Bald Hills Road will be introduced for the first time at these two locations through completion of this project. Bulletin cases at both locations will reflect safety, regulations, and seasonally updated information. Site work will need to be completed that will meet ADA standards and improve visitor access to exhibits.

Completing the construction of both pullouts for the orientation panels that already exist is more cost effective than developing a new design package. Improved signage along the parkway (south of intersection) will notify visitors of Coastal Drive coming up and the prohibition of trailers and motor homes; lower the stop sign to the standard height of five feet from 10 feet; move the Crescent City/Eureka sign across the street where it will be seen; construct a shelter (the same as other shelters across the parks) for three orientation panels; install ADA-compliant frames and orientation panels; construct orientation panel area (using as much recycled material as possible); construct ADA-compliant 14-foot bridge; lay concrete; move rocks; and cut existing berry bushes.

At Bald Hills Road, work will replace the existing RNSP welcome sign with new design; relocate Redwood Creek Trail sign; relocate Trailers Not Advised sign; relocate "chains removed" sign; construct shelter (the same as other shelters across the parks) for three orientation panels; install ADA-compliant frames and orientation panels; construct orientation panel area (using as much recycled material as possible); and take out two alders, making the project cost effective. This site will be highly improved by having designated parking spaces (including handicap parking) designed for easy, safe access and egress and a visually inviting area to stop with sheltered orientation exhibits. These panels will be up for 15 to 20 years.

The orientation exhibits and bulletin case information provide park visitors with safety information, trail orientation information, resource management issues, and a connection to the parks' significant themes. This will assist in preventing loss of resources including removal of redwood logs, plants, poaching of elk and deer, and illegal mushroom collecting. National and State park lands are surrounded by private, commercial, and forest service land where these activities may be legal.

Visitors access park sites from multiple roadways, with no central point or entrance station to the park. Visitors may travel the park without going to a visitor center for interpretation, safety, and regulation information. A consistent look (the Graphic Standards), a consistent safety message, and the use of universal regulatory symbols at these sites will help visitors to recognize that they are in the park. The bulletin cases will also direct travelers to visitor centers to pick up schedules of events and post the schedule of programs. Although the text emphasis is on orientation, effective interpretive writing addresses cultural, historic, and resource-related park themes.

A consistent safety message, posted throughout the parks, will be on the bulletin case inserts. Regulations for these two roads will be posted. Specific safety concerns will be posted in the bulletin cases, such as bear and lion messages, elk caution, pet rules, and tick and poison oak precautions. ADA-improved site development will allow more visitors to access the information.

Two new small ADA compliant pullouts will be constructed with wayside exhibits, one each at the Parkway-Coastal Drive intersection (five vehicle spaces) and along the Bald Hills Road (three vehicle spaces). Three orientation-interpretive displays are placed along two roads that do not have any information. Six upright ADA-compliant orientation panels will be installed. The displays include an interpretive panel, a Redwood National and State Parks map, and a bulletin board case that provides safety, regulatory, and updated seasonal information to visitors. Over two million people travel along Highway 101, Newton B. Drury Scenic Parkway, and the Bald Hills Road each year.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	29% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	71% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 248

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s %		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0 0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 13,103
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 765,543 100	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 752,440
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 765,543 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
		Project Total:	\$ 765,543
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>2011</u>	\$ <u>13,103</u>
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/11</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u>	YES
Project Complete:	<u>04/14</u>	(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$1,100	Net Change: \$1,100
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	630
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Accessible Trail and Trailhead Improvements at Cheeseboro Canyon		
Project No: PMIS-173606 A, B	Unit/Facility Name: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	
Region: Pacific West	Congressional District: CA23, CA30	State: CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35801000	12131	67	1.655	0.009
40660100	12847	60	0.020	0.020
40760100	17244	55	0.153	0.153
40660100	17259	24	0.305	0.305
40751100	236114	75	0	0.000
40750200	236123	54	0	0.000
40750700	236374	42	0	0.000
40750700	236376	42	0	0.000
40751100	97855	36	0.403	0.000

Project Description:

Construct a parking area, bus drop-off, and walkways to a small but fully accessible trailhead to support a 1.1 mile universal trail and trailhead with scenic views of a historic structure and Cheeseboro Canyon. Trail construction will include a permanent bridge crossing a local creek and a set of wayside rest stops with interpretive displays.

The project will demolish two existing non-accessible Romtec vault toilets and replace with a fully accessible comfort station. New trailhead amenities will include a fully accessible parking area and new interpretive wayside exhibits. The project also will mitigate drainage issues from the trail, parking lot, and road to eliminate current flooding hazards posed to local residents.

Project Need/Benefit:

Cheeseboro Canyon is currently one of the Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area's (SAMO) most visited sites, bringing in over 200,000 visitors annually. It consists of a landscape that the Chumash resided in for thousands of years and ranchers had made their homes in for over 150 years. Today, a great diversity of plants and animals live in the canyons. Widespread oaks, savannas, and outcrops of sedimentary rock provide excellent nesting sites for owls, hawks, and other raptors (birds of prey). The abundance of raptors indicates a large prey population, especially small mammals and reptiles. In rugged areas where cattle could not graze, we can still find a variety of native plant communities, including chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and riparian woodlands.

This site is cherished greatly among the local communities, but unfortunately is not currently accessible to all populations. Currently there is a network of trails frequented by hikers, cyclists, and equestrians; however, this rugged terrain is not suitable for those individuals with mobility challenges. Due to this fundamental flaw, the park received a generous donation of over \$450,000 from a local visitor who wanted to see this area opened up to a wider audience by creating an accessible trail and trailhead. The new trail will bridge the current gap of accessibility to people of all abilities, by foot or wheelchair. The trail will connect the Main Trailhead to the Accessible Trailhead in Cheeseboro Canyon. Users will be able to take advantage of views into Cheeseboro Canyon and Morrison Ranch via overlooks, as well as along the creek in shaded Oak savannas.

The path is composed of natural materials that are firm and consistent with hard edges for those that need physical boundaries, and moves through several ecosystems, across the creek and terminates at the historic Morrison House site. The path's ease of accessing natural and cultural resources with the opportunities for education, and coupled with the beauty and simplicity of the site makes this an outstanding project to accomplish.

The benefit to this renovation is twofold. The project will greatly improve the overall visitation experience, it has a secondary benefit of mitigating damages and the safety hazards posed to neighboring residents as a result of current drainage design flaws of the existing non-accessible equestrian trail, parking area, and road. During heavy annual rains, local residents incur heavy flooding to property and houses, resulting in tort claims against the park. The newly designed entrance road addresses and corrects these drainage issues and will greatly reduce if not eliminate future damages to park neighbors caused by flooding.

This project had two existing Comprehensive Design Plans (1996 and 2002) which were the template for the final Simi Hills Comprehensive Design Plan and Finding of No Significant Impact. Site analysis, public outreach, and scoping meeting addressed the concerns of our partners. After years of planning, the park has final documents including a comprehensive drainage report and construction documents.

This project will create a fully accessible trail and trailhead (to include: parking area, restrooms, and picnic promenade) to open up one of the park's most frequented recreation areas to visitors with mobility challenges; provide community outreach to underserved populations and educational wayside exhibits will provide the history of the Cheeseboro Canyon and the Historic Morrison Ranch; and will alter existing drainage system to mitigate current flood hazards to neighboring residents.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

9 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
49 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	7 % Other Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	26 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	9 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	Total Project Score: 630
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
	\$s	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 346,650	21	Appropriated to Date: \$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,323,070	79	Formulated in FY 2014 Budget: \$ 1,669,720
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 1,669,720	100	Future Funding to Complete Project: \$
			Project Total: \$ 1,669,720
Class of Estimate: A		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2011		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates:		Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	<u>Sch'd (qtr/vy)</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u>	YES
Project Complete:	<u>01/13</u>	(mm/yy)	
	<u>04/14</u>		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$13,870	Projected: \$13,985	Net Change: \$115
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	477
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Regional 20% and Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Historic 1933 Tavern, Upgrade Facilities & Develop Exhibits at Lincoln Knob Creek Unit		
Project No: PMIS-177422 A, B, C, D	Unit/Facility Name: Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: KY02	State: KY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35291000	67266	100	1.175	0.882
35801000	67273	83	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will plan, restore, stabilize, and rehabilitate the 1933 historic roadside Tavern at the Knob Creek Farm and design, develop, fabricate and construct additional visitor-use facilities including 1,400 square feet of accessible exhibits; office space and restrooms; multi-use room for school groups; new site electrical distribution system; connection to public water, and a new septic system. The project will incorporate new ramps and egress doors to bring building up to code; install new mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire suppression systems for the tavern building, including a new waterline from the existing city main; construct a 576-square foot comfort station; improve 2.4 miles of trails and walkways; construct and pave a parking lot for 30 cars and four buses; and the temporary visitor contact station will be removed. The renovated Tavern will provide a safe and inviting environment for accessible exhibits that depict the years the Lincoln family lived on the Knob Creek Farm. The November 2010 environmental assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The treatments of the historic tavern structure will be designed to ensure the compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

Project Need/Benefit:

Limited or substandard visitor use facilities are currently available at the Boyhood Home Unit. The historic roadside Tavern is closed for safety reasons; the visitor contact station is housed in a portable office trailer; and the parking area has safety issues and is not adequate to handle anticipated visitation. Implementing the proposed action will preserve an important National Register structure (the Tavern); improve visitor interpretive and accessibility opportunities; protect public and employee health, safety and welfare; and improve operational efficiency. Improvements at the Boyhood Home Unit will provide better circulation among its historic features and allow opportunities for visitors to experience the natural resources. In 1998 Congress expanded the boundary of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, by donation from LaRue County, about 228 acres of land of the historic Knob Creek Farm which includes the historic roadside Tavern (which had previously been closed since 1998), the replica pioneer cabin, agricultural fields, and forested areas evocative of the period that the Lincolns lived there from 1811 to 1817. This property, about 10 miles from the Birthplace Unit, became a part of the historic site on November 6, 2001. This park was subsequently re-designated as the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park on March 30, 2009.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	17% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	14% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	12% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	57% Other Capital Improvement
Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]	
VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):	Total Project Score: 477

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
	\$s		%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 879,169	31	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 1,956,860	69	
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 2,836,029	100	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning and Design Funds	
		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates:		Project Data Sheet	
	<u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u>	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>	(mm/yy)	YES
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: 121,900	Net Change: 121,900
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	296
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct ADA Accessibility Boardwalks at Four Beach Locations		
Project No: PMIS-178917A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751300	114747	37	0	0.000
40750300	28572	100	0	0.000
40751300	28920	69	0.109	0.109
40750300	85927	100	0	0.000

Project Description:

Beach Access boardwalks will be added to the Coquina Beach Ramp, at Ramp 44, at the Old Cape Hatteras Lighthouse site, and at Ramp 23 (Haulover). These boardwalks will be a pile and beam construction. The deck joist, beams, and piles will be pressure treated. The decking will be a plastic composite type material. The slopes of the decking will be adjusted for ADA accessibility. Coquina Beach Ramp will be 945 feet in length, Ramp 44 will be 575 feet in length, the lighthouse site boardwalk will be 400 feet in length and Ramp 23 will be 1250 feet in length. All boardwalks will be six feet in width.

Project Need/Benefit:

As part of a legal mandate, new beach and sound side ADA access boardwalks are to be constructed. Also a number of beachside and sound side motor vehicle ramps will be constructed as part of the mandated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. The accesses are to be constructed so the general public and visitors will have more access to swimming, surfing, fishing, kite-boarding, and enjoying other seashore activities. The additional boardwalks and ramps will help during the bird and turtle mating season when many of the current accesses are closed. New boardwalks, parking lots, and ramps will satisfy a 2010 legal mandate. The construction of ramps, parking lots, and boardwalks will increase visitor satisfaction by providing new recreational opportunities. The boardwalks will increase visitor safety and afford beach resource protection by providing an elevated walkway over the harsh vegetation, keep the visitor out of the vehicle traffic pattern, and preserve the beach dunes.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(Y): Completed(Y):

Total Project Score: 296

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s %		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0 0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 611,614 100	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 611,614
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 611,614 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
		Project Total:	\$ 611,614
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated to FY: 2011		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u> Construction Start/Award: <u>01/14</u> Project Complete: <u>04/14</u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>05/12</u> (mm/yy)	DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$11,095	Net Change: \$11,095
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	507
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Parking Lot and Boardwalk at Beach Access, Old Bodie Island Coast Guard Station		
Project No: PMIS-178918A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	85927	100	0	0.000

Project Description:

A new beach access parking lot and boardwalks will be constructed at the Old U.S. Coast Guard building site in the Bodie Island Area, Nags Heads, NC. The parking lot will be paved with asphalt and have 50 parking stalls. From the parking lot there will be two boardwalks for beach access. These boardwalks will be a pile and beam construction. The deck joist, beams, and piles will be pressure treated. The decking will be a plastic composite type material. The Old Coast Guard North boardwalk will be 600 feet in length and the Old Coast Guard South boardwalk will be 200 feet in length. Each boardwalk will be a standard six feet in width.

Project Need/Benefit:

As part of a legal mandate, new beach and sound side ADA access boardwalks are to be constructed. There will also to be a number of beachside and sound side motor vehicle parking lots and ramps constructed as part of the mandated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. The accesses are to be constructed so the general public and visitors will have more access to swimming, surfing, fishing, kite-boarding, and enjoying other seashore activities. The additional boardwalks and ramps will help during the bird and turtle mating season when many of the current accesses are closed. New boardwalks, parking lots, and ramps will satisfy a 2010 legal mandate. The construction of ramps, parking lots, and boardwalks will increase visitor satisfaction by providing new recreational opportunities. The boardwalks will increase visitor safety and afford beach resource protection by providing an elevated walkway over the harsh vegetation, keep the visitor out of the vehicle traffic pattern, and preserving the beach dunes.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0 % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0 % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0 % Other Deferred Maintenance
28 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0 % Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	72 % Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 507

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	415
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Visitor Parking Lots at Ramp Mile Marker 25.5 and North Carolina Highway 12		
Project No: PMIS-178919A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	85927	100	0	0.000

Project Description:

Five new beach access parking lots will be constructed at the Bodie Island Ranger Station, at South Coquina Beach, at Ramp 4, at Ramp 23, and at Ramp 25.5 in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The parking lots will be paved with asphalt and have ten parking stalls with one being an ADA stall. The sites have been identified in the 2010 legal mandate.

Project Need/Benefit:

As part of a legal mandate, new beach and sound side ADA access boardwalks are to be constructed. There are also to be a number of beachside and sound side motor vehicle ramps constructed as part of the mandated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. The accesses are to be constructed so the general public and visitors will have more access to swimming, surfing, fishing, kite-boarding, and enjoying other seashore activities. The additional boardwalks and ramps will help during the bird and turtle mating season when many of the current accesses are closed. New boardwalks, parking lots, and ramps will satisfy a 2010 legal mandate. The construction of ramps, parking lots, and boardwalks will increase visitor satisfaction by providing new recreational opportunities. The boardwalks will increase visitor safety and afford beach resource protection by providing an elevated walkway over the harsh vegetation, keep the visitor out of the vehicle traffic pattern, and preserving the beach dunes.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 415

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	415
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Visitor Parking Lots in South Hatteras		
Project No: PMIS-179130A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	85927	100	0	0.000

Project Description:

Four parking lots will be constructed in the southern part of Hatteras Island. The parking lots will be paved with asphalt and have five or ten parking stalls.

Project Need/Benefit:

As part of a legal mandate, new beach and sound side ADA access boardwalks are to be constructed. There are also to be a number of beachside and sound side motor vehicle ramps constructed as part of the mandated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. The accesses are to be constructed so the general public and visitors will have more access to swimming, surfing, fishing, kite-boarding, and enjoying other seashore activities. The additional boardwalks and ramps will help during the bird and turtle mating season when many of the current accesses are closed. New boardwalks, parking lots, and ramps will satisfy a 2010 legal mandate. The construction of ramps, parking lots, and boardwalks will increase visitor satisfaction by providing new recreational opportunities. The boardwalks will increase visitor safety and afford beach resource protection by providing an elevated walkway over the harsh vegetation, keep the visitor out of the vehicle traffic pattern, and preserve the beach dunes.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 415

National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	414
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Beach Access Ramps on Hatteras Island		
Project No: PMIS-179133A	Unit/Facility Name: Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC03	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	85927	100	0	0.000

Project Description:

Three ramps will be installed on Hatteras Island along North Carolina Highway 12 at the following mile posts: Ramp 25.5, Ramp 32.5 and Ramp 59.5. The ramps will be constructed of native soils and covered with a layer of clay and shell blend.

Project Need/Benefit:

As part of a legal mandate, new beach and sound side ADA access boardwalks are to be constructed. There are also to be a number of beachside and sound side motor vehicle ramps constructed as part of the mandated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Plan. The accesses are to be constructed so the general public and visitors will have more access to swimming, surfing, fishing, kite-boarding, and enjoying other seashore activities. The additional boardwalks and ramps will help during the bird and turtle mating season when many of the current accesses are closed. New boardwalks, parking lots, and ramps will satisfy a 2010 legal mandate. The construction of ramps, parking lots, and boardwalks will increase visitor satisfaction by providing new recreational opportunities. The boardwalks will increase visitor safety and afford beach resource protection by providing an elevated walkway over the harsh vegetation, keep the visitor out of the vehicle traffic pattern, and preserving the beach dunes.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	0% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	100% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y Type: Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 414

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s %		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$ 0 0	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 529,331 100	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 529,331
Total Component Estimate:	\$ 529,331 100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$
		Project Total:	\$ 529,331
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2012		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
		Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u>	\$ _____
Dates: <u>Sch'd (qtr/yy)</u>		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:	<u>01/14</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: <u>07/12</u>	DOI Approved: YES
Project Complete:	<u>04/15</u>	(mm/yy)	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$4,200	Net Change: \$4,200
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National Park Service
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	315
Programmed Funding FY:	2014
Funding Source:	Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct New Amphitheater		
Project No: PMIS-176975A	Unit/Facility Name: Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site	
Region: Southeast	Congressional District: NC11	State: NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	Real Property Unique Identifier	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750800	112755	70	0	0.000
40750800	84713	61	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will provide Carl Sandburg Home NHS with funding to construct a new amphitheater and rehabilitate a significant cultural landscape adjacent to the historic Sandburg Home. This project is part of the preferred alternative in the park's 2003 General Management Plan (GMP). The location of the new amphitheater was determined through an exhaustive process and will include seating for 225 people, accessible paths, accessible seating and listening devices, and will provide minimal audio or visual intrusion to the landscape nearest the Sandburg Home and farm scenes. The historic landscape upon which the current amphitheater is located will be restored after the existing facility is removed. The design of the new amphitheater and plan for rehabilitation of old site was accomplished during FY 2011.

The amphitheater is the only park facility that can serve a large group of visitors. The park lacks a visitor center or other developed program space. The park's use of the amphitheater has continued to increase since its construction, particularly with programs targeting young visitors and family groups. Several new successful programs will benefit from an expanded and more accessible program area. The park will increase the number of programs offered at the amphitheater after it is relocated. The new facility will accommodate school groups, youth groups, participants in the summer ParKids! program which targets underserved youth, and increased audiences at Folk Music Festival and Jr. Ranger Day.

Project Need/Benefit:

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant in 1968 and designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) that same year. The park was selected as a NHL because of its association with poet Carl Sandburg and because of its layout and landscape features which represent a number of important historic designed landscape types. The existing amphitheater, constructed in the late 1970s adjacent to the main house as a temporary structure, is a non-contributing resource that physically impacts and detracts from the overall setting and feeling of the main house and associated landscape. The designed landscape was altered to accommodate the amphitheater. Specimen trees and bushes that once delineated the manicured landscape from the front pasture and adjacent woodlands were removed. No planning or compliance was undertaken for the existing facility. This project would remove a non-contributing feature of the cultural landscape and restore the setting to its original appearance as defined for the period of significance (c. 1900-1967) for the Main House Landscape.

The project is included in the park's approved 2003 GMP. With the removal of the existing amphitheater, the landscape will be returned to its Sandburg era appearance. Its location adjacent to the Sandburg Home presents significant noise intrusion to the home and soundscape during performances. There are more than 100 days throughout the year that the amphitheater is used for performances and programs. Visitors inside the home often hear the activities taking place at the amphitheater, creating a disturbed soundscape within the house. These performances also disrupt the majority of park visitors who come solely to walk the historic grounds (nearly 56,000 of the total 84,000 annually). Moving the amphitheater to a new location would return the natural soundscape so prized by the Sandburg's to the historic core of the park improving the visitor experience for nearly 67 percent of park visitors.

The current amphitheater offers no accessibility for visitors with impairment. Visitors enter the amphitheater from the rear and then encounter a steep slope from the last row of seating to stage front. Visitors with mobility devices and wheelchairs are forced to sit in the last row or remain on the level ground behind the last row of benches because there is no way visitors could maneuver descending the slope without assistance. For school groups this has proved a significant challenge as students are invited on stage for a portion of the curriculum program, yet students with impairments cannot access the stage. Also, the current amphitheater does not have the infrastructure to deliver amplified sound or facilitate the use of listening devices for visitors with hearing impairment. The new amphitheater will improve physical and programmatic accessibility by addressing current standards for universal accessibility. This includes the use of a universally accessible entrance which provides a gently graded slope from back of seating to front row, accessible seating in the front of the amphitheater, a ramp for participants to join activities onstage, and a built-in sound system with assistive listening devices. These accessible elements will be available to any visitor for any program held at the amphitheater.

In FY 2011 more than 7,200 visitors attended programs at the amphitheater. During summer performances and festivals there is often standing room only as the audience overfills the 150 seat capacity. Visitors will sit on the ground at the back of the seating area, which was never designed to be overflow seating and has caused trampling of landscape and tree roots, further affecting the landscape adjacent to the Sandburg Home. Of those 7,200 visitors, more than 60 percent are youth attending formal programs. The project will improve youth and new audience involvement by providing the space necessary to properly facilitate formal youth programs. Youth participating in curriculum-based education programs interact not only with the material presented but with the amphitheater space itself. Youths become part of an onstage performance or poetry presentation and will write in the space. The amphitheater serves Title 1 students from Kindergarten through High School during the academic year. During the summer, underserved youth from community organizations like the Boys and Girls Club, Salvation Army and YMCA participate in education programs. New audiences will be reached as the park broadens its announcement of events. The newspapers and radio stations the park currently reaches to announce events and programs, is mostly local as the capacity for the program space cannot accommodate more visitors. Park partners will also have increased opportunities to hold programs and events at the site.

The visitor experience will be improved by providing a location for programs that is closer to the park entrance, is easier to find, and is more comfortable to use. Many visitors who have learned about a program at the park arrive and have no idea where the amphitheater is located. With the new location, the amphitheater will be right off the main visitor path and will be much closer to the visitor parking lot. Every new visitor to the park will walk or ride (via shuttle) by the new amphitheater. Currently, only visitors who are attending a program find the amphitheater. The new amphitheater is designed with a universally accessible entrance which means all visitors will find a comfortable pathway that is easy to navigate, leading to a seating area that is accessible. A new stage orientation (direction) and minimal removal of trees surrounding the site will permit natural shade for both seating and stage. During summer performances now, visitors do not use half of the available seating because it is in full sun. As the facility increases in size by 50 seats and 75 overflow spaces, this will permit larger audiences to

attend programs. Particularly the summer performances of Sandburg's original works: Rootabaga Stories, the World of Carl Sandburg and Sandburg's Lincoln. These are popular programs for local summer camps, however the park has to ensure more than one camp does not attend at a time so that regular visitors and camp visitors have seating to enjoy the program. Increasing the seating will increase the number of young camp visitors. The new amphitheater will be located closer to visitor parking; will include accessible paths that all visitors can manipulate on their own. It will include a built in sound system providing amplification and assisted listening devices. Seating will increase by 50 seats with a designated ground seating area for overflow which offers capacity for an additional 75 people.

Materials used in the new amphitheater will be a mix of wood and masonry. The pathways will be a concrete aggregate which is highly sustainable and requires little maintenance. The benches will be wood and metal and the stage will be constructed of wood, concrete and stone work. All wood will be certified from a sustainable source.

Through previous Recreation Fee funding, a complete design package was prepared and the park is ready for construction. Compliance is completed. Project funding requested reflects the construction costs as estimated by the design team at Grieves Worrall Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc. /Architects.

This project will restore the cultural landscape to the condition and integrity documented in the 1968 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the park. This project also meets Servicewide goal on Cultural Landscapes maintained in good condition.

This project will remove a significant intrusion from the historic Sandburg Home landscape, allowing the current site to be restored. It will also eliminate a significant sound distraction from the historic core of the park. This project will return the natural soundscape to the historic core of the park and improve the visitor experience for approximately 56,000 visitors that regularly walk in the park.

The visitor experience will be greatly improved with a facility that is easier to use by everyone and increases capacity for programs with high attendance. All park visitor programs will benefit from having a complimentary space for not only stage performances, but outdoor workshops and talks. The education program uses the amphitheater for curriculum-based programs and summer camp activities.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

0% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	0% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI
0% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	0% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	5% Other Deferred Maintenance
0% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	0% Code Compliance Capital Improvement
	95% Other Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning Required?(Y or N): [N]

VE Required(Y or N): Y **Type:** Scheduled(YY): Completed(YY):

Total Project Score: 315

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s		%	Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Deferred Maintenance Work :	\$	38,938	5	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	\$	739,814	95	Formulated in FY <u>2014</u> Budget:	\$ 778,752
Total Component Estimate:	\$	778,752	100	Future Funding to Complete Project:	\$ 0
				Project Total:	\$ 778,752
Class of Estimate: C			Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2011			Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
			Design Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____		
Dates:		Sch'd (qtr/yy)		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award:		01/14		Prepared/Last Updated: <u>03/12</u>	
Project Complete:		04/14		(mm/yy)	
			DOI Approved: YES		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs(\$s)

Current: \$0.00	Projected: \$1,200	Net Change: \$1,200
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Budget Account Schedules Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Recreational fee demonstration program and deed-restricted and non-demonstration parks.....	183	180	180
00.02	Transportation systems fund.....	16	15	16
00.04	Education Expenses, YELL.....	1	1	1
09.00	Total new obligations.....	200	196	197
Budgetary resources:				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	112	113	115
10.21	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	6	3	3
10.50	Unobligated balance (total).....	118	116	118
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
12.01	Appropriation (special fund).....	195	195	196
19.30	Total budgetary resources available.....	313	311	314
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	113	115	117
Change in obligated balances:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	122	94	152
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	200	196	197
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	-222	-135	-151
30.40	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-6	-3	-3
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year (net).....	94	152	195
Outlays, gross:				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	39	39
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	222	96	112
41.10	Outlays, gross (total).....	222	135	151
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority.....	195	195	196
41.90	Outlays.....	222	135	151

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	28	28	29
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	35	35	36
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	4	4	4
11.90	Total personnel compensation.....	67	67	69
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	16	16	16
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
12.20	Transportation of things.....	2	2	2
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	2	2	2
12.40	Printing and reproduction.....	3	3	3
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	4	2	2
12.52	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	50	48	47
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	1	0	0
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	3	3	3
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	12	14	14
13.10	Equipment.....	3	3	3
13.20	Land and structures.....	26	25	25
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	10	10	10
99.99	Total new obligations.....	200	196	197

Personnel Summary

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-9928-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	1,558	1,558	1,558

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Other Permanent Appropriations

Other Permanent Appropriations (\$000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Change from 2013 Estimate (+/-)
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	43,875	44,617	45,519	+902
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	71,588	73,736	76,991	+3,255
Concessions Improvement Accounts	13,632	11,632	10,237	-1,395
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[+85,220]	[+85,368]	[+87,228]	[+1,860]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	6,244	6,712	7,215	+503
Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	1,413	1,400	1,400	0
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	22,252	22,808	23,378	+570
Glacier Bay NP Resource Protection	4,357	3,500	3,500	0
Delaware Water Gap NRA Route 209 Operations	15	50	50	0
Total Requirements	163,376	164,455	168,290	+3,835
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>0</i>

Overview

This activity includes a variety of permanent appropriations that are derived from receipt sources other than recreation fees.

Appropriation: Contribution for Annuity Benefits of the United States Park Police

Program Overview

This funding pays the costs of benefit payments to annuitants each year under the pension program for U.S. Park Police (USPP) officers hired prior to January 1, 1984 to the extent the payments exceed deductions from salaries of active duty employees of the program. As amended in P.L. 85-157, the Annuity Benefits are collected for Title V retirees. Payments are made to retirees, surviving spouses, and dependents. The USPP pension program was funded before FY 2002 from appropriations made annually to the National Park Service. Beginning in FY 2002 (P.L. 107-63 (16 U.S.C. 14e)), these payments have been made from funds warranted to the National Park Service from a permanent, indefinite appropriation at the Treasury Department. The estimates of \$44.617 million for FY 2013 and \$45.519 million for FY 2014 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 eventually declining.

Appropriations: Park Concessions Franchise Fees and Concessions Improvement Accounts**Program Overview**

Park Concessions Franchise Fees. This program involves all franchise fees and other monetary considerations paid to the United States pursuant to concessions contracts under the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-391; 16 U.S.C. 5901), as amended, (the Act). All funds are deposited into a special account and used in the national park system. The fees are used to support contract development, fund high-priority resource management programs and operations, and support concession activities throughout the national park system.

All contracts are issued competitively under the Act, which grants a right of preference to concessioners with annual gross receipts of less than \$500,000 and to all outfitters and guides. Under the Act, the Service has experienced increased competition for contracts, which has resulted in improved visitor services, generally higher franchise fees, and increased returns to the government.

Construction, investment, and maintenance requirements are weighed against the business opportunity in setting the concession franchise fees. The resulting prospectus financial package balances the various financial obligations, including possessory interest or leasehold surrender interest liability where it exists, in order to determine that the new fee represents the probable value of the proposed contract.

Concessions Improvement Accounts. Some older National Park Service contracts with private concessioners require the concessioner to deposit a portion of gross receipts or a fixed sum of money in a separate bank account. With NPS approval, these funds are expended for improvement of facilities that directly support concession visitor services. Concessioners do not accrue possessory interest for improvements funded from these accounts. These accounts are not included in contracts issued since the 1998 Act and continue to be phased out as older contracts are replaced.

Appropriation: Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund**Program Overview**

As authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1 *et seq.*, particularly 16 U.S.C. 1a-2(k), and 16 U.S.C. 470h-3, rental payments under a lease for the use of buildings and associated property administered as part of the national park system are deposited in a special Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund. These funds are used for infrastructure needs of the park unit where collected, including facility refurbishment, repair and replacement, infrastructure projects associated with park resource protection, and direct maintenance of the leased buildings and associated properties.

Appropriation: Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program**Program Overview**

Authorized in P.L. 106-206 (16 U.S.C. 460l-6d), revenue from location fees collected from issuing permits to use park lands and facilities for commercial filming and certain still photography are retained and used at the sites where collected, in accordance with the formula and purposes established for the Recreational Fee Program.

Appropriation: Operations and Maintenance of Quarters**Program Overview**

As authorized by P.L. 98-473 in 1984 (98 Stat. 1874; 5 U.S.C. 4911), rent and charges collected by payroll deduction or otherwise, for the use or occupancy of Government Quarters in National Park areas, are deposited in a special fund to remain available until expended for the operation and maintenance of Government Quarters. These funds are to be used to provide decent, safe, sanitary, and energy efficient quarters to the assigned occupants.

In FY 2012, in addition to funds derived from rental income, the National Park Service recorded charges totaling \$1,878,493 for housing maintenance and operations in the Operation of the National Park System appropriation to cover rental income shortfalls. (This statement is provided as required by section 814(a)(14) of Division I of Public Law 104-333).

Appropriation: Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection**Program Overview**

As authorized by P.L. 104-333 (16 U.S.C. 1a-2(g)) of 1994, 60 percent of the revenues from fees paid by tour boat operators or other permittees for entering Glacier Bay National Park are deposited into a special account and used to fund certain activities to protect resources of the park from harm by permittees. Activities authorized for funding include acquisition and pre-positioning of emergency response equipment to prevent harm to aquatic park resources from permittees and investigations to quantify the effect of permittees' activity on wildlife and other natural resource values of the park.

Appropriation: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Route 209 Operations**Program Overview**

Funds collected from fees, as authorized by P.L. 98-63 (97 Stat. 329) and P.L. 104-333 Sec. 702, for commercial use of U.S. Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are available 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 most recent legislation, due to expire on September 30, 2015, further authorizes a limited fee for the special use of Route 209 by these commercial vehicles.

Budget Account Schedules Other Permanent Appropriations

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		2012	2013	2014
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
01.00	Balance, start of year.....	1	0	0
Receipts:				
02.20	Rents and charges for quarters.....	22	23	23
02.21	Park buildings lease and maintenance fund.....	6	7	7
02.22	Concessions improvement accounts.....	14	12	10
02.23	User fees for filming and photography on park lands.....	1	1	1
02.24	Miscellaneous fees, Glacier Bay National Park.....	3	3	4
02.25	Park concessions franchise fees.....	72	74	77
02.90	Adjustment-receipts rounding issue	1	0	0
02.99	Total receipts and collections.....	119	120	122
04.00	Total balances and collections.....	120	120	122
Appropriations:				
05.00	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0].....	-120	-120	-122
07.99	Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Operations and maintenance of quarters.....	26	25	25
00.02	Glacier Bay National Park resource protection vessel management plan.....	3	4	4
00.03	Park concessions franchise fees.....	60	65	65
00.05	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund...	5	8	7
00.06	Concessions improvement accounts.....	16	16	16
00.07	Contribution for annuity benefits for USPP.....	40	45	46
00.08	Filming and photography and special use fee.....	1	1	1
09.00	Total new obligations.....	151	164	164
Budgetary Resources:				
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	110	121	123
10.21	Recoveries of prior year obligations.....	1	1	1
10.50	Unobligated balance (total).....	111	122	124
Budget authority:				
Mandatory:				
12.00	Appropriation.....	44	45	46
12.01	Appropriation (special fund).....	120	120	122
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total).....	164	165	168
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	275	287	292
19.40	Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn.....	-3	0	0
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year.....	121	123	128
Change in obligated balance:				
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year.....	58	43	37
30.10	Total new obligations.....	151	164	164
30.20	Outlays (gross).....	-165	-169	-177
30.40	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired.....	-1	-1	-1
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year.....	43	37	23
Outlays, gross				
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	39	149	151
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances.....	126	20	26
41.10	Total outlays, gross.....	165	169	177
Net budget authority and outlays:				
41.80	Budget authority.....	164	165	168
41.90	Outlays.....	165	169	177

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	10	10	11
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	12	13	13
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	2	2	2
11.90	Total personnel compensation.....	24	25	26
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	7	7	7
11.30	Benefits for former personnel.....	40	45	46
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons.....	1	1	1
12.20	Transportation of things.....	1	1	1
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	4	6	6
12.51	Advisory and assistance services.....	2	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	45	48	46
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	1	1	1
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	4	4	4
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	0	1	1
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	8	10	10
13.10	Equipment.....	2	2	2
13.20	Land and structures.....	9	9	9
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	3	3	3
99.99	Total new obligations.....	151	164	164

Personnel Summary

		2012	2013	2014
Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		Actual	Estimate	Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	464	464	464

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds (\$000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Change from 2013 Estimate (+/-)
Donations (General)	44,398	30,000	30,000	0
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3	0
Total Requirements	44,401	30,003	30,003	0
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>0</i>

Overview

These permanent appropriations include donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors for federally matched signature projects and programs, non-matched donated funds consistent with legislative authority and the wishes of the grantors, and funds used to preserve the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln available from an endowment established for that purpose.

Appropriation: Donations, National Park Service
Program Overview

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept and use donated funds for the purposes of the National Park System. Use of these funds is strictly controlled by tracking each donation designated by the donor for a certain purpose to ensure that it is so used or is returned to the donor. This account total has fluctuated widely in recent years. The estimates of \$30 million for both FY 2013 and FY 2014 reflect the most current donations estimates by the NPS.

Appropriation: Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln
Program Overview

By law (16 USC 212), a \$50,000 endowment established by The Lincoln Farm Association was accepted; the proceeds of which are used to help preserve the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Park. This endowment has been used by the park to preserve the Memorial Building and the traditional birth cabin. Preservation projects have included various exterior repairs such as roof and painting, along with interior painting, mold abatement, and HVAC repairs. The park plans to continue to use this endowment to cover the upkeep of these structures in accordance with cultural resource management plans.

- ① For further information on the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP, visit them online at:
www.nps.gov/abli/index.htm

Budget Account Schedules Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
01.00 Balance, start of year.....	0	0	0
Receipts:			
02.20 Donations to the National Park Service.....	44	30	30
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	44	30	30
Appropriation:			
05.00 Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	-44	-30	-30
07.99 Balance, end of year.....	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Donations to the National Park Service.....	37	36	36
09.00 Total new obligations.....	37	36	36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
10.00 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year.....	42	49	43
12.60 New budget authority (gross).....	44	30	30
19.30 Total budgetary resources available for obligation.....	86	79	73
09.00 Total new obligations.....	-37	-36	-36
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	49	43	37
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
12.01 Appropriation (special or trust fund).....	44	30	30
12.60 Appropriation, mandatory (total).....	44	30	30
19.30 Total budgetary resources available.....	86	79	73
19.41 Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year.....	49	43	37
Change in obligated balances:			
30.00 Obligated balance, start of year.....	14	23	22
30.10 Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts.....	37	36	36
30.40 Total outlays (gross).....	-28	-37	-38
30.90 Unpaid obligations, end of year.....	23	22	20
Outlays (gross), detail:			
41.00 Outlays from new mandatory authority.....	0	15	15
41.01 Outlays from mandatory balances.....	28	22	23
41.10 Total outlays	28	37	38
Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80 Budget authority.....	44	30	30
41.90 Outlays.....	28	37	38

Miscellaneous Trust Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.11	Full-time permanent.....	2	2	3
11.13	Other than full-time permanent.....	5	5	5
11.15	Other personnel compensation.....	1	0	0
11.19	Total personnel compensation.....	8	7	8
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits.....	2	2	2
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources.....	12	12	11
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	2	2	2
12.60	Supplies and materials.....	3	3	3
13.20	Land and structures.....	8	8	8
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1	1	1
99.99	Total new obligations.....	37	36	36

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9972-0-7-303		2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment.....	170	170	170

Note: Numbers may not appear to add correctly due to rounding.

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**Appropriation: Urban Park Recreation & Recovery
Mandatory Appropriation**

Urban Park Rehabilitation & Recovery Grants Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Change from 2013 Estimate (+/-)
Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants	0	0	5,000	+5,000
Total Requirements	0	0	5,000	+5,000
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Program Overview

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for Federal land acquisition and grants. The LWCF is authorized to collect \$900 million annually from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing revenues.

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in mandatory funds.

With regard to NPS funding in 2014, the proposal includes \$5.0 million for mandatory UPARR funding.

FY 2014 Program Performance

Based on prior UPARR competitions, the NPS anticipates applications from 150 to 200 urban localities requesting funds totaling up to approximately \$90 million. At the \$9.5 million discretionary level, NPS would likely be able to award funds for 15 to 18 projects, with another 10 to 12 projects funded from the proposed \$5 million level of mandatory funds. The NPS has established competitive criteria and procedures for awarding Rehabilitation and Innovation grants, and anticipates that it could be ready to consider applications for such grants by June 1, 2014, with all but a few projects completed by 2017.

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Appropriation:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation
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Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation (\$000)	2012 Actual	2013 Estimate	2014 Estimate	Change from 2013 Estimate (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition – <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	30,195	+30,195
State Conservation Grants – <i>New Proposal</i>	0	0	20,000	+20,000
State Conservation Grants from GOMESA	102	102	80	-22
Administrative Support from GOMESA	3	3	2	-1
<i>Subtotal GOMESA</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>-23</i>
Total Requirements	105	105	50,277	+50,172
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

Overview

Created in 1964, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) helps preserve, develop, and assure access to outdoor recreation resources; provide clean water; preserve wildlife habitat; enhance scenic vistas; protect archeological and historical sites; and maintain the pristine nature of wilderness by providing funds for Federal land acquisition and grants. The LWCF is authorized to collect \$900 million annually from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing revenues.

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in mandatory funds.

With regard to NPS funding in 2014, the proposal includes \$50.2 million for the mandatory portion of the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, of which \$30.2 million is for Federal Land acquisition and \$20.0 million is for State Conservation Grants.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) currently supports NPS federal land acquisition activities, and provides grants for land acquisition through the American Battlefield Protection Program and the purchase and development of land for outdoor recreation activities by states and local governments through the State Conservation Assistance grant program. A mandatory stream of funding, from Gulf of Mexico OCS lease revenues, was established by The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) in 2006, allowing usage of funds without further Congressional action. These GOMESA funds are in addition to the \$900 million authorized and annually deposited in the LWCF. All NPS programs utilizing the LWCF support the America's Great Outdoor Initiative.

Program Overview

Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition is an on-going activity that would benefit greatly from consistent base funding. The NPS has identified over \$2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. However, the NPS has been unable to impact more than one percent of the need in any given year in more than a decade. With the varying levels of funding and the length of the budgetary process, a base level of mandatory funding would allow the NPS to better address the highest priority acquisition opportunities as these opportunities become available. For FY 2014, the mandatory requested funding would target an additional 5,727 acres in two parks and seven trails, impacting 11 states.

State Conservation Grants

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

GOMESA State Conservation Grants

The NPS portion of this mandatory funding stream for the LWCF is 12.5 percent of total qualified OCS revenues. These qualified OCS revenues include leasing revenue from a small portion of the Gulf that was newly opened for leasing by GOMESA. Available funding from this source is expected to increase beginning in 2018, when additional revenues will be generated by this program from all post-2006 Gulf of Mexico leases.

GOMESA Administrative Support

The FY 2012 enacted budget continued to include a provision, started in FY 2009, allowing the use of up to three percent of the mandatory funds for administration (P.L. 111-8, NPS Administrative Provisions section). This provision was proposed to be continued in FY 2013 and is proposed to be continued in FY 2014.

For more information about the programs funded with the appropriated side of the OCS leasing revenue, see the following: NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance, State Grants on page LASA-34.

FY 2014 Program Performance

See the FY 2014 Program Performance sections under the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation on pages LASA-14 and LASA-36.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation Language

In addition to other uses set forth in section 407(d) of Public Law 105–391, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability. For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended. National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

In the absence of a full-year 2013 appropriation at the time the budget was prepared; all changes are relative to the 2013 President's Request.

No changes are requested.

Authorizing Statutes

Administration of Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 allows significant enhancements to Outer Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing activities and revenue in the Gulf. Under the Act, a portion of the funds are to be distributed in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

Franchise Fees

Public Law 105-391 establishes new requirements for the NPS Concession Program and was intended by Congress to update the NPS concessions management statutory requirements and policies established by the Concessions Policy Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-249).

Transfer of Funds to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation

23 U.S.C. 204 provides certain authority to the Department of Transportation to work jointly with other Departments in recognition of the desirability to have Federally funded road projects coordinated between State and Federal agencies by a central Federal entity to insure efficiency, consistency and uniformity in managing the nation's road network.

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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 Transportation	Federal Highway Administration	Federal Aid-Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) (Highway Trust Fund)
		Highway Studies, Feasibility, Design, Environmental, Engineering
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Land Management	Southern Nevada Public Lands Management
	Department-wide Programs	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
		Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
		Wildland Fire Management

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Exhibit A: Budget Realignment

The Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General recommended in a January 2005 audit (C-IN-NPS-0013-2004) that National Park Service should realign the budget request to more closely reflect the actual facility operations and facility maintenance obligations within the facility operations and maintenance subactivity. During the FY 2010 appropriations process, the NPS received approval from Congress to annually update the ONPS Park Management budget subactivity and program component displays in the Congressional Justifications to reflect how the funds were actually expended, giving the Committees and other stakeholders a transparent presentation of how appropriated dollars are used to support NPS resource stewardship, visitor services, park protection, facility operations and maintenance, and park support activities.

The FY 2012 column in the FY 2014 budget presentation provides adjusted amounts by ONPS Park Management budget subactivity and program component based on an analysis of charges in the accounting system for FY 2012. The FY 2014 President's Budget is built on the adjusted FY 2012 amounts. The following table shows the variance in enacted amounts and actual charges in FY 2012 by ONPS subactivity and how the variance was used to adjust the FY 2012 columns presented in the FY 2014 Budget Request.

National Park Service FY 2014 Budget Realignment (dollars in thousands)				
Adjustment Based on FY12 Actuals				
	FY 2012 Enacted <u>In FY13 PB</u>	Adjusted FY 2012 for <u>FY14 PB</u> ^{1, 2}	Variance	Percent Variance
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM				
PARK MANAGEMENT				
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	329,842	327,092	-2,750	-0.8%
VISITOR SERVICES	239,348	238,764	-584	-0.2%
PARK PROTECTION	360,669	362,113	+1,444	+0.4%
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	683,390	682,623	-767	-0.1%
PARK SUPPORT	454,400	457,057	+2,657	+0.6%
Total PARK MANAGEMENT	2,067,649	2,067,649	0	0
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	168,919	168,919	0	-
TOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION	2,236,568	2,236,568	0	0
¹ These adjusted FY 2012 figures do not include non-recurring transfers.				
² Based on actual obligations.				

Exhibit B: Compliance with Section 405

Section 343 of the 2004 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-108) mandated that details on the management and use of contingency funds be presented in annual budget justifications. This was reiterated in the 2010 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88) and again in Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74). The specific requirement follows:

Section 405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects and activities to support government-wide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

In order to comply with this continuing requirement, the NPS implemented procedures in FY 2004 to direct the management of the Regionally-managed contingency funds. The following restrictions were added on the use of the fund:

- The principal use is to allow sufficient funding flexibility to enable Regional Directors to resolve specific, non-recurring park operating problems that warrant priority consideration.
- The use of this fund for travel is only allowed when travel is required in response to an unforeseen emergency, or as part of an otherwise approved project.
- Centrally billed, unbudgeted items, such as IT charges and training costs for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, must be passed directly to the benefiting organization and may not be charged to the contingency account.
- Employee benefit costs for relocation payments, lump sum leave payments, and awards may only be covered from this account when the benefiting organization can demonstrate they do not have the resources to cover the costs.
- Costs for projects benefiting multiple parks are permitted, but only when they present a special opportunity and cannot be appropriately funded from a project fund source.
- Training costs may not be charged to this account unless needed to meet an urgent and unforeseen need.

Amounts used to fund unforeseen emergencies and other specific unfunded needs since 2004:

Fiscal Year	Contingency (\$000)
2005	10,666
2006	11,121
2007	9,553
2008	10,884
2009	11,129
2010	13,950
2011	11,224
2012	12,309

FY 2012

The procedures for FY 2012 allowed each Region to establish a contingency account of up to one percent collected from the allocation of ONPS Park Management activity funds for parks and field offices within the region. The contingency account established was the only Regional assessment of funds allowed. The purpose of the account was to allow each Regional Director the ability to respond to

unforeseen emergencies, and other specific unfunded needs. Once this account was established, the Regional Directors established criteria for prioritizing and approving requests for the funds in the account. Permitted uses of this account included:

- Park operational shortfalls;
- Projects benefiting multiple parks for which there was no other fund source;
- Unfunded employee costs for relocation, awards and other work-life issues, such as the Employee Assistance Program (EAP);
- Regional safety, EEO, or related training having a primarily regional audience not otherwise funded.
- Emergency overtime.

The seven Regional Contingency Accounts totaled \$12.309 million in FY 2012. Categories of costs paid from these accounts were as follows:

2012 NPS Contingency Costs		
Contingency Category	(\$000)	Percent of Total (%)
Emergency Damage Response Costs	1,402	11.4
Law Enforcement Readiness and Response	661	5.4
Park Employee Relocation Costs	3,544	28.8
Operational Needs at Parks	1,249	10.1
Extraordinary Personnel Costs (Lump Sum Leave, Employee Pay Statement, Transit Subsidy, EAP, Awards)	764	6.2
Unfunded, Non-Recurring Park Projects	2,729	22.2
Management Reviews, Audits, and Project Oversight	223	1.8
Legal Support	181	1.5
Non-Law Enforcement Training	423	3.4
Other Multi-Park/Regional Support	1,133	9.2
Total 2012 Contingency Costs	12,309	100

An explanation of the major uses of the contingency accounts follows:

- *Emergencies:* \$1.7 million or 16.8 percent was spent for emergency damage and law enforcement response costs.
- *Park Employee Relocation Costs:* \$3.5 million or 28.8 percent was used to cover the cost of relocating park employees. Federal rules governing relocation allowances are costly. Parks with small annual budgets cannot afford these moves without help from a central fund.
- *Critical Operational Need:* \$1.3 million or 10.1 percent was returned to parks to cover critical, unforeseen operational needs, particularly relating to visitor use and access. An additional 10 percent was returned to parks to meet one-time project needs.
- *Personnel Costs:* \$764,000 or 6.2 percent went for extraordinary personnel costs including costs for lump sum leave and awards. These costs can be beyond the ability of the employing office to afford.

FY 2013 and FY 2014

The amount of funds to be used for contingencies during both FY 2013 and FY 2014 is difficult to estimate due to the nature of the expenditures. The criteria upon which the funds will be assembled and

spent will remain the same since 2005. In all cases, Regions will be required to report on the uses of the contingency funds with sufficient detail to ensure conformance with the established criteria.

Exhibit C: 2014 Working Capital Fund Centralized & Direct Bills

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Centralized Billing
FY 2014 Departmental Request
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office
Other OS Activities

	2012	2013	2013	2014
	Actual	Pres. Budget	Revised	Estimate
Secretary's Immediate Office				
Document Management Unit	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.8
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	<u>116.4</u>	<u>126.4</u>	<u>126.4</u>	<u>246.6</u>
Office of the Executive Secretariat	118.1	129.8	129.8	248.5
Alaska Affairs Office	262.4	267.6	267.6	315.8
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	163.7	155.3	155.3	165.2
Secretary's Immediate Office	426.1	422.9	422.9	481.0
Departmental News and Information	260.5	235.4	235.4	222.0
Office of Communications	260.5	235.4	235.4	222.0
Departmental Museum	396.5	398.1	398.1	368.7
Secretary's Immediate Office	396.5	398.1	398.1	368.7
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	12.0	11.4	11.4	11.9
FedCenter	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	0.0	16.2	16.2	16.4
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	14.2	29.7	29.7	30.4
Invasive Species Council	214.4	206.0	206.0	216.4
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.3	38.3	38.3	40.0
Office of Policy Analysis	252.8	244.4	244.4	256.5
Passport and Visa Services			35.2	33.8
International Affairs Office			35.2	33.8
CPIC	39.2	49.2	49.2	52.2
Office of Budget	39.2	49.2	49.2	52.2
Financial Internal Controls & Performance Reporting	325.8	250.5	250.5	248.8
Travel Management Center	32.9	29.6	29.6	33.4
e-Travel (Formerly: e-Gov Travel)	141.6	466.6	466.6	338.8
Office of Financial Management	500.2	746.8	746.8	621.0
Interior Collections Management System	419.3	397.9	397.9	397.9
Space Management Initiative	103.2	93.6	93.6	104.9
Renewable Energy Certificates	10.1	9.1	10.1	10.8
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	193.6	370.4	369.4	307.9
Office of Property & Acquisition Management	726.1	871.0	871.0	821.4

National Park Service

FY 2014 Budget Justifications

Planning and Performance Management	350.5	355.0	355.0	345.2
Office of Planning and Performance Management	350.5	355.0	355.0	345.2
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	133.1	216.4	216.4	216.4
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	236.0	222.7	222.7	211.6
OPM Federal Employment Services	152.3	152.3	152.3	150.7
Accessible Technology Center	101.2	91.9	91.9	102.3
Accountability Team	152.5	181.3	181.3	154.3
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
Veterans Disabilities Hiring Programs				69.7
Office of Human Resources	783.9	873.5	873.5	913.7
EEO Complaints Tracking System	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.7
Special Emphasis Program	15.7	14.2	14.2	13.4
Office of Civil Rights	26.0	24.4	24.4	23.1
Occupational Safety and Health	509.1	495.7	495.7	487.6
Safety Management Information System	401.7	381.6	381.6	353.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	910.8	877.2	877.2	840.5
DOI Learn	488.6		0.0	0.0
Leadership Development Programs (Formerly: DOI Executive	38.0	227.4	227.4	231.6
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dept-Wide Training Prgms (Formerly: Online Learning)	154.4	646.6	646.6	615.7
Learning & Performance Center Management	127.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	103.3	98.0	98.0	98.0
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	119.8	114.6	114.6	114.6
Washington Learning & Performance Center	143.5	141.2	141.2	141.2
DOIU Management	175.0	215.1	215.1	235.3
DOI University	1,494.2	1,442.9	1,442.9	1,436.4
Security (Classified Information Facility)	144.6	144.7	144.7	169.5
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	278.1	261.6	264.1	253.8
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	407.4	407.4	407.4	432.0
Victim Witness	51.5	54.6	52.0	52.9
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	881.6	868.1	868.1	908.1
Interior Operations Center	792.0	641.5	641.5	619.1
Emergency Preparedness	255.0	242.1	242.1	292.5
Emergency Response	354.7	337.0	337.0	441.8
MIB Health and Safety	6.6	8.2	8.2	9.0
Federal Executive Board	0.0		88.8	88.1
Office of Emergency Management	1,408.4	1,228.9	1,317.7	1,450.5
Aviation Management	0.0	2,815.7	2,383.3	2,208.6
Aviation Management Directorate	0.0	2,815.7	2,383.3	2,208.6
IT Transformation (ITT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,353.5
Office of the Chief Information Officer	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,353.5

Electronic Records Management	248.4	331.0	331.0	554.4
TELECOM - Enterprise Services Network	8,149.7	7,654.4	7,654.4	7,910.
Web & Internal/External Comm	144.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enterprise Architecture	838.3	713.6	713.6	719.2
Frequency Management Support	424.9	435.8	435.8	450.0
RISK MGMT - IT Security - IVV	546.8	399.5	428.9	437.6
Capital Planning	404.2	637.6	637.6	643.2
Privacy (Information Management Support)	162.2	116.9	92.7	170.4
RISK MGMT - IT Security - Information Assurance Division	320.3	237.4	237.4	251.9
END USER SVCS - Active Directory	567.4	577.3	577.3	517.5
Enterprise Resource Management	107.2	251.2	251.2	366.0
END USER SVCS - DOI Access & Personnel Security	289.8	260.3	260.3	262.3
NTIA Spectrum Management	785.7	871.7	871.7	708.6
Radio Program Management Office	539.6	464.8	464.8	478.2
Data at Rest	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
END USER SVCS - IT Asset Management	76.5	193.1	193.1	194.6
OCIO Project Management Office	184.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
RISK MGMT - Threat Management	394.9	1,098.6	1,098.6	1,116.7
TELECOM - IOS Collaboration	209.5	188.5	188.5	200.0
END USER SVCS - Unified Messaging	424.8	382.3	382.3	256.9
TELECOM - Federal Relay Service	23.2	20.9	20.9	19.9
HOSTING - Hosting Services				106.4
ITD IT Security Improvement Plan	0.0		0.0	438.1
ITD MIB Data Networking	0.0		0.0	29.4
ITD Information Mgmt - Records Management				49.0
ITD Telecommunication Services	0.0		0.0	67.4
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	0.0		0.0	60.8
ITD Desktop Services	0.0		0.0	8.3
Office of the Chief Information Officer	14,844.8	14,834.8	14,839.9	16,017.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	16.2	15.5	15.5	14.9
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	16.2	15.5	15.5	14.9
Mail and Messenger Services	0.0	123.6	123.6	117.0
Health Unit	0.0	17.3	17.3	17.5
Special Events Services	0.0	4.7	4.7	4.5
Safety and Environmental Services	0.0	28.7	28.7	28.9
Shipping and Receiving	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.1
Vehicle Fleet	0.0	4.7	4.7	4.5
Property Accountability Services	0.0	38.0	38.0	38.3
Family Support Room	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	0.0	53.0	53.0	53.4
Departmental Library	0.0	707.0	707.0	118.5
Mail Policy	0.0	110.0	110.0	103.8
Moving Services	0.0	14.4	14.4	14.5
Passport and Visa Services	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0
Audio Visual Services	0.0		74.1	78.6

National Park Service

FY 2014 Budget Justifications

Federal Executive Board	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0
Space Management Services	0.0	19.2	19.2	19.3
Ofc of Facilities & Admin Services	0.0	1,266.2	1,216.3	620.4
Office of Valuation Services				
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	84.2	75.6	75.6	75.5
Youth, Partnerships and Service	84.2	75.6	75.6	75.5
Contingency Reserve	48.5	46.1	46.1	45.1
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	56.9	56.9	56.9	51.4
CFO Financial Statement Audit	1,339.7	1,348.6	1,348.6	1,332.8
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management	95.5	123.8	123.8	130.4
Science Integrity Officer	0.0		0.0	0.0
Department-wide Activities	1,540.6	1,575.3	1,575.3	1,559.7
Recreation One-Stop	12.6	12.6	12.6	50.5
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	859.9	1,274.9	1,274.9	886.8
Volunteer.gov	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Department-wide Activities	887.6	1,302.6	1,302.6	952.4
Ethics	192.4	173.1	173.1	157.8
FOIA Appeals	107.8	97.0	97.0	87.7
Office of the Solicitor	300.2	270.1	270.1	245.4
Subtotal Other OS Activities	26,262.6	30,952.9	30,599.7	32,101.1

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Pres. Budget	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
IBC IT Security Improvement Plan	437.5	437.5	437.5	0.0
MIB Data Networking	28.0	27.7	27.7	0.0
Information Mgmt. - Records Management	48.3	48.8	48.8	0.0
Telecommunication Services	112.2	117.4	63.3	0.0
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	65.2	60.7	60.7	0.0
Desktop Services	11.2	8.3	8.3	0.0
Interior Complex Cabling O&M	3.5	0.0		0.0
Audio Visual Services	19.9	20.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Information Technology Directorate	725.9	720.4	646.3	0.0
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	6,282.5	7,140.4	7,159.4	7,159.
Drug Testing	373.9	428.1	428.1	589.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	6,656.4	7,568.5	7,587.5	7,748.
Departmental Library	719.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interior Complex Management & Services	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Support Room	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property Accountability Services	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Fleet	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moving Services	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shipping and Receiving	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Safety and Environmental Services	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Space Management	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Executive Board	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Unit	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mail and Messenger Services	109.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mail Policy	111.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Events Services	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Passport and Visa Services	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Administrative Operations Directorate	1,266.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0
Financial Systems	2,026.4	1,821.2	1,752.8	701.5
IDEAS	271.7	228.1	228.1	94.7
Quarters Program	297.9	271.1	271.1	344.8
FBMS Master Data Management	124.3	153.8	153.8	182.9
IBC FBMS Conversion	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consolidated Financial Statement System	186.7	187.5	187.5	149.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	2,991.2	2,679.8	2,611.4	1,490.
Aviation Management	2,666.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aviation Management System - O&M	143.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Aviation Management Directorate	2,809.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boise Acquisition Office			432.4	504.9

National Park Service**FY 2014 Budget Justifications**

IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate		432.4	504.9	
FBMS Hosting/Applications Management		190.8	190.1	200.2
FBMS Redirect – FFS	408.0	457.5	527.7	1454.5
FBMS Redirect – IDEAS	899.1	946.8	946.8	1080.2
IBC FBMS Support	1,307.0	1,595.1	1,664.6	2,735.0
Subtotal Interior Business Center	15,757.1	15,563.7	12,942.2	12,479.3
TOTAL	42,019.7	43,516.5	43,541.9	44,580.3

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Direct Billing
 FY 2014 Departmental Request
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Pres. Budget	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Other OS Activities				
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN)	139.5	138.5	138.5	138.5
Policy, Management and Budget	139.5	138.5	138.5	138.5
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5
Office of Policy Analysis	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5
Office of Financial Management		0.0		
Federal Assistance Award Data System	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Acquisition & Property Management	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
e-OPF	640.3	664.7	488.8	488.9
EAP Consolidation	0.0	495.7	227.8	278.4
<u>Worker's Comp Nurse Case Management</u>	<u>0.0</u>		<u>0.0</u>	<u>154.3</u>
Office of Human Resources	640.3	1,160.3	716.6	921.6
EEO Training	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
<u>EEO Investigations</u>	<u>45.1</u>	28.6	<u>28.6</u>	<u>28.6</u>
Office of Civil Rights	70.8	54.3	54.3	54.3
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	70.9	70.8	70.8	70.8
Denver Learning & Performance Center	48.9	49.2	49.2	49.2
Government-Wide Forums	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
Online Learning	113.2	113.4	113.4	113.4
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	79.6	80.2	80.2	80.2
<u>Anchorage Learning & Performance Center</u>	<u>40.3</u>		<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
DOI University	356.4	317.3	317.3	317.3
			0.0	0.0
<u>Incident Mgmt Analysis & Reporting System</u>	<u>3,185.8</u>	3,185.8	<u>1,459.1</u>	<u>1,488.3</u>
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	3,185.8	3,185.8	1,459.1	1,488.3
Office of Emergency Management				
RISK MGMT - Anti-Virus Software Licenses	362.9	409.4	348.4	332.2
END USER SVCS - Unified Messaging	3,068.3	2,656.7	2,952.5	3,068.1
END USER SVCS - DOI Access	1,397.6	2,294.0	2,294.0	1,722.5
RISK MGMT - Data at Rest Initiative	31.0	24.6	24.0	37.0
TELECOM - EID Office Space	40.8	72.4	120.7	130.4
TELECOM - EID Rack Space	32.3	42.4	40.1	43.4
HOSTING - Cloud/Hosting Services	0.0		0.0	125.0
ITD Enterprise Infrastructure Division	0.0		0.0	6.4
ITD Customer Support Services Division	0.0		0.0	5.0

National Park Service

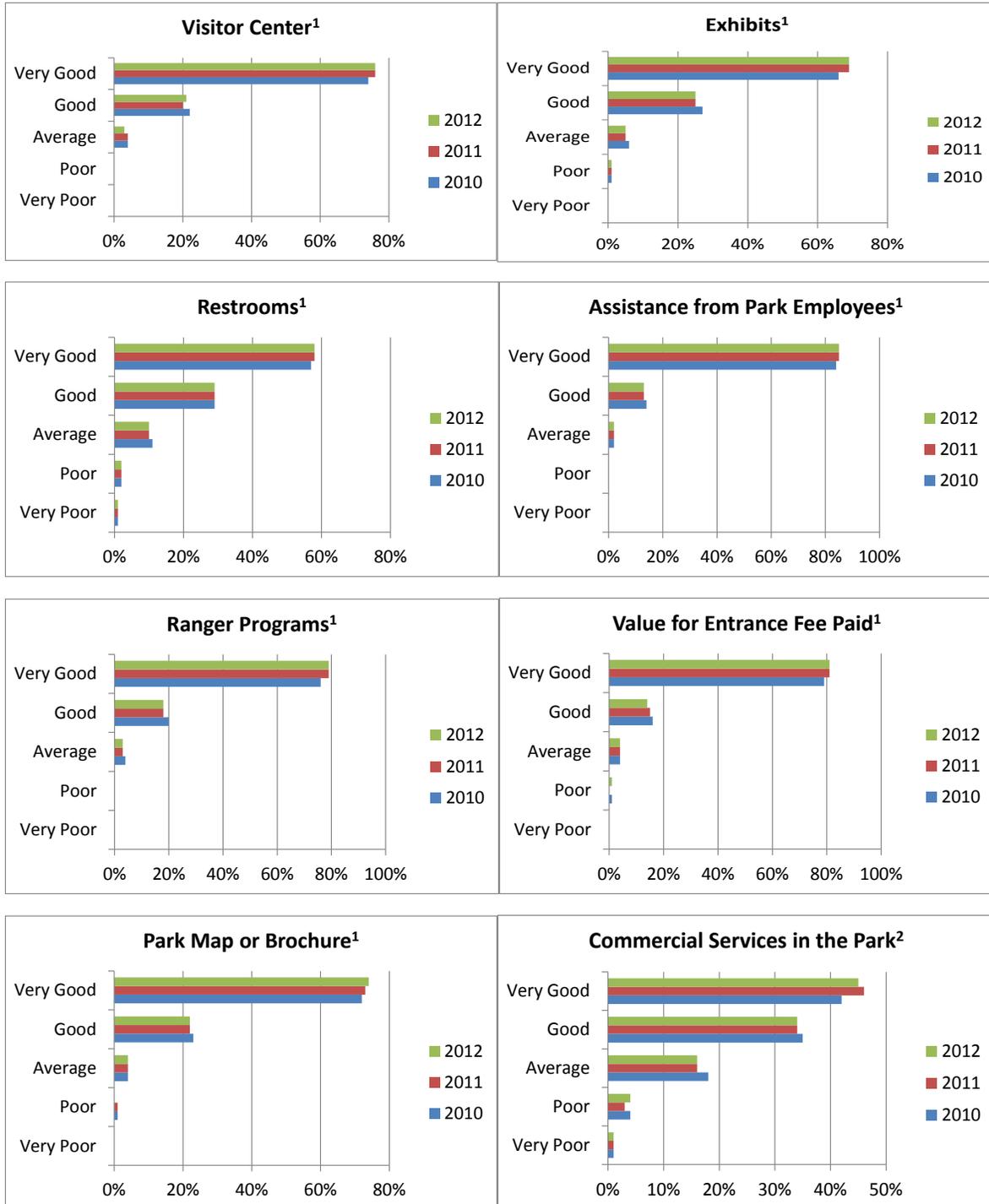
FY 2014 Budget Justifications

TELECOM - Enterprise Services Network	7,763.7	10,472.8	10,472.8	10,472.8
Microsoft Enterprise Licenses	2,813.2	4,654.5	0.0	0.0
Oracle Licenses and Support	<u>0.0</u>	1,050.8	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Office of the Chief Information Officer	15,509.8	21,677.7	16,252.5	15,942.9
Office of Valuation Services			0.0	0.0
Creative Communications	0.0	58.2	30.0	30.0
Reimbursable Mail Services	<u>0.0</u>	24.6	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Ofc of Facilities & Admin Services	0.0	82.8	32.7	32.7
Ofc of Facilities & Admin Services				
Aviation Management Directorate				
Department-wide Programs				
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	363.4	407.8	407.8	407.8
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	872.4	872.4	872.4	872.4
FBMS Change Orders	<u>204.2</u>	180.0	<u>180.0</u>	<u>180.0</u>
Financial Business Management System	1,440.0	1,460.2	1,460.2	1,460.2
Office of International Affairs				
Subtotal Other OS Activities	21,398.7	28,129.5	20,483.7	20,408.5

Activity/Office	2012 Actual	2013 Pres. Budget	2013 Revised	2014 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
Director, IBC Office of the Director				
Enterprise Infrastructure Division	6.0	6.2	7.6	0.0
Customer Support Services Division	4.5	5.0	5.0	0.0
IBC Information Technology Directorate	10.5	11.2	12.6	0.0
Client Liaison and Product Development Division	8.6			
Personnel & Payroll Systems Division	70.4			
HR Management Systems Division	365.9	0.0		
Quicktime Services	1,408.1	0.0		
Payroll & HR Systems		3,045.1	3,002.5	3,116.8
IBC Human Resources Directorate	1,853.1	3,045.1	3,002.5	3,116.8
Facilities Reimbursable Services	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Creative Communications	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursable Mail Services	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IBC Administrative Operations Directorate	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accounting Operations	113.1	225.5	263.8	273.3
IBC Financial Management Directorate	113.1	225.5	263.8	273.3
Aviation Management	47.9			
IBC Aviation Management Directorate	47.9			
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate				
IBC Information Technology Directorate				
Subtotal Interior Business Center	2,115.9	3,281.8	3,278.9	3,390.0
TOTAL	23,514.6	31,411.3	23,762.6	23,798.5

Exhibit D: Visitor Survey Results

Overall, park visitors were 97 percent satisfied (defined as the total of very good and good rankings) with the quality of their experience.



¹ Number of parks completing surveys: FY 2010-320, FY 2011-311, FY 2012-322.

² Number of parks with commercial services and completing surveys: FY 2010-120, FY 2011-115, FY 2012-120.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2013

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 2013. 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 the availability of funds needed to cover exchange-related costs. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2013

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	\$80,000
California	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	3	\$700,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	\$150,000
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	\$310,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	\$300,000
New York	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	\$5,000
Pennsylvania	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	\$70,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	\$200,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	3	\$250,000
Wisconsin	Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	1	\$1,000
TOTAL		14	\$2,066,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2014

The following information is provided pursuant to House Report 99-714, which advises each acquisition agency to provide a detailed listing of proposed exchanges and related expenditures. The following is a tentative list, by state, of land exchanges that the National Park Service expects to be working on and the related costs in FY 2014. 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 the availability of funds needed to cover exchange-related costs. Costs shown include: (1) direct personnel costs needed to accomplish exchanges, paid from Acquisition Administration funds, and (2) costs of appraisals, surveys, and similar items, paid from funds appropriated for acquisition at specified park units or under the project activity "Inholdings/Exchanges" in the Federal Land Acquisition budget.

Proposed NPS Land Exchanges, FY 2014

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	\$20,000
Florida	Everglades National Park	1	\$20,000
Indiana	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	2	\$10,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	\$150,000
New Mexico	Pecos National Historical Park	1	\$310,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	\$300,000
Ohio	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	2	\$30,000
Pennsylvania	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	\$25,000
South Dakota	Badlands National Park	1	\$25,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	\$3,000,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	2	\$250,000
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	\$1,000,000
TOTAL		15	\$5,140,000

National Park Service Mandatory Budget Proposals

Account:	Urban Parks and Recreation Fund/Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants
Proposed Change:	The Administration is proposing to add a permanent authority to the discretionary UPARR Grants Activity, utilizing a portion of the \$900 million annually deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request is to authorize \$200 million DOI-wide in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2014, of which UPARR would get \$5 million.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in permanent funds.
Justification:	The \$900 million is authorized and deposited from oil leasing funds annually, but requires Congressional appropriation to enable agencies to utilize the funds. By moving these annually authorized funds to a mandatory appropriation, the programs would have a consistent and on-going base funding from which to operate more efficiently and effectively. This proposal is further described on page M-UPARR-1.

Account:	Land Acquisition and State Assistance (LASA) / Federal Land Acquisition and State Conservation Grants
Proposed Changes:	The Administration is proposing to add a permanent authority to the discretionary LASA appropriation utilizing a portion of the \$900 million annually deposited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request is to authorize \$200 million DOI-Wide in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2014, of which LASA would get \$50.195 million. This would be broken down into \$30.195 million for Federal Land Acquisition and \$20.000 million for State Conservation Grants.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize annual funding, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Fiscal year 2014 will be a transition year with a request of \$400 million in discretionary funding and \$200 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2015, the proposal would provide \$900 million annually in mandatory funds.
Justification:	The \$900 million is authorized and deposited from oil leasing funds annually, but requires Congressional appropriation to enable agencies to utilize the funds. By moving these annually authorized funds to a permanent authorization, the programs would have a consistent and on-going base funding from which to operate more efficiently and effectively. This proposal is further described on page M-LASA-1