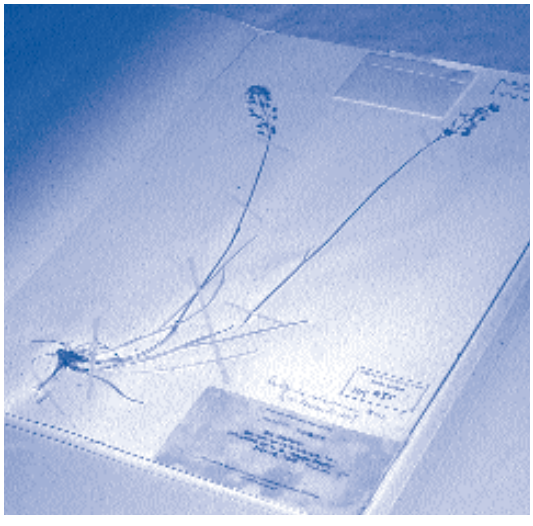
STEWARDSHIP AND HERITAGE ASSETS

The National Park Service is steward, for the people of the United States, to the land and resources which it administers. Forests, deserts, riparian areas, seashores, wilderness areas, archeological sites, museum collections, cultural landscapes and historic buildings are among the many stewardship and heritage assets which the National Park Service has the responsibility to preserve and protect. Information regarding the deferred maintenance on stewardship and heritage assets is contained in the Required Supplemental Stewardship Information section.

During FY 1999, NPS identified over $13 million in non-federal physical asset expenditures, of which $9.8 million were incurred during fiscal years prior to 1999. Subsets of NPS lands have additional stewardship asset designations such as Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers and Trails. These delineations are in addition to, and not in place of their inclusion in NPS land acreage totals. Stewardship areas such as Wilderness in their entirety may encompass lands owned by entities other than the NPS which would not be reported as NPS acreage. Changes in NPS land acreage totals occur by means such as Presidential and Congressional declaration, purchase, donation, exchange, and transfer from other federal agencies, States, local governments, and private land owners. During FY 1999, 101,925.41 acres were deleted from the National Park System and 243,104.12 were added, leaving a net increase of 141,178.71 acres. While individual units of stewardship land can be improved, the condition of NPS stewardship lands as a whole are sufficient to support the mission of the Service.



Botanical specimen collected in 1922, Yosemite National Park, (Catalog Number YOSE 65895). Photo by Ann Hitchcock, Museum Management Program, National Park Service.

National Park Service Land

The objective of acquiring land and interests in land is 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. Acquisition of land helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage.

NPS land is comprised of 378 units that have 83,600,811.91 acres of land within their boundaries. Federal ownership consists of 77,686,531.90 acres in fee simple title and 250,962.22 acres under less than fee title (includes rights-of-way and scenic easements). Other land within park boundaries is owned by state and local governments (1,259,466.20 acres) or is in private ownership (4,403,851.59 acres). Subject to the availability of funds, private land will be acquired when opportunities to purchase are available or if an owner is in the process of converting the land to a use that is incompatible with the purpose of the park. The following table summarizes ownership of acreage within park boundaries by type of park unit.

NPS Unit Type	Federal Acreage	Non-Federal Acreage	Total Acreage
International Historic Site	22.44	22.46	44.90
National Battlefields	11,944.23	1,178.87	13,123.10
National Battlefield Parks	8,042.15	1,631.76	9,673.91
National Battlefield Site	1.00	0.00	1.00
National Historic Sites	19,524.18	4,694.64	24,218.82
National Historical Parks	114,713.58	48,175.74	162,889.32
National Lakeshores	145,647.68	83,287.30	228,934.98
National Memorials	8,041.10	489.75	8,530.85
National Military Parks	35,169.22	3,089.88	38,259.10
National Monuments	1,901,073.76	164,578.99	2,065,652.75
National Parks	49,647,714.02	2,291,940.14	51,939,654.16
National Preserves	21,410,193.18	2,268,749.34	23,678,942.52
National Recreation Areas	3,403,534.21	320,266.05	3,723,800.26
National Reserves	10,830.35	22,276.84	33,107.19
National Rivers	311,093.49	112,835.38	423,928.87
National Scenic Trails	157,087.37	68,435.70	225,523.07
National Seashores	478,339.01	116,250.35	594,589.36
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	72,760.69	146,727.51	219,488.20
Parks (other)	37,723.05	1,266.15	38,989.20
Parkways	164,039.41	7,420.94	171,460.35
TOTAL	**77,937,494.12**	**5,663,317.79**	**83,600,811.91**

Stewardship lands and associated heritage assets are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. The Service conducts various activities to preserve and protect land resources, and to mitigate the effects of activities conducted previously on or near parks that adversely affect the natural state of the land.

Wilderness Areas

A Wilderness is an area where humans are visitors and do not remain. These areas, which are generally greater than 5,000 acres, appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human development substantially unnoticeable. A wilderness area also provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

In the United States, there are over 100 million acres of Federal land designated "Wilderness," by Congressional legislation under the Wilderness Act of 1964. In addition to the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management also manage wilderness areas. Because of the abundance of NPS wilderness acreage in Alaska, NPS manages the greatest proportion of wilderness areas, at 41 percent of the entire National Wilderness Preservation System. This includes over 43 million acres within 44 different wilderness areas. The following park units have areas recognized as wilderness, although they may not be designated "Wilderness" areas that have a permit system.

Wilderness Area Name	Park Unit	Acreage
Alaska		
Denali	Denali National Park	2,146,580
Gates of the Arctic	Gates of the Arctic National Park	7,245,600
Glacier Bay	Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve	2,659,876
Katmai	Katmai National Park & Preserve	3,425,811
Kobuk Valley	Kobuk Valley National Park	164,112
Lake Clark	Lake Clark National Park	2,618,455
Noatak	Noatak National Preserve	5,815,655
Wrangell-St. Elias	Wrangell - St. Elias National Park & Preserve	9,676,994
Arkansas		
Buffalo National River	Buffalo National River	34,933
Arizona		
Chiricahua	Chiricahua National Monument	10,290
Organ Pipe Cactus	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	312,600
Petrified Forest	Petrified Forest National Park	50,260
Saguaro	Saguaro National Monument	71,400
California		
Death Valley	Death Valley National Park	3,128,038
Joshua Tree	Joshua Tree National Park	557,802
Lassen Volcanic	Lassen Volcanic National Park	78,982
Lava Beds	Lava Beds National Monument	27,970
Mojave	Mojave National Preserve	695,200
Philip Burton	Point Reyes National Seashore	25,370
Pinnacles	Pinnacles National Monument	13,270
Sequoia-Kings Canyon	Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park	736,980
Yosemite	Yosemite National Park	704,624
Colorado		
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument	11,180
Great Sand Dunes	Great Sand Dunes National Monument	33,450
Indian Peaks	Rocky Mountain National Park	2,917
Mesa Verde	Mesa Verde National Park	8,100
Florida		
Marjory Stoneman Douglas	Everglades National Park	1,296,500
Georgia		
Cumberland Island	Cumberland Island National Seashore	8,840
Hawaii		
Haleakala	Haleakala National Park	19,270
Hawaii Volcanoes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	123,100
Idaho		
Craters of the Moon	Craters of the Moon National Monument	43,243

Michigan		
Isle Royale	Isle Royale National Park	132,018
Mississippi		
Gulf Islands	Gulf Islands National Seashore	4,637
North Dakota		
Theodore Roosevelt	Theodore Roosevelt National Park	29,920
New Mexico		
Bandelier	Bandelier National Monument	23,267
Carlsbad Caverns	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	33,125
New York		
Fire Island	Fire Island National Seashore	1,363
South Carolina		
Congaree Swamp	Congaree Swamp National Monument	15,010
South Dakota		
Badlands	Badlands National Park	64,144
Texas		
Guadalupe Mountains	Guadalupe Mountains National Park	46,850
Virginia		
Shenandoah	Shenandoah National Park	79,579
Washington		
Mount Rainier	Mount Rainier National Park	228,480
Olympic	Olympic National Park	876,669
Stephen Mather	North Cascades National Park	634,614
TOTAL ACREAGE		43,917,078

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Rivers must meet eligibility and suitability criteria before being added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In order for a river to be eligible it must be in a free-flowing condition and possess one or more of the following values to a remarkable degree: scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values. Suitability is based upon the extent of public lands in the immediate environment of the river, funds required for acquisition, development, and management; and local or state interest in acting to protect and manage the river. Studies to determine eligibility and suitability may be the responsibility of either the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, or the shared responsibility of both agencies. Wild and Scenic studies are presented to Congress with a Presidential recommendation. Congress then decides whether or not to add the river to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

A second path to designation, under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Act (1968), is for a Governor to request Federal designation of a state designated Wild and Scenic River, and for the Secretary of the Interior, after study, to designate that river. Seventeen rivers have entered the system in this way.

There are 156 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Each mile of each river is classified as wild, scenic or recreational. There are many governing agencies of these rivers: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. The National Park Service administers, either solely or in conjunction with other agencies, the following rivers:

Year	River	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles
1968	St. Croix, MN & WI	-	181.0	19.0	200.0
1968	Wolf, WI	-	24.0	-	24.0
1972	St. Croix (lower), MN & WI	-	12.0	15.0	27.0
1976	St. Croix (lower), MN & WI	-	-	25.0	25.0
1976	Obed, TN	44.3	-	1.0	45.3
1976	Flathead, MT	97.9	40.7	80.4	219.0
1978	Rio Grande, TX	95.2	96.0	-	191.2
1978	Missouri, NE & SD	-	-	59.0	59.0
1978	Delaware (upper), NY & PA	-	25.1	50.3	75.4
1978	Delaware (middle), NJ & PA	-	35.0	-	35.0
1980	Alagnak, AK	67.0	-	-	67.0
1980	Alatna, AK	83.0	-	-	83.0
1980	Aniakchak, AK	63.0	-	-	63.0
1980	Charley, AK	208.0	-	-	208.0
1980	Chilikadotna, AK	11.0	-	-	11.0
1980	John, AK	52.0	-	-	52.0
1980	Kobuk, AK	110.0	-	-	110.0
1980	Mulchatna, AK	24.0	-	-	24.0
1980	Koyukuk (North Fork), AK	102.0	-	-	102.0
1980	Noatak, AK	330.0	-	-	330.0
1980	Salmon, AK	70.0	-	-	70.0
1980	Tinayguk, AK	44.0	-	-	44.0
1980	Tlikakila, AK	51.0	-	-	51.0
1981	Klamath, CA	-	-	1.0	1.0
1984	Tuolumne, CA	37.0	17.0	-	54.0
1986	Cache La Poudre, CO	12.0	-	-	12.0
1987	Merced, CA	53.0	14.0	14.0	81.0
1987	Kings, CA	49.0	-	6.5	55.5
1987	Kern, CA	27.0	-	-	27.0
1988	Bluestone, WV	-	10.0	-	10.0
1991	Missouri, NE & SD	-	-	39.0	39.0
1991	Niobrara, NE	-	76.0	28.0	104.0
1992	Great Egg Harbor, NJ	-	30.6	98.4	129.0
1993	Maurice, NJ	-	28.9	6.5	35.4
1994	Farmington (West Branch), CT	-	-	14.0	14.0
1996	Lamprey, NH	-	-	11.5	11.5
1999	Sudbury, Assabet, Concord, MA	-	14.9	14.1	29.0
	TOTAL	**1,630.4**	**605.2**	**482.7**	**2,718.3**

National Trails System

The National Trails System, created by law in 1968, includes 12 National Scenic Trails, 8 National Historic Trails, over 800 National Recreation Trails, and 2 side/connecting trails. Of the 20 National Scenic and Historic Trails, the NPS provides trail-wide coordination for 15. Together these 20 trail corridors measure almost 37,000 miles in combined lengths, and cross 51 National Park areas and 90 National Forests. In addition, hundreds of miles of trails cross lands under the care of the Bureau of Land Management.

The Service administers 15 of 20 scenic and historic trails in the System. In FY 1999, trail operations totaled $3.6 million. This funded all the trail field offices, with some reserved for national program activities. An additional $614,000 was available through the NPS Challenge Cost-Share program for partnership projects. In FY 1999, almost 100 National Trail System cost-share projects were matched 3-to-1 by partners. Volunteers serving these trails provided close to 500,000 hours of labor, valued at $6.9 million, with additional cash contribution of $4.4 million.

Notable successes in FY 1999 included the following:

- Completion of the comprehensive management plan for the four overlapping national historic trails: California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express, one of the geographically largest planning efforts ever undertaken by the National Park Service.
- First- ever meeting of national historic trail partners to form a vision statement and action plan to promote these special trails.
- NPS-Administered National Scenic (NST) and Historic (NHT) Trails

Year (Est.)	Trail	Length (miles)	States Crossed
1968	Appalachian NST	2,150	ME, NH, VT, MA, CT, NY, NJ, PA, MD, WV, VA, NC, TN, GA
1978	Oregon Trail	2,170	MO, KS, NE, WY, ID, OR
1978	Mormon Pioneer NHT	1,300	IL, IA, NE, WY, UT
1978	Lewis and Clark NHT	3,700	IL, MO, KS, NE, IA, SD, ND, MT, ID, WA, OR
1980	North Country NST	3,200	NY, PA, OH, MI, WI, MN, ND
1980	Overmountain Victory NHT	300	VA, TN, NC, SC
1980	Ice Age NST	1,000	WI
1983	Potomac Heritage NST	700	VA, MD, PA
1983	Natchez Trace NST	690	TN, AL, MS
1987	Santa Fe NHT	1,200	MO, KS, OK, CO, NM
1987	Trail of Tears NHT	1,800	TN, AL, MS, KY, IL, MO, AR, OK
1990	Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	1,200	AZ, CA
1990	California NHT	5,660	MO, KS, NE, WY, ID, UT, NV, CA, OR
1992	Pony Express NHT	1,970	MO, KS, NE, CO, WY, UT, NV, CA
1996	Selma to Montgomery NHT	54	AL

Heritage Areas

The Heritage Area concept offers an innovative method for citizens, in partnership with federal, state and local government, non-profit and private sector interests, to develop a plan and an implementation strategy focused on conserving the special qualities of the local cultural landscape.

A National Heritage Area is a place designated by the Congress, where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. Through the conservation of discrete, intact cultural landscapes, the National Park Service seeks to preserve, in partnership with the local citizenry, a portion of the patchwork of American landscapes which helps to define the nationally significant American identity. There is no Federal ownership or management of the land or property.

Year	National Heritage Areas	State
1984	Illinois & Michigan National Heritage Corridor	IL
1986	Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	MA/RI
1988	Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Corridor	PA
1988	Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	PA
1994	Cane River National Heritage Area	LA
1994	Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	CT
1996	America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (USDA)	IA
1996	Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	GA
1996	National Coal Heritage Area	WV
1996	Essex National Heritage	MA
1996	Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	NY
1996	Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	OH
1996	South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	SC
1996	Steel Industry American Heritage Area	PA
1996	Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	TN
1998	Automobile National Heritage Area	MI

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are locations that contain the remains of past human activity of various sorts. Examples of sites are the prehistoric structures, middens, and roadways in and around Chaco Culture National Historic Site in New Mexico; the ancient earthen mounds and villages at Hopewell Culture National Historic Site in Ohio and Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia; the early historic European sites in Virginia, like Jamestown National Historic Site, or in Massachusetts, like parts of Boston National Historical Park; and later historic archeological structures and sites such as those at Independence National Historical Park in Pennsylvania.

The NPS estimates that there may be as many as 1.5 million archeological sites located within units of the National Park system. Of these about 69,000 have been identified and about 43,000 are recorded in our national archeological database. NPS is making a concerted effort to collect standardized information about all known sites into the national database and eventually all known sites will be recorded there.

The NPS has a national program of archeological inventory and annually identifies and collects information on about 2,000 new sites. NPS does not normally withdraw sites from the inventory; for those that are damaged or

destroyed, NPS continues to care for the data and collections of artifacts and other materials from the sites.

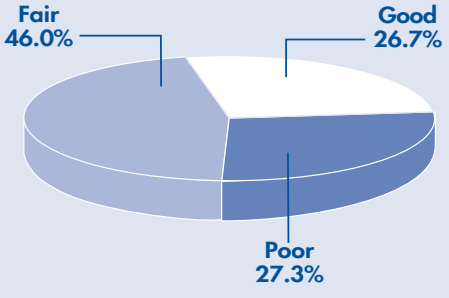
Of the recorded sites for which condition information is available, 33% are listed as in "good" condition; however, this information is very incomplete and available for only about 20% of the nationally recorded sites. Based upon projects identified as necessary in approved park Resource Management Plans, funding of over $160 million is needed for archeological projects. Not all of this funding relates to maintenance work, but a portion of it does.

Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, activity, or person. The National Park Service recognizes four types of cultural landscapes: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural landscapes are inventoried and basic management information summarizing significance, impacts, condition, and approved treatments is collected and maintained in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). Information associated with the CLI is entered into the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) to provide a computerized, analytical tool for assessing the information.

NPS Cultural Landscape Condition
359 Cultural Landscapes



The inventory process includes four levels: Level O: Park Reconnaissance Survey, Level I: Landscape Reconnaissance Survey, Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, and Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment. This four level process facilitates identifying the potential scope of cultural landscapes in a systematic manner, establishing priorities for further inventory and research, and responding to specific park management needs. The four levels correspond to a varying degree of effort and detail contained in the inventory.

In FY 1999, each National Park Service region updated a six-year prioritized list of inventory projects, which was submitted as an addendum to their CLI Strategic Plan. As of the end of FY 1999, 2067 cultural landscapes had been entered into CLAIMS as follows: Level O–1626, Level I–331, Level II–110, Level III–0. Condition has been assessed and assigned to 359 of these landscapes. Based on this assessment, 26.7% are in good condition, 46% are in fair condition, and 27.3% are in poor condition.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

The National Park Service defines a historic or prehistoric structure as "a constructed work...consciously created to serve some human activity." Structures are usually immovable, although some have been relocated and others are mobile by design. They include buildings and monuments, dams, millraces and canals, nautical vessels, bridges, tunnels and roads, railroad locomotives, rolling stock and track, stockades and fences, defensive works, temple mounds and kivas, ruins of all structural types that still have integrity as structures, and outdoor sculptures.

In FY 1992, the National Park Service commenced a multi-year project to update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) for the estimated 26,000 park historic and prehistoric structures. The LCS is the primary computerized database containing information about structures in which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Structures included in the LCS are either listed

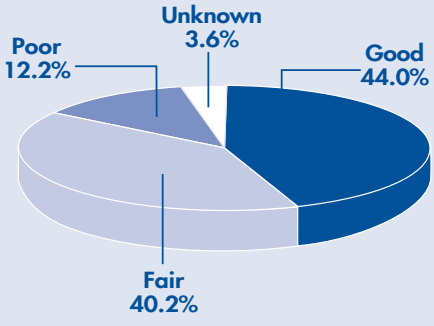
in or eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decision reached through the planning process even though they do not meet the National Register requirements.

As of the end of FY 1999, data on 24,225 historic and prehistoric structures in 367 parks have been updated. In the past fiscal year 1,058 structures were added to the inventory. Structures are deleted from the inventory as a result of physical destruction based upon a planned management action or natural occurrence.

The condition of the historic and prehistoric structures as shown in the adjacent chart is continually threatened by weather, structural deterioration, erosion, and vandalism.

Old Courthouse, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial sculpture.

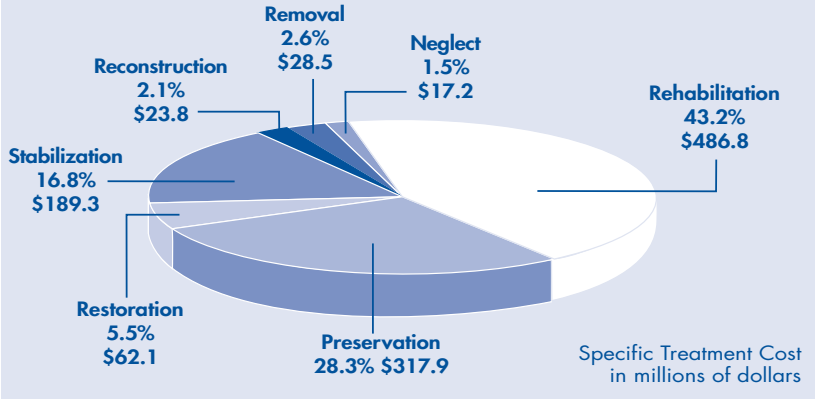
NPS Structure Condition
24,225 Structures



While 44.0% of the inventoried structures are in good condition; 56.0% are in poor, fair, or unknown condition.

The National Park Service takes actions such as maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and/or changes the use of the structure to mitigate adverse effects so as to preserve and protect the structures for interpretation and continued use. The adjacent chart shows unfunded costs associated with treatments that have been approved by park planning documents for inventoried structures totaling $1,125.6 million. Of these costs, $804.7 million (71.5%) is for rehabilitation and preservation, and $189.3 million (16.8%) is for stabilization.

NPS Structure Treatment Costs
By Treatment Type 24,225 Structures



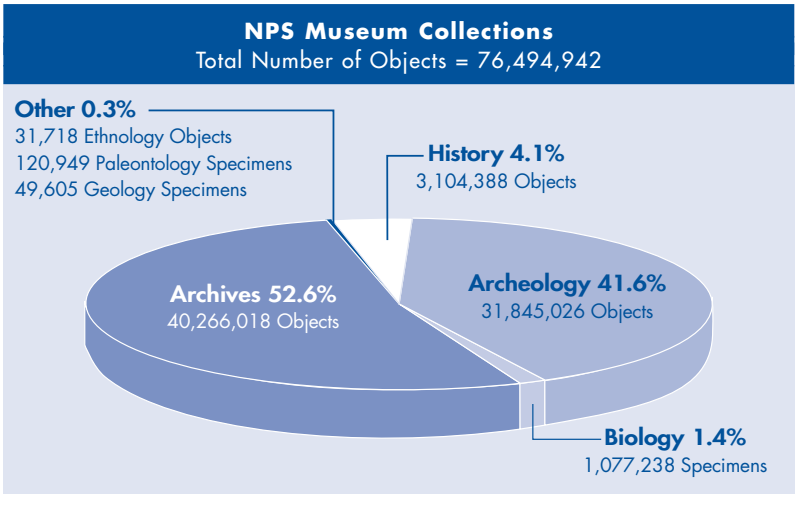
Museum Collections

At the end of FY 1998, the most current information available, NPS museum collections totaled over 76 million items, 36 million objects and specimens and 40 million archival documents. These collections support the interpretation of resources and significant events associated with NPS lands. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, to flags that flew over Fort Sumter, to Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions, to the tools and furnishings of a working ranch in Montana, to botanical specimens from Yosemite, and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These museum collections are important not only in their own right, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the National Park system.

The NPS acquires and documents collections that support the mission and scope of each park and uses those collections to increase public enjoyment and understanding of our heritage, and its associated values. Parks use the documentation associated with collections to make informed decisions about interpreting and managing these and other park resources. For example, the drawings and photographs in the collection at Frederick Law Olmsted NHS have enabled the park manager to make decisions about restoring the park's cultural landscape. The public has access to these collections through exhibits, interpretive programs, publications, World Wide Web sites, films and videos. In addition, for research purposes, the public can directly access information in collections catalogs and other databases, as well as access the collections themselves. Typically, parks respond to 50,000 public research requests and park visitors view nearly 350,000 objects on exhibit annually.

Conservation treatment of a Cheyenne beaded moccasin from Agate Fossil Beds National Monument (AGFO 269). Photo courtesy Department of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service

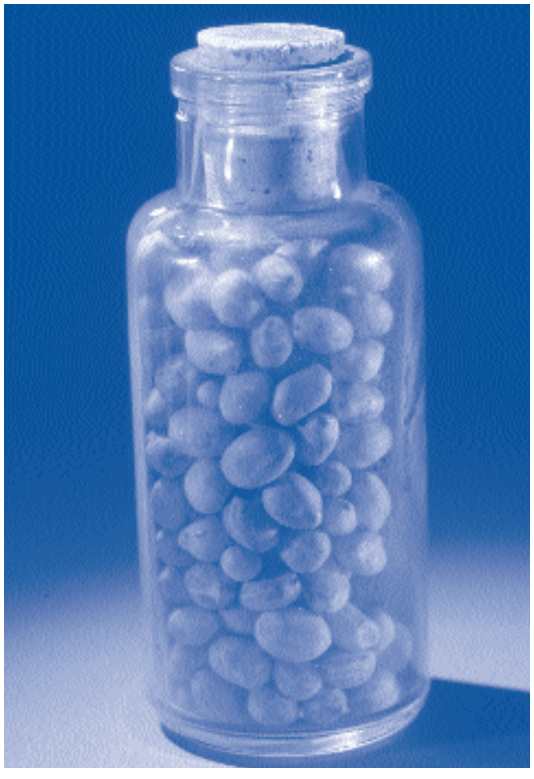
In addition to collections stored at park units, six NPS cultural resource centers manage NPS museum collections. These facilities are the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida; the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska; the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, Arizona; the Museum Resource Center, in Greenbelt, Maryland; the Alaska Regional Curatorial Center, in Anchorage; and the Northeast Cultural Resources Center in Lowell, Massachusetts. Additionally, some of the collections are on loan to other federal agencies and 142 non-federal institutions for management.



In FY 1998 the NPS acquired 1,376,555 items through gifts, exchanges, purchases, field collections, and transfers. Acquisitions were in the disciplines of archeology, ethnology, history, archives, biology, paleontology, and geology. NPS deaccessioned 4,495 items through exchanges, transfers, losses, thefts, repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and other means.

As of FY 1998, 59% of the objects and specimens and 33% of the archives are cataloged. At current cataloging rates and funding levels, the collection will be cataloged in 2021.

Using the standardized NPS Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections, parks assess the status of museum storage and exhibits relative to professional standards for environment, security, fire protection, housekeeping and planning. Parks take corrective actions as needed. Only 64% of the conditions in park museum collections meet these professional standards. An estimated 1,940 deficiencies were corrected in 230 parks in FY 1999. At current funding levels for correction of deficiencies, 95% of the standards will be met in 2046.



Peanuts, Carver Museum, Tuskegee Institute NHS (TUIN 1810). Photo by Eric Long, courtesy Museum Management Program, National Park Service.

NPS policy requires that parks complete collection condition surveys for all collections; however, this information is not quantified or aggregated at a servicewide level. In FY 1998 NPS designed a strategy to quantify condition information for collections and give priority to treatment of the most fragile, important, and heavily used items. Based on extrapolated data from 118 park resource management plans and the 1997 survey of cellulose nitrate film in NPS collections, conservation survey and treatment needs are estimated at over $47 million.

National Historic Landmarks

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to recognize historic places judged to have exceptional value to the nation. Once the Secretary designates a National Historic Landmark, its owners can apply for a landmark plaque. Owners are eligible to receive technical advice and assistance from preservation experts, if needed.

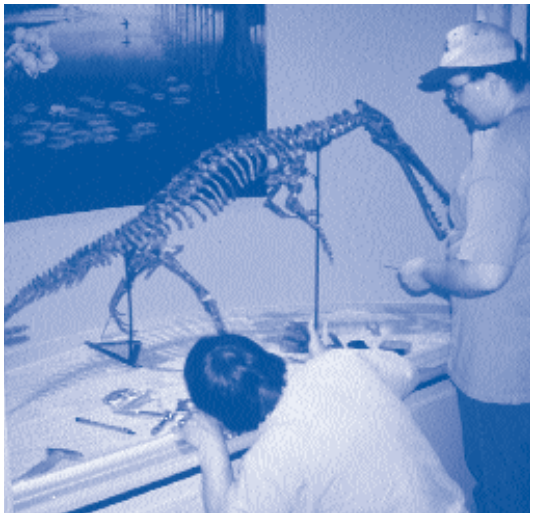
National Historic Landmarks are identified by theme and special studies prepared or overseen by NPS historians and archeologists. Landmark designation is the federal government's official recognition of the national importance of historic properties.

On January 20, 1999, Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt approved the designation of 15 properties in nine states as National Historic Landmarks. During March 1999, the Secretary approved the withdrawal of the designation of two properties as National Historic Landmarks. The following table lists the current National Historic Landmarks and those removed as National Historic Landmarks.

FY 1999 National Historic Landmarks	
Mission Santa Ines	Solvang, CA
Grosse Point Light Station	Evanston, IL
F. F. Tomek House	Riverside, IL
Thomas Point Shoal Light Station	Anne Arundel County, MD
Symphony Hall	Boston, MA
Chief Plenty Coups (Alek-Chea-Ahoosh) Home	Big Horn County, MT
Fort Corchaug	Cutchogue, NY
Harmony Mills	Cohoes, NY
Petrified Sea Gardens	Saratoga Springs, NY
Bethabara	Winston-Salem, NC
Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church	Tulsa, OK
Guthrie Historic District	Guthrie, OK
Bost Building	Homestead, PA
John Coltrane House	Philadelphia, PA
Friends Hospital	Philadelphia, PA
FY 1999 National Historic Landmarks Withdrawn	
Rock Magnetics Laboratory	Menlo Park, CA
Roosevelt Dam	Gila and Maricopa Counties, AZ

Paleontological Sites

The history of life is well represented by fossils preserved within National Park Service areas. The 137 NPS areas that contain fossils collectively reveal a story ranging from Precambrian algae in Glacier National Park to Ice Age mammals in the Alaskan parks. A great diversity of ancient life forms including petrified leaves, wood, pollen, shells, bone, tracks and coprolites are known from park strata. Museum collections throughout the United States manage National Park Service paleontological specimens for research and public education. NPS is building a database of paleontological resources. Condition information is not currently available. In FY 1999 no new parks were authorized primarily for their paleontological resources and none were deauthorized.



Champsosaurus, Theodore Roosevelt NP. Photo courtesy Theodore Roosevelt National Park.