

PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

In an era of great mobility and changes to the land, many observers look to communities as a principal means of strengthening the bonds between individuals and families and connecting them to the larger society. Through its partnership programs, the National Park Service strengthens communities by working with other Federal agencies, tribal governments, states, local governments, and the private sector, which request assistance in improving community resources. The Service assists communities with goals such as cleaning rivers, protecting historic places, telling the



At Chaco Culture National Historical Park fragile and irreplaceable structures are part of the sacred homeland of Pueblo Indian peoples of New Mexico, the Hopi Indians of Arizona, and the Navajo Indians of the Southwest.

story of a community's unique heritage, providing greater access to trails and the outdoors, and revitalizing older neighborhoods.

Partnership programs help NPS fulfill its mission to extend the benefits of cultural resource conservation throughout the country. The National Park Service administers dozens of incentives, grant programs, technical assistance, training, and special initiatives that provide valuable assistance to thousands of communities nationwide in protecting and preserving their cultural heritage. Many of these programs grew out of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and related legislation, such as the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1974. They are administered in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, Federal agencies, Indian tribes, private organizations, and individuals.

Helping Communities Preserve Their Cultural Heritage

Administered within the National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, programs like the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives, and the Certified Local Government Program provide services to customers at the local level or in the private sector who bear much of the responsibility for historic preservation activities in communities throughout the nation. Partnership programs help leverage additional public and private investment and help communities conserve their unique character and heritage. These partnerships demonstrate how a major Federal agency helps numerous communities use preservation tools in a manner that best suits their unique circumstances.

Historic Preservation Fund State Grants

In FY 1999, a total of 59 Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) matching grants totaling \$31,394,000 were awarded to States to support the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and archaeological resources. With these HPF monies and funds carried over from FY 1998, States completed the survey of approximately 14.730 million acres resulting in the addition of approximately 154,000 properties—districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects—to state inventories after being evaluated for National Register eligibility.

State Historic Preservation Officers, along with other nominating authorities, nominated and had listed 1,469 properties in the National Register of Historic Places. This knowledge of the location and significance of historic resources enables public and private projects to proceed in a timely fashion and with sensitivity to our nation's heritage. States also assisted Federal agencies in protecting historic resources by reviewing approximately 86,000 Federal projects to consider their impacts on historic properties.

Tribal Preservation

The Tribal Preservation Program is designed to assist Indian tribes, Alaska natives, and native Hawaiians in their efforts to preserve their unique cultures by providing financial and technical assistance and training opportunities in

historic preservation and cultural conservation. In FY 1999, 119 applications for tribal grants were received. Forty-six proposals totaling \$2.5 million were awarded representing a full range of cultural preservation needs including \$1.3 million for tribal assumption of Historic Preservation Office responsibilities as well as \$1.2 million in cultural needs assessments, inventory and planning projects, and cultural documentation projects.

Eighteen Indian tribes have now entered into written agreements with NPS to assume national program responsibilities on tribal lands, pursuant to the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. These tribes have assumed a role on their reservations parallel to that of the 59 State Historic Preservation Officers. Among the responsibilities assumed by these tribes are conducting historic property surveys, maintaining permanent inventories of historic properties, nominating properties to the National Register, and reviewing Federal agency undertakings.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to NPS the responsibility for national implementation of the collections and discovery/excavation provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Related to the collections provisions of the Act, NPS has received summaries of collections that may contain items of significance under NAGPRA from

Tribes with Recognized Tribal Preservation Offices

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Cheyenne River Sioux | 7. Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians | 14. Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana |
| 2. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation | 8. Narragansett Indian Tribe | 15. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation |
| 3. Hualapai Tribe | 9. Navajo Nation | 16. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon |
| 4. Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians | 10. Poarch Band of Creek Indians | 17. White Mountain Apache Tribe |
| 5. Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians | 11. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation | 18. Yurok Tribe |
| 6. Mescalero Apache Tribe | 12. Spokane Tribe of Indians | |
| | 13. Standing Rock Sioux Tribe | |

1,040 Federal agencies and museums and inventories from 733 Federal agencies and museums. To date, NPS has published 440 notices in the *Federal Register* on behalf of Federal agencies and museums related to the potential repatriation of 18,777 human remains, 363,508 funerary objects, 790 sacred objects, 526 objects of cultural patrimony, and 281 items that fit the sacred and patrimony definitions. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee, for which NPS provides staff support, held two public meetings in FY 1999. NPS awarded 43 grants, totaling \$2.336 million, to help museums, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations implement the statute.

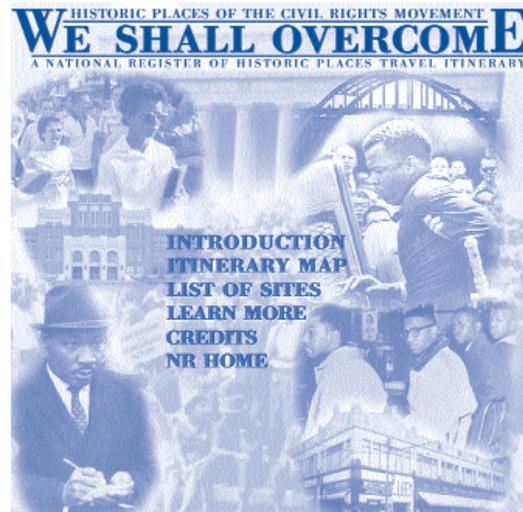
National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, including all historic areas of the NPS, National Historic Landmarks, and other places significant to the nation, states, and communities. Over 71,000 properties are listed in the National Register, which incorporates more than one million historic and archeological resources. National Register information is used for planning, preservation, research, public education, and tourism.

The National Park Service is committed to making the National Register of Historic Places more accessible to the public. Its primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic, promote a greater appreciation of America's heritage, and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of heritage resources.

In FY 1999, 1,469 new listings were included in the National Register (encompassing over 39,000 significant buildings, sites, structures and objects), bringing the total listings to 71,019, or over 1.1 million individual resources. In addition, 433 requests for determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, amendments, removals, and related actions were processed in FY 1999.

National Register Publications. The National Register has developed a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet



This web site travel itinerary features 41 National Register historic properties that illustrate many of the powerful stories of the modern struggle for civil rights. It was a partnership project produced by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service; U.S. Department of Transportation, The Federal Highway Administration; and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

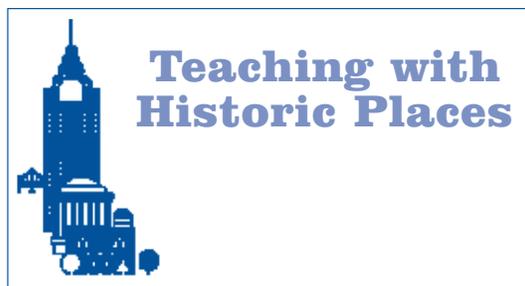
the needs of citizens and entities seeking to nominate properties and use the National Register. In FY 1999, 78,000 paper copies of National Register publications were distributed to the public and over 176,000 pages of National Register documentation were copied for the public on request. A new National Register bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*, was completed and prepared for publication in FY 1999. A draft bulletin on developing interpretive programs for National Register properties was also completed.

The National Register Web site served an average of approximately 250,000 visitors a week, and provided expanded information on the program. National Register staff answered over 600 e-mail inquiries that were sent via the Web site in FY 1999. Five National Register bulletins were added to the National Register Web site, bringing the total number available online to 27. Features for African American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Women's History Month, Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, and

Preservation Week were created for the National Register homepage that spotlighted various publications, properties listed in the National Register, and national parks.

Heritage Education. Working with public and private partners, the National Register has developed a variety of educational publications and other media for park interpreters, teachers, students, and the public. These materials demonstrate the wealth of information on historic properties included in the National Register and National Historic Landmark records. They help improve the quality of education and also increase awareness of the role historic places play in preserving America's heritage, enhancing the quality of life, and encouraging economic development and tourism. In FY 1999, National Register staff served as speakers and/or organizers of approximately 60 workshops and training sessions.

The National Register promoted heritage education and tourism by expanding its Web site with the addition of new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* National Register online travel itineraries. Four new travel itineraries were completed in FY 1999: *We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil Rights Movement*; an itinerary on Kingston, New York; one on Central Vermont; and one on Washington, DC. Each itinerary on the Web describes, pictures and provides a map locating the registered historic places featured in the itinerary, along with descriptions and photos of each.



The Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) program is a major vehicle for the National Register's promotion of heritage education. In FY 1999, the program began posting its classroom-ready lesson plans on the National Register Web site. Twenty-three TwHP lessons were

made available online during the year, including several each for months honoring the contributions of African Americans, Women, Hispanic-Americans, and a number of lessons on U.S. Presidents.

National Historic Landmarks

Designated by the Secretary of the Interior for their exceptional significance in illustrating our history, National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are those places where significant events occurred, or prominent Americans worked or lived, or which represent ideas that shaped the nation, or provide important information about our past, or are outstanding examples of design or construction. Theme Studies on Labor History, Geology, Architecture, Maritime History and the Underground Railroad have resulted in the nomination of some of the 15 new landmarks that were designated by the Secretary of the Interior in FY 1999. Approximately 20 new NHL nominations have been prepared and are being recommended for consideration by the National Park System Advisory Board. The total number of NHL listings through FY 1999 is 2,277. The NHL program increased the accessibility of the designation process by designing a new, informative Web site that provides information such as NHL criteria and a list, by state, of all NHLs.

The NHL Assistance Initiative website was expanded to link to approximately 150 independent non-profit NHL websites, which will assist the sites in drawing visitors and raising awareness of the rich variety of NHL resources. Additionally, electronic versions of *NHL Network*, the biannual newsletter about NHLs were made available to the public on this site, as was an electronic version of the "Landmarks at Risk, The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on Threatened National Historic Landmarks." This report assists stewards in developing awareness and support for their properties. A multimedia educational kit including slides, an animated slide show, and video for CD-ROM and web delivery were developed to assist NHLs in educating the public about the National Historic Landmarks program.

National Historic Landmarks Designated in FY 1999

The 15 new NHLs encompass architectural, Native American, labor, cultural, community development, geological and archeological sites in nine states.

Mission Santa Ines

Solvang, California

One of the best preserved Spanish mission complexes in the United States, containing an unrivaled combination of landscape setting, original buildings, extant collections of art and interior furnishings, water-related industrial structures, and archaeological remains.

F.F. Tomek House

Riverside, Illinois

Frank Lloyd Wright's prairie house, constructed in 1907, is recognized by architects and scholars as "Wright's greatest invention in this first phase of a long career."

Grosse Point Light Station

Evanston, Illinois

A coastal brick tower built on the Great Lakes, Grosse Point Light Station was the lead navigational marker in the waters of Lake Michigan just north of Chicago Harbor. The light guided lakeborne traffic through a shipping route which connected the East Coast, Great Lakes, and Gulf Coast shipping interests.

Thomas Point Shoal Light Station

Anne Arundel County, Maryland

The last unaltered screwpile, cottage-type lighthouse on its original foundation in the United States. As many as 100 spider-like screwpile lighthouses were built throughout the Carolina sounds, the Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, along the Gulf of Mexico, and elsewhere.

Symphony Hall

Boston, Massachusetts

Symphony Hall was completed in 1900 by the nationally celebrated architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White as the permanent home for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall remains, acoustically, among the top three concert halls in the world and is considered the finest in the United States.

Chief Plenty Coups (Alek-Chea-Ahoosh) Home

Big Horn County, Montana

The homestead of Chief Plenty Coups, one of the last and most celebrated traditional chiefs of the Crow Indians, includes his house, an adjacent log store operated by the chief, and the Plenty Coups Spring, a site of historic and cultural significance to the Crow people.

Fort Corchaug

Cutchogue, New York

Fort Corchaug archeological site resources shed light upon historic contact period occupations in an area encompassing eastern Long Island within present-day Suffolk County, New York. It is one of the best preserved archeological locales associated with seventeenth-century Indian life in the North Atlantic region.

Harmony Mills

Cohoes, New York

From the late 1860s through the 1880s, the Harmony Mills Company was one of the largest American producers of cotton fabric for printed calicoes and fine cotton muslins. Harmony Mill No. 3 was the largest individual cotton factory in the world when it was completed in 1872, and was acknowledged as representing the state of the art at that time.

Petrified Sea Gardens

Saratoga Springs, New York

Petrified Sea Gardens is significant in the history of geology as the area where stromatolites were first recognized, described, and interpreted in North America, resolving questions about the origin of these organisms that puzzled geologists for more than a century. The property is also significant for its association with Winifred Goldring, a pioneering woman geologist, who conducted the most exhaustive study of the site.

Bethabara

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Bethabara was the first colonial townsite established in the Carolina Piedmont. Intended as a temporary town from which the central Moravian town of Salem and outlying farming communities would be developed, Bethabara continued in operation as a Moravian community long after Salem was established. Bethabara was the only "House of Passage" built by the Moravians at any of their colonial settlements in the New World.

Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

Tulsa, Oklahoma

The Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is architecturally significant for its style, the building materials used, its exemplification of a new trend in church design, and its use of artistic productions.

Guthrie Historic District

Guthrie, Oklahoma

This outstanding collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture displays the aspirations of the city's founders to create a city worthy of the distinction as the first and only territorial capital of Oklahoma (from 1890 to 1907) and then as the first state capital (from 1907 to 1910.)

Bost Building

Homestead, Pennsylvania

During the 1892 strike at the Homestead Steel Works, the Bost Building served as the local headquarters for the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and as the base for newspaper correspondents reporting the events. The confrontation turned bloody when Pinkerton guards approached Homestead on barges in a failed attempt to reclaim the Steel Works from the striking workers and their supporters.

Friends Hospital

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Friends Hospital was the first private, nonprofit, exclusively mental hospital in the United States and is the oldest continuing such institution. The hospital's design became a model for other American mental facilities.

John Coltrane House

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

This house was the home of tenor saxophonist and American jazz pioneer John Coltrane from 1952 until his death in 1967. A musician and composer, Coltrane played a central role in the development of jazz during the 1950s and 1960s. He is also, along with Louis Armstrong and Charlie Parker, one of the most influential performing soloists in the history of jazz.

For information on any of these sites, contact historian Patty Henry at the National Historic Landmark Survey. Or log on to www.nps.gov and click on "Links to the Past"

American Battlefield Protection Program

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) provides expert technical assistance and small, but critical, infusions of money to local, state, Federal, and private organizations, so that they may identify, assess, and protect significant battlefields of all wars fought on American soil. The ABPP promotes preservation alternatives that avoid costly Federal acquisition of additional land for management by the National Park Service.

In FY 1999, the ABPP awarded funds to 25 new projects that included such diverse activities as developing a preservation plan for the Civil War battlefields in Newtonia, Missouri, conducting an archeological survey of an 1874 Apache and Third Cavalry battlefield in the Guadalupe Mountains, and developing interpretive materials for educating the public about the 1740 Battle of Fort Mose in St. Augustine, Florida.

Additionally, grants were awarded to projects that will contribute to the recently launched Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, including an underwater archeological survey of British transports sunk in Newport, Rhode Island's harbor in 1778, an inventory and survey of Revolutionary War sites in North and South Carolina's backcountry, and an inventory and survey of 21 War of 1812 sites in Maryland. Total funding awarded was \$590,833.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives

The Preservation Tax Incentives program rewards private investment in rehabilitating historic properties such as offices, rental housing, and retail stores. In FY 1999, the National Park Service reviewed and approved over 950 projects, leveraging nearly \$2.3 billion in private investments.

The technical services publications associated with the Preservation Tax Incentives Program and other treatment projects meet the



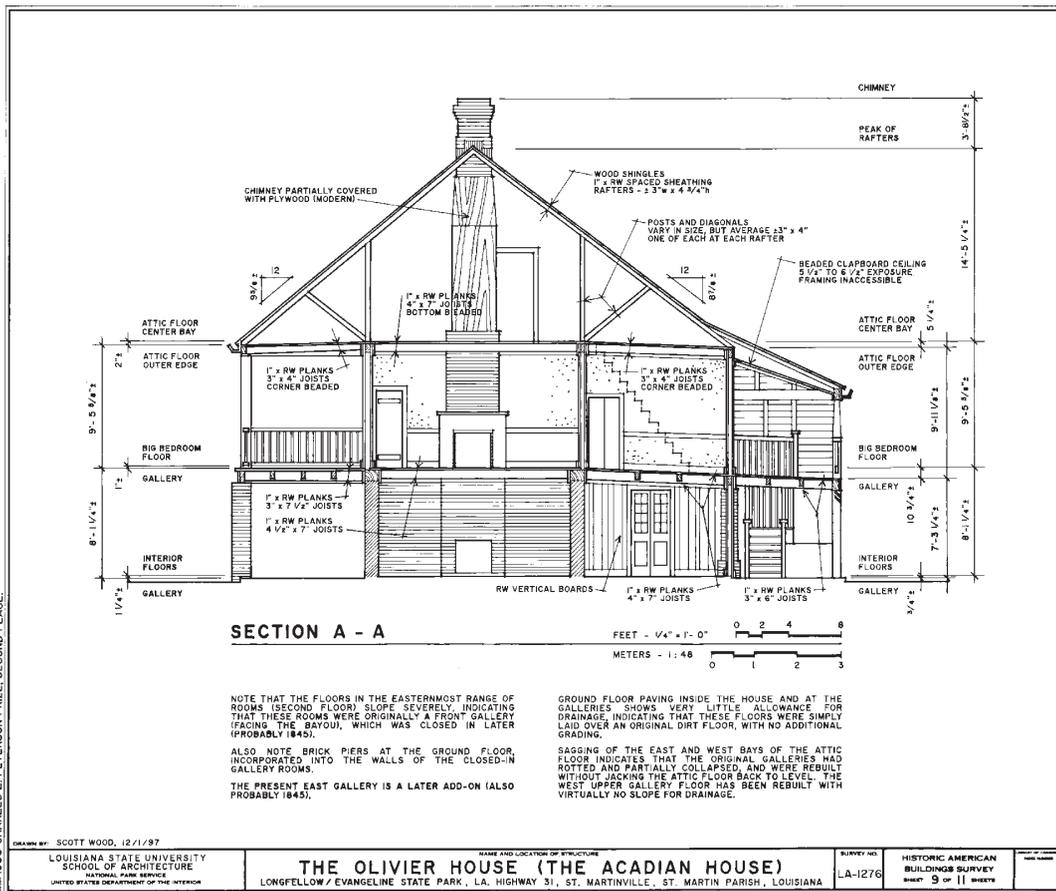
The rehabilitation of the Arcade Building in Racine, Wisconsin, contributed to the revitalization of the city's downtown.

need for additional or updated guidance on issues relating to preserving historic buildings. New publications included the second in a series of case studies on creating affordable housing through historic preservation and a partnership publication entitled the Roofing Handbook for Historic Buildings for building owners, architects, and contractors.

Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record programs (HABS/HAER) were created to provide baseline documentation in an effort to preserve and protect the nation's architectural and engineering heritage. The HABS/HAER Collection is primarily known for its measured drawings, large format black-and-white photographs, and written histories. HABS/HAER information is transmitted to the Library of Congress where it is made available to the public. Increasingly, both public and private sector facility managers are looking to HABS/HAER documentation as the basis for planning maintenance and restoration projects for structures entrusted to their care.

In FY 1999, the HABS/HAER Collection exceeded 36,000 documented historic sites and structures. The collection now includes 54,023

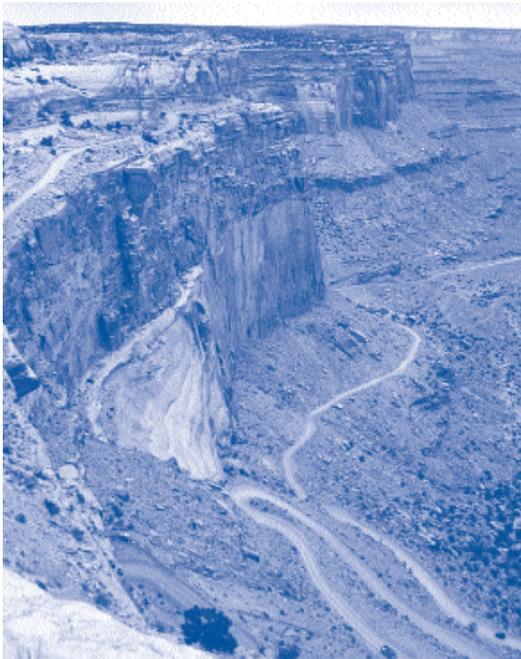


The National Historic Landmark, Oliver House, located in Longfellow / Evangeline State Park, St. Martinville, Louisiana, was recorded to HABS standards for its architectural significance as a rare surviving example of an early French building type. The set of drawings was submitted by students of the School of Architecture, Louisiana State University, and received Second Place in the Charles E. Peterson Prize Student Competition of Measured Drawings.

sheets of measured drawings, 203,992 large format black-and-white photographs, 2,516 large format color transparencies, and 133,715 pages of written history. The Library of Congress is digitizing the entire HABS/HAER collection as part of its American Memory project, making the collection universally accessible to the public. The HABS/HAER Collection at the Library of Congress website, "Built in America," can be reached on the Internet at: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html>.

Digital convergent photogrammetry and computer-aided-drafting (CAD) technologies allowed the production of precise, existing condi-

tion drawings of such diverse NPS historic structures as the fortifications in San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico (a World Heritage Site), Fort Washington Park in Maryland, and the Kennecott Copper Mill Complex in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Alaska. Because of the limited need for scaffolding and time spent on-site, this technology allowed for minimal visitor impact and little impact to the resources themselves. A combination of technologies were used to record the Chellenberg Farmstead in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana, and Fort Pulaski National Monument in Savannah, Georgia.



Unpaved, 4-wheel drive trail at the Shafer overlook in Canyonlands National Park.

A continuing major initiative is the recording of the unique infrastructure of the NPS roads and bridges that are indicative of how careful design can integrate highways and the landscape. In 1999, park tour roads were studied in Crater Lake National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes/Haleakala National Park, Denali National Park, Olympic National Park, and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.

National Historic Landmarks documented in FY 1999 included the U.S.S. Maine Memorial and State and War Department Columns in Arlington National Cemetery, Merion Quaker Meeting in Merion, Pennsylvania (part of a larger study of that quintessential American building type), and the Hermitage in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Charles E. Peterson Prize competition for architecture students completed its seventeenth year. In 1999, students from 13 universities produced 251 drawings of 15 structures, including two National Park Service historic structures, two National Historic Landmarks, and eight National Register properties. A new initiative to encourage documentation of sites associated with minority culture and history generated several entries.

Preservation Technology and Training

Located in Natchitoches, Louisiana, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) seeks to improve the preservation of cultural resources through the development and dissemination of advanced preservation technologies, training in advanced preservation skills, and technical information. NCPTT works in the disciplines of historic architecture, historic landscapes, archeology, objects and materials conservation, and history. NCPTT's work is accomplished through partnerships with preservation and conservation organizations and institutions throughout the United States. Some projects are funded for completion in-house in collaboration with partners. Grants are awarded competitively for other projects. In FY 1999, approximately \$900,000 in grants were awarded.

Community Conservation Assistance

The NPS shares the experience gained in protecting and managing the national parks with interested communities nationwide. Several programs work together to carry out the authorities contained in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the National Trails System Act, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Outdoor Recreation Act. The National Center for Recreation and Conservation (NCRC) provides coordinated technical and financial assistance to communities seeking to conserve local resources. The outcome of these technical assistance, management and grant programs is the conservation of thousands of acres of land, miles of trails, numerous rivers and lakes, the provision of outdoor recreation for millions of people and, overall, an improvement in the quality of life and the environment.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA)

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program is the National Park Service's

principal technical assistance program to help communities plan greenways, conserve rivers, protect trail corridors, develop new trails, and accomplish a range of other locally developed objectives.

In 1999, the program provided one-to-one technical assistance on 222 projects in 45 states plus the District of Columbia. RTCA's role is always one of technical assistance; it is not a grant service. Cooperating organizations are expected to commit to funding the implementation of their projects and to finding public and private partners to share the cost.

Trails and Greenways. A significant part of RTCA's work involves helping citizen groups and local governments establish partnerships for trail and greenway development. These efforts may bring together landowners, business leaders, real estate developers, health and wellness providers, and representatives of national organizations, Federal agencies, conservation groups, and historic preservation organizations. Some partners contribute money, others donate materials or services, and still others provide the manpower.

RTCA has been providing assistance for several years to help develop a revitalization plan for the Los Angeles River in California. This effort included the recommendation to develop the L.A. Riverwalk, the first mile of which was opened this year. Numerous partners in the project included the City of Los Angeles and L.A. County, and Northeast Trees, a local nonprofit group. On the east coast, RTCA is helping proponents of the East Coast Greenway establish a 2,500-mile, traffic-free hiking and biking trail linking cities from Maine to Florida. And in Vermont, RTCA has helped the Lake Champlain committee to open the 540-mile-long Lake Champlain Paddlers' Trail to help non-motorized boaters tour Lake Champlain.

Rails-to-Trails. RTCA staff help communities learn how to convert abandoned railway corridors into very popular "rail-trails" in order to keep them from being lost. During FY 1999, RTCA worked on 49 full-scale projects that included a rail-trail component. For example, on Maine's Mountain Division Line, RTCA is helping a local nonprofit group develop a 50-mile rail-with-trail linking Portland with the New Hampshire border in Fryeberg. The Service also

performs an important function in alerting communities whenever an abandonment of a nearby rail right-of-way is imminent. Such notice gives communities timely opportunities to initiate rail-trail planning for an average of over 500 miles of potential trails annually.

Statewide Rivers Assessments. Statewide rivers assessments are cooperative efforts between Federal, state and local government and non-governmental organizations. The assessments consolidate known river information and make it accessible, thereby helping efforts to develop and prioritize needed policies and programs that will steer development away from sensitive areas and toward more compatible sites. The process, developed by the NPS, has been used in 20 states to date. Assessments now use state-of-the-art technology such as Geographic Information System databases and access via the Internet.

River Corridors and Multi-Objective Management. In some areas of the country, flood-related disasters are being countered by proactive approaches to flood-control planning. In FY 1999, RTCA helped 37 communities improve the way they manage their river corridors. In one case, RTCA helped planners in Westernport, Maryland, promoting stream stabilization, and ecologically-based flood loss reduction measures for the entire Georges Creek basin after they suffered two devastating floods. Efforts will reduce flooding, restore and stabilize the stream channel, improve fish habitat, and expand recreational and environmental education opportunities.

River Greenways. Many American cities and towns are built along rivers. What was once a resource for powering mills and conveying waste is now regarded as a valuable natural asset. As communities begin this return to their rivers, RTCA can assist them with planning and design. RTCA is currently helping more than 18 communities plan river greenways.

Watersheds. Many communities are forming partnerships to address watershed management. RTCA assisted with 12 watershed projects in FY 1999. A typical project is in the Sammamish Watershed of King County, Washington. The project combines a public outreach campaign to develop a map of the watershed, a regional

assessment of hydrologic and biologic implications of local open space initiatives, and funding strategies to support watershed efforts. This project strives to empower citizens to make a difference in the quality of their neighborhoods and understand how they can play a part in prioritizing local watershed projects.

National Heritage Areas Assistance

NPS fosters partnerships to protect America's heritage areas. In FY 1999, the NPS distributed \$5,000,000 in appropriations as grants to nine National Heritage Areas. These grants were matched at least 1:1 by the Heritage Areas and were used for such items as mandated management and interpretive plans, interpretive projects, ethnographic projects, staff, and stabilization and restoration of historic structures.

Technical Assistance in the amount of \$859,000 was administered at local, regional, and national levels. At local and regional levels, technical assistance was provided to individual heritage areas for such items as management plan development, oral history projects, interpretive signage, a partnership handbook, and overseeing the Environmental Assessment required for a river landings project.

At the national level, NPS organized strategic training initiatives. These initiatives provided training in interpretation, economic impacts, and organizational development. The sessions were attended by National Heritage Area directors and staff, and by National Park Service personnel. Also at the national level, NPS initiated the National Heritage Areas web site (www.ncrc.nps.gov/heritage).

Grants to State and Local Governments

No new grants to state and local governments for outdoor recreation projects were available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) state grants program or the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program in FY 1999. Stewardship responsibilities for over 30,000 areas continue, however, including reviewing proposals to convert grant-assist-

ed areas to non-recreation use. During FY 1999, 1,050 sites funded from the L&WCF and UPARR programs were inspected, and 40 conversion requests were reviewed and approved, resulting in a net addition of 1,050 acres to the public recreation estate.

Federal Lands To Parks

The Federal Lands to Parks Program helps transfer "surplus" Federal lands, at no cost, to state or local ownership for use as parks.

In 1999, the program deeded nineteen properties (approximately 522 acres), valued at more than \$30 million to states, cities, and local communities for public park and recreation purposes. After four rounds of military base decommissioning, NPS is continuing to assist communities in planning the reuse and potential acquisition of 74 properties (18,036 acres) on 69 military bases. NPS has continuing responsibility to ensure public access and resource protection on 998 previously transferred properties (105,967 acres).

Examples of land transfers in 1999 include the following: 1) The City of Chicago obtained the last parcel (0.47 acres) needed to complete Navy Pier park, which is located on the waterfront in downtown Chicago and is one of the city's most popular attractions; 2) The City of Seattle acquired 93 acres (estimated value of \$23.75 million) of the former Sand Point Naval Station, and a four-acre tract formerly occupied by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Combined with the adjacent Magnuson Park, formerly transferred through the Federal Lands to Parks Program, these transfers comprise the second largest park (400 acres) within the city; 3) The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources acquired a 3-acre portion of the Naval Hospital in Beaufort, South Carolina for a new Heritage Trust Preserve. The property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, includes Fort Frederick, a coastal fort built in 1753. The new preserve will offer fishing and boating in the Beaufort River and will provide interpretation of this historic fort.