



# New York

## Great American Outdoors Act

## National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund



Photo Credit: NPS

**The Great American Outdoors Act National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (GAOA LRF) is a commitment to protecting and sustaining our public lands.**

Established on August 4, 2020, GAOA LRF allocated over \$1.6 billion annually from fiscal years (FY) 2021 through 2025 to the Department of the Interior (Interior) to address priority deferred maintenance and repair needs on public lands and Bureau of Indian Education-funded schools. With GAOA LRF funding, Interior bureaus are:

- Funding 396 projects across 50 states, the District of Columbia, and multiple territories
- Addressing nearly \$6 billion in deferred maintenance and repair
- Improving the condition of over 3,800 Interior assets

### GAOA LRF Impacts Across America\*



Repairing over **1,000** recreational and visitor experience assets



Improving ADA accessibility in nearly **50%** of GAOA LRF projects



Each year of GAOA LRF funding is estimated to support an average of **17,000** jobs and contribute **\$1.9 billion** to the U.S. economy



Improving facilities used by nearly **2,300** students and faculty at BIE-funded schools each year

### Deferred Maintenance and Repair in New York

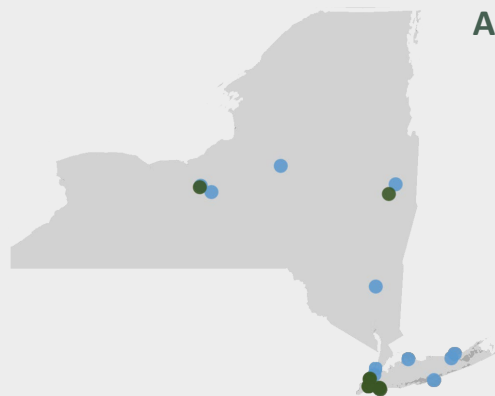
In New York, the total deferred maintenance and repair (DM&R) backlog for the four Interior GAOA LRF bureaus is over \$1,205,007,000\*\*.

Bureau	DM&R**
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	\$0
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	\$0
National Park Service (NPS)	\$1,193,119,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	\$11,887,000

### GAOA LRF in New York

With the full five years of funding, GAOA LRF will invest nearly **\$260.3 million** towards improving over **60** assets across **10** projects in New York.

As of December 2025, Maintenance Action Teams have completed work at **4** FWS locations and **7** NPS locations in New York.



### Assets improved in New York:



Recreational and Visitor Experience Assets



Operational Buildings



Water Infrastructure and Other Utilities

● GAOA LRF Projects

● Completed Maintenance Action Team Activities

\* These numbers are estimates and include FY21 - FY25 GAOA LRF-funded projects.

\*\* DM&R estimates represent a point in time, reported as of 9/30/2025, rounded to the nearest thousand. DM&R is calculated based on asset repair needs in FRPP, which does not include assets with a status indicator of Report of Excess Submitted, Report of Excess Accepted, Determination to Dispose, Disposed, Cannot Currently be Disposed, or Surplus.



# GAOA LRF Projects, Locations, and Funding in New York

Bureau	Unit Name	Project Title	Funding <sup>†</sup> as of Dec. 2025
FWS	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access	\$7,071,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Address Deferred Maintenance at Multiple Sites*	\$40,000,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Deteriorated and Failing Mission-Critical Utility System Infrastructure—Phase I	\$34,150,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Floyd Bennett Field Wastewater Collection System at Jamaica Bay	\$7,673,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Hangars 3 and 4 at Floyd Bennett Field	\$25,625,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Shoreline Stabilization Structures – Phase I*	\$28,287,000
NPS	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Shoreline Stabilization Structures—Phase II	\$55,000,000
NPS	Saratoga National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Battlefield Interpretive Experience	\$6,629,000
NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	Rehabilitate Main Immigration Building Exterior Components	\$39,371,000
NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	Rehabilitate Terreplein and Related Levels at Fort Wood	\$36,503,000

\* Project spans multiple states; funding represents the estimated total amount of funding for this project across states.

† Rounded to thousands.



# GAOA LRF Project Spotlights in New York

## Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access

### *Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge*



Wildlife Drive at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. Photo Credit: USFWS

Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge is a critical migration and nesting habitat for over 300 species of birds and provides visitors with recreational opportunities for bird watching, educational programs, and nature photography. Currently, the refuge uses multiple older buildings that fail to provide adequate office, storage, and meeting space and have health and safety concerns with the structure, utilities, and other critical systems. This project will replace these buildings with a collocated and consolidated visitor center and administration facility. The replacement facility will facilitate mission-critical national resource protection, public use programs, and education by providing an office and meeting space for staff, volunteers, and large school groups.

## Rehabilitate Battlefield Interpretive Experience

### *Saratoga National Historical Park*



Completed trail rehabilitation with interpretive signs at Saratoga National Historical Park. Photo Credit: NPS

Saratoga National Historical Park preserves the sites associated with the 1777 Battles of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War. This project updated and rehabilitated worn interpretive waysides and routes, parking, and walkways to provide universal accessibility at all 10 tour stops along the Saratoga Battlefield Tour Road. Rehabilitation of components of the self-guided tour, including unsafe and deteriorating waysides, exhibits, and walkways, have improved visitor experiences, accessibility and safety, and reduced the need for corrective maintenance.

## Rehabilitate Terreplein and Related Levels at Fort Wood

### *Statue of Liberty National Monument*



An aerial view of the completed terreplein repairs at Fort Wood at the base of the Statue of Liberty. Photo Credit: NPS

Fort Wood, the base for the Statue of Liberty, is an eleven-pointed, star-shaped defensive fort built between 1808 and 1811. In recent years, the fort's walking surface had deteriorated and was unable to properly shed water, creating accessibility challenges for visitors. This project addressed the ongoing deterioration and provided long-term protection to the terreplein and vertical surfaces of the fort. Work included waterproofing the exterior levels of Fort Wood, preventing water infiltration, and replacing the walking surface to improve drainage, accessibility, and support heavily visited areas.