BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The United States
Department of the Interior

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2016

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FISCAL YEAR 2016 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

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OVERVIEW

National Park Service
FY 2016 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 405 park units, 23 national scenic and national historic trails, and 60 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, NPS further helps the nation protect resources for public enjoyment that are not part of the National Park System through its financial and technical assistance programs.

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 FY 2016, 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, as detailed in the Department of the Interior's Strategic Plan and strategic objectives. NPS programs and activities will strive to continue to protect and restore ecosystems, preserve and conserve cultural resources, provide visitors with 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 returns $10 to the US economy[1], 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 "essentially democratic in spirit, purpose, and method."[2] Noted journalist and conservationist Robert Sterling Yard understood that the magic of the national parks lay in their "common ownership" by the American people.[3] People from all walks of life visit parks and share their wonder, majesty and historical importance. The 2009 Ken Burns documentary film on the National Parks 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

[1] Cullinane Thomas, C., C. Huber, and L. Koontz. 2014. 2013 National Park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2014/824. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.
[2] Roosevelt, Theodore. *A Book-Lover's Holidays in the Open.* New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1916. Print.
[3] Yard, Robert Sterling. "National Parks System A University of Nature." *Our Federal Lands: A Romance of American Development.* New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1928. 245. Print.

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]

A Call to Action

2016 will mark the 100th anniversary, the Centennial year, 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. The roots of the National Park Service lie in the parks' majestic, often isolated natural wonders and in places that exemplify America's cultural heritage, but parks and public lands now extend to places difficult to imagine 100 years ago—into urban centers, across rural landscapes, deep within oceans, and across night skies.

To prepare for the Centennial year and beyond, 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). *A 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 measureable, 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.

Centennial Initiative

Centennial Initiative Increases Proposed for FY 2016

($ in millions)	**Discretionary**	**Mandatory**
Operation of the National Park System	+174.4	+0.0
Centennial Challenge	+40.0	+100.0
Construction (Second Century Infrastructure Investment)	+111.9	+300.0
Subtotal, National Park Service	**+326.3**	**+400.0**
Public Lands Centennial Fund	+0.0	+100.0
Total, Centennial Initiative	**+326.3**	**+500.0**

The President's request includes a discretionary increase of $326.3 million to prepare for and celebrate the Centennial. This includes discretionary increases of $242.8 million in operations and construction to restore and maintain all 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets in good condition over the next ten years, complemented by a mandatory proposal discussed below. The other increases for operations would provide $8.0 million to restore seasonal capacity at parks; $13.5 million to support new parks and

[4] Duncan, Dayton, and Ken Burns. *The National Parks: America's Best Idea.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009. Print.

critical responsibilities; $2.0 million to support coordination of more than 600,000 volunteers; $11.5 million to transport more than one million students from Title 1 elementary schools in urban areas to nearby national parks; and $8.5 million to support park-level youth engagement coordinators. Additionally, the request includes an increase of $40.0 million for Centennial Challenge projects and partnerships, a matching program which would leverage federal funds with partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks.

Also supporting the Centennial Initiative is a legislative proposal for mandatory funding of $100.0 million a year for Centennial Challenge projects for three years. This funding would support signature projects at many more park units during the centennial year and into the NPS' second century. The mandatory proposal also includes $300.0 million a year for three years to support Second Century Infrastructure Investment projects that address deferred maintenance.

The NPS also has the opportunity to compete for funding through the proposed $100.0 million Public Lands Centennial Fund which is part of the Centennial legislative proposal. Funding for this multi-agency program will be managed by the Department and awarded competitively to the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA's Forest Service.

Overall, a total of $559.1 million in discretionary and $300.0 million in mandatory funds will allow NPS over ten years to make targeted, measurable, and quantifiable upgrades to all 6,735 of its highest priority non-transportation assets and restore and maintain them in good condition. The specific programs are identified in the table below.

FY 2016 Centennial Deferred Maintenance Proposal

($ in millions)	**FY 2015 Enacted**	**FY 2016 Request**	**Programmatic Change from FY 2015[1]**
Operation of the National Park System (discretionary)	**177.3**	**308.2**	**+130.83**
Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	[82.0]	[148.7]	[+66.7]
Cyclic Maintenance Projects	[95.4]	[159.5]	[+64.1]
Construction (discretionary)	**138.3**	**251.0**	**+111.9**
Line Item Construction Projects	[61.7]	[153.3]	[+91.7]
Construction Planning	[7.3]	[16.5]	[+9.3]
Denver Service Center	[17.8]	[22.7]	[+4.6]
Regional Facility Project Support	[6.1]	[12.6]	[+6.5]
Other Construction	[45.5]	[45.9]	[+0]
Total Discretionary, Centennial Initiative	**315.7**	**559.1**	**+242.8**
Second Century Infrastructure Investment (Construction, Mandatory)	**-**	**300.0**	**+300.0**
Total, Centennial Deferred Maintenance Proposal	**315.7**	**859.1**	**+542.8**

[1] Change from FY 2015 Enacted to FY 2016 Request, may not add due to exclusion of fixed costs.

Budget Overview

Budget Authority ($000)	2014 Actual[3]	2015 Enacted	2016 Budget Request	2016 Request +/- from 2015 Enacted
Discretionary	2,577,067	2,614,789	3,047,707	+432,918
1/ Mandatory	500,688	505,832	1,159,911	+654,079
Total Budget Authority	3,077,755	3,120,621	4,207,618	+1,086,997
2/ FTE	19,894	21,164	21,635	+471

[1]Mandatory funding reflects budget authority after impact of any sequestration or pop-ups.
[2]Amounts include FTE funded from reimbursable activity, as well as allocation accounts. FY 2014 and FY 2015 FTE amounts include FTE provided for Hurricane Sandy damage by P.L. 113-2, *The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013.*
[3]Includes transfers, supplementals, and rescissions.

The NPS FY 2016 discretionary budget request of $3.0 billion is $432.9 million above the FY 2015 enacted level. The NPS estimates that funding in FY 2016 would support a total of 21,635 full time equivalents (FTE), of which 17,844 would be funded from discretionary authority. The FY 2016 President's budget request provides net programmatic increases from FY 2015 totaling $408.4 million to fund essential programs and emerging operational needs, plus $26.7 million in fixed cost increases.

NPS 2016 Budget Changes	Change from FY 2015	
Appropriation	**($000)**	**FTE**
2015 Enacted, Discretionary	2,614,789	17,513
Program Changes		
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	**+239,358**	**+319**
Fixed Costs	+25,323	0
Centennial Initiative	+174,371	+315
Restore Seasonal Capacity	[+8,000]	[+141]
Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[+13,538]	[+73]
Increase Support for Cyclic Maintenance	[+64,133]	[0]
Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	[+66,700]	[0]
Support Urban Youth Engagement	[+11,500]	[1]
Support Youth Engagement Coordinators	[+8,500]	[100]
Increase Volunteer Capacity Through Partner Organizations	[+2,000]	[0]
Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	+16,291	0
Enhance Science-Based Response to Proposed Energy Developments Near Parks	+1,200	0
Expand Ocean and Coastal Resource Stewardship Support to Parks	+1,250	+4
Establish Support for Resiliency Challenge Cost Share Projects	+10,000	0
Support Climate Change Adaptation Projects	+3,500	0
Cultural Resource Challenge – Baseline Documentation	+3,000	0

NPS 2016 Budget Changes	Change from FY 2015	
Appropriation	**($000)**	**FTE**
Civil Rights Initiative – Documentation and Preservation Projects	+5,500	0
Civil Rights Initiative - Interpretive Media and Outreach Projects	+500	0
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts	-2,227	0
Transfer from NR&P for Blackstone River Valley NHP	+650	0
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE	**+40,000**	**+14**
Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge	+40,000	+14
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION	**-8,918**	**+2**
Fixed Costs	+506	0
Support Federal Lands to Parks	+260	+2
Cultural Resource Challenge – Digitize the National Register	+703	0
Reduce Funding for Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants	-9,737	0
Transfer to ONPS from HPP for Blackstone River Valley NHP	-650	0
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND	**+33,500**	**-2**
Cultural Resource Challenge - Provide Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	+1,000	0
Civil Rights Initiative - Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	+2,500	0
Civil Rights Initiative – Competitive Grants	+30,000	0
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental	0	-2
CONSTRUCTION	**+112,628**	**-2**
Fixed Costs	+710	0
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Line Item Construction	+91,666	+6
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Construction Planning	+9,252	0
Centennial Initiative – Enhance Support for Denver Service Center	+4,583	+10
Centennial Initiative - Enhance Regional Facility Project Support	+6,417	+10
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental	0	-28
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE	**+18,540**	**0**
Fixed Costs	+197	0
Increase Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects	+11,343	0
Increase Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects: Recreational Access	+2,000	0
Increase Support for State Conservation Grants	+3,000	0
Increase Support for Competitive State Conservation Grants	+2,000	0
L&WCF Contract Authority	**-2,190**	**0**
Subtotal, Program Changes, Discretionary	**+432,918**	**+331**
Subtotal, Discretionary Appropriations	**3,047,707**	**17,844**

Summary of Changes

Operation of the National Park System – The proposed FY 2016 funding level for this appropriation, which supports the operation of the 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 $2.5 billion, reflecting a net increase of $239.4 million over the FY 2015 enacted level, consisting of a series of targeted programmatic increases totaling $213.4 million and fixed cost increases totaling $25.3 million.

The $213.4 million in targeted increases proposed includes $174.4 million for the Centennial Initiative to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Of the $174.4 million increase, $8.0 million would support restoration of seasonal capacity, $13.5 million would support operations at new parks and parks with critical responsibilities, $64.1 million would support cyclic maintenance projects on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $66.7 million would support repair and rehabilitation projects, $11.5 million would support transportation to bring more than one million students from Title I schools in urban areas to nearby national parks, $8.5 million would support park level youth engagement coordinators, and $2.0 million would support volunteer coordinators. In addition to the Centennial initiative, $16.3 million would support health care costs for seasonal employees, $1.2 million to enhance science-based response to proposed energy development near parks, $1.3 million for ocean and coastal resource stewardship, $10.0 million for challenge cost share projects for climate change resiliency, $3.5 million for climate change adaptation projects, and $3.0 million for cultural resources baseline documentation. Of the $50.0 million requested across the budget for the Civil Rights Initiative, the operations account includes $5.5 million for cultural resource projects to document and preserve the history of the Civil Rights Movement, $0.5 million for interpretation and education projects to expand interpretive media and outreach and education around the Civil Rights Movement, and $1.5 million of the $13.5 million for new parks and parks with critical responsibilities would support parks related to the Civil Rights Movement and the African American experience. The budget proposes the $2.2 million elimination of the National Capital Performing Arts program, as it does not directly relate to the NPS mission. To account for the new Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, a $650,000 realignment of funding is proposed from NHAs to the ONPS account.

Centennial Challenge – This appropriation, requested at $50.0 million, would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming Centennial. This program would be instrumental in garnering partner support to prepare park sites across the country for the Centennial, and the second century of the NPS. All federal funds must be matched on a 50/50 basis. This program is further bolstered by the Administration's proposal to fund an additional $100.0 million a year for three years for this program as a mandatory appropriation discussed separately.

National Recreation and Preservation – This appropriation, which funds programs supporting local efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources, is proposed to be funded at $54.2 million in FY 2016, a net reduction of $8.9 million from the FY 2015 enacted level. The request consists of a programmatic increase of $0.3 million for the Federal Lands to Parks program, a programmatic decrease of $9.7 million to reduce funding for National Heritage Areas, a $650,000 realignment of funding from NHA's to the

ONPS account for the new Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, and fixed cost increases of $0.5 million.

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 $89.9 million in FY 2016, an increase of $33.5 million to Grants-in-Aid which includes an increase of $1.0 million to tribes as part of the Cultural Resource Challenge. Of the $50.0 million requested across the budget for the Civil Rights Initiative, the HPF account includes an increase of $32.5 million, including $2.5 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and $30.0 million in competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience.

Construction – The FY 2016 request includes $251.0 million for the construction appropriation, which funds construction projects, equipment replacement, management, planning, operations, and special projects. This is $112.6 million above FY 2015 enacted, including $0.7 million in fixed costs increases. The $111.9 million in targeted increases supports the Centennial Initiative. The budget funds $153.3 million for line-item construction projects, a $91.7 million program increase compared to FY 2015. The budget provides funding for the highest priority construction projects critical to visitor and employee health and safety or ecosystem restoration. To ensure the NPS has the capacity to implement these additional line item construction projects, the budget also includes a programmatic increase of $9.3 million for construction planning, $4.6 million for Denver Service Center operations, and $6.4 million for regional facility project support. Of the funding increases proposed in Construction under the Centennial Initiative, $10.0 million would also support the Civil Rights Initiative by completing high priority facility projects at NPS sites related to the Civil Rights movement and the African American experience, including Selma to Montgomery NHT.

Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial initiative. Overall, the budget proposal—including discretionary and mandatory—would allow NPS to ensure that all 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets are restored and maintained in good condition over 10 years.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance –The proposed FY 2016 discretionary funding level for this appropriation is $117.5 million, a net increase of $18.5 million from FY 2015 enacted, consisting of $18.3 million in net program increases and $0.2 million in fixed costs increases.

The budget requests $64.3 million, a programmatic increase of $13.5 million over FY 2015, 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, $36.8 million is provided for high priority line-item acquisition projects within park boundaries, a $13.3 million increase over FY 2015, including $2.0 million for projects to support recreational access to parks. The FY 2016 federal land acquisition projects were selected using a strategic, merit-based process with a focus on conserving critical ecosystems, leveraging non-federal partners, and aligning with the conservation priorities of Interior bureaus, federal agencies, tribes, states, and other stakeholders.

Within the total requested for land acquisition, $16.3 million supports Collaborative Landscape Projects for the following landscapes, Island Forests at Risk, Upper Rio Grande, High Divide, Rivers of the Chesapeake, and areas within the National Trails System. These projects were selected collaboratively working with Interior's other land management bureaus and the US Forest Service to target high-priority conservation values. The request also includes $9.0 million for matching grants for states and local entities to acquire Civil War battlefield sites outside the National Park System, as well as $3.9 million for emergencies and hardship land acquisitions, $4.9 million to acquire inholdings and facilitate land donations and exchanges, and $9.7 million for land acquisition administration.

The LWCF State Conservation Grants program provides funding to states for the purchase of lands for preservation and recreation purposes. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investment in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. In FY 2016, the State Conservation Grants program would continue to provide matching grants to states, and through states to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The budget proposes $53.2 million for this program, a $5.0 million increase from FY 2015 enacted. This would provide $45.0 million for traditional, formula grants, an increase of $3.0 million; $5.0 million for competitive grants, an increase of $2.0 million; and $3.2 million for grant administration.

The FY 2016 budget proposes $178.7 million in Land and Water Conservation mandatory funds for NPS. Of this amount, $106.7 million is for federal land acquisition and $47.0 million would be directed to the LWCF State Conservation Grants program. The Land and Water Conservation Fund would also support $25 million in mandatory funding for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund account.

Secretarial Initiatives

America's Great Outdoors

On April 16, 2010, President Obama announced the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) 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.

America's Great Outdoors fosters the intrinsic link between healthy economies and healthy landscapes to increase tourism and outdoor recreation in balance with preservation and conservation. This initiative features collaborative and community-driven efforts and outcome-focused investments focused on preserving and enhancing rural landscapes, urban parks and rivers, important ecosystems, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. These activities incorporate the best available science, a landscape-level understanding, and stakeholder input to identify and share conservation priorities.

The FY 2016 NPS request would provide $2.7 billion in support of the Administration's initiative to reconnect Americans to the outdoors. This includes $2.5 billion for park operations, in the Operation of the National Park System account, an increase of $239.4 million over FY 2015. Of this amount, $174.4 million is for the NPS Centennial Initiative.

The budget also requests $1.2 million for American Battlefield Protection assistance grants and $10.2 million for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program, both in the National Recreation and Preservation account. The budget also includes $89.9 million for Historic Preservation Fund grants, an increase of $33.5 million from FY 2015. These programs support NPS stewardship of important cultural resources and ecosystems, and assist States, local communities, and other groups in developing recreational sites and facilities to protect and conserve important, non-federal cultural and historic assets. The FY 2016 budget also requests a total of $117.5 million for discretionary appropriations funded through the LWCF, a vital component of the America's Great Outdoors initiative. This includes $64.3 million for federal land acquisition, a programmatic increase of $13.5 million. Within federal acquisition, the budget request a total of $36.8 million for federal acquisition projects, an increase of $13.3 million over FY 2015, and $9.0 million in funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants which is level with FY 2015. A total of $53.2 million is requested for the LWCF State Conservation grant program; $50.0 million is requested for LWCF State Conservation grants, an increase of $5.0 million from FY 2015, and $3.2 million for administration.

Complementing the discretionary budget request for LWCF is $178.7 million in mandatory LWCF funding, comprised of $106.7 million for federal land acquisition, $47.0 million for LWCF State Conservation grants, and $25.0 million for Urban Parks and Recreation Fund grants.

Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources

The complexity of natural resource issues and the rates of change to landscapes, both naturally and human induced, are increasing faster than anyone could have predicted just a decade ago. The Department of the Interior recognizes in order to effectively carry out its mission and priorities it must understand and make decisions at the landscape, rather than local scale. Interior provides applied and basic scientific research, monitoring, information, and tools to inform decision-making by Departmental bureaus and offices as well as local, tribal, State, national, and international communities.

The Department's landscape level understanding of the nation's resources is focused on tools and technologies to gather and deliver data and information, develop a scientifically-robust foundation for landscape understanding, and apply science to support Interior responsibilities.

The NPS plays key roles in landscape scale ecosystem restoration programs such as restoring the Chesapeake Bay and Everglades ecosystems. In addition other NPS programs such as the Inventory and Monitoring Program provides NPS managers with a broad-based understanding of the status and trends of natural resources under their purview. Through this program, NPS inventories natural resources under its stewardship and integrates the results into planning and resource management decisions. Over the next three years, NPS will complete vegetation mapping inventories across the United States. This will assist

park managers in the control of invasive species, restoration of natural habitats, and efforts needed to sustain wildlife populations.

Climate Resilience

Among the most significant challenges of the changing climate is a projected increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events – including severe storms, wildfire and drought. In 2016, the Department proposes investments to increase the resilience of both coastal and inland communities to the impacts of these events. These investments will focus on areas at high risk to climate challenges to address vulnerabilities to extreme events in these geographies in partnership with state, local, and tribal governments and other stakeholders.

The 2016 budget for the National Park Service includes an increase of $10.0 for leveraged partnership projects to address community resiliency through the Challenge Cost Share. Projects would require a 50:50 non-federal match, and would support efforts that increase the resilience of landscapes to extreme weather events with a focus on the inland challenges of wildfire, flooding and drought. Projects will improve community resilience and provide new and needed data to communities around the nation on what natural infrastructure designs and solutions contribute to resilience. To accomplish this effectively, the Department will draw on scientific expertise to identify ecosystem restoration and enhancement strategies likely to successfully build resilience to fire, flooding and drought. Efforts might also identify focal areas where these strategies are likely to have a significant return on investment by protecting communities and at risk infrastructure as well as improving landscape resilience in areas of strategic importance to the Department. As part of this initiative the Department will develop project criteria and evaluation metrics relevant to these new project types. Modeled on the Department's approach to implementing Hurricane Sandy resilience investments, the Department would request proposals and conduct a coordinated evaluation of projects.

Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior

The Department continues to challenge its bureaus and programs to operate more effectively and efficiently. To meet this challenge, the NPS reviews programs for savings opportunities, encourages employees to identify savings opportunities, investigates new ideas to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of government operations, and seeks ways to leverage knowledge and resources within the Department as well as with external partners.

Science Coordination

The President's Budget continues to promote research and development, scientific investments, and monitoring to best manage the country's natural resources and heritage. Continued and enhanced coordination of science activities across bureaus will be required to achieve the Department's important mission objectives. The 2016 budget facilitates this need by better supporting integrated efforts to achieve resource management outcomes.

The NPS has identified several key areas for investment where coordination with other Department bureaus will leverage results to more effectively achieve mission outcomes. Examples of NPS research contributions would include conducting scalable environmental analyses of environmental change and cooperative landscape conservation to support park management; enhancing science-based responses to

energy development adjacent to parks; and using applied research to address ocean and coastal resource stewardship projects in parks.

Agency Priority Goals

Climate Change Adaptation

By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will demonstrate maturing implementation of climate change adaptation as scored when implementing strategies provided in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

The NPS continues to actively leverage the resources and expertise of other DOI bureaus as well as other federal agencies, states, tribes and others within available funds to advance providing the science-based information needed by parks through the system Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and DOI Climate Science Centers. Priority parks receiving special attention include the most vulnerable units of the national park systems located in high elevation, high latitude, coastal, and arid lands settings. The NPS is providing leadership in advancing cooperative landscape conservation through climate impact science studies, adaptation management techniques, and energy efficiency activities focused on practical, on-the-ground information and actions designed to achieve the Service's mission.

The FY 2016 budget for NPS climate change related activities is $16.4 million, an increase of $13.5 million compared to FY 2015. This includes a $3.5 million increase to implement resiliency-building natural resource projects in parks and to assist parks and park managers to plan, communicate with the public and other audiences, and collaborate with other agencies (NOAA, USGS, FWS, BLM) and academia in designing science-based resiliency-building actions in parks. The remaining $10.0 million is for climate resiliency projects through the existing Challenge Cost Share program and will require a 50:50 non-federal partner match. Across the NPS, BLM, and FWS the budget proposes a $30.0 million increase for this program.

Youth Stewardship of Natural and Cultural Resources: Engaging the Next Generation

By September 30, 2015, the Department of the Interior will provide 40,000 work and training opportunities over two fiscal years (FY 2014 and FY 2015) for individuals age 15 to 25 to support the mission of the Department.

The Department is proposing to expand this goal to provide 100,000 work and training opportunities over four fiscal years, FY 2014 through FY 2017, for individuals ages 15 to 35.

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. The Engaging the Next Generation 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 405 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.

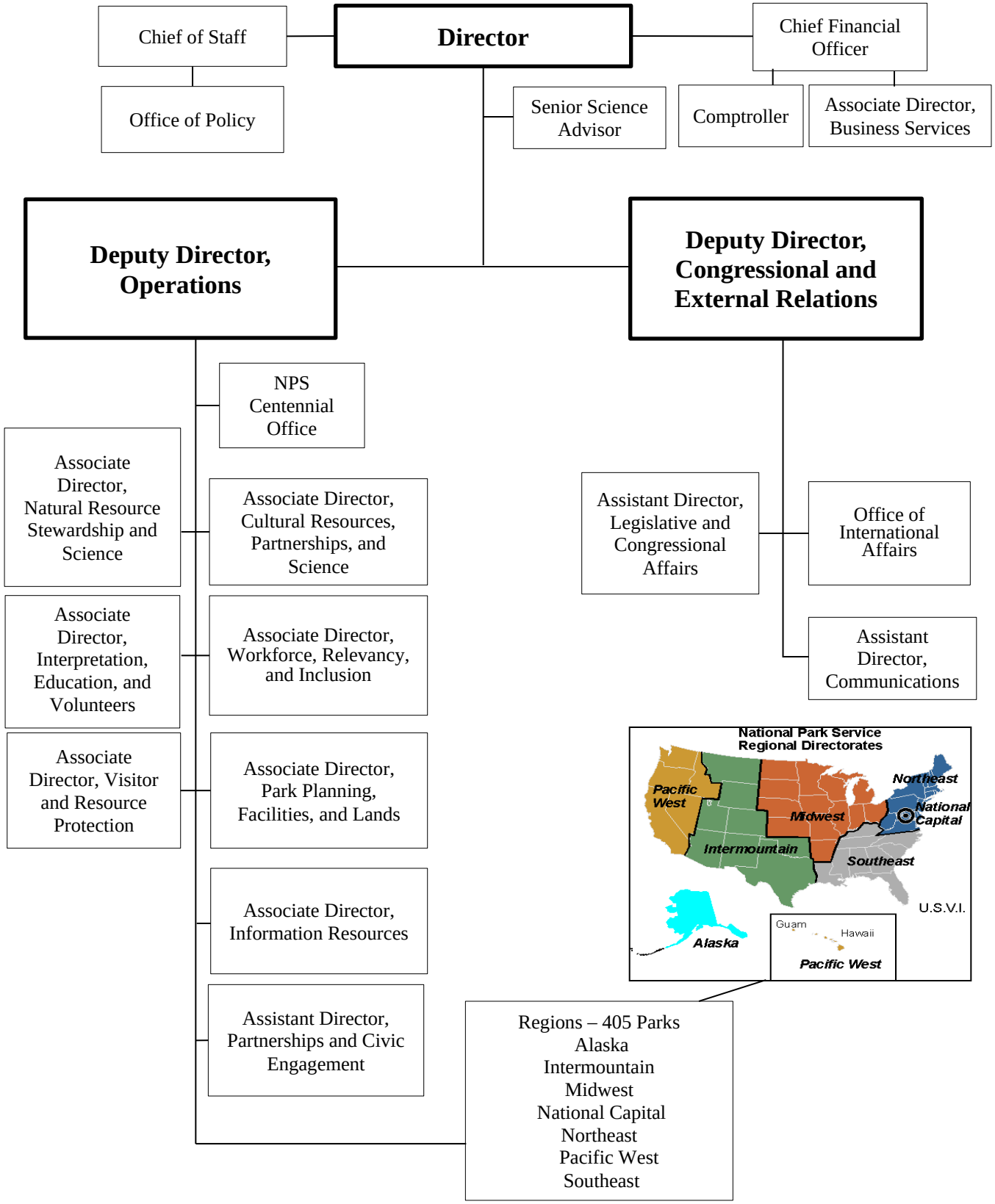
The FY 2016 budget for NPS youth programs is $37.5 million in discretionary appropriations, in addition to $6.4 million from the Recreational Fee program. The FY 2016 President's budget request proposes an increase of $20.0 million to expand NPS youth programs and partnerships and expose more young people to outdoor experiences—an increase of $11.5 million is proposed to bring students from urban schools to national parks and would be expected in conjunction with existing programs to lead to more than one million underserved children visiting national parks in 2016; while a proposed increase of $8.5 million would provide 100 coordinators in national parks to support youth engagement.

President's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to build a better government, one that delivers continually improving results for the American people and renews their faith in government. The NPS is actively involved in the government-wide effort to bring forward the most promising ideas to improve government effectiveness, efficiency, spur economic growth, and promote people and culture. The NPS supports achievement of the President's Management Agenda objectives in these four pillars as described below.

- **Effectiveness:** The NPS strives to improve customer service, streamline and speed transactions, and increase participation. Examples include: mobile apps for park visitors and creating a portal for educators on NPS.gov.
- **Efficiency:** The NPS strives to improve resource management and acquisition, increase the efficiency of core operations, reduce duplication and waste, enable investments in innovation, use shared services and common infrastructure, facilitate agency collaboration and co-funding, and implement innovative approaches to budgeting and resource management. Examples include: IT Transformation, the Campaign to Cut Waste, and Service First.
- **Economic Growth:** The NPS strives to use the government as a platform to fuel economic growth, increase the availability of government data resources, and foster public-private collaborations to create jobs of the future. Examples include: streamlining of permitting processes and support challenge cost share projects which require a non-federal match.
- **People and Culture:** The NPS strives to recognize the potential of its workforce and seeks to develop its future leaders. Examples include leadership training at all levels of the organization.

National Park Service Headquarters Organization



NPS Park Units by Region

Alaska

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

Intermountain

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

Midwest

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

National Capital

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

Northeast

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

Pacific West

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

Southeast

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

Park Unit Designation Abbreviations

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

Abbreviations

Designation Abbreviations

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

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

ABAAS	Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards
ABC/M	Activity-Based Cost Management (also ABC)
ABPP	American Battlefield Protection Program
AGO	America's Great Outdoors Initiative
ALCC	Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps
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
ASMIS	Archeological Sites Management Information System
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)
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)

Other Abbreviations

CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLC	Cooperative Landscape Conservation
CLG	Certified Local Government
CLI	Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLP	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CLR	Cultural Landscape Report
COE	US 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)

Other Abbreviations

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
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	US 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
GOMESA	Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	US 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
HBCUI	Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship
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
HPP	Heritage Partnership Program
HPS	Heritage Preservation Services (NPS)
HR	Human Resources
HROC	Human Resource Operations Center
HRSs	Historic Resource Studies (NPS)
HSR	Historic Structure Report
I&M	Inventory and Monitoring (natural resources)
IBC	Interior Business Center
ICMS	Interior Collections Management System
IDEAS	Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity

Other Abbreviations

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)
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MABO	Major Acquisition Buying Offices
MAP-21	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st 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
NCA	National Center on Accessibility
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

Other Abbreviations

ONPS	Operation of the National Park System (NPS appropriation)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
	Other Permanent Appropriation
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
ORV	Off-road Vehicle
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Department of Labor)
PAMP	Park Asset Management Plan
PDS	Project Data Sheet
PEPC	Planning, Environment and Public Comment
PFMD	Park Facility Management Division
PHS	US Public Health Service
P.L.	Public Law
PLC	Public Land Corps
PMIS	Project Management Information System (construction and deferred maintenance)
POSS	Point of Sale System
PPFL	Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands
PRPP	Park Roads and Parkways Program
PTT	Preservation Technology and Training grants
RECOVER	Restoration, Coordination and Verification (South Florida/Everglades)
RFCP	Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (NPS)
RLC	Research Learning Center (natural resources)
RM	Recurring Maintenance
	Resource Manual
RMP	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
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 Recovery Fund
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers (also COE)

Other Abbreviations

U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USFS	US Forest Service
USGS	US Geological Survey
USPP	US Park Police
VA	Value Analysis
VIP	Volunteers-in- Parks program
WCF	Working Capital Fund
YCC	Youth Conservation Corps
YIP	Youth Internship Program
YPP	Youth Partnership Program

St. Mary Valley, Glacier National Park

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Overview: Tables and Highlights

NPS FY 2016 Budget at a Glance (dollar amounts in thousands)

	2014 Actual[1]	2015 Enacted[1]	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes[1]	2016 Request[1]
Appropriation: OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM						
Park Management						
Resource Stewardship	**315,696**	**317,207**	**+4,009**	**0**	**+30,026**	**351,242**
Centennial Initiative - Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+1,276]	[1,429,526]
Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+4,300]	[16,291]
Enhance Science-Based Response on Proposed Energy Developments Near Parks	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+1,200]	[1,200]
Expand Ocean and Coastal Resource Stewardship Support to Parks	[1,250]	[1,250]	[0]	[0]	[+1,250]	[2,500]
Support Climate Change Adaptation	[2,831]	[2,850]	[0]	[0]	[+3,500]	[16,350]
Establish Support for Climate Resiliency Challenge Cost Share Projects	[2,831]	[2,850]	[0]	[0]	[+10,000]	[16,350]
Cultural Resource Challenge - Provide Baseline Documentation for Informed Management Decisions	[21,683]	[21,683]	[0]	[0]	[+3,000]	[30,683]
Civil Rights Initiative - Document and Preserve Civil Rights History in the National Park System	[21,683]	[21,683]	[0]	[0]	[+5,500]	[30,683]
Visitor Services	**230,939**	**242,986**	**+3,524**	**0**	**+30,425**	**276,935**
Centennial Initiative - Increase Urban Youth Engagement	[13,532]	[17,532]	[0]	[0]	[+11,500]	[37,532]
Centennial Initiative - Support Youth Engagement Coordinators	[13,532]	[17,532]	[0]	[0]	[+8,500]	[37,532]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Volunteer Capacity through Partner Organizations	[2,776]	[4,776]	[0]	[0]	[+2,000]	[6,776]
Centennial Initiative - Restore Seasonal Capacity	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+4,000]	[1,429,526]
Centennial Initiative - Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+1,961]	[1,429,526]
Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+4,191]	[16,291]
Civil Rights Initiative - Support Interpretation and Education Media and Outreach Projects	[1,348]	[1,348]	[0]	[0]	[+500]	[13,348]
Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts	[2,227]	[2,227]	[0]	[0]	[-2,227]	[0]
Park Protection	**344,587**	**348,802**	**+4,881**	**0**	**+5,351**	**359,034**
Centennial Initiative - Restore Seasonal Capacity	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+2,000]	[1,429,526]
Centennial Initiative - Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+1,151]	[1,429,526]
Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+2,200]	[16,291]
Facility Maintenance & Operations	**680,685**	**697,312**	**+6,156**	**0**	**+145,476**	**848,944**
Centennial Initiative - Restore Seasonal Capacity	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+2,000]	[1,429,526]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	[71,040]	[81,961]	[0]	[0]	[+66,700]	[148,661]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Cyclic Maintenance	[95,386]	[95,386]	[0]	[0]	[+64,133]	[159,519]
Centennial Initiative - Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+7,043]	[1,429,526]
Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+5,600]	[16,291]
Park Support	**487,046**	**489,462**	**+6,154**	**+650**	**+2,107**	**498,373**
Transfer of funding for John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor from NR&P	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[+650]	[0]	[1,429,526]
Centennial Initiative - Support New Responsibilities and Critical Needs	[1,349,493]	[1,366,578]	[0]	[0]	[+2,107]	[1,429,526]
External Administrative Costs	**177,800**	**180,004**	**+599**	**0**	**0**	**180,603**
Employee Compensation Payments	[24,430]	[24,636]	[-45]	[0]	[0]	[24,591]
Unemployment Compensation Payments	[21,180]	[21,497]	[+357]	[0]	[0]	[21,854]
Space Rental Payments	[68,370]	[69,558]	[-1,335]	[0]	[0]	[68,223]
Departmental Program Charges	[43,756]	[44,249]	[+1,622]	[0]	[0]	[45,871]
Subtotal Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)	**2,236,753**	**2,275,773**	**+25,323**	**+650**	**+213,385**	**2,515,131**
Transfers	188					
Subtotal ONPS - with transfers	**2,236,941**	**2,275,773**	**+25,323**	**+650**	**+213,385**	**2,515,131**
Appropriation: CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE						
Centennial Challenge	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**+40,000**	**50,000**

	2014 Actual[1]	2015 Enacted[1]	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes[1]	2016 Request[1]
Appropriation: NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION						
Recreation Programs	**584**	**589**	**+9**	**0**	**+260**	**858**
Support Federal Lands to Parks	[584]	[589]	[+9]	[0]	[+260]	[858]
Natural Programs	**13,456**	**13,560**	**+183**	**0**	**0**	**13,743**
Cultural Programs	**24,662**	**24,562**	**+237**	**0**	**+703**	**25,502**
Cultural Resource Challenge - Enhance Preservation of and Access to National Register of Historic Places	[16,594]	[16,833]	[+219]	[0]	[+703]	[17,755]
Environmental Compliance and Review	**430**	**433**	**+7**	**0**	**0**	**440**
Grants Administration	**1,738**	**2,004**	**+33**	**0**	**0**	**2,037**
International Park Affairs	**1,636**	**1,648**	**+19**	**0**	**0**	**1,667**
Transfer funding for Southwest Border Resource Protection Program to Office of International Affairs	[751]	[751]	[0]	[-75]	[0]	[676]
Transfer funding for Southwest Border Resource Protection Program to Office of International Affairs	[885]	[897]	[+19]	[+75]	[0]	[991]
Heritage Partnership Programs	**18,289**	**20,321**	**+18**	**-650**	**-9,737**	**9,952**
Transfer funding for John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor to ONPS	[18,289]	[19,339]	[+1]	[-650]	[0]	[8,953]
Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants	[18,289]	[19,339]	[+1]	[0]	[-9,737]	[8,953]
Subtotal National Recreation and Preservation	**60,795**	**63,117**	**+506**	**-650**	**-8,774**	**54,199**
Appropriation: HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND						
Grants-in-Aid						
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	**46,925**	**46,925**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**46,925**
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	**8,985**	**8,985**	**0**	**0**	**+1,000**	**9,985**
Cultural Resource Challenge - Provide Grants-in-Aid for Indian Tribes	[8,985]	[8,985]	[0]	[0]	[+1,000]	[9,985]
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+2,500**	**2,500**
Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Grants-in-Aid for Historically Black Colleges and Universities	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+2,500]	[2,500]
Competitive Grants	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**+30,000**	**30,500**
Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Competitive Grants for the Sites and Stories of the Civil Rights Movement	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+30,000]	[30,000]
Subtotal Historic Preservation Fund	**56,410**	**56,410**	**0**	**0**	**+33,500**	**89,910**
Appropriation: CONSTRUCTION						
Line-Item Construction	**60,563**	**61,678**	**0**	**0**	**+91,666**	**153,344**
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Line Item Construction Projects	[60,563]	[61,678]	[0]	[0]	[+91,666]	[153,344]
Special Programs	**20,803**	**20,803**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20,803**
Construction Planning	**7,265**	**7,266**	**+2**	**0**	**+9,252**	**16,520**
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Line Item Construction Planning	[7,265]	[7,266]	[+2]	[0]	[+9,252]	[16,520]
Construction Program Management & Operations	**37,082**	**36,771**	**+559**	**0**	**+11,000**	**48,330**
Centennial Initiative - Increase Support for Denver Service Center Operations	[17,602]	[17,780]	[+303]	[0]	[+4,583]	[22,666]
Centennial Initiative - Increase Regional Facility Project Support	[5,669]	[6,090]	[+73]	[0]	[+6,417]	[12,580]
General Management Planning	**11,748**	**11,821**	**+149**	**0**	**0**	**11,970**
Subtotal Construction	**137,461**	**138,339**	**+710**	**0**	**+111,918**	**250,967**
Wildland Fire	*4,000*					
Subtotal Construction - with transfers/supplemental	**141,461**	**138,339**	**+710**	**0**	**+111,918**	**250,967**
Wildland Fire - Transfer of Prior Year Balances	*3,000*					
Total Construction [BA]	**144,461**	**138,339**	**+710**	**0**	**+111,918**	**250,967**

	2014 Actual[1]	2015 Enacted[1]	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes[1]	2016 Request[1]
Appropriation: LAND ACQUISITION & STATE ASSISTANCE						
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	**9,500**	**9,526**	**+153**	**0**	**0**	**9,679**
Federal Land Acquisition						
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	**3,093**	**3,928**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,928**
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	**6,364**	**4,928**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,928**
American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants	**8,986**	**8,986**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,986**
Projects	**22,067**	**23,475**	**0**	**0**	**+13,343**	**[36,818]**
Increase Support for Projects	[22,067]	[23,475]	[0]	[0]	[+11,343]	[34,818]
Increase Recreational Access to Federal Lands	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+2,000]	[2,000]
State Conservation Grants Administration	**3,090**	**3,117**	**+44**	**0**	**0**	**3,161**
State Conservation Grants						
State Conservation Grants	**42,000**	**42,000**	**0**	**0**	**+3,000**	**45,000**
Increase Support for State Conservation Grants	[42,000]	[42,000]	[0]	[0]	[+3,000]	[45,000]
Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	**3,000**	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	**+2,000**	**5,000**
Increase Support for Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	[3,000]	[3,000]	[0]	[0]	[+2,000]	[5,000]
Subtotal Land Acquisition and State Assistance	**98,100**	**98,960**	**+197**	**0**	**+18,343**	**117,500**
Wildland Fire	*1,150*					
Subtotal Land Acquisition and State Assistance - w/transfer	**99,250**	**98,960**	**+197**	**0**	**+18,343**	**117,500**
Wildland Fire - Transfer of Prior Year Balances	*7,050*					
Total Land Acquisition and State Assistance [BA]	**106,300**	**98,960**	**+197**	**0**	**+18,343**	**117,500**
Appropriation: LWCF Contract Authority	**-27,840**	**-27,810**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-30,000**
Cancel Authority	[-27,840]	[-27,810]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[-30,000]
Subtotal LWCF Contract Authority	**-27,840**	**-27,810**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-30,000**
Total Regular Appropriations	**2,561,679**	**2,614,789**	**+26,736**	**0**	**+408,372**	**3,047,707**
Wildland Fire	*+5,150*					
Other Transfers, Supplementals & Other Appropriations	*+188*					
Total Regular Appropriations - with transfers/supplementals	**2,567,017**	**2,614,789**	**+26,736**	**0**	**+408,372**	**3,047,707**
Net - Transfer of Prior Year Balances	*+10,050*	*0*				
TOTAL CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY	**2,577,067**	**2,614,789**	**+26,736**	**0**	**+408,372**	**3,047,707**
New Proposed Mandatory Appropriations						
Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation - *New Proposal*						
Centennial Challenge[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+100,000**	**100,000**
Establish Centennial Initiative - Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+100,000]	[100,000]
Construction Mandatory Appropriation - *New Proposal*						
Second Century Infrastructure Investment[2]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+300,000**	**300,000**
Establish Centennial Initiative - Mandatory Construction - Second Century Infrastructure Investment	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+300,000]	[300,000]
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Mandatory Appropriation - *New Proposal*						
Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+25,000**	**25,000**
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Urban Parks and Recreation Fund	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+25,000]	[25,000]
Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation - *New Proposal*						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+153,658**	**153,658**
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Federal Land Acquisition	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+106,698]	[106,698]
Establish LWCF-based Mandatory State Conservation Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+46,960]	[46,960]

[1] Bracketed numbers in the 2014, 2015 and 2016 columns 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 Internal Transfers and Program Changes. Additionally, if a "base" has multiple changes across Subactivities, the 2016 Request total shown in brackets reflects all changes.

[2] The proposed Centennial Challenge and the Construction mandatory appropriations' amounts would be each year for three years (FY 2016 -FY 2018).

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)

Centennial Initiative (FY 2016 Request: +$174,371,000 / +315 FTE): The NPS requests a $174.4 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Additional pieces of the total NPS Centennial Initiative of $326.3 million are described in later appropriations such as a $40.0 million request in Centennial Challenge and a $111.9 million request in Construction.

In support of the Centennial Initiative and AGO, the NPS is requesting the following operational increases:

- **Centennial Initiative - Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$13,538,000 / +73 FTE)** – A total of $13.5 million is requested to support operations at recently authorized parks and other critical new responsibilities. Specific increases are shown in the following table and described in detail below.
    - **Increase Capacity at Non-Foreign Areas in Alaska and Hawaii (FY 2016 Request: +$3,124,000 / +0 FTE) -** Funding is requested to support costs associated with locality pay area adjustments not addressed through prior funding requests or through the fixed cost funding increase requested in 2016. When the Non-foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act was implemented in 2009, estimated increases in costs were based on locality areas of 14.16 percent. For units in Alaska and Hawaii, the final locality area increase established was 24.69 percent and 16.59 percent, respectively. Regions and parks have attempted to mitigate the impacts of these costs through shared or reduced services, but these reductions have unavoidable impacts to the overall visitor experience. For example, the delayed adjustment of Alaska and Hawaii's locality rate during the transition to locality from COLA increased their personnel costs by a combined 13 percent. Impacts seen across these parks as a result include reductions to maintenance services, including cleaning of restrooms and general upkeep of landscapes, and reductions to the level of interpretation and education opportunities provided to visitors, such as guided tours and formal interpretation programs. This funding would restore lost operating flexibility to affected units and programs in Alaska and Hawaii.

    - **Restore Facility Operations and Maintenance Capacity at Parks (FY 2016 Request: +$2,688,000 / +0 FTE) -** Funding is requested to restore facility operations and maintenance capacity at Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP, Curecanti NRA, Isle Royale NP, Lake Mead NRA, and Yosemite NP. Over the last several years, these parks have lost capacity, mainly in facility operations and maintenance, due to being moved to a

higher wage grade area, or in the case of Lake Mead NRA, due to the increasing mandatory costs of its union wage collective bargaining unit.

These costs have not been addressed through prior funding requests and are not funded with other pay costs included in the fixed cost increases proposed in the budget. Pay adjustments for General Schedule (GS) and Wage Grade (WG) employees differ because separate laws and regulations authorize different surveys, methodologies, and occupational coverage. One of the key statutory principles underlying wage system personnel pay rates is that employee pay rates are to be maintained in line with prevailing levels of pay for comparable levels of private sector work within a local wage area. The Department of Defense conducts annual wage surveys in each of the separate wage areas to collect wage data from private sector establishments. The resulting data is the basis for mandated, federal government-wide adjustments to wage grade areas, resulting in changes to pay costs at units impacted by these adjustments. For example Curecanti NRA experienced a 22 percent rise in wage system personnel costs when it moved from the Southern Colorado Wage Area to the Northeastern Arizona Wage Area. Additionally, when Yosemite NP was moved from the Fresno Wage Area to the Stockton Wage Area, wage system personnel costs increased more than 16 percent. This particular instance increased personnel costs by nearly $1.7 million, and as services and operations were cut to cover wage absorptions, a corresponding and significant drop was seen in visitor satisfaction with facilities. This funding would restore facility operations and maintenance capacity to affected parks.

- **Provide Support to New or Expanded Units (FY 2016 Request: +$3,698,000 / +34 FTE)** – Funding is requested to provide initial operating support to several new units and increased operating support to newly expanded units of the National Park System.
    - **Coltsville National Historical Park (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) –** Funding is requested to support basic operations at Coltsville NHP in Connecticut, which is authorized to be established after the Secretary of the Interior acquires sufficient lands for a manageable park, including space in the renovated East Armory building. The park will protect and interpret resources associated with the historic Colt arms manufacturing facilities and community.
    - **First State National Monument (FY 2016 Request: +$150,000) –** Funding is requested to initiate operations at 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.

- **Manhattan Project National Historical Park (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) –** Funding is requested to support initial operations at Manhattan Project NHP. The park is authorized to be established after the National Park Service and the Department of Energy enter into an agreement. The park will protect and interpret resources associated with the development of the atomic bomb during World War II. The park will have three locations: Hanford, Washington, Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It will be administered in partnership with the Department of Energy which will continue to own most facilities.

- **Missisquoi and Trout Wild and Scenic Rivers (FY 2016 Request: +$125,000)** – Funding is requested to support the newly established partnership wild and scenic river, the Missisquoi River and its tributary the Trout River in Vermont. The river meanders through 46 miles of mixed forests and working landscapes, providing views of some of the Green Mountain's highest peaks.

- **Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve (FY 2016 Request: +$90,000) –** Funding is requested to support expanded operations at Oregon Caves NM and Pres. In FY 2015, the park's acreage expanded nine fold when the US Forest Service transferred about 4,000 acres. Within the expanded acreage is the subterranean River Styx, the first wild and scenic river to flow underground.

- **Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) –** Funding is requested to initiate operations at Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM in Nevada, which was established in December 2014. The monument will protect and interpret significant Pleistocene paleontological, scientific, educational and recreational resources. The monument will be created with the transfer of 22,650 acres of land from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service.

- **Valles Caldera National Preserve (FY 2016 Request: +$2,793,000) –** Funding is requested to initiate NPS operations at Valles Caldera NPres in New Mexico; existing operations at the unit were authorized to be transferred from the Valles Caldera Trust in December 2014. The preserve is a historic ranch with vast natural and cultural resources that lies within a volcanic caldera in the Jemez Mountains. Grazing, hunting and fishing, trapping and other traditional uses will continue at the ranch. The legislation also provides protections for Native American archeological and sacred sites, dissolves the Valles Caldera Trust, provides special hiring authorities for current Trust employees, and governs the transition of assets and liabilities to the National Park Service.

- **Support Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$2,528,000 / +24 FTE) -** Several critical needs of multiple parks would be met with this funding. Funding would support increased utility costs and facility operations and maintenance at the Memorial for American Veterans Disabled for Life at the National Mall and Memorial Parks.

Funding would also provide law enforcement at the Boquillas Port of Entry in Big Bend NP, maintenance of the new road system recently transferred to Mojave NPres from San Bernardino County, California, and basic operations and maintenance at recently opened visitor facilities at Weir Farm NHS and Keewenaw NHP. Funding would be used to implement the North End Access and Transportation Management Plan at Cumberland Island NS, and support bison management at four parks in the Midwest; Badlands NP, Tallgrass Prairie NP, Theodore Roosevelt NP, and Wind Cave NP. Funding would also provide increased space costs and an increase in the cost of leasing land at Katmai NP & Pres and NP of American Samoa, respectively.

- **Support Critical Operating Needs at Parks with Civil Rights Stories (FY 2016 Request: +$1,500,000 / +15 FTE) -** Funding would support critical base operating needs at National Park Service sites associated with the progression of Civil Rights in America. Funding would support operations including expanded visitor services and facility operations and maintenance at the Carter G. Woodson Home NHS following completion of the rehabilitation of the structure and at the Selma to Montgomery NHT for the Selma Interpretive Center. Funding would also support expanded visitor services and operation at newer units of the National Park System that tell stories related to the African American experience and Civil Rights Movement, including Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP and Harriet Tubman NHP, and Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM.

- **Centennial Initiative: Restore Seasonal Capacity (FY 2016 Request: +$8,000,000 / +141 FTE)**
  - **Visitor Services (FY 2016 Request: +$4,000,000 / +78 FTE) –** Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $4.0 million will be directed toward enhancing interpretive and educational programs at parks. Additional seasonal rangers would increase the number of rangers welcoming visitors and answering questions at waysides and visitor centers, and offering guided hikes and programs to enhance their understanding of the experience and story of each unique park.

    Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

    By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would

have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

- **Park Protection (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +30 FTE) -** Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $2.0 million will be directed towards enhancing law enforcement at parks resulting in increased visitor and employee safety. Additional seasonal rangers would increase the number of law enforcement patrols, enhance emergency medical services, and increase the capacity for search and rescue operations, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources.

  Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

  By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially

hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

- **Facility Operations and Maintenance – Restore Seasonal Capacity (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +33 FTE) -** Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $2.0 million will be directed towards cleaning and re-stocking visitor facilities and use areas, removing potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails, mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations, and utility costs.

  Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

  By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Urban Youth Engagement (FY 2016 Request: +$11,500,000 / +1 FTE) –** Funding is requested to bring more than one million students from Title I elementary schools in urban areas to nearby national parks in 2016. This request builds on the National Park Foundation's successful Ticket to Ride program, which helps transport more than 100,000 students to national parks each year. At a cost of $10 per child, the National Park Service would provide field trips that would create an educational, memorable, and fun outdoor experience for children living in urban areas with limited exposure to national parks. In addition to the field trips, activities would be conducted in the classroom before and after the field trips to prepare students for the visit and help them link what they learned to their curriculum.

Numerous studies have made the connection between a sedentary lifestyle and increased obesity and health problems in children. Especially in urban areas and occurring in greater numbers among Hispanic and African American populations (although numbers are rising among all populations), the lack of outdoor opportunities and green space is a significant contributor to the rise in childhood obesity. Studies have also shown that children learn more from taking field trips versus solely lectures and textbooks. They are more likely to have higher levels of critical thinking and historical empathy. The opportunity to visit culturally enriching sites is more prevalent in economically well-off families, but for children from economically disadvantaged families, school field trips are often their only exposure to these sites.

There are national parks near 40 of the 51 largest metro areas in the United States. Estimates using data from the US Census Bureau approximate that more than 25 million children under the age of 14 live relatively close to national parks in urban centers. There are over 56,000 Title I schools in the country and approximately 21 million children receive assistance; 59 percent of these children are in kindergarten through fifth grade.

NPS would utilize various avenues for transportation including bus contracts, GSA rental buses, and public transportation subsidies. In conjunction with the NPS Ticket to Ride program, more than one million underserved children would visit a national park in 2016 through agreements with individual schools and school districts, by partnering with Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and YMCA. Funding would also support one FTE to coordinate and support the park programs and provide national guidance for the program, as well as funding to provide supplies, materials, and evaluation for the educational programs.

- **Centennial Initiative - Support Youth Engagement Coordinators (FY 2016 Request: +$8,500,000 / +100 FTE)** – Funding is requested to support dedicated coordinators at national parks to ensure sufficient and appropriate messaging and programming is available to welcome new and diverse youth and their families. Across the Service in FY 2014, over 48,801 education programs were presented to school children from K-12 in 2014 reaching 1.83 million participants. During the 2014 calendar year, the NPS WebRanger site had a total of 278,681 views, 57 percent new visitors and an average time of almost four minutes spent on the site. As the NPS prepares to expand its online outreach to youth via a digital passport website and app that 4th grade students and their families can use to gain free admission to fee-collecting parks, public lands and waters, these coordinators will support a nationwide implementation network, including coordinating with local school districts and youth-serving organizations.

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Volunteer Capacity with Partner Organizations (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +0 FTE)** – Funding is requested to support the volunteerism component of the Administration's America's Great Outdoors initiative. In conjunction with the funding enacted in FY 2015, this request would fund increased partnership opportunities with conservation corps throughout the country to support 70 additional volunteer coordinator positions, for a total of 140 positions. Through cooperative agreements, the NPS would play a

critical role in fostering a stewardship ethic among new audiences and creating the next generation of conservators of our public lands.

Volunteer coordinators would develop new civic engagement programs and expand on existing volunteer programs. Young adult participants would work to build the volunteer capacity and network by working with parks, other federal agencies, coordinating key stakeholders, and by assisting parks to transition to the new volunteer outreach tracking system. One-to two-year service projects would ensure a sustained level of support, addressing the capacity issue NPS currently faces with the expected influx of volunteer interest up to and through the Centennial year in 2016.

Additional support in 2008 for the NPS volunteer program resulted in an increase of 1.3 million volunteer hours in three years. By expanding volunteer management capacity through existing partnerships, NPS projects the growth in new volunteers will result in a total of 400,000 in 2015 and 600,000 in 2016. Volunteer hours will increase by 800,000 hours by 2016 and a total of one million hours by 2018. This request contributes to the Secretary' and the Administration's volunteer goals, as well as the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps youth engagement goals.

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects (FY 2015 Base: $81,961,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$66,700,000 / +0 FTE) –** Of the $242.8 million increase for discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $66.7 million is requested to complete repair and rehabilitation projects. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

  Of the NPS' 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 currently have quantified deferred maintenance (DM) needs. These assets have been identified as critical to the mission of each unit and the NPS is targeting their deferred maintenance to assure their continuance for the second century of operations. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the 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 documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. This increase would support improvement in the condition and accessibility of high-priority park infrastructure, visitor use facilities, and historic structures. Additionally, repair and rehabilitation efforts often provide multiple benefits by impacting more than one category of need. For instance, an investment that addresses deferred maintenance may also address an accessibility requirement or incorporate energy efficient materials. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - discretionary and mandatory funding proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Cyclic Maintenance Projects (FY 2015 Base: $95,386,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$64,133,000 / +0 FTE)** – Of the $242.8 million increase for

discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $64.1 million is requested to complete cyclic maintenance projects. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

Performing cyclic maintenance is critical to a successful deferred maintenance effort by preventing the creation of DM and enabling repairs to fulfill their full life expectancy. The increased capacity would maintain investments on the highest priority assets, and help prevent new deferred maintenance. The NPS will continue efforts to address DM of the non-transportation highest priority assets, but without sufficient cyclic maintenance funding, the expected life cycles of these repairs would be shortened, reducing the effectiveness of those repairs and creating new deferred maintenance. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory funding proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Civil Rights Initiative (FY 2016 Request: +$7,500,000 / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $7.5 million operational increase to support a total $50.0 million Civil Rights Initiative. In addition to the $6.0 million discussed below, the Civil Rights Initiative includes a request for $1.5 million within park operations (see discussion under Centennial Initiative), a $32.5 million request in the Historic Preservation Fund and a $10.0 million request within Construction (see discussion under Centennial Initiative).

In support of the Civil Rights Initiative, the NPS is requesting the following operational increases:

- **Civil Rights Initiative – Support Interpretation and Education Media and Outreach Projects related to the Civil Rights Movement (FY 2016 Request: +$500,000 / +0 FTE) -** Funding would support high priority interpretation and education projects at National Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. The NPS would develop interpretive materials and exhibits for Civil Rights stories at parks across the national park system. Funding would also support projects to expand and develop new materials for Junior Rangers as well as online lesson plans and traveling trunks to support more classroom engagement.

- **Civil Rights Initiative – Document and Preserve Civil Rights History in the National Park System (FY 2016 Request: +$5,500,000 / +0 FTE) -** Funding would support high priority cultural resource projects at National Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. These funds would restore, preserve, and catalog cultural resources associated with these sites, including oral histories, ethnographic studies, and museum collections, as well as providing online accessibility for associated collections. An estimated 55 projects per year would be accomplished, with potential projects ranging from digitization of archives and collections such as the Mary McLeod Bethune archives and archives condition surveys at the Tuskegee Institute collection management center,

completion of additional oral history interviews concerning the Civil Rights Movement at Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS, Selma to Montgomery NHT, and Tuskegee Airmen NHS, a special history study on the fight against segregated schools, and restoration and preservation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s funeral wagon.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$16,291,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Enhance Science-based Response on Proposed Energy Developments Near Parks (FY 2016 Request: +$1,200,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to ensure park natural resources within the area affected by proposed energy facilities would be adequately protected and conserved consistent with the NPS mission and the specific purposes for which individual parks were established. Energy and mineral development has rapidly increased adjacent to NPS units both on shore and off shore, including the outer continental shelf. This development will continue and likely accelerate. Funding would provide science-based information needed for informed decision-making at the park, regional, and Washington office levels, and strengthen internal 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. This request directly contributes to the Administration's energy and minerals development and landscape-level ecosystem management, restoration, and protection science priorities.

Expand Ocean and Coastal Resource Stewardship Support to Parks (FY 2015 Base: $1,250,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$1,250,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide park-focused subject matter experts critical to providing essential and effective support to park managers, coordination of inter-and intra-agency programs (NOAA, USGS), guiding efforts to increase the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems in parks facing changes in sea level and coastal processes, and advance the NPS' ability to partner with other agencies and organizations to achieve cost-effective stewardship of the resources in marine and coastal parks. Ocean and coastal stewardship needs and responsibilities are in 85 ocean,

coastal and Great Lakes parks comprising more than three million acres of marine resources and 6,000 miles of coastline that attract over 75 million visitors annually. Of this request, $150,000 is for research and development to focus on the effects of marine protected areas on aquatic wildlife and visitor experience.

Climate Change Adaptation (FY 2015 Base: $2,850,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$3,500,000 / +0 FTE) - Funding is requested to implement resiliency-building natural resource projects in parks and to assist parks and park managers to plan, communicate with the public and other audiences, and collaborate with other agencies (NOAA, USGS, FWS, BLM) and academia in designing science-based resiliency-building actions in parks. 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. This increase directly contributes to four of the Administration's science priorities: climate resilience; species protection and health; water resources management; and landscape-level ecosystem management, restoration, and protection. Of this request, $0.7 million is for research and development to focus on improved scalable modeling and forecasting the effects of climate change in order to improve resource resiliency.

Establish Support for Climate Resiliency Challenge Cost Share Projects (FY 2016 Request: +$10,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to support mutually beneficial public and partner Challenge Cost Share projects which address community resiliency and provide new and needed data to communities around the nation on what natural infrastructure designs and solutions contribute to resilience. These Challenge Cost Share projects would require a 50:50 non-federal partner match and would support work with non-federal partners on projects that increase the resilience of landscapes to extreme weather events with a focus on the inland challenges of wildfire, flooding and drought.

To accomplish this effectively, the Department will draw on scientific expertise to identify ecosystem restoration and enhancement strategies likely to successfully build resilience to fire, flooding and drought. Efforts might also identify focal areas where these strategies are likely to have a significant return on investment by protecting communities and at risk infrastructure as well as improving landscape resilience in areas of strategic importance to the Department. As part of this initiative the Department will develop project criteria and evaluation metrics relevant to these new project types. Modeled on the Department's approach to implementing Hurricane Sandy resilience investments, the Department would request proposals and conduct a coordinated evaluation of projects.

The NPS will competitively allocate funds to achieve key program objectives, including reducing the impacts of climate change on natural landscape ecosystems from coastal storm surge, wave velocity, erosion, flooding, sea level rise and associated natural threats arising from extreme weather events; strengthening the ecological integrity and functionality of natural landscapes to protect native wildlife and species diversity, and to enhance the ability of public lands to support important recreational, wildlife and cultural values; and enhancing the understanding of the impacts of extreme weather events and

identifying cost effective, resilience building tools to help mitigate future events. The types of projects supported will include natural landscape resilience planning, project planning and design, and restoration and resilience project implementation.

Cultural Resource Challenge (FY 2016 Request: +$3,000,000 / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $3.0 million operational increase to support a larger Cultural Resource Challenge. Additional pieces of the total NPS Cultural Resource Challenge of $4.7 million include a request for $0.7 million for National Register digitization and a $1.0 million request for Grants-in-Aid to Tribes.

In support of the Cultural Resource Challenge, the NPS is requesting the following operational increase:

- **Cultural Resource Challenge – Provide Baseline Documentation for Informed Management Decisions (FY 2016 Request: +$3,000,000 / +0 FTE) –** Funding is requested to support the development of baseline documentation at parks. In order to make informed decisions affecting the preservation of cultural resources and ensure resources are appropriately preserved for the enjoyment of future visitors and best interpreted for the enjoyment of current visitors, parks need appropriate baseline documentation to identify what resources are present, how important they are, what condition they are in; and where they are located. These documents are critical for planning purposes as well as response to present situations. There are three categories of baseline documentation:

    - Basic information, such as overviews, assessments, and studies that provide important information on the site or object and its condition. For example, an archeological overview and assessment for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park provided park management with information about what people had lived in the park in the past and an outline of their culture, and identified what sites were still present and how those sites had been used. This informed the park's interpretive programs, guided how the park managed these resources, and gave park management information on the different kinds of uses Native Hawaiians had for the park.
    - Treatment documents, which provide detailed information on how to preserve, repair, or otherwise work on a historic property or object. For example, a historic structure report created for the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, which was viewed by approximately 2.4 million visitors last year, continues to guide the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in work on the Arch.
    - Other documents, such as emergency operations plans, administrative histories, and collections management plans. For example, as Harpers Ferry National Historical Park has many objects on exhibit in historic buildings that are in the 100 year flood plain, the park has a plan on how to evacuate those collections in case of a flood.

    The uniqueness of each park's resources determines which baseline documents are needed for that unit. These funds would allow for an additional 70-80 baseline documents to be completed or updated each year. Priority is given to providing basic information to recently created parks to allow its use in key park planning processes and decisions, such as ensuring the accurate

development of exhibits and interpretive materials and the inclusion of cultural resource concerns in park management and emergency plans. National criteria for prioritization of these projects also gives preference to those which go beyond creation of baseline documentation to also undertake activities to make the information available to the public and park staff, such as training sessions on carrying out recommended treatments; creation of GIS layers in the park atlas/database to guide park planning; or the creation of interpretive and education materials for the public.

Improved availability and accuracy of baseline documentation for parks would lead to better resource understanding and management, improved environmental and cultural resources compliance, increased consideration of cultural resources in park management decisions and disaster and fire preparedness, better informed interpretive programs, and enhanced ecosystem management with partners. The documentation would be completed primarily through the use of contracts and cooperative agreements, including youth working through universities.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2015 Base: $2,227,000 / FY 2016 Request: -$2,227,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2016. 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 Baron 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 NPS.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Centennial Initiative (FY 2016 Request: +$40,000,000 / +14 FTE): The NPS requests a $40.0 million operational increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Additional pieces of the total NPS Centennial Initiative of $326.3 million are described in other appropriations such as a $174.4 million operational request and a $111.9 million request in Construction.

In support of the Centennial Initiative and AGO, the NPS is requesting the following increase:

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Centennial Challenge projects (FY 2015 Base: $10,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$40,000,000/+14 FTE) –** Funding is requested to increase support for park partnership projects and programs. Funding would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016. As the National Park Service enters its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites

across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects and programs, the National Park Service will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. A proposal to fund Centennial Challenge grants as a mandatory appropriation would provide an additional $100.0 million each year for three years in federal funds for projects. If fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the National Park Service would exceed $300 million in 2016 (discretionary: $50.0 million in federal funds and at least $50.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: $100.0 million in federal funds and at least $100.0 million from philanthropic donations). The mandatory proposal is discussed in detail in Centennial Initiative-Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation.

NATURAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Increase Support for Federal Lands to Parks Program (FY 2016 Request: +$260,000 / +2 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the Federal Lands to Parks (FLP) program core activities, including responding to approximately 30 or more requests from states and communities to transfer surplus properties, leading to an estimated 20 new park properties (compared to 13 transfers in 2014). The FLP program is the only federal program through which state and local governments may acquire at no cost surplus federal real property (Base Realignment and Closure and non-BRAC) to meet local needs for close to home parks and recreation purposes. By transferring these assets out of the Federal portfolio, the program reduces the federal government's costs. This increase is critical due to potential new BRAC rounds and the focus on reducing unneeded federal real estate holdings. The FLP program supports the Freeze the Footprint Initiative by transferring assets out of the federal real property inventory to states and local governments for parks and recreation purposes.

The increased funding would permit staff to provide additional technical assistance to communities on proposed property uses to ensure successful park and recreation areas and compliance with the perpetuity requirements attached to transferred properties. Additionally, increased funding will allow staff to help communities with post-transfer stewardship issues related to changing needs, such as third-party operator concession agreements; energy, pipeline, and telecommunication development; and ownership changes. Additional resources will also ensure that previously transferred properties are audited at least once every five years to ensure compliance with the perpetuity requirement attached to their transfer. Funding would also shorten current processing timelines, which have grown as interest in the program and compliance assistance requests have increased. In addition, the requested funding is needed to digitize critical land records and develop a robust geo-spatial database to increase security, program efficiency and effectiveness, and disclosure to the public. Currently, land records documents are at major risk to loss, existing only as paper records in regional files that are largely unavailable to the public. The requested funding will support community revitalization by providing new and expanded state and community parks, reduce the federal real estate footprint and protect the long-term federal fiduciary interest in the properties.

Cultural Resource Challenge (FY 2015 Base: $16,833,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$703,000 / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $0.7 million increase to support a larger Cultural Resource Challenge. Additional pieces of the total NPS Cultural Resource Challenge of $4.7 million include a request for $3.0 million in operational funding and a $1.0 million request for Grants-in-Aid to Tribes.

In support of the Cultural Resource Challenge, the NPS is requesting the following increase:

- **Cultural Resource Challenge – Enhance Preservation of and Access to National Register of Historic Places (FY 2015 Base: $16,833,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$703,000 / +0 FTE) –** Funding is requested to digitize and preserve National Register of Historic Places records. The National Register is composed of 3,000 linear feet of records describing over 88,000 sites and 1.7 million structures that have been recognized as significant parts of American History. Currently, these records are at risk of damage from excessive humidity and temperature and periodic threats from fire and water. Additionally, as the majority of the records are not digitized, public access is limited.

  With this funding, the records would be digitized and NPS would work with the National Archives Electronic Records programs to make all of the records, with the exception of sensitive information, available for online public access in a searchable format. When records become available, it is anticipated that there would be thousands of public inquiries, including from State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, researchers and students, local preservation groups, and federal land management agencies. The information would benefit users in a wide variety of ways, including use in academic research; completion of review and compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act; and planning for community revitalization projects and other endeavors by local governments, tribes, and community associations.

  The records would also be moved out of their current substandard conditions and into storage at a National Archives and Records Administration facility, substantially reducing the risk of damage or loss to the collection. The project is expected to take four years. Youth from a library science program would be used to complete roughly half of the project.

Reduce Funding for Commissions and Grants (FY 2015 Base: $19,339,000 / FY 2016 Request: -$9,737,000 / +0 FTE) – A reduction to funding for the National Heritage Area program by approximately 50 percent from the FY 2015 level is proposed. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it continues to provide support for NPS' valued National Heritage Area partners. NPS continues to collaborate with National Heritage Areas on sustainability planning efforts, including the development of business plans, fundraising plans, and financial resource development plans, and to work with areas on implementing those plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships to further long-term sustainability of NHA operations.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Cultural Resource Challenge (FY 2015 Base: $8,985,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$1,000,000 / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $1.0 million increase to support a larger Cultural Resource Challenge. Additional

pieces of the total NPS Cultural Resource Challenge of $4.7 million include a request for $3.0 million in operational funding and a $0.7 million for National Register digitization.
In support of the Cultural Resource Challenge, the NPS is requesting the following increase:

- **Cultural Resource Challenge – Increase Support for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (FY 2015 Base: $8,985,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$1,000,000 / +0 FTE) –** In support of the NPS Cultural Resources Challenge, funding would provide for enhanced support of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), which perform similar duties to State Historic Preservation Offices and function largely via grants administered under the National Historic Preservation Act for the preservation of tribal cultural heritage. Unlike State Historic Preservation Offices, however, the number of THPOs is continually and consistently growing as more tribes begin to participate in the program. As 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, when the number of participants grows while funding remains constant, the amount of the average grant award falls in order to accommodate the increased number of grantees. Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, the number of THPOs grew from 100 to 151, while the average grant award dropped from $72,500 to $59,729. On average, between 10 to 17 new THPOs come into existence each year; if the proposed additional funding is not received, the average grant award may drop below $50,000 by FY 2016.

  In FY 2013, THPOs completed 97 National Register of Historic Places nominations, 3,292 Tribal Register nominations, 50,600 Section 106 reviews under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the survey and inventory of 229,745 acres, including 4,867 archeological sites and 18,818 historic properties. THPOs regularly conduct over 6,000 educational activities, most of which focus on youth and incorporates the use of native languages. The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers Conference in 2013 was hosted in Billings, Montana by the Wyoming Montana Leadership Council with a focus on resolving Historic Preservation issues with a variety of federal agencies. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices work with youth is often focused on the preservation of traditional cultural practices and language. Other regionally organized THPOs sponsor language and cultural forums which bring together community and tribal members of all ages for demonstrations of traditional dances and crafts such as basketry, tribal language, oral history, and traditional plants.

  This request would provide support to tribes in the preservation of vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage and allowing tribes to participate in national preservation programs, develop capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs, and engage tribal youth. With these additional funds tribes would conduct comprehensive surveys of historic properties and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places; complete oral history projects; engage in preservation skills development; advise and assist tribal governments in carrying out historic preservation responsibilities; ensure historic properties are taken into consideration during planning and development; provide public information; conduct education and youth programs; and consult with federal agencies on federal undertakings that may affect historic resources. In doing so, these funds would support the Administration's goals to improve

the quality of life for all Native Americans, ensuring that tribes can have a seat at the table on historic and heritage preservation issues.

Civil Rights Initiative (FY 2016 Request: +$32,500,000 / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $32.5 million increase to support a larger Civil Rights Initiative. Additional pieces of the total NPS Civil Rights Initiative of $50.0 million include a request for $7.5 million within park operations and a $10.0 million request within Construction.

In support of the Civil Rights Initiative, the NPS is requesting the following grants increases:

- **Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (FY 2016 Request: +$2,500,000 / +0 FTE)** – Funding would provide grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. Grants would fund surveys and documentation including those associated with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS); support development of place-based interpretive and educational materials; and provide for bricks and mortar projects for rehabilitation and preservation of significant historic properties on the campuses of HBCUs. Eligible costs of bricks and mortar projects would include predevelopment preparation of architectural plans and specifications, historic structures reports, and bricks and mortar repair and rehabilitation of historic properties. Any historic property receiving development grant assistance through the program would be required to place a preservation covenant on the property to preserve the significance and integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property historic. It is anticipated that approximately 10-40 grants would be awarded with these funds.

- **Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Competitive Grants to Preserve the Sites and Stories of Civil Rights in America (FY 2015 Base: $500,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$30,000,000 / +0 FTE)** – Funding would provide competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. Work enabled by these grants would include surveys and documentation associated with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS); grants would also support development of place-based interpretive and educational materials associated with the survey and documentation of these sites, such as Teaching with Historic Places. Bricks and mortar projects for rehabilitation and preservation of historical properties associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience would also be eligible for grants under this program.

  Eligible costs relating to the preservation of associated properties would include predevelopment preparation of architectural plans and specifications, historic structures reports, and bricks and mortar repair and rehabilitation of historic properties. Any historic property receiving grant assistance through the program would be required to place a preservation covenant on the

property to preserve the significance and integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property historic. Eligible costs for survey, documentation, planning, interpretation and education grants would include the survey, inventory, and documentation of historic sites, as well as development of interpretive and educational materials for sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience.

CONSTRUCTION

Centennial Initiative (FY 2016 Request: +$111,918,000 / +26 FTE): The NPS requests a $111.9 million construction increase to support an expected influx of visitors during the 2016 Centennial celebrations and to provide a stronger foundation for visitor services and infrastructure investments in its second century of preserving the parks for on-going usage and the future enjoyment of visitors. Additional pieces of the total NPS Centennial Initiative of $326.3 million are described in other appropriations such as a $174.4 million operational request and a $40.0 million request in Centennial Challenge.

In support of the Centennial Initiative and AGO, the NPS is requesting the following construction increases:

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Line Item Construction Projects (FY 2015 Base: $61,678,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$91,666,000 / +6 FTE)** Of the $242.751 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $91.666 million is requested to complete line item construction projects, including projects at national park units associated with the Civil Rights Movement. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

  Of the NPS' 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 currently have quantified deferred maintenance (DM) needs. These assets have been identified as critical to the mission of each unit and the NPS is targeting their deferred maintenance to assure their continuance for the second century of operations. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the 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 documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2016 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. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

- **Centennial Initiative: Increase Support for Line Item Construction Planning - (FY 2015 Enacted: $7,266,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$9,252,000/ +0 FTE) -** Of the $242.751 million in

discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $9.252 million is requested to support construction planning capacity. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS account and the other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. This funding request would ensure the NPS has the planning capacity to successfully execute the additional Line Item Construction projects that would be supported by the discretionary DM package. A key phase in major construction projects, Construction Planning lays the groundwork for the actual projects with condition surveys, pre-design and design services, design documents, preparation of construction drawings, and other services. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.

- **Centennial Initiative – Support Denver Service Center Operations (FY 2015 Base: $17,780,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$4,583,000 / +10 FTE)** – Of the $242.8 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, a $4.6 million increase is requested to support Denver Service Center operations to ensure the NPS has the project management capacity to successfully execute the additional project funding requested. The DSC provides park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for line item construction. The DSC also assists with large Repair and Rehabilitation projects as needed. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

- **Centennial Initiative – Increase Regional Facility Project Support (FY 2015 Base: $6,090,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$6,417,000 / +10 FTE)** –Of the $242.8 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $6.4 million is requested to support Regional Facility Project Support to ensure the NPS has the contract compliance and support capacity to successfully execute the additional project funding requested. This includes contract compliance needs (e.g. archeological surveys, preparation of environmental assessments) associated with construction projects, as well as support for implementation of repair and rehabilitation projects. The program helps the parks develop facility need statements through all project approval stages; prepare 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; and negotiate, award, and amend costs for both planning and supervision contracts. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the

proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Civil Rights Initiative (FY 2016 Request: [+$10,000,000] / +0 FTE) – The NPS requests a $10.0 million construction increase to support a total $50.0 million Civil Rights Initiative. These projects are also part of the $111.9 million Centennial Initiative request, discussed above. Additional pieces of the total NPS Civil Rights Initiative of $50.0 million include a request for $7.5 million within park operations and a $32.5 million request within the Historic Preservation Fund.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2015 Base: $41,317,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$13,343,000 / +0 FTE) – Of the $13.343 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed as discussed below:

- **Increase Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects (FY 2016 Request: +$11,343,000 / +0 FTE) –** The $11.3 million funding increase is requested for high priority land acquisition projects. For FY 2016, the NPS discretionary request includes twenty-three projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire approximately 20,644 acres of land within 22 units. This increase will directly support the NPS' efforts to acquire priority inholdings within Congressionally authorized boundaries and to manage the lands already owned. The NPS will continue to work cooperatively with the other land management bureaus within the Department of the Interior (FWS and BLM) and the Department of Agriculture (FS) to acquire land, still within the authorized park boundaries, for landscape-scale conservation projects.
- **Improve Recreational Access to Federal Lands (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000) / +0 FTE) –** The $2.0 million funding increase is requested to invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate federal ownership so that the public has unbroken spaces for recreation on park lands.

Increase State Conservation Grants – (FY 2015 Base: $42,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$3,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide increased support to states and local governments to create new and enhance existing opportunities for the public to access parks and other outdoor recreation spaces. Funds under this subactivity are allocated to the States, including the Territories and the District of Columbia, by a formula laid out in the LWCF Act. States receive more grant proposals than available funding each year; with this increase, the National Park Service will be able to support approximately 35 additional projects in communities around the United States that meet state and locally-identified priority outdoor recreation needs such as supporting improvements in state parks that create economic benefits and new active recreation opportunities in communities that promote healthy lifestyles.

Increase LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants – (FY 2015 Base: $3,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to expand competitive grant opportunities for

state and local recreation projects. For the initial funding level of $3.0 million in FY 2014, the NPS received 46 project proposals totaling $18.8 million from cities around the country; the NPS expects a similar level of interest for the FY 2015 program, and likely additional interest in FY 2016. Proposed projects would establish new trails for walking and biking; acquire land for and/or develop the initial infrastructure for brand new parks; and rehabilitate or renovate existing parks that are older and in need of update or repair. With this proposed $2.0 million increase in funding, the NPS will be able to support 4 to 8 additional projects, in communities around the United States that meet the national priority to connect or re-connect youth with the outdoors in communities that are economically disadvantaged and underserved in terms of outdoor recreation resources.

Mandatory Changes:

CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE – CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Establish Centennial Challenge
The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide new, mandatory funding totaling $100.0 million each year for three years beginning in 2016 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs.

Funding would provide a mandatory federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects at national parks in anticipation and support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the NPS in 2016 and into the NPS' second century. As the NPS approaches its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects, the NPS will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed $300.0 million (discretionary: $50.0 million in federal funds and at least $50.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: $100.0 million in federal funds and at least $100.0 million from philanthropic donations). All projects would be administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE – CONSTRUCTION

Establish Second Century Infrastructure Investment
The proposal for an FY 2016 Second Century Infrastructure Investment fund includes $300.0 million a year for three years to improve the condition of NPS assets. Mandatory funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. Stable funding streams would result in projects that are appropriately scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint. This permanent appropriation would allow the NPS to focus a body of resources on expeditiously completing a large number of projects.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at $11.49 billion (of which $5.9 billion represented non-transportation assets). The National Park Service owns and maintains 6,735 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources. Of these 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 need repairs which have been deferred; the deferred maintenance backlog on these assets having a total cost of $2.17 billion. A mandatory appropriation dedicated to correcting deficiencies on National Park Service infrastructure and facilities allows the NPS to focus on assets of highest importance and show measurable and meaningful reductions in deferred maintenance.

This investment would address work that is beyond the reach of the NPS at current funding levels. Measurable reductions in deferred maintenance would also include:

- **Improved Energy Efficiency.** Alternative energy and efficiency projects can help the NPS reduce operating costs, emissions, and energy consumption, while educating visitors.
- **Improved Accessibility.** The NPS faces significant accessibility deficiencies including access to facilities and interpretive media. When the NPS addresses deferred maintenance, it simultaneously addresses accessibility deficiencies.
- **Improved Resource Protection.** The failure of sewer and wastewater systems has terrible consequences, especially in our natural resource parks.
- **Improved Health and Safety.** Rehabilitation projects are required to upgrade systems and structural components to meet all current national and local building code regulations. Fire and alarm systems are upgraded, hazardous knob and tube electrical wiring components are replaced, seismic structural upgrades are installed.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND – URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

Permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Department of the Interior 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). Starting in 2017, $900.0 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2017, the budget proposes $900.0 million in total LWCF funding in FY 2016, comprised of $500.0 million in permanent and $400.0 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. In 2016, the proposal includes $25.0 million in permanent funding, for the Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants appropriation.

With regard to NPS funding in 2016, the proposal includes $25.0 million for mandatory Urban Park Recreation and Recovery (UPARR) funding. The funding would re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the LWCF, to provide competitive grants that improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities, including indoor opportunities. This program aligns 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 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. This funding also includes UPARR administration costs.

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 indoor and outdoor 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. 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.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND – LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The Administration proposes $900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2016, and proposes to permanently authorize $900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in FY 2017.

In 2016, the LWCF mandatory proposal for NPS includes $153.7 million for the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation. This includes $47.0 million for the State Assistance program, which provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program helps to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the country.

The remaining $106.7 million is for Federal Land acquisition, of which $85.4 million is for federal acquisition projects. This is includes $23.5 million for acquisition of Collaborative Landscape Planning projects to address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the US Forest Service, and $500,000 to acquire land to secure recreational access for the American public to their federal lands. Also included within the mandatory federal land acquisition funding is $4.5 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants.

Establish LWCF-based Mandatory Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition is an on-going activity. The NPS has identified over $2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. Mandatory funding would allow NPS to better address the highest priority acquisition opportunities that become available, and it would allow NPS to, plan for upcoming acquisitions or phasing large acquisitions more easily. For FY 2016, the requested mandatory funding would provide over 34,000 acres in 18 parks and seven trails, impacting 23 states. This proposal also includes funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants and administrative costs to support federal land acquisition.

Establish LWCF-based Mandatory 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 mandatory funding would allow the states to better plan their efforts from year to year. This 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. This proposal also includes funding to support the administration of State Conservation Grants.

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

			2015 - 2016 Changes						
			Appropriation						
Fixed Cost Component	**2014 Actual**	**2015 Enacted**	**ONPS**	**CC**	**NR&P**	**HPF**	**Const**	**LASA**	**TOTAL**
1 January 2015 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	3,738	0	77	0	109	30	3,954
January 2016 Employee Pay Raise	NA	NA	14,414	0	298	0	418	117	15,247
2 One More Paid Day	NA	NA	5,734	0	119	0	166	46	6,065
3 Seasonal Health Benefit Increase	NA	NA	210	0	0	0	0	0	210
4 FERS	NA	NA	628	0	12	0	17	4	661
5 Employee Compensation Payments	24,430	24,636	-45	0	0	0	0	0	-45
6 Unemployment Compensation Payments	21,180	19,826	357	0	0	0	0	0	357
7 Space Rental Payments	68,370	69,558	-1,335	0	0	0	0	0	-1,335
8 Department Program Charges	43,756	44,249	1,622	0	0	0	0	0	1,622
Subtotal, Fixed Costs			**25,323**	**0**	**506**	**0**	**710**	**197**	**26,736**
Subtotal, Internal Transfers			**650**	**0**	**-650**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL, Fixed Costs and Related Changes			**25,973**	**0**	**-144**	**0**	**710**	**197**	**26,736**

FY 2016 COMP TABLE - NPS DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS

Dollars in Thousands

APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components **OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**	**FY 2014 Actual**	**FY 2015 Enacted**	**FY 2016 Request**	**Total Change from 2015**
PARK MANAGEMENT				
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP				
Natural Resource Stewardship	209,141	210,106	231,992	+21,886
Cultural Resources Stewardship	96,679	97,178	109,249	+12,071
Everglades Restoration and Research	9,876	9,923	10,001	+78
Subtotal Resource Stewardship	**315,696**	**317,207**	**351,242**	**+34,035**
VISITOR SERVICES				
Interpretation and Education	213,198	225,167	258,909	+33,742
Commercial Services	17,741	17,819	18,026	+207
Subtotal Visitor Services	**230,939**	**242,986**	**276,935**	**+33,949**
PARK PROTECTION				
Law Enforcement and Protection	316,619	320,710	330,544	+9,834
[United States Park Police Operations]	*[101,467]*	*[102,034]*	*[103,646]*	*[+1,612]*
Health and Safety	27,968	28,092	28,490	+398
Subtotal Park Protection	**344,587**	**348,802**	**359,034**	**+10,232**
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE				
Facility Operations	324,952	329,717	341,121	+11,404
Facility Maintenance	355,733	367,595	507,823	+140,228
Subtotal Facility Operations & Maintenance	**680,685**	**697,312**	**848,944**	**+151,632**
PARK SUPPORT				
Management, Policy and Development	169,382	170,233	173,952	+3,719
Administrative Support	317,664	319,229	324,421	+5,192
Subtotal Park Support	**487,046**	**489,462**	**498,373**	**+8,911**
Subtotal PARK MANAGEMENT	**2,058,953**	**2,095,769**	**2,334,528**	**+238,759**
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS				
Employee Compensation Payments	24,430	24,636	24,591	-45
Unemployment Compensation Payments	21,180	21,497	21,854	+357
Centralized IT Costs	7,960	7,960	7,960	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	9,238	0
Postage	2,866	2,866	2,866	0
Space Rental	68,370	69,558	68,223	-1,335
Departmental Program Charges	43,756	44,249	45,871	+1,622
Subtotal EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	**177,800**	**180,004**	**180,603**	**+599**
SUBTOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION	**2,236,753**	**2,275,773**	**2,515,131**	**+239,358**
Transfer from Other Agencies	*188*			
SUBTOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION - with transfers	**2,236,941**	**2,275,773**	**2,515,131**	**+239,358**
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE				
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE	0	10,000	50,000	+40,000
SUBTOTAL CC APPROPRIATION	**0**	**10,000**	**50,000**	**+40,000**
NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION				
RECREATION PROGRAMS	**584**	**589**	**858**	**+269**
NATURAL PROGRAMS				
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	9,943	10,033	10,180	+147
National Natural Landmarks	656	660	667	+7
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	860	868	882	+14
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	1,997	1,999	2,014	+15
Subtotal NATURAL PROGRAMS	**13,456**	**13,560**	**13,743**	**+183**
CULTURAL PROGRAMS				
National Register Programs	16,594	16,833	17,755	+922
National Center for Preservation Technology & Training	1,968	1,969	1,987	+18
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,747	1,657	1,657	0
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	2,995	2,905	2,905	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,358	1,198	1,198	0
Subtotal CULTURAL PROGRAMS	**24,662**	**24,562**	**25,502**	**+940**

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Total Change from 2015
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND REVIEW	**430**	**433**	**440**	**+7**
GRANTS ADMINISTRATION				
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,548	1,563	1,592	+29
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	190	191	195	+4
Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	0	90	90	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants Administration	0	160	160	0
Subtotal GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	**1,738**	**2,004**	**2,037**	**+33**
INTERNATIONAL PARK AFFAIRS				
Office of International Affairs	885	897	991	+94
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	751	751	676	-75
Subtotal International Park Affairs	**1,636**	**1,648**	**1,667**	**+19**
HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS				
Commissions and Grants	18,289	19,339	8,953	-10,386
Administrative Support	0	982	999	+17
Subtotal Heritage Partnership Programs	**18,289**	**20,321**	**9,952**	**-10,369**
SUBTOTAL NATIONAL RECREATION & PRESERVATION APPROPRIATION	**60,795**	**63,117**	**54,199**	**-8,918**
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND				
GRANTS-IN-AID				
GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES AND TERRITORIES	46,925	46,925	46,925	0
GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDIAN TRIBES	8,985	8,985	9,985	+1,000
GRANTS-IN-AID TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES	0	0	2,500	+2,500
COMPETITIVE GRANTS	500	500	30,500	+30,000
Subtotal Grants-in-Aid	**56,410**	**56,410**	**89,910**	**+33,500**
SUBTOTAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION	**56,410**	**56,410**	**89,910**	**+33,500**
CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION	60,563	61,678	153,344	+91,666
Subtotal Line Item Construction	**60,563**	**61,678**	**153,344**	**+91,666**
SPECIAL PROGRAMS				
EMERGENCIES & UNSCHEDULED PROJECTS	3,855	3,855	3,855	0
HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	2,200	2,200	2,200	0
DAM SAFETY & SECURITY PROGRAM	1,248	1,248	1,248	0
EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	13,500	13,500	13,500	0
Subtotal SPECIAL PROGRAMS	**20,803**	**20,803**	**20,803**	**0**
CONSTRUCTION PLANNING				
LINE ITEM CONSTRUCTION PLANNING	7,265	7,266	16,520	+9,254
Subtotal Construction Planning	**7,265**	**7,266**	**16,520**	**+9,254**
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS				
Construction Program Management	3,380	2,775	2,814	+39
Denver Service Center Operations	17,602	17,780	22,666	+4,886
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	10,431	10,126	10,270	+144
Regional Facility Project Support	5,669	6,090	12,580	+6,490
Subtotal CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM MGMT & OPERATIONS	**37,082**	**36,771**	**48,330**	**+11,559**
MANAGEMENT PLANNING				
Unit Management Plans	5,915	5,956	6,031	+75
Special Resources Studies	1,772	1,786	1,818	+32
Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	4,061	4,079	4,121	+42
Subtotal MANAGEMENT PLANNING	**11,748**	**11,821**	**11,970**	**+149**
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	**137,461**	**138,339**	**250,967**	**+112,628**
Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned	*4,000*			
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION - with transfers/supplemental	**141,461**	**138,339**	**250,967**	**+112,628**
Wildland Fire - Prior Year Balances Borrowed / Returned	*3,000*			
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION (Total Budget Authority)	***144,461***	***138,339***	***250,967***	***+112,628***

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Total Change from 2015
LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE				
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION ADMINISTRATION	**9,500**	**9,526**	**9,679**	**+153**
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
EMERGENCIES, HARDSHIP, RELOCATION	3,093	3,928	3,928	0
INHOLDINGS, DONATIONS, AND EXCHANGES	6,364	4,928	4,928	0
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM ACQUISITION GRANTS	8,986	8,986	8,986	0
PROJECTS	22,067	23,475	36,818	+13,343
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	**40,510**	**41,317**	**54,660**	**+13,343**
Subtotal FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION AND ADMINISTRATION	**50,010**	**50,843**	**64,339**	**+13,496**
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	**3,090**	**3,117**	**3,161**	**+44**
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS				
STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	42,000	42,000	45,000	+3,000
COMPETITIVE STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	3,000	3,000	5,000	+2,000
Subtotal STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS	**45,000**	**45,000**	**50,000**	**+5,000**
Subtotal STATE ASSISTANCE	**48,090**	**48,117**	**53,161**	**+5,044**
SUBTOTAL LAND ACQUISITION/STATE ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION	**98,100**	**98,960**	**117,500**	**+18,540**
Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned	*1,150*			
SUBTOTAL LAND ACQ/STATE ASSISTANCE - with transfer	**99,250**	**98,960**	**117,500**	**+18,540**
Wildland Fire - Prior Year Balances Borrowed / Returned	*7,050*			
Subtotal, Land Acquisitions/State Assistance (Total Budget Authority)	***106,300***	***98,960***	***117,500***	***+18,540***
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY[7]	**-27,840**	**-27,810**	**-30,000**	**-2,190**
TOTAL REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS	**2,561,679**	**2,614,789**	**3,047,707**	**+432,918**
TOTAL REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS - with Transfers and Supplementals	**2,567,017**	**2,614,789**	**3,047,707**	**+432,918**
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY	**2,577,067**	**2,614,789**	**3,047,707**	**+432,918**

FY 2016 COMP TABLE - NPS MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS

Dollars in Thousands

APPROPRIATION/ACTIVITIES/SUBACTIVITIES/Program Components	FY 2014 Actual (w/ Sequest.)[1,2]	FY 2015 Estimate (w/ Sequest.)[3,4]	FY 2016 Estimate[5]	Total Change from 2015
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS				
RECREATIONAL FEE PERMANENT APPROPRIATION				
Recreational Fee Program	183,554	186,111	190,637	+4,526
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,800	1,818	1,836	+18
[Subtotal, Recreation Fee Programs]	[+185,354]	[+187,929]	[+192,473]	[+4,544]
Transportation Systems Fund	17,416	16,443	16,854	+411
Pymt-Tax Losses on Land Acquired for GRTE NP	16	17	17	0
Subtotal Recreational Fee Permanent Appropriation	**202,786**	**204,389**	**209,344**	**+4,955**
OTHER PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS				
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,519	45,035	44,828	-207
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	85,282	80,799	88,561	+7,762
Concessions Improvement Accounts	7,548	6,370	496	-5,874
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[+92,830]	[+87,169]	[+89,057]	[+1,888]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	7,919	7,755	8,363	+608
Filming/Recording Special Use Fee Program	1,322	1,400	1,400	0
Operation & Maintenance of Quarters	23,087	23,961	24,623	+662
Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection	3,265	3,500	3,516	+16
Delaware Water Gap, Route 209 Operations	2	50	50	0
Subtotal Other Permanent Appropriations	**173,944**	**168,870**	**171,837**	**+2,967**
Subtotal Without Concessions Improvement Accounts	*166,396*	*162,500*	*171,341*	*+8,841*
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS				
Donations (General)	94,682	95,000	170,000	+75,000
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3	0
Subtotal Miscellaneous Trust Funds	**94,685**	**95,003**	**170,003**	**+75,000**
CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE MANDATORY APPROPRIATION[6]	**0**	**0**	**100,000**	**+100,000**
CONSTRUCTION MANDATORY APPROPRIATION[6]				
Second Century Infrastructure Investment	0	0	300,000	+300,000
Spectrum Relocation Fund, Executive Office of the President	0	8,946	0	-8,946
Subtotal Construction Mandatory Appropriation	**0**	**8,946**	**300,000**	**+291,054**
URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION FUND MANDATORY APPROPRIATION	**0**	**0**	**25,000**	**+25,000**
LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE MANDATORY APPROPRIATION				
Federal Land Acquisition	0	0	106,698	+106,698
State Conservation Grants	0	0	46,960	+46,960
Land Acquisition and State Assistance (GOMESA)	1,433	814	69	-745
Subtotal Mandatory Land Acquisition/State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation	**1,433**	**814**	**153,727**	**+152,913**
L&WCF CONTRACT AUTHORITY[7]	**27,840**	**27,810**	**30,000**	**+2,190**
SUBTOTAL MANDATORY AUTHORITY	**500,688**	**505,832**	**1,159,911**	**+654,079**
Subtotal Mandatory Authority w/o Concessions Improvement Accounts	*493,140*	*499,462*	*1,159,415*	*+659,953*

[1] FY 2014 Actual does not include these sequestered Receipt amounts since they are not available for obligation: Recreational Fee Program's $2,520, GRTE's $1, Park Concessions Franchise Fees' $475, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's $24, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters' $61, Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection' $16, or OCS State Conservation Grants' $111. Also excluded is the Sequestered portion of LWCF Contract Authority $2,160.

[2] FY 2014 Actual includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2013, but became available in FY 2014: Recreational Fee Program's $1,734, GRTE's $1, Park Concessions Franchise Fees' $337, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's $17, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters' $43, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection' $11.

[3] FY 2015 Estimate does not include these estimated sequestered Receipt amounts: Recreational Fee Program's $2,592, GRTE's $1, Park Concessions Franchise Fees' $482, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's $25, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters' $62, Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection' $16, or OCS State Conservation Grants' $64. Also excluded is the Sequestered portion of LWCF Contract Authority $2,190.

[4] FY 2015 Estimate includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2014, but are expected to become available in FY 2015: Recreational Fee Program's $2,520, GRTE's $1, Park Concessions Franchise Fees' $475, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund's $24, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters' $61, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection' $16.

[5] FY 2016 Estimate includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2015, but are expected to become available in FY 2016: Recreational Fee Program's $2,592,

[6] The proposed Centennial Challenge and Construction mandatory appropriations' amounts are for each year for three years (FY 2016 - FY 2018).

[7] In FY 2014 $2,160,000 of the LWCF Contract Authority was sequestered and the remaining $27,840,000 was rescinded by P.L. 113-76. In FY 2015 $2,190,000 of the LWCF Contract Authority was sequestered and the remaining $27,810,000 was rescinded by P.L. 113-325.

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

Account Number	Receipt Account Title	FY2014 actual[2]	FY2015 projected[2]	FY2016 projected[2]
	SPECIAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS			
	Recreation Fees Permanent Appropriations			
5110.1	Recreational Fee Program	184,340	186,183	188,045
5110.1	Deed-Restricted Parks Fee Program	1,800	1,818	1,836
	[Subtotal, account 5110.1]	[186,140]	[188,001]	[189,881]
5164.1	Transportation Systems Fund	17,416	16,443	16,854
5666.1	Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP	16	17	16
	Subtotal, Recreation Fee Receipt Account	**203,572**	**204,461**	**206,751**
	Other Permanent Appropriations			
14X1034	Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,519	45,035	44,828
5431.1	Park Concessions Franchise Fees	85,420	80,806	88,079
5163.1	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	7,926	7,756	8,338
5247	Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	1,322	1,400	1,400
5049.1	Rents and Charges for Quarters	23,105	23,962	24,561
5412.1	Glacier Bay National Park, Resource Protection	3,650	3,500	3,500
5076.1	Delaware Water Gap Rt. 209, Commercial Operation Fees	2	50	50
5169.1	Concessions Improvement Accounts[1]	7,548	6,370	496
	Subtotal, Other Permanent Appropriations	**174,492**	**168,879**	**171,252**
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds			
8037.1	Donations to National Park Service	94,681	95,000	170,000
8052.2	Earnings on Investments, Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3
	Subtotal, Miscellaneous Trust Funds	**94,684**	**95,003**	**170,003**
	TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS TO SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	**472,748**	**468,343**	**548,006**
	RECEIPTS TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE US TREASURY			
2419.1	Fees and Other Charges for Program Administrative Services	53	53	53
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	**57**	**57**	**57**
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS REPORTED BY NPS	**472,805**	**468,400**	**548,063**

1/These 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 US Government and are added here only to match the configuration in the Presiden's Budget Appendix.

2/The Statement of Receipts Collected and Reported displays receipts only; receipts are shown prior to sequestration and pop up of budget authority.

NPS Goal Performance Table

SP = Strategic Plan measures
TBD = Targets have not yet been developed
BUR = Bureau specific measure

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 President's Budget
Protect America's Landscapes							
End Outcome Measures							
Percent of NPS acres managed in a natural condition that are in desired condition (**SP 1465, BUR Ia1H**)	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% (28,956,584 of 38,290,723)	92.1% (58,400,507 of 63,436,645)	92.5% (58,664,808 of 63,436,645)	93% (58,985,723 of 63,436,645)
Comments:	In FY 2014, percentages increased mainly due to newly reporting parks. The Alaska region accounted for the largest changes -- of the 29.3 million more acres, 25.7 million were Alaskan parks which had previously not reported. The baseline was updated for each park.						
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 Ia1B)**	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)	1.5% (22,766 of 1,532,493)	1.4% (25,100 of 1,762,367)	1.5% (27,300 of 1,762,367)	1.5% (26,800 of 1,762,367)
Comments:	In FY 2014, baseline was recalculated, and data aggregation processes were adjusted. With new processes, a higher level of scrutiny was paid to each measure.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
Percent of park populations of exotic (non-native) invasive animal species effectively controlled **(SP 541, BUR Ia2C)**	12.82% (114 of 889)	13.6% (124 of 911)	14.3% (133 of 931)	13.3% (144 of 1,080)	17.6% (222 of 1,258)	17.3% (225 of 1,300)	17.7% (230 of 1,300)
Comments:	Denominator will continue to change as animals move into and out of park areas. In FY 2014 a goal coordinator was hired and followed up with each park individually.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Natural Resources Stewardship						
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.	56% (16,231 of 28,905)	59% (15,656 of 26,711)	61% (15,712 of 25,885)	57% (14,892 of 26,360)	61% (14,385 of 23,425)	61% (13,400 of 21,800)	66% (14,326 of 21,800)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource 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.	54% (433 of 795)	51% (323 of 636)	51% (345 of 678)	52% (367 of 711)	51% (386 of 750)	49% (390 of 790)	52% (411 of 790)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource 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% (35,418 of 70,696)	52% (36,895 of 71,275)	52% (38,762 of 74,662)	52% (39,651 of 76,338)	52% (39,727 of 76,338)	54% (42,799 of 79,051)	56% (44,100 of 79,051)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Law Enforcement and Protection, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Percent of NPS collections in good condition **(SP 462, BUR Ia6A)**	68% (217 of 321)	70% (227 of 323)	72% (232 of 324)	74% (232 of 314)	75% (244 of 326)	76% (249 of 326)	78% (255 of 326)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 President's Budget
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.	78% (55,367 of 71,433)	79% (56,217 of 71,488)	80% (57,669 of 72,490)	79% (58,020 of 73,743)	79% (58,160 of 73,646)	80% (59,137 of 73,646)	81% (59,800 of 73,646)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship, Facilities Operation & Maintenance						
Efficiency and Output Measures							
Additional NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated **(BUR Ib2A)**	added 683 (total 71,283)	added 1,443 (total 72,726)	added 1,936 (74,622 total)	added 1,716 (76,338 total)	added 744 (77,082 total)	added 744 (77,826 total)	add 778 (78,604 total)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information **(BUR Ib2B)**	added 70 (total 576)	60 added (total 636)	42 added (total 678)	33 added (total 711)	39 added (total 750)	add 40 (total 790)	add 42 (total 832)
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Percent of historic structures on the List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information **(BUR Ib2C)**	92% (24,554 of 26,636)	97% (25,478 of 26,247)	99% (25,885 of 26,243)	93% (24,528 of 26,360)	89% (23,425 of 26,381)	88% (23,215 of 26,360)	89% (23,430 of 26,360)
Comments:	This metric shows a decline in FY 2013 and beyond due to the rising cost of completing reassessments and maintaining inventory records.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						
Additional NPS museum objects cataloged **(BUR Ib2D)**	6 million added (total 83.8 million)	5.1 million added (total 88.9 million)	11.2 million added (total 100.1 million)	8.2 million added (total 108.3 million)	6.9 miillion added (total 115.2 million)	add 2 million (total 117.2 million)	add 2 million (total 119.2 million)
Comments:	Actual performance in FY 2011 - FY 2013 was mainly due to the impacts of Flexible Park Program Funding.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Cultural Resource Stewardship						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate Measure / Efficiency Or Output Measure	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 President's Budget
Enhance 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%	98%	98%	98%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	All programs						
Visitor Understanding and appreciation of the significance of the park they are visiting. **(BUR IIb1)**	82%	89%	89%	87%	77%	77%	79%
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau Outcome Measures							
Visitor satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs **(SP 1567, BUR IIb2)**	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	98%
Comments:	This goal is expected to be positively impacted by the NPS Centennial Initiative and associated increases.						
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Interpretation and Education						
End Outcome Measures							
Number of volunteer hours **(BUR IVb1)**	6.4 million	6.8 million	6.8 million	6.7 million	6.7 million	6.8 million	7.5 million
Comments:							
Contributing Programs:	ONPS Park Support, ONPS Interpretation and Education						

Operation of the National Park System

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, trails, partnership wild and scenic rivers, affiliated areas, other field offices and partner organizations, central offices, and program offices. The parks preserve and commemorate natural and cultural resources that are inextricably woven into our national heritage. This appropriation contributes to three fundamental goals of the National Park Service: 1) Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural resources in good condition and managing them within their broader ecosystems and cultural contexts; 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 mission. For information about funding by park and program please refer to the ONPS-Summaries section. The five functional areas included in the budget are:

- **Resource Stewardship** encompasses resource management operations that provide for the protection and preservation of unique natural, cultural, and historical features of 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, including the United States Park Police, which reduce vandalism and other destruction of park resources, safety and public health operations.

- **Facility Operations and Maintenance** encompasses the operations and maintenance of buildings, other facilities, lands, and the protection of 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 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 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: ONPS

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016 Request		Change from 2015 Enacted	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Park Management												
Resource Stewardship	2,377	315,696	2,510	317,207	+4,009	0	+10	+30,026	2,520	351,242	+10	+34,035
Visitor Services	2,606	230,939	2,957	242,986	+3,524	0	+190	+30,425	3,147	276,935	+190	+33,949
Park Protection	2,703	344,587	2,961	348,802	+4,881	0	+38	+5,351	2,999	359,034	+38	+10,232
Facility Operations and Maintenance	4,565	680,685	4,992	697,312	+6,156	0	+71	+145,476	5,063	848,944	+71	+151,632
Park Support	3,251	487,046	3,319	489,462	+6,154	+650	+10	+2,107	3,329	498,373	+10	+8,911
Subtotal, Park Management	**15,502**	**2,058,953**	**16,739**	**2,095,769**	**+24,724**	**+650**	**+319**	**+213,385**	**17,058**	**2,334,528**	+319	**+238,759**
External Administrative Costs	**0**	**177,800**	**0**	**180,004**	**+599**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**180,603**	**0**	**+599**
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Transfer	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, ONPS	**15,502**	**2,236,941**	**16,739**	**2,275,773**	**+25,323**	**+650**	**+319**	**+213,385**	**17,058**	**2,515,131**	**+319**	**+239,358**

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

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total or Change	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	0	+5,734
This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between 2015 and 2016.		
Pay Raise	+14,664	+18,152
The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.		
Seasonal Health Benefits Increase	0	+210
The change reflects the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits model.		
Employer Contribution to FERS	0	+628
The change reflects the directed increase of 0.5% in employer's contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+861	+1,622
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.		
Departmental Working Capital Fund ITT	(368)	0
The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services through the Working Capital Fund.		
Worker's Compensation Payments	+206	(45)
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 2016 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	(1,354)	+357
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.		
Rental Payments	+1,188	(1,335)
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 Department of Homeland Security (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.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2016 (+/-)
Park Management, Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park	+650
This moves funding from the Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants for John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor to the Operation of the National Park System, Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park. Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park was officially authorized as a unit of the National Park System in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015.	

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, **[**$2,275,773,000**]***$2,515,131,000*, of which **[**$9,923,000**]***$10,001,000* for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and **[**$81,961,000**]***$148,661,000* for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, **[**2016: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and previous Appropriations Acts are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348 and section 204 of Public Law 93-486, as amended by section 1(3) of Public Law 100-355.] *2017.*
(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and previous Appropriations Acts are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348 and section 204 of Public Law 93-486, as amended b section 1(3) of Public Law 100-355.]

This change removes language included in the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, providing for payments through FY 2015 to Sewall-Belmont House and American Memorial Park, affiliated areas of the National Park Service. A General Provision accomplishing the same goals of this language is included in the FY 2016 President's Request. This provision is no longer needed in ONPS appropriations language if it is included in General Provisions.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service**

   16 U.S.C. 1-17n, 18f, 451-458a, 590a, 460 l-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 l-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 US Park Police.

2. and for the general administration of the National Park Service

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

3. of which [$9,923,000]*$10,001,000* for planning and interagency coordination in support of 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. The following citation includes the length of availability for Everglades restoration funding; the NPS proposes the availability of funding for these funds to remain available for two years, consistent with past appropriations.

4. and [$81,961,000]*$148,661,000* for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets shall remain available until September 30, [2016]*2017.*

16 U.S.C. 1, which creates the National Park Service, authorizes this provision. The NPS proposes the availability of funding for these funds to remain available for two years, consistent with past appropriations.

***5.* [: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and previous Appropriations Acts are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348 and section 204 of Public Law 93-486, as amended by section 1(3) of Public Law 100-355.]**

This language, proposed to be deleted in FY 2016, provides for payments through FY 2015 to Sewall-Belmont House and American Memorial Park, affiliated areas of the National Park Service. A General Provision accomplishing the same goals of this language is included in the FY 2016 President's Request.

Resource Stewardship

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Resource Stewardship

Resource Stewardship ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Natural Resource Stewardship	209,141	210,106	+2,597	0	+19,289	231,992	+21,886
Cultural Resource Stewardship	96,679	97,178	+1,334	0	+10,737	109,249	+12,071
Everglades Restoration and Research	9,876	9,923	+78	0	0	10,001	+78
Total Requirements	**315,696**	**317,207**	**+4,009**	**0**	**+30,026**	**351,242**	**+34,035**
Total FTE Requirements	*2,377*	*2,510*	*0*	*0*	*+10*	*2,520*	*+10*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Resource Stewardship

Program Component	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	+1,276	+6
• Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	+4,300	+0
• Enhance Science-based Response on Proposed Energy Developments Near Parks	+1,200	+0
• Expand Ocean and Coastal Resource Stewardship Support to Parks	+1,250	+4
• Support Climate Change Adaptation Projects	+3,500	+0
• Establish Support for Climate Resiliency Challenge Cost Share Projects	+10,000	+0
• Cultural Resource Challenge – Provide Baseline Documentation for Informed Management Decisions	+3,000	+0
• Civil Rights Initiative – Document and Preserve Civil Rights History in the National Park System	+5,500	+0
TOTAL Program Changes	**+30,026**	**+10**

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 405 park units, 23 trails and 60 wild and scenic rivers. National 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

- 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

- Preserves and protects the sites, buildings, and objects that define the nation’s heritage.
- Identifies, documents, and commemorates people, events, objects, and locations; including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections. Maintains knowledge and inventories of these resources in order to facilitate the most appropriate and cost-effective preservation and protection of resources and access to resources.

- Provides secure and environmentally stable facilities for museum collections in order to ensure the long-term accessibility of the collections for future research, public use, enjoyment, and increased understanding.
- Conducts applied research aimed at preserving cultural resources. Provides detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs.
- Operates seven cultural resource centers which provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, information management, and Geographic Information Systems expertise.
- Oversees NPS compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and assists all NPS sites with related activities, providing technical advice, guidance, and training.

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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Natural Resource Stewardship program is $231,992,000 and 1,615 FTE, a program change of +$19,289,000 and +8 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative: Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$939,000 / +4 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $939,000 will support natural resource stewardship. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Natural Resource Stewardship-specific activities funded under this proposal include control of invasive plants and animals, restoration of disturbed lands, monitoring of air and water quality, and protection of park biodiversity. Funding would also support critical natural resource management needs, including bison management at four parks in the Midwest; Badlands NP, Tallgrass Prairie NP, Theodore Roosevelt NP, and Wind Cave NP, and resource management activities at the newly expanded Oregon Caves NM. Funding would also support natural resource management at units where capacity has eroded due to irregular fixed costs growth, including non-foreign areas in Alaska and Hawaii.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$2,400,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $2.4 million would support Natural Resource Stewardship activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Enhance Science-based Response on Proposed Energy Developments Near Parks (FY 2016 Request: +$1,200,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to ensure park natural resources within the area affected by proposed energy facilities would be adequately protected and conserved consistent with the NPS mission and the specific purposes for which individual parks were established. Energy and mineral

development has rapidly increased adjacent to NPS units both on shore and off shore, including the outer continental shelf. This development will continue and likely accelerate. Funding would provide science-based information needed for informed decision-making at the park, regional, and Washington office levels, and strengthen internal 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. This request directly contributes to the Administration's energy and minerals development and landscape-level ecosystem management, restoration, and protection science priorities.

Expand Ocean and Coastal Resource Stewardship Support to Parks (FY 2015 Base: $1,250,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$1,250,000 / +4 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide park-focused subject matter experts critical to providing essential and effective support to park managers, coordination of inter-and intra-agency programs (NOAA, USGS), guiding efforts to increase the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems in parks facing changes in sea level and coastal processes, and advance the NPS' ability to partner with other agencies and organizations to achieve cost-effective stewardship of the resources in marine and coastal parks. Ocean and coastal stewardship needs and responsibilities are in 85 ocean, coastal and Great Lakes parks comprising more than three million acres of marine resources and 6,000 miles of coastline that attract over 75 million visitors annually. Of this request, $150,000 is for research and development to focus on the effects of marine protected areas on aquatic wildlife and visitor experience.

Climate Change Adaptation (FY 2015 Base: $2,850,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$3,500,000 / +0 FTE) - Funding is requested to implement resiliency-building natural resource projects in parks and to assist parks and park managers to plan, communicate with the public and other audiences, and collaborate with other agencies (NOAA, USGS, FWS, BLM) and academia in designing science-based resiliency-building actions in parks. 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. This increase directly contributes to four of the Administration's science priorities: climate resilience; species protection and health; water resources management; and landscape-level ecosystem management, restoration, and protection. Of this request, $0.7 million is for research and development to focus on improved scalable modeling and forecasting the effects of climate change in order to improve resource resiliency.

Establish Support for Climate Resiliency Challenge Cost Share Projects (FY 2016 Request: +$10,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to support mutually beneficial public and partner Challenge Cost Share projects which address community resiliency and provide new and needed data to communities around the nation on what natural infrastructure designs and solutions contribute to resilience. These Challenge Cost Share projects would require a 50:50 non-federal partner match and

would support work with non-federal partners on projects that increase the resilience of landscapes to extreme weather events with a focus on the inland challenges of wildfire, flooding and drought.

To accomplish this effectively, the Department will draw on scientific expertise to identify ecosystem restoration and enhancement strategies likely to successfully build resilience to fire, flooding and drought. Efforts might also identify focal areas where these strategies are likely to have a significant return on investment by protecting communities and at risk infrastructure as well as improving landscape resilience in areas of strategic importance to the Department. As part of this initiative the Department will develop project criteria and evaluation metrics relevant to these new project types. Modeled on the Department's approach to implementing Hurricane Sandy resilience investments, the Department would request proposals and conduct a coordinated evaluation of projects.

The NPS will competitively allocate funds to achieve key program objectives, including reducing the impacts of climate change on natural landscape ecosystems from coastal storm surge, wave velocity, erosion, flooding, sea level rise and associated natural threats arising from extreme weather events; strengthening the ecological integrity and functionality of natural landscapes to protect native wildlife and species diversity, and to enhance the ability of public lands to support important recreational, wildlife and cultural values; and enhancing the understanding of the impacts of extreme weather events and identifying cost effective, resilience building tools to help mitigate future events. The types of projects supported will include natural landscape resilience planning, project planning and design, and restoration and resilience project implementation.

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 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. These activities are largely conducted 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.

At a Glance…
Preservation Activities

Parks contain examples of disturbed watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that require:

- Restoration of disturbed lands associated with abandoned roads and mines.
- Protection of wildlife habitat threatened by changes in water flow or quality.
- Control of exotic plant species that impact native vegetation and wildlife habitat.
- Restoration of fire effects to fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat where natural fire regimes have been disrupted.
- Special protection of threatened and endangered plant and animal populations at risk.
- Perpetuation of karst, cave, geologic processes and features by protecting groundwater quality.
- Management of marine fisheries to protect coral reefs and reef fish populations.

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 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 Reports designed to capture the current conditions and trends in resource conditions and provide park managers with an improved basis from which to initiate RSSs.

At a Glance…
Natural Resources Stewardship – Grand Teton NP

Mt. Moran and the remnants of Skillet Glacier from Oxbow Bend on the Snake River. Grand Teton NP.

Grand Teton National Park is located in northwestern Wyoming, approximately 12 miles north of Jackson. Its 310,000 acres are noted for the spectacular scenery afforded by the Teton Range and, to the east, a series of moraine lakes and the Snake River valley as it winds through the Jackson Hole landscape. The park ecosystem supports a diverse array of wildlife and provides world-renowned opportunities for wildlife viewing, including bison, elk, moose, and pronghorn. The park received more than 2.6 million visitors in 2013.

The park's resource management program is responsible for developing information to help understand the natural and cultural resources entrusted to the National Park Service, identify potential resource impacts, evaluate associated risks, and identify appropriate management or mitigation strategies. Recent program efforts have focused on restoration of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems; ecosystem-level monitoring and resource management through work with four significant cooperators: the Greater Yellowstone Inventory and Monitoring Network, Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee, Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, and Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative; and pioneering resource stewardship through climate change research, adaptation planning, and communication and social science.

Examples of recent natural resources projects at Grand Teton NP include restoration of 20 cubic yards of soil previously contaminated with petroleum and protection of 1,200 high elevation whitebark pine trees and 1,000 high value lodgepole pine trees from the mountain pine beetle.

Natural resource activities and programs include:

At a Glance…
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

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 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. States actively consult with the NPS when developing air quality management plans that might affect parks, especially 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 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.

ⓘ Learn more about the results of air quality management at http://www.nature.nps.gov/air/
ⓘ Learn more about the results of air quality applied research at http://www2.nature.nps.gov/air/Permits/ARIS/index.cfm

Biological Resource Management: The NPS manages 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. Subject-matter specialists and park managers work together 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 282 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.

Students photographing insect species at the 2013 National Geographic Society/NPS BioBlitz, Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres

The Wildlife Health Team provides professional veterinary consultation and technical assistance to parks. Areas of focus include providing assistance and training on wildlife handling, health monitoring, preventative medicine disease investigation, wildlife-livestock pathogen interactions, fertility control, animal welfare, wildlife-human health interactions, 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.

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.

ⓘ Learn more about aspects of biological resource management at http://www.nature.nps.gov/biology

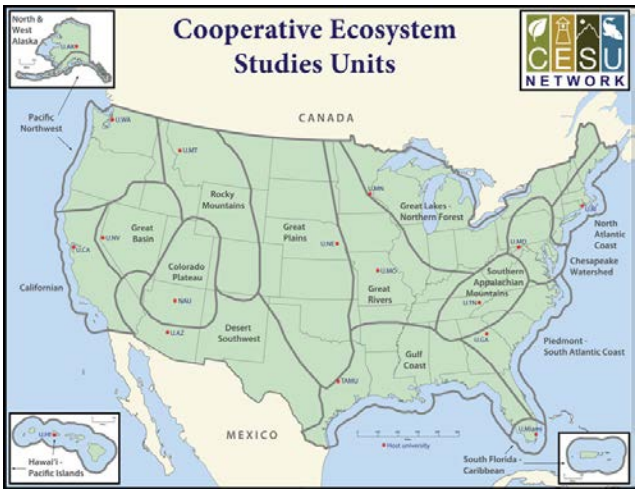
Cooperative Landscape Conservation: DOI's approach to climate change is through Cooperative Landscape Conservation (CLC). Interior bureaus leverage their resources and expertise with that of other federal agencies, states, tribes and others to focus on problems of concern to the nation's varied ecosystems. 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. 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.

ⓘ Learn more about cooperative landscape conservation at: http://www.nature.nps.gov/climatechange

At a Glance…

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 (including minority serving institutions), tribal, state, and local government agencies, nongovernmental partners, and 14 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 broader array of 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. The 17 NPS CESU coordinators are associated with the 17 CESU host universities where they work with multiple parks and programs to identify park research, technical assistance, and education needs; assist in securing funding for park-based projects; help parks coordinate with the specialized expertise available in the CESU network; and contribute their scholarly expertise to lead or contribute directly to myriad park-based projects.



There are 17 biogeographic CESU regional networks; each network has a host university.

ⓘ Learn more about the CESUs at http://www.cesu.org/

Environmental Response, Damage Assessment, and Restoration: The NPS provides direct professional and technical support to parks to prevent or minimize damage to park resources and achieve their restoration pursuant to 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 support includes responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents affecting parks, together with incidents involving human-caused injury to park resources, property, and visitor use opportunities. Costs are recovered through negotiated settlements with responsible parties. Cost recoveries provide a means to achieve mitigation or restoration of damages or injuries in place of requesting additional appropriated funds.

This NPS activity also has responsibility to coordinate the Service's efforts within the DOI for 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.

ⓘ Learn more 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. Subject-matter specialists provide 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.

At a Glance…

Natural Resource

12 Basic Data Sets

- 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

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.

There are over 3,800 abandoned mineral lands features that require action at over 1,200 sites in 76 parks across the National Park System. These features require mitigation due to concerns for public safety and environmental degradation, yet many are assets due to their cultural values and the critical wildlife habitat they provide. Between 2010 and 2012, over 900 features in 31 park units were mitigated using funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Mitigation measures used to address AML risks vary depending upon site conditions, access, and specific mitigation needs. Mitigation measures include warning signs, fences, steel wire mesh, earthen backfills, polyurethane foam (PUF) plugs, and steel gates and grates.

The NPS is also actively engaged in a cave research in response to Public Laws 101-578 and 105-325 through a partnership with the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMT), and the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico, through a joint partnership with the National Cave and Karst Research Institute. The Institute's purpose is to facilitate speleological research, foster public education and awareness, and assist public land managers dealing with cave and karst resources. Since 2006, NMT has provided oversight to the Institute through a cooperative agreement with the NPS; the Institute is currently led by a non-federal executive director.
ⓘ Learn more 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.

ⓘ Learn more about the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program at http://science.nature.nps.gov/im

Vital Signs Monitoring Networks Map

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 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 performs 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, parks are also endeavoring to address a range of other noise issues, 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.

ⓘ Learn more 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

Research Learning Center	Host	Parks Served
Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center	Congaree NP	23
Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center	Point Reyes NS	4
Schoodic Education and Research Center	Acadia NP	10
Southern California Research Learning Center	Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3
Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance	National Capital Region	13
TOTALS	**19**	**181**

ⓘ Learn more about the RLCs at http://www.nature.nps.gov/learningcenters/centers.cfm

Social Science Program: Understanding the relationship between people and parks is critical for protecting resources unimpaired and providing for public enjoyment. The objectives of the social science program are to conduct and promote state-of-the-art social science related to the mission of the NPS and to deliver usable knowledge to park managers and the public. The program provides research and technical assistance to park and program managers and to non-federal researchers. Activities include the Visitor Survey Card which conducts satisfaction surveys servicewide for 13 indicators including park facilities, visitor services, and recreational opportunities; the Economic Impact Report which estimates the impacts park visitors have on local, regional, and national economies in terms of their contribution to sales, income, and jobs; and the collection, analysis, and publication of official NPS visitation statistics. The Service uses all of this information to improve visitor services, enhance civic engagement, protect natural and cultural resources, and manage parks more effectively.

ⓘ Learn more 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 the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and participate in planning Chesapeake Bay restoration activities as outlined in the Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration Executive Order.

ⓘ Learn more 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 US 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 run-off; restoring wetlands and other habitats; and integrated solutions to cross-cutting issues. GLRI funds are distributed by the EPA and are meant to supplement base funding for federal agencies' Great Lakes activities.

ⓘ Learn more about the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, visit http://greatlakesrestoration.us

National Trails System: The National Trails System is a nationwide network of National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails, and National Recreation Trails. Of the 30 federally-administered national scenic and historic trails, NPS provides financial assistance to the 23 trails it administers or co-administers. The NPS provides inter-agency coordination, policy development, partnership training, financial assistance, technical assistance research and communications, networking, mapping, and reporting. Interagency coordination with the USDA 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. Executive Order 13195 and a 2006 Memorandum of Understanding signed by the NPS, the BLM, the USDA-FS, the Federal Highway Administration, the US Fish & Wildlife Service, and the US Army Corps of Engineers strengthen this interagency collaboration. In 2013, the NPS issued a comprehensive policy statement guiding National Trails System activities within the agency: Director's Order 45 – National Trails System. The National Trails System will celebrate its 50 year anniversary in 2018 and in preparation trail system partners are working to better serve the public, better protect trail resources, and foster youth participation. Recent projects include a web-based interactive map for the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT, a Community Ambassadors program along the Appalachian NST, a Boaters Guide to the Star-Spangled Banner NHT, and a mobile web tour of the entire Santa Fe NHT.

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.

1. Alabama Scenic River Trail (AL)
2. Bronx River Blueway (NY)
3. Chattahoochee River NRA Water Trail (GA)
4. Hudson River Greenway Water Trail (NY)
5. Island Loop Route (MI)
6. Kansas River Water Trail (KS)
7. Mississippi National River & Recreation Area Water Trail (MN)
8. Mississippi River Water Trail -- Great River Water Trail Section (MO)
9. Missouri National Recreation River Water Trail (MO)
10. Okefenokee Wilderness Canoe Trail (GA)
11. Red Rock Water Trail (IO)
12. Rock River Water Trail (WI)
13. Waccamaw River Blue Trail (SC)
14. Willamette River Water Trail (OR)

The National Water Trails System is an interagency collaborative effort administered by the NPS through the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program and the National Trails System. 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."

ⓘ Learn more about the National Trails System 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.

With additions in 2014, there are 208 rivers that comprise the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. NPS has responsibilities for 60 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, previously funded through the NPS Rivers and Trails Studies program, which has been transferred to Construction, Management, Planning, Special Resource Studies.

A list of National Park System rivers, rivers managed by states or tribes, and partnership wild and scenic rivers is on the following page.

National Park System Rivers	Rivers managed by States or Tribes	Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers
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)	Missisquoi and Trout (VT)
Delaware (middle) (NJ & PA)	Little Miami (OH)	Musconetcong (NJ)
Delaware (upper) (NY & PA)	Loxahatchee (FL)	Sudbury, Assabet, Concord (MA)
Flathead (MT)	Lumber (NC)	Taunton (MA)
John (AK)	Middle Fork Vermillion (IL)	Wekiva (FL)
Kern (CA)	New (South Fork) (NC)	Westfield (MA)
Kings (CA)	St. Croix (Lower) (MN, WI)	White Clay Creek (DE & PA)
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)		
River Styx (OR)		
Salmon (AK)		
St. Croix (MN & WI)		
Snake Headwaters (WY)		
Tinayguk (AK)		
Tlikakila (AK)		
Tuolumne (CA)		
Virgin (UT)		

FY 2016 Program Performance

Natural Resource Stewardship: The following are examples of planned FY 2016 natural resources stewardship activities:

- Implement adaptive management program for Asian swamp eel exclusion and control at Chattahoochee River NRA
- Restoration and conservation of rare desert meadows and Piute creek riparian areas in Mojave NPres

- Preservation of imperiled bull trout threatened by invasive species in Glacier NP
- Valley oak savannah and grassland restoration at Pinnacles NM
- Restore and improve endangered bird habitat prior to tamarisk defoliation by tamarisk leaf beetle in Grand Canyon NP
- Establish native Nene goose nesting in a new predator free exclosure in Hawaii Volcanoes NP
- Assess genetic diversity, ecological niches, and climate change vulnerability of native aspens in Niobrara NSR
- Developing plant gathering protocols with Indian tribal gatherers to insure protection of natural resources at Acadia NP
- Incorporate data collection and model application into management of the invasive lionfish in Biscayne NP
- Connect visitors to the historic natural landscape through restoration of the core battlefield at Palo Alto Battlefield NHP
- Explore restoration of landscape connectivity for American pronghorn between northern Arizona parks Wupatki NM, Sunset Crater Volcano NM, and Grand Canyon NP
- Evaluate status of rare freshwater mussels in Congaree NP
- Restore backcountry springs at Great Basin NP
- Incorporate knowledge of native fish home range size into marine protected area design at National Park of American Samoa
- Determining efficacy of boating management zones to protect seagrass, wilderness and wildlife habitat in Florida Bay at Everglades NP
- Implement beech bark disease response at Pictured Rocks NL
- Riverscape surveys to evaluate status of five federally threatened fish populations in Olympic NP
- Increase endangered Coho salmon overwinter habitat through restoration of natural floodplain processes at Point Reyes NS
- Restore Santa Rosa Islands 'Cloud Forests' to recover rare plant communities and watersheds at Channel Island NP
- Perform critical assessment and evaluate efficacy of ecological connectivity to adjacent marine protected areas at Buck Island Reef NM

Great Lakes: The following are examples of planned FY 2016 Great Lakes restoration activities to advance the Initiative funded by EPA. The amount allocated by EPA to NPS in FY 2015 is currently estimated to be $3.14 million. These activities would build upon and continue those initiated in 2010 and continued since:

- Toxics – The NPS would remediate two contaminated sites at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, the location of previous light station activity.
- 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA Forest Service, to prevent further introduction and spread of

invasive species; and may conduct ship trials on an emergency ballast water treatment prototype.

- 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 establish two nearshore monitoring stations with related public education that would complement monitoring by other agencies. 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 continue projects to remove man-made physical obstructions to coastal and stream flow and related 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 continue shoreline restoration at Indiana Dunes.
- Integrated Solutions to Cross-cutting Issues – 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 2016 servicewide National Trails System program activities:

- 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.
- 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 2016 servicewide Wild and Scenic Rivers program activities:

- Update rivers.gov and the GIS attribute database, develop a cooperative agreement, establish a management committee, and begin prioritizing and developing an action plan for protection and enhancement activities identified in the Comprehensive River Management Plan for the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers.
- Continue to assist Oregon Caves NM in the development of a Comprehensive River Management Plan for the River Styx.
- Continue the 2014 Congressionally authorized Wild and Scenic River Studies for the following partnership rivers, Beaver, Chipuxet, Queen, Wood, and Pawcatuck Rivers in RI and CT; Nashua in NH; York in ME; and five segments in Oregon Caves National Monument.

- Continue technical assistance to NPS rivers to help meet mandates of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, including Niobrara water rights issues, evaluation of the Wekiva River Parkway Section 7 review in Florida.
- Continue development of an NPS Reference Manual and development of technical guidance and training tools in cooperation with the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council (IWSRCC) on addressing transportation planning, maintenance, and emergency projects.
- Continue development of a Strategic Vision for the Future of Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers including expansion of this 21st Century partnership approach in anticipation of celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 2018.
- Continue development of a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System Geospatial Database and Interactive Map in conjunction with the IWSRCC and the NPS Centennial Go Digital Call to Action goal.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resource Stewardship**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Cultural Resource Stewardship program is $109,249,000 and 855 FTE, a program change of +$10,737,000 and +2 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$337,000 / +2 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $0.3 million will support cultural resources operations. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Cultural Resource Stewardship-specific activities funded under this proposal include treatment and preservation of historic resources, as well as associated research, documentation, and planning. Funding would also support cultural resource needs at National Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African American experience, including support of operations at the Selma Interpretive Center at the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and at the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site following completion of the rehabilitation of the structure, as well as cultural resource stewardship efforts at units where capacity has eroded due to cost increases, particularly in Alaska and Hawaii.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$1,900,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $1.9 million would support Cultural Resources activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Cultural Resource Challenge – Provide Baseline Documentation for Informed Management Decisions (FY 2016 Request: +$3,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the development of baseline documentation at parks. In order to make informed decisions affecting the preservation of cultural resources and ensure resources are appropriately preserved for the enjoyment of

future visitors and best interpreted for the enjoyment of current visitors, parks need appropriate baseline documentation to identify what resources are present, how important they are, what condition they are in; and where they are located. These documents are critical for planning purposes as well as response to present situations. There are three categories of baseline documentation:

- Basic information, such as overviews, assessments, and studies that provide important information on the site or object and its condition. For example, an archeological overview and assessment for Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park provided park management with information about what people had lived in the park in the past and an outline of their culture, and identified what sites were still present and how those sites had been used. This informed the park's interpretive programs, guided how the park managed these resources, and gave park management information on the different kinds of uses Native Hawaiians had for the park.
- Treatment documents, which provide detailed information on how to preserve, repair, or otherwise work on a historic property or object. For example, a historic structure report created for the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, which was viewed by approximately 2.4 million visitors last year, continues to guide the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in work on the Arch.
- Other documents, such as emergency operations plans, administrative histories, and collections management plans. For example, as Harpers Ferry National Historical Park has many objects on exhibit in historic buildings that are in the 100 year flood plain, the park has a plan on how to evacuate those collections in case of a flood.

The uniqueness of each park's resources determines which baseline documents are needed for that unit. These funds would allow for an additional 70-80 baseline documents to be completed or updated each year. Priority is given to providing basic information to recently created parks to allow its use in key park planning processes and decisions, such as ensuring the accurate development of exhibits and interpretive materials and the inclusion of cultural resource concerns in park management and emergency plans. National criteria for prioritization of these projects also gives preference to those which go beyond creation of baseline documentation to also undertake activities to make the information available to the public and park staff, such as training sessions on carrying out recommended treatments; creation of GIS layers in the park atlas/database to guide park planning; or the creation of interpretive and education materials for the public.

Improved availability and accuracy of baseline documentation for parks would lead to better resource understanding and management, improved environmental and cultural resources compliance, increased consideration of cultural resources in park management decisions and disaster and fire preparedness, better informed interpretive programs, and enhanced ecosystem management with partners. The documentation would be completed primarily through the use of contracts and cooperative agreements, including youth working through universities.

Civil Rights Initiative – Document and Preserve Civil Rights History in the National Park System (FY 2016 Request: +$5,500,000 / +0 FTE) - Funding would support high priority cultural resource projects at National Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. These funds would restore, preserve, and catalog cultural resources associated with these sites, including oral histories, ethnographic studies, and museum collections, as well as providing

online accessibility for associated collections. An estimated 55 projects per year would be accomplished, with potential projects ranging from digitization of archives and collections such as the Mary McLeod Bethune archives and archives condition surveys at the Tuskegee Institute collection management center, completion of additional oral history interviews concerning the Civil Rights Movement at Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS, Tuskegee Institute NHS, Selma to Montgomery NHT, and Tuskegee Airmen NHS, a special history study on the fight against segregated schools, and restoration and preservation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s funeral wagon.

Program Overview

The NPS undertakes preservation and protection activities as steward of the Nation's archeological resources, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, history, historic and prehistoric structures, and museum collections. The NPS also conducts associated applied research, which 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. Parks conduct the majority of cultural resource management actions, with regional and servicewide offices and centers providing essential support in areas such as policy development, training, and major preservation work.

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.

Cultural resources contained within the National Park System are extensive and varied, and include cultural landscapes such as the National Mall, historic structures such as Independence Hall, and a myriad of archeological sites. Many parks also have associated museum collections, such as the artifacts on display at Ford's Theatre National Historic Site. Cultural resources tell the story of the Nation and its people, from the ancient sites of Aztec National Monument to the modern ones of Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site, the battlefields of Gettysburg National Military Park, and the historic immigration gateways of Ellis Island. Overall, the National Park system contains over 27,000 historic and prehistoric structures, 3,500 statues, monuments, and memorials, an estimated two million archeological sites, and more than 159 million museum objects and archival documents.

Proactive resource management is essential to ensuring the cultural resources within the Nation's parks are both enjoyable to current visitors and available to future ones. This includes, but is not limited to, monitoring the condition of cultural resources, regular and ongoing maintenance to slow deterioration and repair damage, proper archival and collections storage conditions and policies for resource use, and preventing and responding to resource threats from weather events and fires, climate change, air pollution, improper use, and vandalism and looting. Parks also strive to identify and document the relationships

between traditionally associated peoples and resources in order to provide culturally sensitive management and interpretation of resources. Parks conduct education and interpretation programs in cultural heritage to convey the significance of the resources and their meanings to a broad and diverse constituency.

At a Glance…
Cultural Resource Preservation Projects and Baseline Documentation

Lincoln Memorial

Research, planning, and stewardship are the basic functions of cultural resources management, proceeding from gathering information to thoughtful deliberation to informed action. Baseline documentation created and utilized during this process serves as an invaluable reference for park managers. Simply put, baseline documentation answers the question: What do we have, where is it, and what is its overall importance? Primary baseline documentation for parks is often interdisciplinary, looking at park resources as a whole, and identifying broad themes and concepts that may apply to a variety of cultural resources or categories of properties. Examples of documentation funded through the Cultural Resource Preservation Projects (CRPP) fund source are ethnographic overviews and cultural affiliation studies that document associated park communities; Historic Structure Reports that direct appropriate treatment of historic structures; Cultural Landscape Reports that direct treatment of a landscape to preserve the historic scene and character; Museum Collection Plans that ensure proper storage and treatment to safe guard integrity and accessibility for education and future research; and Archeological Overview and Assessments and Historic Resource Studies that capture the scientific information and the cultural themes and associations for a park.

NPS-managed cultural resources include:

Archeological Resources
Archeological resources provide a valuable link to understanding the Nation's past. Sites and artifacts provide unique and irreplaceable information that connects modern communities with the cultural heritage of the United States. These resources, however, are extremely vulnerable to threats such as climate change and natural processes, as well as development, visitor use, vandalism, and looting. NPS engages in activities to protect, preserve, and interpret these resources within parks. Park resource managers monitor site conditions, facilitate research, and implement preservation strategies in order to maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources. They strive to make information gathered through applied research available to resource managers, research professionals and the public. The results of park archeological activities are used in public programs such as ranger events and exhibits, park and program websites, and educational opportunities, further connecting parks and the compelling stories contained within to the American people.

Cultural Landscapes
Cultural landscapes are geographic areas associated with a historic event, activity, or person or which exhibits other cultural or aesthetic values. Cultural landscapes include the cultural and natural resources contained within. Cultural landscapes managed by NPS include battlefields and cemeteries such as Gettysburg National Military Park and National Cemetery, urban landscapes such as the National Mall, and places such as the Jamestown Island Area at Colonial National Historical Park, the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America.

Parks manage cultural landscapes through research, planning, and stewardship, with the goal of defining the values and associations that make the landscape historically significant, identifying the type and degree of change that can occur while maintaining the historic character of the landscape, and planning for an undertaking the long-term preservation of the landscape through preservation maintenance and treatments and other resource protection activities.

Ethnographic Resources

Ethnographic activities, including assessments, surveys, field studies, and consultations, provide for the identification, evaluation, and interpretation of the relationships between the American public, including Native Americans and other traditionally associated peoples, and ethnographically significant natural and cultural resources in parks. Ethnographic resources are used in the development of interpretive and educational materials, and by knowing about the traditionally associated peoples relating to a park or resource, culturally sensitive resource management and interpretation can be carried out. Ethnographic information helps to inform a broad constituency of park visitors, researchers, traditionally associated peoples, communities, and others, and also support legislatively required consultation with traditionally associated groups and other interested parties.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures

Historic structures are constructed works including buildings and monuments, dams and canals, nautical vessels and defensive works such as forts, temple mounds and ruins, and bridges and tunnels. 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. 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. These structures must often withstand substantial human interaction, as well as uncontrollable threats such as weather events, and their care and preservation requires careful consideration and planning, encompassing 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. In order to ensure proper preservation of resources, NPS conducts research and evaluations on the qualities and condition of historic and prehistoric structures and the causes of its deterioration, if any. Having accurate, up-to-date information is critical to the proper management of these resources and allows park managers to make sound decisions to ensure they remain available for current and future visitors alike.

At a Glance…

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

Museum Collections

Museum collections from over 384 units of the National Park System are maintained in 326 parks, at six NPS cultural resource centers, and at 587 non-Federal repositories. These collections include 37.5 million archeological, 3.3 million historical, 94,000 art, 3.2 million biological, 628,000 paleontological, 23,000 ethnological, and 82,000 geological items, plus 76,312 linear feet of archives. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams and flags that flew over Fort Sumter to Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions. Parks acquire, document, preserve and protect these collections, and the public is provided access to collections through exhibits, interpretive programs, publications, the internet, and films and videos. Parks ensure effective preservation of their museum collections through carefully prepared museum collection management plans, storage plans, condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports, as well as by ensuring collections are housed in secure and environmentally stable facilities and other preservation activities and treatments are conducted as necessary. These activities help to ensure the long-term accessibility of the collections for future research, public use, enjoyment, and increased understanding about the collections and the stories they help to tell. Other important museum program activities include developing on-site and virtual exhibits, teacher lesson plans, and technical guidance in the NPS Museum Handbook and Conserve O Grams.

At a Glance…
Cultural Resource Challenge

The NPS *Cultural Resource Challenge*, released in 2014, seeks to provide focus for stewardship of America's cultural heritage, building on key programs and identifying critical actions to meet the needs and challenges confronting the NPS and its partners in the 21st century.

Historical Research

The Park History Program conducts historical research studies to ensure that the information presented in parks and used in park planning activities and management is based on the most accurate information 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. This information can be critical to park managers in making decisions on current and future operations. The program also trains employees in oral history techniques, practices, and management of resources, and manages a program to identify, prioritize, and nominate National Park Service properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the program maintains the History E-Library, which includes over 4,000 historical documents, studies, and reports.

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

The Park NAGPRA program oversees NPS compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and assists all NPS sites with related activities, providing technical advice, guidance, and training. Via Park NAGPRA, students are given the opportunity for internships working in parks, centers, and offices on NAGPRA projects and help 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.

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 and enable the NPS to achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.

Youth Programs

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program 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 2014, the program engaged 18 interns at15 cultural resource sites. In FY15, the program plans to engage 12-15 interns at at least 12 cultural 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 2016 Program Performance

The NPS plans the following cultural resources accomplishments in FY 2015 and FY 2016:

Archeological Resources

- Increase the number of inventoried archeological sites on NPS lands to ensure their appropriate preservation and protection. In FY 2016, an estimated 79,000 sites are expected to have been inventoried; and 56 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. 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.
- Increase archeology-based educational curricula and training opportunities for teachers and interpreters.

Cultural Landscapes

- Increase the number of cultural landscapes in good condition from 386 in FY 2014 to 411 in FY 2016.
- 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

- 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

- Increase the percent of historic structures in good condition from 61 percent in FY 2014 to 66 percent in FY 2016.
- Develop Historic Structure Reports at various parks throughout the nation.
- Capture spatial data for historic structures – their boundaries, characteristics, and features in GIS.
- Identify stabilization and preservation maintenance needs for structures in deteriorating condition, including FMSS data.
- Share historic structure studies and resource information with parks and the public through the web (Integrated Resource Management Application).

Museum Collections

- Catalog an estimated additional two million museum objects; ending FY 2015 with an estimated 117 million cataloged objects and ending FY 2016 with an estimated 219 million cataloged objects.
- Meet 80 percent of NPS preservation and protection standards for museum facilities by the end of FY 2015 and 81 percent by the end of FY 2016.
- Several 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.

Historical Research

- Prepare 40-50 Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories.
- 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 the Reconstruction Handbook as part of the Civil War Sesquicentennial celebration.
- Continue to implement the recommendations from Imperiled Promise: The State of History in the National Park Service, prepared by the Organization of American Historians.

Park Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Program

- Provide technical assistance and guidance, as needed, to complete funded NAGPRA projects
- 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.
- 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.

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 2014, NPS had approved 507 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.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Everglades Restoration and Research**

Justification of FY 2016 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Everglades Restoration and Research is $10,001,000 and 50 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

Great Horned Owl Hatchling at Everglades NP

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 indirectly 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 2016, the research component of the Everglades Restoration and Research Program will fill gaps in the program to monitor and assess the effects of implemented restoration projects on NPS resources, and will conduct research focusing on the effects of climate change and invasive species. Several restoration components directly affecting Everglades National Park have been completed and are either operating or scheduled to begin experimental operations within a year. The program will need to gather baseline and post-project data to detect the effects of the projects on the resources of the Everglades.

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, and has 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the US Geological Survey (USGS) to support CERP projects through the development of restoration performance measures, ecological models 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 2016, $4.8 million is requested for CERP, $3.9 million for CESI and $1.3 million for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.

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 NPS 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. A short update to this plan was completed in 2010, and a more substantial review and update to restoration science planning – both within the Department of Interior and at the interagency South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force for Everglades Restoration is scheduled for 2015. 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 three to four year durations, 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 are 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, analyzing 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 2016 Program Performance

The federal government has made substantial progress in restoration of the Everglades ecosystem over the past 24 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. In late 2013, the Modified Water Deliveries project finished construction on a one-mile bridge at the northeastern corner of Everglades National Park on the Tamiami Trail; by May 2015, the project will finish the “8.5 Square Mile Area” component which provides flood protection to Miami-Dade County residents living on the outskirts of the park. These two components are a major step toward providing a more natural distribution of water to Everglades National Park. In FY 2015, incremental field testing will begin development of a water control plan that will use these constructed features to re-distribute water to the natural flowpath in Northeast Shark River Slough. During 2014-15 the effort to add a 2.6 mile bridge along the Tamiami Trail at the western edge of Everglades National Park has progressed and a contract for final design/construction is expected to be awarded in mid-2015. A Chief of Engineers Report and Record of Decision was finalized in December 2014 for the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), which incorporates elements of the WCA3A Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow enhancement project (Decomp). The CEPP still requires congressional authorization for construction, and construction funds must be appropriated for the project. The Phase 1 Western portion of the C111 Spreader Canal project became operational in 2013, affecting the hydrology of the Taylor Slough area of Everglades National Park. Work is proceeding on Phase 1 of the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands project, through efforts of the South Florida Water Management District, though completion of this project cannot occur until the project is congressionally authorized.

Therefore, in FY 2016 the NPS-CERP program will continue to track the expected hydrologic benefits to the two major sloughs in Everglades National Park: Northeast Shark River Slough and Taylor Slough. The NPS-CERP Program will also continue to monitor the effects of projects in the estuarine and marine systems of Florida Bay (Everglades National Park). 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. NPS will continue to document and evaluate the water quality benefits of the newly constructed stormwater treatment areas in the EAA, and will continue to work with the State of Florida to refine water operations to reduce the risk of water quality problems in the park.

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 2016 would include:

- Leadership in the process to review and revise the DOI Science Plan for Everglades Restoration, as well as participation in the interagency science planning process of the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.
- 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.
- Enhanced support of 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.
- Continuation of support to the south Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and the Department's oversight of the Everglades Restoration Initiative.
- Continuation of 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.
- Continued support to hydrologic and ecological modeling and synthesis of ecological information and ecosystem services that DOI would use during detailed planning for the CEPP and in design of water operations plans.
- Increased support of 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.
- Increased support of science on the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise, factors that affect coastal resources and interact with plans for Everglades restoration.
- Modified support to water quality monitoring and water quality analyses in Everglades National Park and Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.

The CERP planned activities for FY 2016 would include:

- Participation in the interagency process to review and update the Integrated Delivery Schedule, which prioritizes the timeline of design and construction of Everglades Restoration projects.
- A focus on moving forward and tracking the construction of the Tamiami Trail Next Steps bridging project.
- For the Modified Water Deliveries project, the program would focus on providing technical support to tracking the results of experimental field tests, and to the development of water operations that utilize project infrastructure to improve natural resource conditions in Everglades National Park. 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.

- 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 continue to provide analysis and technical support to water operations that affect Biscayne National Park.
- 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 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 the effects of current operations on water quality, work collaboratively with the State of Florida to design water operations to minimize the risk of water quality exceedences, and would work with the State and other federal agencies (USEPA, USDOJ) to review the technical nutrient standards that protect Everglades National Park water quality.

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Visitor Services

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Visitor Services

Visitor Services ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Interpretation and Education	213,198	225,167	+3,317	0	+30,425	258,909	+33,742
Commercial Services	17,741	17,819	+207	0	0	18,026	+207
Total Requirements	**230,939**	**242,986**	**+3,524**	**0**	**+30,425**	**276,935**	**+33,949**
Total FTE Requirements	*2,606*	*2,957*	*0*	*0*	*+190*	*3,147*	*+190*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Visitor Services

Program Changes	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative – Restore Seasonal Capacity	+4,000	+78
• Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	+1,961	+11
• Centennial Initiative – Increase Urban Youth Engagement	+11,500	+1
• Centennial Initiative – Support Youth Engagement Coordinators	+8,500	+100
• Centennial Initiative – Increase Volunteer Capacity Through Partner Organizations	+2,000	0
• Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	+4,191	0
• Civil Rights Initiative – Support Interpretation and Education Media and Outreach Projects	+500	0
• Eliminate National Capital Area Performing Arts	-2,227	0
Total Program Changes	**+30,425**	**+190**

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 Organic Act 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 over 277 million park visits in 2013. 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 and engage youth in the National Park System by utilizing partnerships in school and community-based programs, and park-based programs, and using educational technology and web-based programs.
- Provide high-quality media at each park site 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Interpretation and Education program is $258,909,000 and 3,035 FTE, a program change of +$30,425,000 and +190 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative: Restore Seasonal Capacity (FY 2016 Request: +$4,000,000 / +78 FTE) – Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $4.0 million will be directed toward enhancing interpretive and educational programs at parks. Additional seasonal rangers would increase the number of rangers welcoming visitors and answering questions at waysides and visitor centers, and offering guided hikes and programs to enhance their understanding of the experience and story of each unique park.

Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

Centennial Initiative: Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$1,961,000 / +11 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $2.0 million will support interpretation and education operations. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Interpretation and Education-specific activities funded under this proposal include providing guided tours and giving talks to visitors to provide opportunities for learning, managing social media interactions, developing Junior Ranger materials and activities, and coordinating the visits of school groups to parks. Interpreters are often the ranger behind the desk at the visitor center, and the funding requested would support additional visitor outreach at parks such as Keewenaw NHP, Selma to Montgomery NHT, Weir Farm NHS, and at the Carter G. Woodson Home NHS. Funding would also support interpretation and education efforts at units where capacity has eroded due to cost increases, particularly in Alaska and Hawaii.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Urban Youth Engagement (FY 2016 Request: +$11,500,000 / +1 FTE) – Funding is requested to bring more than one million students from Title I elementary schools in urban areas to nearby national parks in 2016. This request builds on the National Park Foundation's successful Ticket to Ride program, which helps transport more than 100,000 students to national parks each year. At a cost of $10 per child, the National Park Service would provide field trips that would create an educational, memorable, and fun outdoor experience for children living in urban areas with limited exposure to national parks. In addition to the field trips, activities would be conducted in the classroom before and after the field trips to prepare students for the visit and help them link what they learned to their curriculum.

Numerous studies have made the connection between a sedentary lifestyle and increased obesity and health problems in children. Especially in urban areas and occurring in greater numbers among Hispanic and African American populations (although numbers are rising among all populations), the lack of outdoor opportunities and green space is a significant contributor to the rise in childhood obesity. Studies have also shown that children learn more from taking field trips versus solely lectures and textbooks. They are more likely to have higher levels of critical thinking and historical empathy. The opportunity to visit culturally enriching sites is more prevalent in economically well-off families, but for children from economically disadvantaged families, school field trips are often their only exposure to these sites.

There are national parks near 40 of the 51 largest metro areas in the United States. Estimates using data from the US Census Bureau approximate that more than 25 million children under the age of 14 live relatively close to national parks in urban centers. There are over 56,000 Title I schools in the country and approximately 21 million children receive assistance; 59 percent of these children are in kindergarten through fifth grade.

NPS would utilize various avenues for transportation including bus contracts, GSA rental buses, and public transportation subsidies. In conjunction with the NPS Ticket to Ride program, more than one million underserved children would visit a national park in 2016 through agreements with individual schools and school districts, by partnering with Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and YMCA. Funding would also support one FTE to coordinate and support the park programs and provide national guidance for the program, as well as funding to provide supplies, materials, and evaluation for the educational programs.

Centennial Initiative - Support Youth Engagement Coordinators (FY 2016 Request: +$8,500,000 / +100 FTE) – Funding is requested to support dedicated coordinators at national parks to ensure sufficient

and appropriate messaging and programming is available to welcome new and diverse youth and their families. Across the Service in FY 2014, over 48,801 education programs were presented to school children from K-12 in 2014 reaching 1.83 million participants. During the 2014 calendar year, the NPS WebRanger site had a total of 278,681 views, 57 percent new visitors and an average time of almost four minutes spent on the site. As the NPS prepares to expand its online outreach to youth via a digital passport website and app that 4th grade students and their families can use to gain free admission to fee-collecting parks, public lands and waters, these coordinators will support a nationwide implementation network, including coordinating with local school districts and youth-serving organizations.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Volunteer Capacity with Partner Organizations (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the volunteerism component of the Administration's America's Great Outdoors initiative. In conjunction with the funding enacted in FY 2015, this request would fund increased partnership opportunities with conservation corps throughout the country to support 70 additional volunteer coordinator positions, for a total of 140 positions. Through cooperative agreements, the NPS would play a critical role in fostering a stewardship ethic among new audiences and creating the next generation of conservators of our public lands.

Volunteer coordinators would develop new civic engagement programs and expand on existing volunteer programs. Young adult participants would work to build the volunteer capacity and network by working with parks, other federal agencies, coordinating key stakeholders, and by assisting parks to transition to the new volunteer outreach tracking system. One-to two-year service projects would ensure a sustained level of support, addressing the capacity issue NPS currently faces with the expected influx of volunteer interest up to and through the Centennial year in 2016.

Additional support in 2008 for the NPS volunteer program resulted in an increase of 1.3 million volunteer hours in three years. By expanding volunteer management capacity through existing partnerships, NPS projects the growth in new volunteers will result in a total of 400,000 in 2015 and 600,000 in 2016. Volunteer hours will increase by 800,000 hours by 2016 and a total of one million hours by 2018. This request contributes to the Secretary' and the Administration's volunteer goals, as well as the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps youth engagement goals.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$4,191,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $4.2 million would support Interpretation and Education activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished

capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Civil Rights Initiative – Support Interpretation and Education Media and Outreach Projects related to the Civil Rights Movement (FY 2016 Request: +$500,000 / +0 FTE) - Funding would support high priority interpretation and education projects at National Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. The NPS would develop interpretive materials and exhibits for Civil Rights stories at parks across the national park system. Funding would also support projects to expand and develop new materials for Junior Rangers as well as online lesson plans and traveling trunks to support more classroom engagement.

Eliminate Support for National Capital Area Performing Arts Program (FY 2015 Base: $2,227,000 / FY 2016 Request: -$2,227,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget proposes to eliminate funding for the National Capital Performing Arts Program for FY 2016. 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 Baron 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 NPS.

Program Overview

The work of the Interpretation and Education program helps 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. One of the key jobs of interpreters is to help the visitor understand the critical threats and issues affecting the natural and cultural resources within the park. The NPS provides a program of personal services and interpretive media that addresses the major resource issues in the parks as well as interpreting the significant stories about the parks in the National Park system.

Parks use a staff of trained professional rangers to offer 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 and enjoyable visits while in the park. They also educate the public on the diversity of cultures that impacted the heritage of each park. Much of the interpretation by interpreters, discuss multiple points of view regarding the history of the park. A major goal of interpretation is to strive be relevant and inclusive in the interpretive programs and interpretive media presented in each park. This holds true on many of the

different people groups that inhabited the area and also those who played an important role in the park's history or affected by the past and present history of the park.

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

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 young people who are learning about the environment, 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 2014 there were 247,337 volunteers in 393 national park sites, programs, and offices. In FY 2014, volunteers provided approximately 6.7 million hours at an average hourly rate of $22.14 per volunteer - a total value to the NPS of over $149 million.

At a Glance…

Interpretation and Education at Biscayne and Everglades National Parks

Biscayne NP interpreter engages students on Homestead Trolley

In January 2014, the City of Homestead, Florida launched a free, weekend winter-season trolley service, to provide guided tours exploring Everglades and Biscayne National Parks. Both Parks offer free admission to those on the Trolley.

Programs offered include canoe and kayak trips, jetty walks, art exhibits, ranger-led hikes to view wildlife and the unique ecosystems in South Florida, and special activities for Junior Rangers and families. Family Fun Fest days at Biscayne National Park coincide with the Trolley, and include activities like hands-on encounters with shark fossils, designing plankton, and behind-the-scenes tours of the park's water lab to encourage the entire family to visit the park.

The partnership is a win-win for the parks and the city, attracting a steady stream of first-time park visitors, and drawing tourism to downtown Homestead.

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 approximately 195 teachers serve as Teacher-Ranger-Teachers in more than 150 park units. Since its inception in 2007, Teacher-

Ranger-Teacher has directly impacted at least 170,000 K-12 students across the country by training their teachers to use science and heritage resources available through the National Park Service.

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.

At a Glance…
Climate Change Interpretation at Apostle Islands NL

- "Guiding for Tomorrow Initiative" is a unique approach to increasing awareness of how climate change is affecting Lake Superior's coastal environment, people, cultures, and economics.
- The project includes the interactive "Changing Climate, Changing Culture" exhibit at Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center that explores the impacts of climate change on Lake Superior's resources and people by examining its impact on wild rice, an important food of the Ojibwe people.
- The website has s a service learning curriculum for middle school students and above. The program has provided more than 60 educators with professional development training in Climate Change.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore interpretation

National Unigrid 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 Unigrid brochures are a continually replenished, consumable product. Currently, there are 400 brochures and 50 handbooks in print. In 2014, more than 25 million copies of brochures were delivered at an average printing cost of about 6.28 cents each—a model of business efficiency and cost-effectiveness emulated by other agencies and park systems.

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.

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 and NPS support offices. In 2010, through the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, President Obama developed a 21st century conservation and recreation agenda in which the 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 supports 21st CSC by engaging 15 to 25 year old Americans, including low-income and disadvantaged youth through compensated work and service in comprehensive, limited term programs; completing significant projects for the public benefit while providing participants with job skills, training, and education; and demonstrating the highest quality program, fiscal, and risk management practices.

ⓘ For more information visit, http://21csc.org/

The NPS *A Call to Action* complements AGO, 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 engagement and 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:

- **Junior Ranger Program:** The Junior Ranger Program is the Service's premiere program for engaging 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. There are 388 sites, systems and programs with Junior Ranger Programs in the National Park Service and over 450 individual 'awards' (patches, badges, etc.) across the service. Many parks "swear in" the children who complete the park activities, presenting them with a badge or patch and an official Junior Ranger certificate. The Junior Ranger program had over 600,000 visitor contacts in FY 2014.

- **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. Participants can 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." In FY 2014, this program received over 278,681 visits accounting for nearly four million page views (roughly 57 percent were new visitors, while 39 percent were returning visitors.)

ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/kids/index.cfm.

The National Park Service supports many **youth employment** programs through partners as well as directly hires youth through the Pathways program. The Pathways program offers a clear path to federal internships for students from high school through post-graduate school and to careers for recent graduates, and provides meaningful training and career development opportunities for individuals who are at the beginning of their federal service.

In FY 2014, the NPS was able to employ 4,301 youth through the federal hiring process and 3,724 youth through partner organizations for a total of 8,025 employment opportunities. Below are examples of partner youth employment programs.

- **Public Land Corps (PLC):** The Public Land Corps program provides education and work opportunities for men and women aged 16-25. 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. Participants assist in performing research and public education tasks associated with natural and cultural resources on eligible service lands. PLC exposes young men and women to public service while furthering their understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural and cultural resources. By participating in PLC programs, young people have greater opportunity and ability to pursue higher education or job training. Additionally, participants' interest in conservation careers and land management agencies is increased.

  The National Park Service funds PLC projects through multiple fund sources including the Youth Partnership Program, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, and Cyclic Maintenance. The 21st Century Conservation Service Corp (21 CSC) utilizes the PLC legal authority for its programming.

  ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/gettinginvolved/youthprograms/plc.htm

- **Youth Conservation Corps (YCC):** The YCC is a summer employment program for 15-18 year olds to engage 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 (ONPS-Ops&Maint). 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 843 employment opportunities in FY 2014.

  ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/gettinginvolved/youthprograms/ycc.htm

- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program:** Established in FY 2012 with nine interns, the NPS Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program

(HBCUI) is a partnership between the NPS and the Greening Youth Foundation. The HBCUI is designed to link HBCUs to NPS sites which have a focus on African American history and culture with the goal of instilling natural and cultural resource stewardship ethics in the participants and exposing them to careers in resource management. Projects have included interpretation and education, facilities management building assessments, genealogical research, historic preservation and public affairs. In FY 2013, the NPS hosted 14 students, in FY 2014 the program grew to 18 and in FY 2015, the program plans to provide 45 internship opportunities and expand to new NPS units including Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM, and Fort Monroe NM.

ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/gettinginvolved/youthprograms/hbcui.htm

- **Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps Program:** Established in FY 2008, the NPS has partnered with the Southwest Conservation Corps' Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps Program (ALCC) to connect tribal youth with conservation projects near their homes. The ALCC program connects tribal youth to their heritage, provides jobs and career development, and strengthens the relationship between various tribal nations and the NPS. Projects include trail maintenance and construction, restoration of historic structures, playground improvement, and invasive species removal on tribal lands as well as adjacent NPS units. Youth crew members also engage in an education program focused on native traditions, culture and languages. Since 2008, 276 tribal youth have participated in this program and in FY 2015, 70 work opportunities will be funded.

- **Mosaics-in-Science:** Established in FY 2013, and modeled after the success of the Geoscientists-in-Parks program, Mosaics-in-Science Diversity Internship Program is a field-based summer internship program for youth aged 17-25 who are typically underrepresented in natural resource career fields. In FY 2013 there were 12 interns; in FY 2014 the program grew to 21 interns, working on a variety of multidisciplinary science-based projects in parks across the NPS. Each internship consists of one or more natural resource science projects focusing on inventory and monitoring, research, and interpretation and education. Science disciplines covered in the program include air resources, biological resources, climate change science, geologic resources, natural sounds, night skies, scenic resources, social science, and water resources. Projects and applicants are chosen by an NPS panel. The internship consists of eleven weeks working in a park or central office followed by a one-week career workshop in Washington, DC. The program is run in partnership with The Geological Society of America and is part of the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps.

  ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/mosaics/ and http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/gip

- **NPS Academy:** Partnering with the Student Conservation Association, the NPS Academy is an innovative, experiential learning program designed to introduce undergraduate and graduate students from under-represented communities to NPS career opportunities. Interns attend a week long orientation, and then serve in 12-week paid summer internships at a national park unit working on natural or cultural resource conservation projects. Since 2011, 259 young people have

participated in this program. In FY 2014, the program supported 122 diverse undergraduate and graduate students and in FY 2015, 111 students are planned.

ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.thesca.org/serve/program/nps-academy

FY 2016 Program Performance

The Interpretation and Education program would contribute to the NPS maintaining its all-time high overall visitor satisfaction rating of 98 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 205 million visitors with a variety of interpretive programs and opportunities, achieve a 98 percent satisfaction rating from visitors served by facilitated programs, contribute to a 79 percent rate of visitors who understand the significance of the park they visit, and facilitate 7.5 million volunteer hours, thereby contributing not only to visitor service but also, through volunteer service, to ongoing resource protection for future visitors.

NPS Interpreters and Educators will utilize social media and other new and emerging technologies to reach the public with the NPS Mission as well as addressing the management issues in the parks. The NPS will concentrate on a major effort to interpreting climate change to the public as well as provide interpretive and educational products to highlight the Centennial of the NPS. The goal of the Centennial is to reach the next generation of stewards, advocates and supporters of the mission of the NPS. During the Centennial the NPS will see an increase in visitation and interests in the parks and the National Park System. The NPS will be mindful of the need to provide the public with solid information and interpretation so that the public can understand the context of the Centennial as well as reaching the public of the increase intensity to protect our parks and provide our visitors with the knowledge they need to stay up to date on the issues in our parks.

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. NPS will continue to develop future stewards of the national parks and their precious resources, thereby fulfilling the NPS mission to preserve them, unimpaired, for the enjoyment of future generations. In FY 2016, the Youth Program would:

- Strive to increase youth opportunities for engagement, education, and employment that positively impact the NPS' ability to carry out its mission. Transport more than 1 million students from urban Title 1 elementary schools to nearby national parks, and engage additional youth through the dedicated youth engagement coordinators.
- 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 *A 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.

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Park Protection

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Park Protection

Park Protection ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Law Enforcement and Protection	316,619	320,710	+4,570	0	+5,264	330,544	+9,834
[United States Park Police Operations]	*[101,467]*	*[102,034]*	*[+1,612]*	*[0]*	*[0]*	*[103,646]*	*[+1,612]*
Health and Safety	27,968	28,092	+311	0	+87	28,490	+398
Total Requirements	**344,587**	**348,802**	**+4,881**	**0**	**+5,351**	**359,034**	**+10,232**
Total FTE Requirements	*2,703*	*2,961*	*0*	*0*	*+38*	*2,999*	*+38*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Park Protection

Program Changes	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative – Restore Seasonal Capacity	+$2,000	+30
• Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	+$1,151	+8
• Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	+$2,200	+0
TOTAL Program Changes	**+$5,351**	**+38**

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.
- Develop and disseminate specialized tactics and training to address complex situations and emerging threats.
- Provide for the safety of park visitors and protection of resources at designated NPS sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco.

- Protect NPS icons such as the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. 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

- Provide search and rescue, natural disaster, and critical incident and emergency response services.
- 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.
- Improve and promote positive 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Law Enforcement and Protection program is $330,544,000 and 2,798 FTE, a program change of +$5,264,000 and +37 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative: Restore Seasonal Capacity (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +30 FTE) – Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $2.0 million will be directed towards enhancing law enforcement at parks resulting in increased visitor and employee safety. Additional seasonal rangers would increase the number of law enforcement patrols, enhance emergency medical services, and increase the capacity for search and rescue operations, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources.

Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

Centennial Initiative: Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$1,064,000 / +7 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $1.1 million will support law enforcement and protection operations. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Law Enforcement and Protection-specific activities funded under this proposal include patrol of park lands, border security and counter-drug operations, in addition to protection of natural and cultural resources, ranging from archeological sites to designated wilderness areas. Funding would also support law enforcement at Big Bend NP to operate the Boquillas Port of Entry, as well as protection efforts at units where capacity has eroded due to cost increases, particularly in Alaska and Hawaii.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$2,200,000) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $2.2 million would support Law Enforcement activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

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.

NPS law enforcement personnel perform a variety of functions, including protecting and preserving resources, park lands and areas with special protection designations, such as wilderness areas and Icon status; 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 National Park Service.

At a Glance…
United States Park Police 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

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 are 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 Operations: Park law enforcement 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. The United States Park Police (USPP) supports these efforts, and 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, and 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.

Border Security: Law enforcement efforts are critical throughout the NPS, and enhanced physical security is required at parks located on the international borders. Border parks experience greater propensity for 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 and special agents, and collaborates with 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.
- 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…

Investigating Resource Crimes – NPS Special Agents

A massive scar on an old redwood, damaged by poachers in Redwood NP

Thirty-two Special Agents residing throughout the National Park System play a pivotal role in the protection of the invaluable resources of the NPS. They are the primary investigators in complex crimes that often extend beyond the operating boundaries of the NPS. They are trained and tasked to investigate the most serious archeological, cultural, and natural resource crimes, and are a key deterrence against such activity, while ensuring that criminals are held accountable and restitution is received. One example occurred in Redwood NP, where poachers were damaging groves of the world's tallest trees in efforts to retrieve burl, which is essential to their survival. Special Agents thoroughly investigated the crime and in June, 2014, a conviction of felony vandalism was obtained, resulting in restitution for damages.

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 US 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. These efforts include collaboration with other law enforcement entities, participation with Joint Task Forces, involvement in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area boards, and a more integrated, interdisciplinary approach within parks to combating this issue. To further support the efforts to eradicate drug production on public lands, Congress provided the Service an increase of $3.3 million beginning in FY 2009, and the NPS directed this funding to units in the Pacific West Region. This funding will continue to be directed to these units in FY 2016.

In utilizing these resources, interdiction and investigation operations have been strengthened, resulting in weakened cultivation efforts on NPS lands. Resources enabled law enforcement personnel to eradicate 10,941 plants in 2014. As interdiction and deterrence activities further weaken cultivation operations on these lands, the potential for displaced drug activity to shift to previously unexposed parks increases. Because of the changing legal and regulatory framework around the cultivation, distribution, sale, and possession of marijuana in various states, this issue, and its subsequent impact on the NPS, has remained somewhat fluid. Growers have shown themselves to be incredibly adaptive to the legal framework and enforcement strategies of law enforcement agencies, and the shift of significant cultivation activities away from remote public lands and into developed agricultural areas is an example of that adaptability and the fluid nature of the problem.

The NPS has developed a Pacific West Region Marijuana Framework and Goals Plan for combating the evolving process of 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, and will continue to guide the NPS through FY 2016.

Emergency Services: The NPS provides emergency management and medical services, and search and rescue capabilities throughout all fifty states and territories. Emergency services are provided by park personnel who are engaged in various life-saving and emergency management disciplines critical to ensuring the safety of visitors and staff. The NPS also supports federal, tribal, state and local responses to natural disasters and emergencies, providing services within, and often times beyond the boundaries of the NPS. These operations include emergency medical services, lifeguard activities, and search and rescue operations under the National Response Framework. Additionally the NPS provides incident management operations, which include large scale emergency management planning efforts for a variety of special activities. In 2014, the NPS commemorated significant historical events such as the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the Star Spangled Spectacular, celebrating the 200th anniversary of the

National Anthem. These events drew hundreds of thousands of visitors and required extensive planning and collaboration efforts with federal, state, and local entities to ensure the safety and security of visitors.

Resource and Environmental 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, including USPP, protect park resources through investigations, remote surveillance, improved security, prosecution of suspects, and increased interagency cooperation. Additionally, the NPS has increased the level of prevention and investigation efforts directed towards environmental crimes impacting resources, including USPP aviation support in detection efforts, and utilization of preventative educational programs for both park visitors and neighbors to combat the negative effects of human habitation. 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.

National Icon Protection: The USPP and other law enforcement rangers work to protect each of the park units, and 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. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 underscored the need for increased protection at many NPS sites. The NPS identified the 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 NPS has increased protection and police services at national Icon parks. The proactive anti-terrorism stance has resulted in refocused efforts to expand law enforcement services, and an extensive redeployment of USPP personnel from other sites. For example, 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 NM 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.

Wilderness Protection: Wilderness areas serve as a critical anchor for habitat conservation, clean air, and water repositories. Over 50 percent of the

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.

National Park System acreage is congressionally designated wilderness, and thus must be sufficiently protected and managed. Parks maintain wilderness character by: patrolling wilderness areas; enforcing regulations; educating visitors on the importance of wilderness and wilderness protection; monitoring human impacts; conducting restoration projects; and employing condition monitoring techniques and research to ensure consistent wilderness resource protection and conservation. Policy and protection efforts consistent with the 1964 Wilderness Act are implemented to ensure these areas are sufficiently protected and held to the standard of care intended by Congress.

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.

Wildlife and Plants Poached from National Parks

Endangered	Threatened	Plants with Economic Value
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	Galax Ginseng

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

Archeological and Paleontological Crimes*:* Annually, the NPS experiences an average of 393 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. Protection efforts at 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.

FY 2016 Program Performance

Law Enforcement and Protection programs would:

- Continue to ensure the safety and security of visitors to all national parks.
- Continue to provide specialized USPP protection for over 60 million visitors to NPS sites in San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C.
- Provide a safe environment for persons exercising their First Amendment rights and celebrating events of national significance.
- 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.
- Remedy seasonal training disparity in partnership with accredited law enforcement training academies with an updated 650 hour curriculum.
- 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 Customs and Border Protection.
- 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 the lifesaving services of search and rescue and emergency medical services in austere environments 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.

- 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.
- Collaborate with partners on interagency and international wilderness stewardship and preservation efforts.
- Support the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, a federal inter-agency research institute, to assist parks with wilderness research priorities.

Subactivity: **Park Protection**
Program Component: **Health and Safety**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Health and Safety program is $28,490,000 and 201 FTE, a program change of +$87,000 and +1 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative: Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$87,000 / + 1 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $87,000 will support healthy and safety operations. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Health and Safety activities include search and rescue operations, fire prevention and suppression, and response to critical incidents and public health emergencies. Funding would also support a multitude of visitor safety and rescue efforts at Denali NP&Pres, as well as safety related activities at units where capacity has eroded due to cost increases, particularly in Alaska and Hawaii.

Program Overview

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

At a Glance…

Fire Prevention at Minute Man National Historic Site

The Wayside, a National Historic Landmark in Minute Man NHP

The NPS operates a structural fire prevention and suppression program to proactively plan and protect all parks from resource damage. Many of these sites include historic building structures that are irreplaceable and require a multifaceted approach to ensuring adequate fire prevention and suppression measures are in place.

An example of this is The Wayside, a National Historic Landmark that is part of Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Massachusetts. The Wayside was lived in by three 19th century American literary figures: Louisa May Alcott, Margaret Sidney and Nathaniel Hawthorne. In 2014, this Landmark benefitted from proactive planning efforts when a fire broke out in the attic of the home. The Wayside had previously been outfitted with a fire sprinkler system that extinguished the fire and prevented significant damage to a historic resource. These activities are a critical part of ensuring that these unique resources are preserved for the enjoyment of future generations.

Critical Incident Response: NPS emergency service operations are critical to protecting and responding to visitors, employees, and resources in distress throughout the system. Emergency services are provided by park personnel who are engaged in various life-saving and emergency management disciplines. Operations include emergency medical services, search and rescue, lifeguard services, and incident management. Structural and wildland fire operations are provided, including prevention efforts and suppression activities. Aviation support is critical to furthering these efforts, and the NPS averages more than 16,000 flight hours annually on missions related to search and rescue, law enforcement, backcountry patrol, wildland fire management, and natural resource management. These services are also often utilized beyond the boundaries of the NPS to assist in local and national disasters and emergencies.

Public Health: The NPS promotes visitor and public health through NPS staff in parks and support by officers from the US 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. NPS staff and PHS officers also respond to public health emergencies such as novel influenza outbreaks, and natural disasters such as Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina, and are involved in numerous ongoing health promotion and protection projects. The NPS 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: Visitor and employee safety is paramount for the NPS and thus, many risk management practices are instituted to provide effective visitor and occupational safety, and health and employee wellness efforts. NPS objectives include identification and management of risks to the visiting public, mitigation of operational risks to enhance mission effectiveness, the reduction of human error-related accidents, formulation of and compliance with safety and occupational health standards, and education and advocacy for a fit and healthy workforce. As a result of these efforts, employee lost-time accident rates have decreased by 60 percent from 2000 to 2014. This decline has been further facilitated by the implementation of the behavior-based safety system, *Operational Leadership*, which was implemented in 2008. Further progress is anticipated as the NPS continues development of its first ever servicewide national safety strategy, which will lead to greater standardization in safety and health program implementation.

FY 2016 Program Performance

To support public health and safety, the NPS would continue the following:

- Participate in a multitude of emergency response and search and rescue activities across the National Park System.
- Prioritize the safe and efficient use of fire suppression and aviation resources in support of the NPS mission at units across the system.
- Continue to ensure all NPS buildings meet fire and life safety codes and have appropriate fire protection systems.

- Ensure employees that respond to structure fires and other all-hazard incidents are properly trained, equipped and certified.
- Utilize all available resources to most effectively target disease prevention efforts at parks, and 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.
- Conduct on-site evaluations of food safety, drinking water safety, waste water disposal and visitor protection related to zoonotic and vector borne diseases.
- Continue development of a Board of Review training program to assist parks with effectively conducting a root cause analysis of every unintentional visitor fatality that occurs, and ultimately to assist with preventing future incidents.
- Build Web-Ranger safety modules to educate and promote safe adventure activities at parks for school-aged children.
- As part of the Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative, which strives to reintegrate human, environmental and ecological health into the mission of public parks and lands, dedicate resources to promote the Safe Adventures component of the initiative to further support visitor injury prevention at the park level.
- Promote the use of public lands as a valuable resource for helping to improve the health and well-being of Americans by connecting parks with health care companies, public health agencies, and public health organizations.
- Implement a set of decisive actions empowering staff to work across institutional boundaries and divisions to illuminate the role of parks and public lands in contributing to the health of people and the environment.
- Operate a servicewide Health and Wellness program to reduce the incidence of chronic, debilitating injuries and illnesses, and provide ready access to safety, health, and wellness information to all employees through development of a web-based portal system.
- Conduct NPS Operational Leadership classes to improve hazard identification and risk management skills for more than 4,000 additional employees and initiate the NPS Operational Leadership supervisor training class.

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Facility Operations and Maintenance

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Facility Operations & Maintenance

Facility Operations & Maintenance ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Facility Operations	324,952	329,717	+3,673	0	+7,731	341,121	+11,404
Facility Maintenance	355,733	367,595	+2,483	0	+137,745	507,823	+140,228
Total Requirements	**680,685**	**697,312**	**+6,156**	**0**	**+145,476**	**848,944**	**+151,632**
Total FTE Requirements	*4,565*	*4,992*	*0*	*0*	*+71*	*5,063*	*+71*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Facility Operations and Maintenance

Program Changes	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative – Restore Centennial Seasonals	+2,000	+33
• Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	+7,043	+38
• Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Cyclic Maintenance	+64,133	0
• Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	+66,700	0
• Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees	+$5,600	0
Total Program Changes	**+145,476**	**+71**

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 employee and visitor facilities and infrastructure.

Subactivity Overview

Facility Operations and Maintenance play key roles in fulfillment of the NPS mission and the NPS Call to Action, 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 natural riches and cultural identity and history.

The National Park Service maintains a diverse range of recreational, public use, historic, and support facilities in dispersed locations and varied circumstances. Currently, there are 405 park units, 23 national scenic and historic trails and 60 wild and scenic rivers which the NPS administers alone or in cooperation with other land management agencies. These sites span time from prehistoric ruins into the 21st century and represent diverse cultures that are part of America's "melting pot." They also include marine-, river-, and lake-based sites; North America's highest mountain; active and dormant volcanoes; canyons of

various sizes and shapes; the world's longest known cave system; thermal features (e.g. geysers, hot springs, mud pots); and a "river of grass." Parks are found in special climate zones such as the arctic, temperate rainforests, or deserts.

All park units come with a myriad of facilities and features, including many that are unique to specific sites. Each site must be properly maintained to achieve management objectives and to protect government, partner, and donation 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 resources within the 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 maintenance and operations successes 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.

Note: Work on these goals are progressing. However, some of these are longer-term goals; the *#23. Go Green* effort is expected to continue until 2020. Even when the initial goals are met, the focus on many of these activities would be continued into the future to assure the best uses of all of the Service's resources.

Subactivity: **Facility Operations & Maintenance**
Program Component: **Facility Operations**

Justification of FY 2016 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Facility Operations program is $341,121,000 and 2,942 FTE, a program change of +$7,731,000 and +51 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Restore Seasonal Capacity (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / +33 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $8.0 million requested for seasonal rangers, $2.0 million will be directed towards cleaning and re-stocking visitor facilities and use areas, removing potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails, mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations, and utility costs.

Seasonal rangers are a cost-effective way of dramatically increasing the presence of rangers at parks, and this request would positively impact millions of visitors. The overall seasonal funding request would provide more than 450 seasonal rangers to support park operations, restoring seasonal ranger capacity to the peak levels achieved in 2010. Recent budget reductions coupled with constrained budgets, new responsibilities, and rising costs have restricted the overall financial flexibility of parks. This has eroded the ability of parks to hire seasonals.

By increasing the amount of on-the-ground rangers during peak visitation, parks would be able to affect significant positive impact in all areas of park operations, and better manage the expected influx of visitors celebrating the NPS Centennial. Visitors would have a greater opportunity to meet face to face with a ranger to guide them through the experiences and stories of each unique national park unit. Parks would be able to offer more ranger-led talks, interpretive programs, and guided walks and tours as well as increase the number of ranger contacts and provide for a better overall visitor experience. Law enforcement support would also be enhanced, providing for increased visitor and employee safety capacity. Parks would provide additional law enforcement patrols, emergency medical services, and search and rescue, while directly supporting the protection of natural and cultural park resources. Parks would also provide enhanced maintenance operations during peak visitation, including increased maintenance efforts at facilities and visitor use areas more often; more expeditious removal of potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails; and decreasing intervals between mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations.

Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$3,331,000/ +18 FTE) – Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $3.3 million will support Facility Operations. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Facility Operations-specific activities funded under this proposal include cleaning and re-stocking visitor facilities and use areas, removing potentially hazardous debris from grounds and trails, mowing, trimming, and other grounds upkeep operations, and utility costs. Funding would also support Facility Operations, including utility costs, at the Selma to Montgomery NHT and Carter G. Woodson Home

NHS, as facilities are upgraded, as well as the costs of operating the Memorial for American Veterans Disabled for Life. Finally, funds would support operations of the electrical system at Kalaupapa NHP as management of that utility is transferred from the state, and where capacity has eroded due to irregular fixed costs growth, including non-foreign areas in Alaska and Hawaii, and units impacted by changed wage grade areas.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$2,400,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $2.4 million would support Facility Operations activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Program Overview

Facility Operations activities support all aspects of resource protection and visitor services, ensuring buildings, roads, trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and other 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. The Facility Operations function 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. These activities in a park are separate from, but work in concert with, the Facility Maintenance regimen, which is used to directly extend the life of the resource and provide long-range development and protection of facilities. The two functions collaborate to ensure an efficient, effective, and comprehensive maintenance program. The Facilities Operations function incorporates the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling of the day-to-day work activities. While these are considered more of a management function, they are too ingrained in an effective facilities program to be counted within the more traditional Park Support/Management function.

Examples of operational activities include sanitation services; daily maintenance of landscapes and trails (e.g. mowing, trimming, weeding, planting), pest control; activate/deactivate asset (weatherizing/securing asset prior to closure period and preparing for re-opening), and removing litter and debris that could be hazardous. The mixture of these activities varies, depending on the park unit and the time of the year. One unit may have only a small lawn and flower-bed, while another park may have miles of trails as well as significant lawn space around multiple visitor centers. Parks have to consider the type, size, and scope of the required operational activities, and take into account seasonal fluctuations in those requirements.

FY 2016 Program Performance

See the Facility Maintenance Section.

Subactivity: **Facility Operations & Maintenance**
Program Component: **Facility Maintenance**

Justification of FY 2016 Programmatic Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Facility Maintenance program is $507,823,000 and 2,121 FTE, a program change of +$137,745,000 and +20 FTE from the 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Repair and Rehabilitation Projects (FY 2015 Base: $81,961,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$66,700,000 / +0 FTE) – Of the $242.8 million increase for discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $66.7 million is requested to complete repair and rehabilitation projects. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

Of the NPS' 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 currently have quantified deferred maintenance (DM) needs. These assets have been identified as critical to the mission of each unit and the NPS is targeting their deferred maintenance to assure their continuance for the second century of operations. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the 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 documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. This increase would support improvement in the condition and accessibility of high-priority park infrastructure, visitor use facilities, and historic structures. Additionally, repair and rehabilitation efforts often provide multiple benefits by impacting more than one category of need. For instance, an investment that addresses deferred maintenance may also address an accessibility requirement or incorporate energy efficient materials. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory funding proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Cyclic Maintenance Projects (FY 2015 Base: $95,386,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$64,133,000 / +0 FTE) – Of the $242.8 million increase for discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $64.1 million is requested to complete cyclic maintenance projects. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

Performing cyclic maintenance is critical to a successful deferred maintenance effort by preventing the creation of DM and enabling repairs to fulfill their full life expectancy. The increased capacity would maintain investments on the highest priority assets, and help prevent new deferred maintenance. The NPS will continue efforts to address DM of the non-transportation highest priority assets, but without sufficient cyclic maintenance funding, the expected life cycles of these repairs would be shortened, reducing the effectiveness of those repairs and creating new deferred maintenance. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including a total of $559.1 million in discretionary and $300.0 million in a mandatory funding proposal -

will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$3,712,000 / +20 FTE) – Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $3.7 million will support Facility Maintenance. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Facility Maintenance-specific activities funded under this proposal include day-to-day preventive maintenance, normal repairs, replacement of parts and structural components, and other activities that ensure continuing service of park facilities and assets in addition to daily facility operations activities. Funding would also support maintenance of the American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial, as well as maintenance efforts at units where capacity has eroded due to irregular fixed costs growth, including non-foreign areas in Alaska and Hawaii, and units impacted by changed wage grade areas.

Support Health Benefits for Seasonal Employees (FY 2016 Request: +$3,200,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding is requested for a $16.3 million operational increase to provide federal employee health benefits (FEHB) to newly eligible employees, of which $3.2 million would support Facility Maintenance activities. On October 17, 2014, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published a final rule in the Federal Register expanding availability of FEHB coverage for certain employees on temporary appointments and seasonal and intermittent schedules. Under the regulation to expand FEHB coverage, employees on temporary appointments, employees on seasonal schedules, and intermittent employees who are expected to work at least 130 hours per month (30 hours per week) for at least 90 days will be eligible to enroll in an FEHB plan. This rule allows for the same government contribution as full-time permanent employees during period of coverage. The NPS, in collaboration with the Department, developed a model to estimate the number of employees who would accept the new coverage along with the estimated cost to the government. Funding would enable the NPS to provide this required fixed cost and avoid absorbing the expense, which would result in reduced operational flexibility and diminished capacity to hire seasonal employees. The NPS request reflects the amount necessary to fund this new requirement in FY 2016.

Program Overview

Facility Maintenance activities support vital park operations in the protection of natural and cultural resources and visitor safety and satisfaction by maintaining unique cultural resources and infrastructure. While parks perform basic Facility Maintenance function activities, many of the activities under this function are larger than basic operational budgets can handle; fluctuate in need from year to year; or are specialized in nature. These larger or specialized requirements are often coordinated at the regional or national level, easing the specialized skills and over-sight requirements at the parks. The NPS effectively accomplishes Facility Maintenance 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. The Service's Asset Management program utilizes service-wide policies and over-sight to assure the coordinated efforts of the various Facility Maintenance programs that are based at various organizational levels. This work is accomplished with park-level maintenance budgets, the regionally-based Cyclic Maintenance program, and a variety of special programs based at the national level such as the: Repair and Rehabilitation, Accessibility Management, Environmental Management, Dam Safety, and Youth Conservation Corp programs. While the Cyclic Maintenance program is regionally based, the national office maintains fiscal oversight of the program. This level of "operational" 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. Failures to properly maintain assets may 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 2018, assuming continuation of the current level of effort. The condition assessments are funded as the benchmarks are completed. The Facility Condition Index (FCI) 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. Improving or even maintaining the FCI for the entire NPS asset portfolio has proven to be beyond the capacity of the NPS. However, the FCI, in conjunction with the Asset Priority Index (API) of each asset provides the NPS with the ability to prioritize the maintenance efforts to target the most critical assets in the portfolio. This targeted effort would improve and maintain the mission-critical assets for the future.

Managers across the Service use the comprehensive inventory, asset-status, and work-order computer program, the Facility Management Software System (FMSS), to address 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.

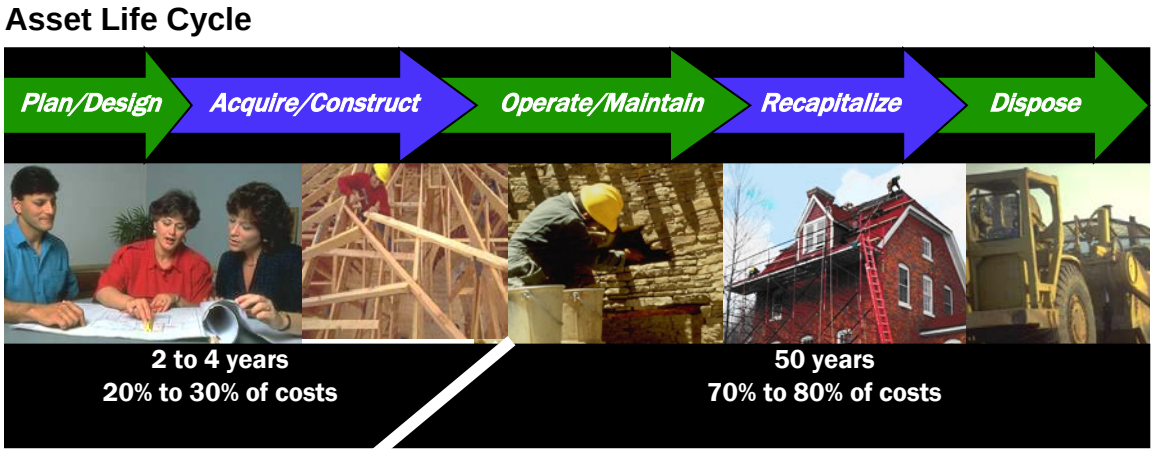
Asset Management – The purpose of the NPS asset management planning process is to better articulate the business need for properly operating, maintaining, and investing in the NPS asset portfolio as required by Executive Order 13327 and the Department of the Interior Asset Management Plan (AMP). Those 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 has refined its capital investment strategy and project scoring methodology. The overall objective is to focus capital investments on the subset of NPS facilities that represent the highest priority needs with a commitment to long-term maintenance. In addition to addressing the 2016 Budget Guidance, 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 2016 project formulation and beyond, will provide for the long-term financial sustainability of essential NPS constructed assets by prioritizing capital investment funding in the 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 are better able to use the available funds to sustain those assets that are truly critical to achieving the NPS mission.



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

Facility Maintenance Programs Administered from Central Offices

A number of programs are managed at the servicewide or regional office level. These programs are managed centrally in order to establish policy and to provide oversight and coordination of efforts across the Service.

1. Environmental Management Program (EMP) – The mission of the EMP is to improve NPS environmental performance by ensuring the day-to-day activities of all NPS programs 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 2014, the EMP conducted 41 environmental compliance audits at parks across the NPS. Additionally, thirteen 24-hour First Responder Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training were conducted. The training session resulted in 260 NPS employee received the initial or the refresher HAZWOPER training. 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 2014, the NPS received approximately $5.4 million of the roughly $9 million available in DOI Central Hazmat Funds for response activities at 18 NPS Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites. In FY 2014, EMP cost recovery and cost avoidance efforts resulted in cash recoveries of $879,617 and work valued in excess of $5.8 million, for a total benefit to the NPS in excess of $6.7 million. These recoveries directly benefit NPS lands and resources, enhancing the capabilities of the NPS to protect and preserve such lands and resources for future generations.

To support sustainable operations, the EMP began the strategic deployment of actions related to the goals of the NPS Green Parks Plan (GPP). The NPS conducted seven energy and water audits and developed an extensive list of park energy and water retrofit work orders for these parks. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and mitigation plans were established for 17 new park units. Through the efforts of these and other national park units, FY 2014 NPS GHG emissions have decreased more than 17 percent since the FY 2008 base year. In 2014, four webinars were held, in the continued effort to give employees practical tools and techniques to make buying green products and services easier. Personnel who directly or indirectly select products were trained in environmentally preferable or "Green" purchasing practices. 2014 saw the first publication of the Environmental Purchasing newsletter (EPN). This is a newsletter dedicated to bring information about how environmental purchasing is being implemented across the National Park Service. Over 100 NPS staff participated in training designed to increase understanding of GHG inventories. The NPS has also increased use of renewable energy—as of FY 2014, 8.2 percent of the NPS's electricity use stemmed from renewable sources. Lastly, sustainable buildings assessments were conducted for over 100 buildings.

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. A public safety program, the validity of the performance of this program is based upon 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 modality risk. In 2015, the 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 complements the projects completed within the Dam Safety Program funded under the Construction appropriation as part of the Special Programs Activity.

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.

Projects like this one at Fort Smith National Historic Site historic court house address cyclic maintenance needs such as repointing which will help maintain the integrity of the structure. NPS photo.

Using existing NPS inventory data, the bulk of the annual servicewide cyclic maintenance needs for the industry standard facilities (e.g. buildings, housing, trails, campgrounds, water systems, wastewater systems and roads and structures) is estimated to be $817 million. This can be organized into two major components – Component Renewal and Recurring Maintenance – as follows:

- $474 million[1] in annual Recurring Maintenance (RM) requirements on all NPS facilities; and
- $343 million[2] in annualized Component Renewal (CR) requirements on all NPS facilities over the next ten fiscal years (FY 2015-2024)

4. Repair and Rehabilitation Program – Repair and Rehabilitation is part of an overall servicewide deferred maintenance strategy that directs project funds to parks' highest priority mission critical non-transportation assets. The program provides funding for prioritized projects and is supported by the Asset Management Program and the Facility Management Software System (FMSS). Repair and rehabilitation projects primarily focus on deferred maintenance. 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; 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.

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

[1] Recurring Maintenance requirements estimated and validated for each facility through the Park Asset Management Plan effort. This includes updates made during the Park Asset Management Plan updates (re-optimization) in FY 2011-2013.

[2] Replacement costs projected for facility assets due for replacement between 10/1/2015 and 9/30/2024 per the replacement due date and replacement costs entered by parks in the FMSS

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 2016 and completed by FY 2019:

- Olympic National Park, Rehabilitate Port Angeles Visitor Center for Accessibility and Sustainability: The physical accessibility deficiencies to be addressed will replace 4,500 square feet (SF) of non-compliant or damaged sidewalks; replace four non-compliant wheelchair ramps with associated railings; install curb cuts adjacent to accessible parking spaces; replace two non-compliant exterior benches with compliant benches; construct a 192 SF comfort station with two unisex, universally-accessible restroom units on the west end of the visitor center, immediately adjacent to the parking area. The sustainability/energy efficiency components associated with this project will remove existing septic tank and manhole, install 300 linear feet of gravity pipeline to connect with city sewer; replace existing 57 single-pane windows with low-E insulated windows; replace eleven exterior doors (10 single, one double) with new doors containing insulated glass where appropriate.

- Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Rehabilitate Sulphur Bank Trail for Improved Accessibility: This project will rehabilitate and improve the trail between the Steam Vents Area and the Hula Platform Area. Widen asphalt trail (at Station 20+80) from four feet to six feet to provide area for accessible viewing of interpretive panel; construct two landing (resting) zones along the asphalt trail; grade soil shoulders along various segments of the asphalt trail to bring shoulder surface flush with trail surface; replace asphalt trail to reduce excessive cross-slope; replace 1,000 square feet of deteriorated boardwalk planks; and repair or replace boardwalk and footbridge handrails at selected locations to comply with accessibility guidelines. Install seven accessible interpretive signage panels.

Projects like this one at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park address accessibility deficiencies on trails. NPS photo.

- Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, Preserve the Historic Amanda Garvin House: This project would include lead abatement and repainting on approximately 1,628 square feet exterior clapboard siding. Approximately 2,600 square feet of interior walls and ceilings would be repainted. Two exterior doors, one exterior cellar door, and 11 exterior storm windows will be removed and replaced in accordance with historic preservation standards. Work would also include replacement of 1,125 square feet of wood shingles, gutters and 63 linear feet blown-in fiberglass insulation will be added to

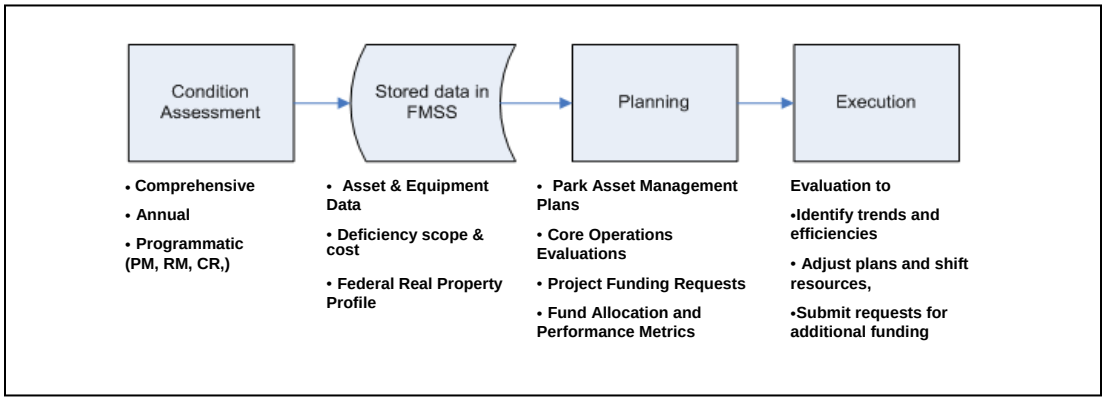
attic and exterior walls, replacement of the furnace, air conditioning system, electrical panel, carpet, and sump pump system would be are beyond their normal life expectancy.

The Amanda Garvin Cottage was constructed 1870-1872. It is on the National Register of Historic Places and is classified in Management Category A, "Must be Preserved and Maintained" in the park's List of Classified Structures (LCS). The structure contains offices for the park historian and naturalist, and is also being used for curatorial storage.

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:

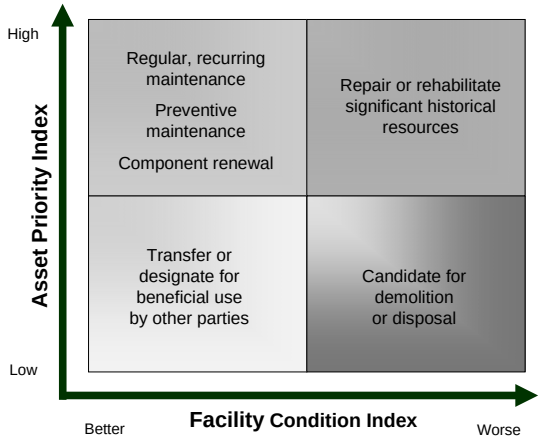
- providing a better understanding of servicewide deferred maintenance needs and reducing factors that contribute to that need;
- ensuring compliance with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) Number 6 on DM reporting; and
- aiding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

Repair and rehabilitation projects address a portion of deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance projects with costs in excess of one million dollars are funded through the Line Item Construction program, and deferred maintenance projects of any size are also funded through fee receipts (for 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 and Challenge Cost Share – 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. In FY 2014, 843 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 typically spends more than $3 million annually for this program from all sources.

Consistent with Departmental and NPS goals, the primary focus of the FY 2014 Challenge Cost Share Program was enhancing access to water and engaging youth. The program also continued to support the National Trails System. In FY 2016, the budget proposes a significant increase for this program for climate resiliency projects. This increase is discussed within the Natural Resource Stewardship

6. Accessibility Management – Federal laws and regulations require that all federal buildings, facilities, programs, activities, and services are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Facilities and programs affected include visitor centers, trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, wayside exhibits, scenic vistas and interpretive programs and exhibits. The NPS is committed to 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. In FY 2014, NPS established a National Accessibility Branch within Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands' Park Facility Management Division to lead NPS efforts to improve accessibility servicewide. NPS also published a five-year strategic plan for accessibility aimed at creating a more welcoming environment for individuals with disabilities, ensuring that all future facilities and programs are universally designed, and upgrading existing facilities and programs to make them more accessible.

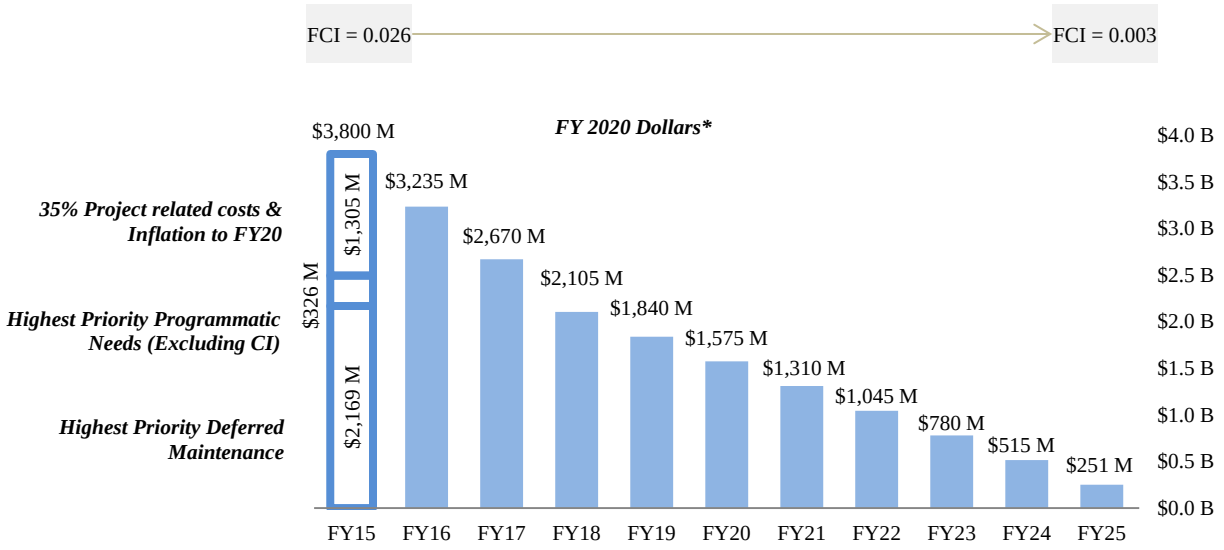
To kick off the implementation of the five-year strategic plan, the National Accessibility Branch started by focusing on:

- Developing a pilot program that works with parks to identify high-impact, high-potential accessibility projects that should be targeted for funding under Flex Park Base.
- Developing servicewide standard operating procedures for conducting accessibility assessments that identify physical and programmatic barriers to key experiences for visitors and employees with disabilities. Data obtained from these assessments will be used to develop plans for strategically investing in corrective actions.
- Identifying, inventorying, and validating existing accessible features and opportunities throughout the National Park System.
- Increasing the membership and improving the involvement of the Servicewide Accessibility Coordinating Committee.

FY 2016 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 on the NPS' highest priority non-transportation assets, 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.

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



Note: $ values represent the need at the end of the fiscal year

* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

Park Support

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Park Support

Park Support ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from (+/-)
Management, Policy and Development	169,382	170,233	+2,306	+650	+763	173,952	+3,719
Administrative Support	317,664	319,229	+3,848	0	+1,344	324,421	+5,192
Total Requirements	**489,046**	**489,462**	**+6,154**	**+650**	**+2,107**	**498,373**	**+8,911**
Total FTE Requirements	*3,251*	*3,319*	*0*	*0*	*+10*	*3,329*	*+10*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Park Support

Program Component	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	+2,107	+10
TOTAL Program Changes	**+2,107**	**+10**

Mission Overview

The Park Support subactivity contributes heavily to the mission of the National Park Service by supporting all other functions, enabling the Service to protect, preserve, and restore natural and cultural resources; ensuring the Service possesses sound knowledge to inform 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 405 park areas, 60 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; formal contracting and small purchases; property management; management of information technology; and other related activities.

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

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Management, Policy, and Development program is $173,952,000 and 997 FTE, a program change of +$763,000 and +4 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$763,000 / +4 FTE) - Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $763,000 will support Management, Policy, and Development functions. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided in the ONPS-Summaries section.

Management, Policy, and Development-specific activities funded under this proposal include establishment of initial park operations to strategically staff and operate every function of the park from interpretation to resource management to maintenance and protection. Funding would also support management activities at the newly expanded Oregon Caves NM and management at units where capacity has eroded due to irregular fixed costs growth, including non-foreign areas in Alaska and Hawaii.

Program Overview

The programs within the Management, Policy, and Development function administer and provide oversight to the 405 parks, 60 wild and scenic rivers, and 23 National Scenic and National Historic Trails throughout the United States, as well as the numerous other programs under the purview of the NPS. The programs establish operating guidelines and objectives, coordinate with other public and private organizations, efficiently manage staff and funds, and ensure compliance with laws, Departmental directives, and regulations affecting the operation of the park, river and trail systems. Efficiency and effectiveness are enhanced by coordinating 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.

At a Glance…
Management, Policy, and Development – Keweenaw NHP

Ruins of the Quincy Smelter are located on Portage Lake across from the Houghton waterfront, Keweenaw NHP.

Keweenaw NHP, established in 1992, is in the western region of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, on the Keweenaw Peninsula. The area is known for its significant copper mining history. The park is comprised of two units—Quincy and Calumet, both sites of the area's two most successful former mining companies. Keweenaw NHP is, by congressional authorization, a partnership park. Park partners include the Keweenaw NHP Advisory Commission, the network of Keweenaw Heritage Site partners, local community governments, preservation and conservation groups, residents of the Copper Country, the park's cooperating association, and the Lake Superior parks' philanthropic group. The park partners with 19 Keweenaw Heritage Site partners who manage 26 locations stretching across the Keweenaw Peninsula. These sites, located both inside and outside the Quincy and Calumet unit boundaries, are owned and operated by state and local governments, state universities, private businesses, and non-profit organizations. Keweenaw Heritage Sites operate independently of the NPS—under three-way Memoranda of Understanding between each site, the Advisory Commission, and the NPS—and contain significant cultural and/or natural resources that make a unique contribution to the copper mining story.

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 coordinated oversight and guidance to programs such as the National Register of Historic Places, Federal Lands to Parks, National Heritage Areas and numerous grant programs.

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.

The NPS Historic Preservation Training Center educates preservation specialists and facility managers in the proper way to preserve and manage historic structures.

Servicewide Learning and Development: 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 traditional classroom-based and blended instruction, instructional webinars, computer-based programs, and satellite programs, originating from three servicewide training centers. Providing distance delivery of programs reduces travel costs for participating employees. Major initiatives include the NPS Fundamentals Program, the New Supervisor Development Program, the New Division Chief Leadership Development Program, the New Superintendents Academy, the Career Academy, and the Preservation and Skills Training Program. The

program maintains partnerships with a variety of partners 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.

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 contained 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 the NPS' second century. 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."

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.

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 NPS mission highlights the importance of partnerships and cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. The ability of the NPS to advance its mission is enhanced by relationships enjoyed with thousands of partners nationwide. By working collaboratively to identify and achieve mutual goals, the capacity to serve the public is increased. NPS partners include other governmental entities at the federal, tribal, state, local and international levels, non-profit organizations, business, academic institutions, and individuals. The NPS collaborates with over 70 cooperating associations and over 180 friends groups.

Park Management: Park managers provide on-the-ground leadership and direction at each of the 405 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 2016 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 405 parks, 60 wild and scenic rivers, and 23 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.

Subactivity: **Park Support**
Program Component: **Administrative Support**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Administrative Support program is $324,421,000 and 2,332 FTE, a program change of +$1,344,000 and +6 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$1,344,000 / +6 FTE) – Funding is requested as part of the NPS Centennial initiative. Of the $13.5 million requested to support basic operations at new parks and address critical management requirements at existing units, $1.3 million will provide Administrative Support. Overall, this funding would support new park operations at Valles Caldera NPres, Tule Springs Fossil Bed NM, Manhattan Projects NHP, and other recently authorized units, as well as continue building basic operations at Harriet Tubman NHP, Charles Young NM, and First State NM. Additional detail on the full $13.5 million is provided on ONPS-Summaries.

Administrative Support activities provide financial and budget administration, personnel recruitment, formal contracting services, property management, and information technology management. Funding would also support the increased cost of leasing land from local tribes at the National Park of American Samoa, and management at units where capacity has eroded due to irregular fixed costs growth, including non-foreign areas in Alaska and Hawaii.

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.

At a Glance…
Administrative Support – Outer Banks Group

Loggerhead Sea Turtles emerging from their nest, Cape Hatteras NS

The Outer Banks Group is comprised of three separate park units, Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, and Wright Brothers NMem. The Outer Banks Group, located off the coast of North Carolina is an approximately 30,000 acre stretch of seashore, spanning the dynamic island ecosystems of Roanoke, Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke Islands. At Cape Hatteras NS, beach users relax, fish, and explore the islands including the unique ecosystems. At Fort Raleigh NHS, visitors investigate the mystery involving the disappearance of the first English settlement in North America, the Lost Colony of Roanoke and at Wright Brothers NMem, park rangers recount the events of 1903 when two brothers from Dayton, Ohio revolutionized modern transportation with the world's first heavier than air, powered controlled flight. The three parks were established for three very distinct purposes, yet their geographic proximity allows for shared resources. The majority of the Group's personnel work at the park headquarters at Fort Raleigh; however, some employees are duty stationed at a particular site. By capitalizing on the proximity of the sites to one another, the NPS has been able to reduce operational redundancies and to capitalize on other efficiencies that arise from operating as one park. The parks share all divisions ranging from a group

Superintendent, law enforcement, interpretation and education, to maintenance and resource stewardship. Their administration division, which supports the Outer Banks Group's ongoing operations by providing budgetary and financial planning assistance, managing information technology systems, administering commercial services contracts, and overseeing property, fleet, supplies, and housing is shared as well. The ability to share administrative duties across the three parks is a prime example of how the Group benefits from its innovative structure.

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.

At a Glance…
Business Plan Internship

The National Parks Business Plan Internship (BPI) is a highly selective summer program for top graduate students studying business, public policy, environmental management, and related fields. Over the course of eleven weeks, pairs of interns work in various parks and regional offices across the NPS where they carry out projects that address strategic questions, helping to improve financial planning and bring management tools to national parks. The National Park Service partners with Net Impact, a nonprofit devoted to empowering a new generation to use their careers to drive social and environmental change, on overall program design and implementation. In addition, Net Impact manages recruiting and logistics, while the NPS develops projects and provides subject matter expertise.

Summer consultants during the one-week training at Grand Teton NP.

In FY 2015, the program received 340 qualified applications for 16 positions, a significant jump from the past three years, in which applications averaged 250 per year. BPI summer consultants benefit from one-on-one mentoring with seasoned project managers, and many credit their BPI experience with playing a vital role in their current career path. Ninety-six percent of program participants over the past four years expressed a greater commitment to the mission of the National Park Service due to their participation in the program. Since 2011, 29 percent of the participants now work for the NPS, filling critical administrative roles and increasing the organization's analytical capacity. BPI teams have worked at parks throughout the country, including Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Crater Lake, Hawaii Volcanoes, Arches, and Hot Springs National Parks; Assateague Island National Seashore; Cumberland Gap National Historical Park; and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

ⓘ For more information, visit http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/consultinginternship.htm

Information Resources: 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 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 end-of-life server platform for its Land Management Maximo system and moving to the Interior Department's centralized cloud hosted environment. Additional efforts including reducing the number of data centers, consolidating administrative systems and streamlining electronic records management to ultimately improve service to the public and NPS partners. The National Park Service website, www.nps.gov, received nearly 500 million pageviews and over 70.1 million users, with the average session duration lasting three minutes, 52 seconds.

At a Glance…
A Call to Action

On August 25, 2011, the NPS 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 below:

- 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."

Procurement and Contracting: Procurement transactions are awarded and administered at every level of the NPS organization; at parks, Regional Offices, Service Centers, and headquarters. The contracting program is also responsible for ensuring that procurement dollars are obligated to small business, disadvantaged, women-owned, and veteran-owned businesses.

Major acquisition buying offices (MABO) were created in each of the regions and centers. The MABO approach has supported a leveling of acquisition workload across the Service and a more effective and efficient application of the acquisition functions. The acquisitions issued by the MABOs are governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation and the Department of the Interior Acquisition Regulation (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.

Workforce, Relevancy and Inclusion: Critical workforce issues such as creating a culturally diverse and inclusive workforce, recruitment, staffing, work/life initiatives, employee relations, retention, employee development, equal opportunity, and succession planning have an impact on every NPS park, program and employee. The NPS is currently implementing a plan designed to improve employee engagement and satisfaction by transforming the delivery of human resources services focusing on building the organization's capacity to better serve its customers; by growing the vitality, productivity, and professionalism of its Human Resources community; and developing more effective servicewide Learning and Development programs targeted at growing both future leaders and technical experts. The goal of the plan is quick, efficient Human Resources service, an increased capacity to provide useful and professional strategic human resources guidance and a well trained workforce with the leadership and technical skills to carry the NPS into the next century. The plan also requires taking advantage of new ideas, new technology, and committing to a future for our workforce that reflects the very best in government practices.

FY 2016 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.
- 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.
- Continue to work with DOI to consolidate servers, data centers, and help desks.
- Enhance public communication through social media websites such as Facebook and YouTube. Continue to develop applications for smart phones and tablet computers to assist with visitor education.

External Administrative Costs

Activity: External Administrative Costs

External Administrative Costs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Employee Compensation Payments	24,430	24,636	-45	0	0	24,591	-45
Unemployment Compensation Payments	21,180	21,497	+357	0	0	21,854	+357
Centralized Information Technology Costs	7,960	7,960	0	0	0	7,960	0
Telecommunications	9,238	9,238	0	0	0	9,238	0
Postage	2,866	2,866	0	0	0	2,866	0
Space Rental	68,370	69,558	-1,335		0	68,223	-1,335
Departmental Program Charges	43,756	44,249	+1,622	0	0	45,871	+1,622
Total Requirements	**177,800**	**180,004**	**+599**	**0**	**0**	**180,603**	**+599**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

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 2016 Program Overview and Changes

Employee Compensation Payments

FY 2015 Enacted: $24.636 million

Funding allows for financial compensation to NPS employees in the event of a job-related injury. The NPS 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 2016: $24.591 million

Billing Estimate: $24.591 million

Change: -$0.045 million

Unemployment Compensation Payments
FY 2015 Enacted: $21.497 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 NPS is the highest of the Department because of a large number of seasonal staff.
Proposed FY 2016: $21.854 million
Billing Estimate: $21.854 million
Change: +$0.357 million

Centralized Information Technology Costs
FY 2015 Enacted: $7.960 million
Funding provides for charges billed to the NPS to operate servicewide IT systems including centralized software license purchase and portions of the financial and property systems. Another major IT component is the NPS Website, ParkNet. Consolidated billings create efficiencies in bill payment and provide better coordination throughout the Service.
Proposed FY 2016: $7.960 million
Change: No Change

Telecommunications
FY 2015 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 91 million unique visitors annually to the NPS Website.
Proposed FY 2016: $9.238 million
Change: No Change

Postage
FY 2015 Enacted: $2.866 million
Funding supports servicewide postage costs. Postage metering is managed through a central contract, which provides services nationwide.
Proposed FY 2016: $2.866 million
Change: No Change

Space Rental

FY 2015 Enacted: $69.558 million

Funding provides for the office space and related services leased through the GSA and other private owners 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.

Proposed FY 2016: $68.223 million

Billing Estimate: $68.223 million

Change: - $1.335 million

Departmental Program Charges

FY 2015 Enacted: $44.249 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 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.

Proposed FY 2016: $45.871 million

Billing Estimate: $45.871 million

Change: + $1.622 million

Program Performance Overview

External Administrative costs support the successful accomplishment of all NPS performance goals.

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ONPS Summaries

Proposal for Park Base Changes

"The national park idea has been nurtured by each succeeding generation of Americans. Today, across our land, the National Park System represents America at its best. Each park contributes to a deeper understanding of the history of the United States and our way of life; of the natural processes which have given form to our land, and to the enrichment of the environment in which we live."
George B. Hartzog

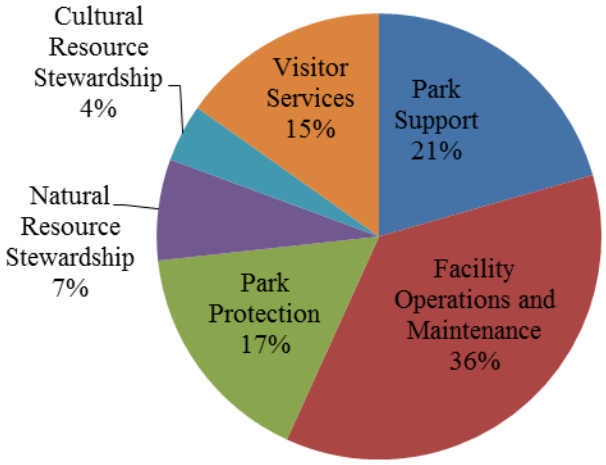
Overview

The mission of the National Park Service (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 405 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.

In FY 2016, the nation celebrates the 100th anniversary of the NPS—a defining moment that offers an opportunity to reflect on accomplishments and prepare for a new century of stewardship and engagement. America has changed dramatically since the birth of the NPS in 1916. The roots of the NPS lie in the parks' majestic, often isolated natural wonders and in places that exemplify the nation’s cultural heritage, but the reach now extends to places difficult to imagine 100 years ago—into urban centers, across rural landscapes, deep within oceans, and across night skies. In its second century, the NPS must recommit to exemplary stewardship and public enjoyment of these places.

The NPS 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 and Cesar E. Chavez National Monument. The NPS is also responsible for 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 NPS 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 pie chart on the next page demonstrates obligations from park base funds in FY 2014.



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 battlefields, 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 conduct a high altitude search and rescue mission or provide a boat washing station to reduce the spread of invasive mussels. 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 preserve and protect museum collections. 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, and often support the ongoing preservation of historic assets. 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 2013, visitors spent $14.6 billion in local gateway communities (defined as communities within 60 miles of a park).[1] 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.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP

FY 2016 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. 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. During this time, NPS has also gained additional responsibilities. 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.

[1] Cullinane Thomas, C., Huber, C., and Koontz, L., 2014. 2013 National Park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2014/824. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Chávez National Monument), three new units were added in 2013 (Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, First State National Monument, and Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument) and four new units were added in 2014 (Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument, Valles Caldera National Preserve, and World War I Memorial). In 2014 three other units were authorized (Coltsville NHP, Harriet Tubman NHP, and Manhattan Project NHP), to be added pending land acquisition or in the case of the Manhattan Project an agreement with the Department of Energy.

The NPS welcomed increased visitation at many park units during commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, and expects the same for the Centennial anniversary of the creation of the NPS in 2016. These new responsibilities and ongoing commemorations reaffirm the NPS' role as one of the most visible, and positive faces of the federal government.

A Columbian Mammoth tusk being excavated from the Upper Las Vegas Wash within what is now Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM. Photo San Bernardino County Museum.

Targeted Park Base

Centennial Initiative - Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$13,538,000 / + 73 FTE) – A total of $13.5 million is requested to support operations at recently authorized parks and other critical new responsibilities. Specific increases are shown in the following table and described in detail below.

PARK BASE INCREASE	Amount ($000)
Increase Capacity at Non-Foreign Areas	**3,124**
All Alaska Units	[2,411]
All Hawaii Units	[713]
Restore Facility Operations and Maintenance Capacity at Parks	**2,688**
Curecanti NRA; Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	[251]
Isle Royale NP	[257]
Lake Mead NRA	[505]
Yosemite NP	[1,675]
Provide Support to New or Expanded Units	**3,698**
Coltsville NHP	[180]
First State NM	[150]
Manhattan Projects NHP	[180]
Missisquoi and Trout WSR	[125]
Oregon Caves NM and Pres	[90]
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM	[180]
Valles Caldera NPres	[2,793]
Support Critical Responsibilities	**2,528**
Badlands NP, Tallgrass Prairie NPres, Theodore Roosevelt NP, Wind Cave NP	[250]
Big Bend NP	[160]
Cumberland Island NS	[330]
Flight 93 NM	[400]
Kalaupapa NHP	[296]
Katmai NP & Pres	[138]
Keweenaw NHP	[110]
Mojave NPres	[330]
National Mall & Memorial Parks--American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial	[200]
NP of American Samoa	[64]
Tule Lake Unit of WWII Valor in the Pacific NM	[150]
Weir Farm NHS	[100]
Support Critical Operating Needs at Parks with Civil Rights Stories	**1,500**
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS	[400]
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	[300]
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM	[400]
Selma to Montgomery NHT	[400]
Total, Support New Areas and Critical Responsibilities	**13,538**

Increase Capacity at Non-Foreign Areas in Alaska and Hawaii (FY 2016 Request: +$3,124,000 / + 0 FTE) - Funding is requested to support costs associated with locality pay area adjustments not addressed through prior funding requests or through the fixed cost funding increase requested in 2016. When the Non-foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act was implemented in 2009, estimated increases in costs were based on locality areas of 14.16 percent. For units in Alaska and Hawaii, the final locality area increase established was 24.69 percent and 16.59 percent, respectively. Regions and parks have attempted to mitigate the impacts of these costs through shared or reduced services, but these reductions have unavoidable impacts to the overall visitor experience. For example, the delayed adjustment of Alaska and Hawaii's locality rate during the transition to locality from COLA increased their personnel costs by a combined 13 percent. Impacts seen across these parks as a result include reductions to maintenance services, including cleaning of restrooms and general upkeep of landscapes, and reductions to the level of interpretation and education opportunities provided to visitors, such as guided tours and formal interpretation programs. This funding would restore lost operating flexibility to affected units and programs in Alaska and Hawaii.

Restore Facility Operations and Maintenance Capacity at Parks (FY 2016 Request: +$2,688,000 / +0 FTE) - Funding is requested to restore facility operations and maintenance capacity at Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP, Curecanti NRA, Isle Royale NP, Lake Mead NRA, and Yosemite NP. Over the last several years, these parks have lost capacity, mainly in facility operations and maintenance, due to being moved to a higher wage grade area, or in the case of Lake Mead NRA, due to the increasing mandatory costs of its union wage collective bargaining unit.

These costs have not been addressed through prior funding requests and are not funded with other pay costs included in the fixed cost increases proposed in the budget. Pay adjustments for General Schedule (GS) and Wage Grade (WG) employees differ because separate laws and regulations authorize different surveys, methodologies, and occupational coverage. One of the key statutory principles underlying wage system personnel pay rates is that employee pay rates are to be maintained in line with prevailing levels of pay for comparable levels of private sector work within a local wage area. The Department of Defense conducts annual wage surveys in each of the separate wage areas to collect wage data from private sector establishments. The resulting data is the basis for mandated, federal government-wide adjustments to wage grade areas, resulting in changes to pay costs at units impacted by these adjustments. For example Curecanti NRA experienced a 22 percent rise in wage system personnel costs when it moved from the Southern Colorado Wage Area to the Northeastern Arizona Wage Area. Additionally, when Yosemite NP was moved from the Fresno Wage Area to the Stockton Wage Area, wage system personnel costs increased more than 16 percent. This particular instance increased personnel costs by nearly $1.7 million, and as services and operations were cut to cover wage absorptions, a corresponding and significant drop was seen in visitor satisfaction with facilities. This funding would restore facility operations and maintenance capacity to affected parks.

Provide Support to New or Expanded Units (FY 2016 Request: +$3,698,000 / +34 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide initial operating support to several new units and increased operating support to newly expanded units of the National Park System.

> **Coltsville National Historical Park (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) –** Funding is requested to support basic operations at Coltsville NHP in Connecticut, which is authorized to be established

after the Secretary of the Interior acquires sufficient lands for a manageable park, including space in the renovated East Armory building. The park will protect and interpret resources associated with the historic Colt arms manufacturing facilities and community.

First State National Monument (FY 2016 Request: +$150,000) – Funding is requested to initiate operations at 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.

Manhattan Project National Historical Park (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) – Funding is requested to support initial operations at Manhattan Project NHP. The park is authorized to be established after the National Park Service and the Department of Energy enter into an agreement. The park will protect and interpret resources associated with the development of the atomic bomb during World War II. The park will have three locations: Hanford, Washington, Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. It will be administered in partnership with the Department of Energy which will continue to own most facilities.

Missisquoi and Trout Wild and Scenic Rivers (FY 2016 Request: +$125,000) – Funding is requested to support the newly established partnership wild and scenic river, the Missisquoi River and its tributary the Trout River in Vermont. The river meanders through 46 miles of mixed forests and working landscapes, providing views of some of the Green Mountain's highest peaks.

Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve (FY 2016 Request: +$90,000) – Funding is requested to support expanded operations at Oregon Caves NM and Pres. In FY 2015, the park's acreage expanded nine fold when the US Forest Service transferred about 4,000 acres. Within the expanded acreage is the subterranean River Styx, the first wild and scenic river to flow underground.

Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument (FY 2016 Request: +$180,000) – Funding is requested to initiate operations at Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM in Nevada, which was established in December 2014. The monument will protect and interpret significant Pleistocene paleontological, scientific, educational and recreational resources. The monument will be created with the transfer of 22,650 acres of land from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service.

Valles Caldera National Preserve (FY 2016 Request: +$2,793,000) – Funding is requested to initiate NPS operations at Valles Caldera NPres in New Mexico; existing operations at the unit were authorized to be transferred from the Valles Caldera Trust in December 2014. The preserve is a historic ranch with vast natural and cultural resources that lies within a volcanic caldera in the Jemez Mountains. Grazing, hunting and fishing, trapping and other traditional uses will continue at the ranch. The legislation also provides protections for Native American archeological and

sacred sites, dissolves the Valles Caldera Trust, provides special hiring authorities for current Trust employees, and governs the transition of assets and liabilities to the National Park Service.

Support Critical Responsibilities (FY 2016 Request: +$2,528,000 / +24 FTE) - Several critical needs of multiple parks would be met with this funding. Funding would support increased utility costs and facility operations and maintenance at the Memorial for American Veterans Disabled for Life at the National Mall and Memorial Parks. Funding would also provide law enforcement at the Boquillas Port of Entry in Big Bend NP, maintenance of the new road system recently transferred to Mojave NPres from San Bernardino County, California, and basic operations and maintenance at recently opened visitor facilities at Weir Farm NHS and Keewenaw NHP. Funding would be used to implement the North End Access and Transportation Management Plan at Cumberland Island NS, and support bison management at four parks in the Midwest; Badlands NP, Tallgrass Prairie NP, Theodore Roosevelt NP, and Wind Cave NP. Funding would also provide increased space costs and an increase in the cost of leasing land at Katmai NP & Pres and NP of American Samoa, respectively.

Support Critical Operating Needs at Parks with Civil Rights Stories (FY 2016 Request: +$1,500,000 / +15 FTE) - Funding would support critical base operating needs at National Park Service sites associated with the progression of Civil Rights in America. Funding would support operations including expanded visitor services and facility operations and maintenance at the Carter G. Woodson Home NHS following completion of the rehabilitation of the structure and at the Selma to Montgomery NHT for the Selma Interpretive Center. Funding would also support expanded visitor services and operation at newer units of the National Park System that tell stories related to the African American experience and Civil Rights Movement, including Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHP and Harriet Tubman NHP, and Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM.

FY 2016 PARK AND PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS	16	16	1,306	1,327	20	0	1,347
Acadia NP	72	132	7,787	8,022	108	0	8,130
Adams NHP	23	24	2,406	2,475	32	0	2,507
African Burial Grounds NM	5	6	1,946	1,977	11	0	1,988
Agate Fossil Beds NM	9	9	914	918	12	0	930
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	20	21	2,054	2,065	30	0	2,095
Amistad NRA	34	38	3,994	4,079	51	0	4,130
Andersonville NHS	15	15	1,422	1,444	21	0	1,465
Andrew Johnson NHS	11	11	965	971	14	0	985
Antietam NB	33	40	3,438	3,508	54	0	3,562
Apostle Islands NL	30	41	2,968	2,986	49	0	3,035
Appalachian NST	0	8	1,523	1,559	18	0	1,577
Appomattox Court House NHP	20	21	1,759	1,804	27	0	1,831
Arches NP	17	27	1,898	1,938	27	0	1,965
Arkansas Post NMem	10	10	856	862	12	0	874
Assateague Island NS	43	73	5,251	5,343	62	0	5,405
Aztec Ruins NM	14	19	1,196	1,274	17	0	1,291
Badlands NP	40	60	4,294	4,317	57	38	4,412
Bandelier NM	29	51	3,201	3,262	45	0	3,307
Bent's Old Fort NHS	14	17	1,186	1,225	17	0	1,242
Big Bend NP	71	98	6,939	7,003	95	160	7,258
Big Cypress NPres	60	82	6,607	6,740	95	0	6,835
Big Hole NB	7	8	602	605	8	0	613
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	47	58	4,390	4,445	65	0	4,510
Big Thicket NPres	22	31	2,561	2,601	32	0	2,633
Bighorn Canyon NRA	30	39	3,601	3,618	44	0	3,662
Biscayne NP	31	33	4,211	4,234	57	0	4,291
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	14	19	1,751	1,779	26	73	1,878

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Blackstone River Valley NHP	0	0	0	273	654	0	927
Blue Ridge Parkway	152	181	15,649	15,926	227	0	16,153
Bluestone NSR	0	0	74	75	1	0	76
Booker T Washington NM	10	10	941	965	15	0	980
Boston African American NHS	7	7	777	780	11	0	791
Boston Harbor Islands NRA	13	14	1,369	1,404	17	0	1,421
Boston NHP	79	90	9,134	9,284	123	0	9,407
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	15	16	1,573	1,581	20	0	1,601
Bryce Canyon NP	30	60	3,232	3,279	44	0	3,323
Buffalo NR	59	85	5,754	5,942	85	0	6,027
Cabrillo NM	16	21	1,669	1,679	24	0	1,703
Canaveral NS	28	39	3,133	3,181	41	0	3,222
Cane River Creole NHP	12	13	1,124	1,130	17	0	1,147
Canyon de Chelly NM	22	28	1,966	1,977	30	0	2,007
Canyonlands NP	60	90	6,202	6,237	82	0	6,319
Cape Cod NS	64	107	7,504	7,545	111	0	7,656
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	90	137	9,513	9,660	127	0	9,787
Cape Lookout NS	21	40	2,462	2,506	31	0	2,537
Capitol Reef NP	24	32	2,275	2,357	36	0	2,393
Capulin Volcano NM	8	9	723	741	11	0	752
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	12	14	1,229	1,236	18	0	1,254
Carlsbad Caverns NP	63	76	5,689	5,721	81	0	5,802
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	8	10	830	836	12	0	848
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	19	41	2,087	2,098	30	0	2,128
Catoctin Mountain Park	28	30	3,397	3,449	48	0	3,497
Cedar Breaks NM	7	11	678	681	9	0	690
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP	6	6	873	876	10	0	886
César E. Chávez NM	0	0	340	369	0	0	369
Chaco Culture NHP	19	28	2,012	2,021	27	0	2,048
Chamizal NMem	20	21	2,326	2,393	29	0	2,422

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Channel Islands NP	62	69	7,240	7,331	106	0	7,437
Charles Pinckney NHS	5	5	532	535	8	0	543
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	0	0	180	209	1	300	510
Chattahoochee River NRA	29	38	3,316	3,468	47	0	3,515
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	73	89	9,339	9,547	128	0	9,675
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	28	29	3,349	3,366	40	0	3,406
Chickasaw NRA	39	42	3,775	3,850	50	0	3,900
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	17	24	1,720	1,758	24	0	1,782
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	19	19	1,814	1,822	21	0	1,843
City of Rocks NRes	0	0	454	454	0	0	454
Colonial NHP	63	66	6,717	6,753	92	0	6,845
Colorado NM	17	32	1,870	1,880	25	0	1,905
Coltsville NHP[5]	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Congaree NP	19	21	1,858	1,869	27	0	1,896
Coronado NMem	14	18	1,724	1,746	24	0	1,770
Cowpens NB	11	13	827	864	12	0	876
Crater Lake NP	51	74	5,265	5,348	79	0	5,427
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	17	21	1,575	1,584	25	0	1,609
Cumberland Gap NHP	33	45	3,478	3,497	45	0	3,542
Cumberland Island NS	21	28	2,576	2,604	33	330	2,967
Curecanti NRA	44	53	4,026	4,077	59	180	4,316
Cuyahoga Valley NP	95	110	10,769	10,825	155	0	10,980
Dayton Aviation NHP	19	20	1,947	1,958	27	0	1,985
De Soto NMem	8	8	702	705	10	0	715
Death Valley NP	76	108	8,682	8,758	114	0	8,872
Delaware Water Gap NRA	87	110	9,431	9,585	145	0	9,730
Denali NP&Pres	110	185	13,743	13,909	193	467	14,569
Devils Postpile NM	5	7	604	607	7	0	614
Devils Tower NM	13	19	1,334	1,372	17	0	1,389
Dinosaur NM	32	45	3,397	3,568	45	0	3,613
Dry Tortugas NP	12	13	1,884	1,890	21	0	1,911
Ebey's Landing NHR	1	2	345	346	3	0	349

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	0	0	384	387	7	0	394
Effigy Mounds NM	14	15	1,175	1,181	18	0	1,199
Eisenhower NHS	8	9	1,081	1,088	18	0	1,106
El Malpais NM	15	21	1,732	1,742	21	0	1,763
El Morro NM	10	11	885	890	13	0	903
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	8	8	830	836	14	0	850
Eugene O'Neill NHS	7	8	680	683	11	0	694
Everglades NP	130	131	16,612	16,760	220	0	16,980
Fire Island NS	47	59	4,820	4,919	76	0	4,995
First Ladies NHS	0	0	987	987	2	0	989
First State NM	0	0	200	214	0	150	364
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	35	53	3,522	3,569	49	0	3,618
Flight 93 NMem	12	12	1,045	1,144	17	400	1,561
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	11	13	911	980	14	0	994
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	28	28	2,742	2,758	39	0	2,797
Fort Davis NHS	14	18	1,313	1,334	19	0	1,353
Fort Donelson NB	14	17	1,459	1,467	21	0	1,488
Fort Frederica NM	7	7	855	859	11	0	870
Fort Laramie NHS	18	21	1,656	1,666	22	0	1,688
Fort Larned NHS	10	10	995	1,079	15	0	1,094
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	21	28	2,504	2,559	32	0	2,591
Fort Monroe NM	2	2	489	505	5	0	510
Fort Necessity NB	15	15	1,565	1,574	24	0	1,598
Fort Point NHS	4	4	526	527	4	0	531
Fort Pulaski NM	13	17	1,356	1,363	18	0	1,381
Fort Scott NHS	14	15	1,308	1,316	20	0	1,336
Fort Smith NHS	12	13	1,061	1,067	16	0	1,083
Fort Stanwix NM	17	18	1,556	1,578	21	0	1,599
Fort Sumter NM	19	20	2,131	2,142	26	0	2,168
Fort Union NM	16	19	1,209	1,229	19	0	1,248

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	7	8	811	817	10	0	827
Fort Vancouver NHS	18	28	1,927	1,937	27	0	1,964
Fossil Butte NM	7	8	735	738	11	0	749
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	31	31	1,755	1,765	26	0	1,791
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	41	42	4,373	4,456	68	0	4,524
Friendship Hill NHS	4	4	558	561	8	0	569
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	38	46	3,012	3,025	41	99	3,165
Gateway NRA	234	297	24,537	24,769	369	0	25,138
[United States Park Police Operations]	*[0]*	*[68]*	*[8,567]*	*[8,615]*	*[166]*	*[0]*	*[8,781]*
Gauley River NRA	2	2	797	803	12	0	815
George Rogers Clark NHP	10	10	895	900	12	0	912
George Washington Birthplace NM	19	19	1,667	1,675	21	0	1,696
George Washington Carver NM	15	15	1,450	1,457	20	0	1,477
George Washington Memorial Parkway[4]	110	116	12,986	13,149	174	0	13,323
Gettysburg NMP	68	77	6,757	6,811	106	0	6,917
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	1	2	377	378	2	0	380
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	36	79	4,813	4,837	70	170	5,077
Glacier NP	130	232	13,324	13,481	192	0	13,673
Glen Canyon NRA	97	144	11,577	11,631	139	0	11,770
Golden Gate NRA[4]	202	284	25,246	25,692	379	0	26,071
[United States Park Police Operations]	*[0]*	*[53]*	*[5,633]*	*[5,664]*	*[128]*	*[0]*	*[5,792]*
Golden Spike NHS	12	13	1,058	1,078	16	0	1,094
Governor's Island NM	11	11	1,445	1,508	18	0	1,526
Grand Canyon NP	185	439	21,148	21,486	301	0	21,787
Grand Portage NM	12	12	1,337	1,343	16	0	1,359
Grand Teton NP	111	223	12,275	12,369	171	0	12,540
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	17	19	1,474	1,482	22	0	1,504
Great Basin NP	28	45	2,729	2,744	41	0	2,785
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	21	24	2,263	2,304	31	0	2,335
Great Smoky Mountains NP	174	256	18,834	19,111	255	0	19,366

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Guadalupe Mountains NP	26	34	2,886	2,901	37	0	2,938
Guilford Courthouse NMP	11	12	1,093	1,113	17	0	1,130
Gulf Islands NS	55	72	7,155	7,191	84	0	7,275
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	9	10	925	928	12	0	940
Haleakala NP	48	76	5,317	5,382	77	136	5,595
Hampton NHS	6	6	1,187	1,194	18	0	1,212
Harpers Ferry NHP	62	77	6,549	6,682	99	0	6,781
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM[8]	0	0	180	194	0	400	594
Harry S Truman NHS	13	14	1,241	1,249	18	0	1,267
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	74	125	7,281	7,551	120	213	7,884
Herbert Hoover NHS	14	14	1,368	1,376	18	0	1,394
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	14	17	3,549	3,627	54	0	3,681
Homestead NM of America	14	15	1,252	1,259	19	0	1,278
Hopewell Culture NHP	15	17	1,325	1,332	19	0	1,351
Hopewell Furnace NHS	13	13	1,363	1,401	23	0	1,424
Horseshoe Bend NMP	7	7	787	793	11	0	804
Hot Springs NP	45	50	4,553	4,577	61	0	4,638
Hovenweep NM	5	7	543	546	8	0	554
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	11	12	871	890	12	0	902
Independence NHP	193	200	23,229	23,426	291	0	23,717
Indiana Dunes NL	89	117	8,996	9,046	136	0	9,182
Isle Royale NP	30	40	4,306	4,326	50	257	4,633
James A Garfield NHS	9	9	687	755	11	0	766
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	52	53	5,412	5,536	72	0	5,608
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	108	128	9,849	9,905	151	0	10,056
Jewel Cave NM	14	20	1,174	1,181	19	0	1,200
Jimmy Carter NHS	16	16	1,632	1,641	18	0	1,659
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	0	0	515	518	9	0	527
John Day Fossil Beds NM	17	17	1,596	1,605	23	0	1,628
John F Kennedy NHS	0	0	506	509	9	0	518
John Muir NHS	9	11	1,011	1,017	15	0	1,032

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Johnstown Flood NMem	7	8	800	805	8	0	813
Joshua Tree NP	55	103	6,084	6,159	86	0	6,245
Kalaupapa NHP	35	42	4,047	4,068	58	399	4,525
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	18	23	1,869	1,879	25	45	1,949
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres & Alagnak WR	28	37	3,927	3,981	51	261	4,293
Kenai Fjords NP	32	41	3,771	3,855	55	132	4,042
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	14	15	1,660	1,684	23	0	1,707
Keweenaw NHP	16	17	1,473	1,592	22	110	1,724
Kings Mountain NMP	11	13	1,143	1,149	14	0	1,163
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	27	39	2,968	3,048	45	108	3,201
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	7	7	703	721	10	0	731
Knife River Indian Village NHS	10	10	865	870	13	0	883
Lake Clark NP&Pres	23	29	3,321	3,337	44	105	3,486
Lake Mead NRA	126	214	18,491	18,888	234	505	19,627
Grand Canyon Parashant NM	11	12	1,630	1,637	19	0	1,656
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	28	35	3,072	3,140	42	0	3,182
Lake Roosevelt NRA	48	60	5,947	5,975	70	0	6,045
Lassen Volcanic NP	54	79	5,243	5,271	74	0	5,345
Lava Beds NM	22	40	2,141	2,166	32	150	2,348
Lewis & Clark NHP	17	20	1,650	1,658	22	0	1,680
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	11	12	970	994	15	0	1,009
Lincoln Home NHS	32	36	2,780	2,796	42	0	2,838
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	16	21	1,219	1,226	20	0	1,246
Little River Canyon NPres	17	19	1,423	1,431	22	0	1,453
Little Rock Central High School NHS	10	10	972	975	13	0	988
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	0	0	1,162	1,204	18	0	1,222
Lowell NHP	77	82	8,264	8,365	118	0	8,483
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	37	37	3,855	3,874	44	0	3,918
Maggie L Walker NHS	7	7	599	616	10	0	626
Mammoth Cave NP	64	106	6,311	6,431	92	0	6,523
Manassas NBP	25	28	3,070	3,163	42	0	3,205
Manhattan Project NHP[5]	0	0	0	0	0	180	180

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)	15	15	950	1,017	26	0	1,043
Castle Clinton NM	5	5	611	613	5	0	618
Federal Hall NMem	4	4	1,087	1,089	4	0	1,093
General Grant NMem	4	4	904	906	6	0	912
Hamilton Grange NMem	4	4	172	174	6	0	180
Saint Paul's Church NHS	1	1	283	283	2	0	285
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	3	3	235	237	4	0	241
Manzanar NHS	13	15	1,296	1,304	20	0	1,324
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	16	20	2,034	2,044	26	0	2,070
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	25	26	4,070	4,213	40	0	4,253
Martin Van Buren NHS	12	12	1,219	1,239	17	0	1,256
Mesa Verde NP	57	107	6,409	6,505	87	0	6,592
Minidoka NHS	3	3	434	450	6	0	456
Minute Man NHP	25	26	2,738	2,806	43	0	2,849
Minuteman Missile NHS	5	6	649	695	8	0	703
Mississippi NRRA	22	23	1,943	1,955	32	0	1,987
Missouri NRR	8	9	858	861	10	0	871
Mojave NPres	36	44	4,903	4,929	67	330	5,326
Monocacy NB	14	15	1,505	1,546	24	0	1,570
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	14	32	1,624	1,661	22	0	1,683
Moores Creek NB	7	7	674	677	9	0	686
Morristown NHP	24	26	2,598	2,613	38	0	2,651
Mount Rainier NP	108	173	12,246	12,481	176	0	12,657
Mount Rushmore NMem	39	55	4,013	4,036	59	0	4,095
Muir Woods NM	5	9	442	445	9	0	454
Natchez NHP	15	16	1,979	1,988	20	0	2,008
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB[4]	105	117	11,394	11,518	144	0	11,662
National Capital Parks-East[4]	150	154	16,287	16,373	220	400	16,993
National Mall & Memorial Parks[4]	288	299	33,737	34,114	436	200	34,750
National Park of American Samoa	12	16	1,925	1,933	20	64	2,017
National Park Service Liaison to the White House	66	81	9,132	9,237	113	0	9,350
National Parks of New York Harbor (Hqtrs)	11	14	780	792	23	0	815

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Natural Bridges NM	6	9	522	525	7	0	532
Navajo NM	10	11	1,079	1,085	15	0	1,100
New Bedford Whaling NHP	9	9	915	920	13	0	933
New Orleans Jazz NHP	9	9	1,269	1,290	15	0	1,305
New River Gorge NR	75	88	7,312	7,441	97	0	7,538
Nez Perce NHP	23	23	2,542	2,556	35	0	2,591
Nicodemus NHS	7	7	673	676	9	0	685
Ninety Six NHS	4	5	458	461	6	0	467
Niobrara NSR	8	8	999	1,002	12	0	1,014
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	62	107	7,291	7,388	100	0	7,488
Obed WSR	9	9	1,025	1,031	14	0	1,045
Ocmulgee NM	15	16	1,280	1,288	21	0	1,309
Olympic NP	120	182	12,745	12,977	191	0	13,168
Oregon Caves NM & Pres	14	19	1,529	1,537	19	90	1,646
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	33	38	4,384	4,404	51	0	4,455
Ozark NSR	64	83	6,518	6,649	94	0	6,743
Padre Island NS	50	63	5,641	5,668	72	0	5,740
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	9	9	934	940	12	0	952
Paterson Great Falls NHP	3	3	546	562	7	0	569
Pea Ridge NMP	15	16	1,211	1,345	18	0	1,363
Pecos NHP	19	24	2,154	2,207	29	0	2,236
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	11	14	1,085	1,091	14	0	1,105
Petersburg NB	34	36	3,371	3,391	54	0	3,445
Petrified Forest NP	33	45	3,413	3,542	47	0	3,589
Petroglyph NM	17	19	1,737	1,748	24	0	1,772
Pictured Rocks NL	24	32	2,615	2,628	34	0	2,662
Pinnacles NM	32	39	3,438	3,457	51	0	3,508
Pipe Spring NM	13	15	1,217	1,238	17	0	1,255
Pipestone NM	11	11	1,095	1,101	14	0	1,115
Point Reyes NS	60	105	7,460	7,577	113	0	7,690
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	1	1	175	190	3	0	193
Potomac Heritage NST	1	1	388	389	4	0	393

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Prince William Forest Park	29	40	3,351	3,400	50	0	3,450
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	17	23	1,859	1,869	27	48	1,944
Puukohola Heiau NHS	11	12	956	962	15	27	1,004
Rainbow Bridge NM	0	0	110	140	2	0	142
Redwood NP	88	113	8,802	8,851	130	0	8,981
Richmond NBP	30	33	3,159	3,176	44	0	3,220
Rio Grande WSR	0	0	191	192	3	0	195
River Raisin NBP	5	5	491	604	8	0	612
Rock Creek Park	51	52	8,637	8,671	88	0	8,759
Rocky Mountain NP & Cache La Poudre	118	248	12,434	12,546	184	0	12,730
Roger Williams NMem	5	5	655	672	9	0	681
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS[5]	0	0	71	71	0	0	71
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	12	14	1,286	1,322	20	0	1,342
Russell Cave NM	4	5	385	387	6	0	393
Sagamore Hill NHS	15	15	1,513	1,522	22	0	1,544
Saguaro NP	40	67	3,585	3,634	55	0	3,689
Saint Croix Island IHS	2	2	227	228	4	0	232
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	38	40	3,854	3,877	59	0	3,936
Saint-Gaudens NHS	13	14	1,252	1,273	19	0	1,292
Salem Maritime NHS	23	23	2,511	2,523	35	0	2,558
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	16	19	1,363	1,371	20	0	1,391
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	0	0	788	794	11	0	805
San Antonio Missions NHP	38	41	3,759	3,823	52	0	3,875
San Francisco Maritime NHP	67	73	7,333	7,379	126	0	7,505
San Juan Island NHP	8	11	996	1,002	14	0	1,016
San Juan NHS	35	77	3,425	3,444	47	0	3,491
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	8	8	827	878	11	0	889
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	65	83	8,517	8,592	112	0	8,704
Saratoga NHP	22	26	2,219	2,274	34	0	2,308
Saugus Iron Works NHS	8	8	876	882	12	0	894
Scotts Bluff NM	11	13	965	971	15	0	986
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	176	295	16,361	16,738	253	0	16,991

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
National Park Service Park Units							
Shenandoah NP	114	189	11,975	12,040	162	0	12,202
Shiloh NMP	27	28	2,358	2,372	35	0	2,407
Sitka NHP	17	18	2,046	2,119	26	63	2,208
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	42	75	4,232	4,257	62	0	4,319
Southern Arizona Group (Hqtrs)	4	13	1,394	1,397	6	0	1,403
Springfield Armory NHS	11	11	1,448	1,455	19	0	1,474
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	82	120	15,522	15,675	143	0	15,818
[United States Park Police Operations]	*[0]*	*[88]*	*[11,229]*	*[11,292]*	*[215]*	*[0]*	*[11,507]*
Steamtown NHS	46	48	5,568	5,610	70	0	5,680
Stones River NB	11	13	1,270	1,277	17	0	1,294
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	9	10	957	963	13	38	1,014
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	0	0	160	161	3	0	164
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	0	0	285	285	0	0	285
Theodore Roosevelt NP & International Peace Garden	29	39	2,849	2,866	43	38	2,947
Thomas Edison NHP	25	26	2,841	2,858	44	0	2,902
Thomas Stone NHS	4	4	612	615	10	0	625
Timpanogos Cave NM	11	26	1,053	1,102	15	0	1,117
Tonto NM	8	11	866	872	11	0	883
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM[5]	0	0	0	0	0	180	180
Tumacacori NHP	10	13	1,266	1,287	15	0	1,302
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	6	6	931	966	9	0	975
Tuskegee Institute NHS	10	10	1,059	1,064	12	0	1,076
Ulysses S Grant NHS	12	12	1,250	1,256	17	0	1,273
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	27	27	3,288	3,348	42	0	3,390
Valles Caldera NPres	0	0	0	0	0	2,793	2,793
Valley Forge NHP	54	58	6,197	6,244	86	0	6,330
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	33	37	1,056	1,062	15	0	1,077
Vicksburg NMP	35	39	3,054	3,071	44	0	3,115
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM	0	0	447	449	6	0	455
Virgin Islands NP	43	49	4,909	5,001	63	0	5,064
Voyageurs NP	41	59	4,199	4,380	62	0	4,442

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National Park Service Park Units							
War in the Pacific NHP	17	18	1,531	1,539	17	0	1,556
Washita Battlefield NHS	8	8	757	760	10	0	770
Weir Farm NHS	8	12	1,008	1,057	13	100	1,170
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NPres, Noatak NPres, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP	24	26	3,670	3,705	44	107	3,856
Whiskeytown NRA	44	68	4,307	4,330	62	0	4,392
White Sands NM	16	24	1,573	1,612	22	0	1,634
Whitman Mission NHS	9	9	797	803	12	0	815
William Howard Taft NHS	7	7	808	811	11	0	822
William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	6	6	386	420	7	0	427
Wilson's Creek NB	28	30	3,233	3,244	43	0	3,287
Wind Cave NP	28	55	2,594	2,610	40	38	2,688
Wolf Trap NP	44	46	4,039	4,155	61	0	4,216
Women's Rights NHP	15	15	1,530	1,567	22	0	1,589
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	32	34	3,494	3,511	42	75	3,628
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	41	58	5,408	5,513	74	180	5,767
Yellowstone NP	325	521	34,374	34,712	488	0	35,200
Yosemite NP	255	613	28,600	28,909	392	1,673	30,974
Yucca House NM	0	0	103	104	2	0	106
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	0	0	1,733	1,742	24	58	1,824
Zion NP	73	168	7,581	7,621	102	0	7,723
Subtotal, Park Units	**11,238**	**15,426**	**1,247,079**	**1,263,870**	**17,860**	**12,050**	**1,293,780**
National Trail System[4,6]							
[Appalachian NST]	[0]	[8]	[1,523]	[1,559]	[18]	[0]	[1,515]
[Potomac Heritage NST]	[1]	[1]	[388]	[389]	[4]	[0]	[393]
Ala Kahakai NHT	4	5	511	514	7	12	533
California NHT	0	0	343	344	3	0	347
Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT	0	0	365	381	6	0	387

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National Trail System[4,6]							
El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT	0	0	196	197	1	0	198
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT	0	0	282	283	3	0	286
Ice Age NST	7	7	821	824	11	0	835
Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	3	3	533	536	7	0	543
Lewis & Clark NHT	17	18	1,987	1,994	29	0	2,023
Mormon Pioneer NHT	0	0	239	240	4	0	244
New England NST	0	0	127	127	1	0	128
North Country NST	2	2	892	895	7	0	902
Old Spanish NHT	0	0	241	242	2	0	244
Oregon NHT	0	0	421	424	6	0	430
Overmountain Victory NHT	0	1	336	336	0	0	336
Pony Express NHT	0	0	247	248	3	0	251
Santa Fe NHT	19	21	708	711	8	0	719
Selma to Montgomery NHT	7	7	974	1,023	10	400	1,433
Star Spangled Banner NHT	0	0	147	148	3	0	151
Trail of Tears NHT	0	0	485	486	4	0	490
Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route NHT	2	2	97	100	6	0	106
National Trail System Program	0	2	367	369	5	0	374
Subtotal, National Trail System	**61**	**68**	**10,319**	**10,422**	**124**	**412**	**10,958**
[Total, National Trail System with Park Units]	**[62]**	**[77]**	**[12,230]**	**[12,370]**	**[146]**	**[412]**	**[12,866]**
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers							
Eightmile WSR	0	0	67	67	0	0	67
Farmington (West Branch) WSR	0	0	172	172	0	0	172
Great Egg Harbor WSR	0	0	172	172	0	0	172
Lamprey WSR	0	0	171	171	0	0	171
Lower Delaware WSR	0	0	172	172	0	0	172
Maurice WSR	0	0	173	173	0	0	173
Missisquoi and Trout Rivers WSR	0	0	0	0	0	125	125
Musconetcong WSR	0	0	111	111	0	0	111
Sudbury, Assabet, Concord WSR	0	0	173	173	0	0	173
Taunton WSR	0	0	30	30	0	0	30
Wekiva WSR	0	0	114	114	0	0	114

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers							
Westfield WSR	0	0	134	134	0	0	134
White Clay Creek WSR	0	0	173	173	0	0	173
Wild & Scenic River Program	0	0	53	53	1	0	54
Subtotal, Partnership W&S Rivers	**0**	**0**	**1,715**	**1,715**	**1**	**125**	**1,841**
Affiliated Areas							
American Memorial Park	10	10	1,555	1,562	21	0	1,583
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church NHS	0	0	33	33	1	0	34
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	0	0	740	740	0	0	740
Lower Eastside Tenement Museum	0	0	249	249	0	0	249
Oklahoma City NMem	5	5	774	779	10	0	789
Pinelands NR	0	0	302	302	0	0	302
Roosevelt Campobello International Park	0	0	1,492	1,492	0	0	1,492
Sewall-Belmont House NHS	0	0	95	95	0	0	95
Thomas Cole NHS	0	0	158	158	0	0	158
Subtotal, Affiliated Areas	**15**	**15**	**5,398**	**5,410**	**31**	**0**	**5,441**
Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations							
Accokeek Foundation	0	0	750	750	0	0	750
Alice Ferguson Foundation	0	0	195	195	0	0	195
Anchorage Interagency Visitor Center	5	5	644	647	10	22	679
Beringia	2	2	648	650	5	12	667
Brown v. Board Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chesapeake Bay Office	7	16	472	475	9	0	484
Erie Canalway NHA	1	1	256	258	4	0	262
Fairbanks Interagency Visitor Center	5	5	625	628	10	24	662
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley Technical Assistance	2	3	272	0	0	0	0
Johnstown Area Heritage Associate Museum	0	0	44	44	0	0	44
Lower Mississippi Delta Technical Assistance	0	0	230	230	0	0	230
Maine Acadian Culture Comm Technical Assistance	0	0	97	97	0	0	97
Masau Trail	0	0	34	34	0	0	34

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations							
National Capital Area Performing Arts Program	0	0	2,227	2,227	0	-2,227	0
Route 66 National Historic Highway	0	0	286	287	2	0	289
Subtotal, Other Field Offices	**22**	**32**	**6,780**	**6,522**	**41**	**-2,169**	**4,394**
United States Park Police Operations[9]							
Gateway NRA	0	68	8,567	8,615	166	0	8,781
Golden Gate NRA	0	53	5,633	5,664	128	0	5,792
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	0	88	11,229	11,292	215	0	11,507
Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area	0	398	52,773	53,068	963	0	54,031
Subtotal, USPP Operations	**0**	**607**	**78,202**	**78,639**	**1,472**	**0**	**80,111**
To Be Distributed - Support Centennial Seasonals			**[0]**	**[8,000]**	**0**	**8,000**	**8,000**
To Be Distributed - Seasonal Health Benefits			**[0]**	**[0]**	**210**	**16,291**	**16,501**
To Be Distributed - Youth Engagement Coordinators			**[0]**	**[0]**	**0**	**8,500**	**8,500**
Total, Park Base [7]	**11,336**	**16,148**	**1,349,493**	**1,366,578**	**19,739**	**43,209**	**1,429,526**
Central Offices							
Alaska Region	0	97	14,884	14,977	237	541	15,755
Intermountain Region	0	173	22,807	22,968	411	0	23,379
Midwest Region	0	80	11,770	11,845	189	0	12,034
National Capital Region	0	89	13,923	14,013	244	0	14,257
Northeast Region	0	143	27,736	27,881	381	0	28,262
Pacific West Region	0	101	17,517	17,632	274	55	17,961
Southeast Region	0	87	12,217	12,301	226	0	12,527
Washington Office	0	316	81,743	82,156	853	0	83,009
Total, Central Offices	**0**	**1,086**	**202,597**	**203,773**	**2,815**	**596**	**207,184**

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Program/Support Offices							
Park Administrative Support Functions							
Accounting Operations Center	0	113	12,694	12,776	212	0	12,988
Park Concession Program	0	26	4,522	4,543	57	0	4,600
Human Resources Operation Center	0	78	7,612	7,654	119	0	7,773
Information Technology Programs	0	77	27,323	27,403	205	0	27,608
Major Acquisition Buying Offices	0	0	16,563	16,664	254	30	16,948
Servicing Human Resources Office	0	0	19,311	19,430	323	10	19,763
Training Programs:							
Learning and Development Program	0	72	14,929	14,986	150	0	15,136
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0	13	4,125	4,140	41	0	4,181
Subtotal, Park Administrative Support Functions	**0**	**379**	**107,079**	**107,596**	**1,363**	**40**	**108,999**
Park Natural Resource Support Functions							
Air Quality Program	0	23	8,072	8,095	57	0	8,152
Biological Resource Management Program	0	26	12,263	12,286	53	119	12,458
Geologic Resource Center	0	21	3,011	3,028	37	0	3,065
Cooperative Landscape Conservation	0	11	1,481	1,489	19	0	1,508
Inventory and Monitoring Program	0	267	43,469	43,672	515	138	44,325
Natural Resources Data & Information Program	0	13	1,264	1,271	17	1,200	2,488
Natural Sounds Program	0	13	3,180	3,189	25	0	3,214
Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration	0	7	1,337	1,345	19	0	1,364
Social Science Program	0	5	1,624	1,630	12	0	1,642
Everglades Restoration and Research:					0		
South Florida Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Plan	0	24	4,720	4,752	53	0	4,805
South Florida Critical Ecosystem Studies Initiative	0	7	3,845	3,855	16	0	3,871
South Florida Task Force Support	0	4	1,311	1,316	9	0	1,325
Water Resources Program	0	50	12,952	12,996	125	1,250	14,371
Subtotal, Park Natural Resource Support Functions	**0**	**471**	**98,529**	**98,924**	**959**	**2,707**	**102,590**

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Park Cultural Resource Support Functions							
Field Resource Centers:							
Midwest Archeological Center	0	14	1,225	1,234	33	0	1,267
National Capital Museum Resource Center	0	4	631	634	8	0	642
Southeast Archeological Center	0	8	922	934	32	0	966
Western Archeological Center	0	7	1,195	1,204	22	0	1,226
National Underground Railroad to Freedom Management	0	1	841	843	3	0	846
Subtotal, Park Cultural Resource Support Functions	**0**	**34**	**4,814**	**4,849**	**98**	**0**	**4,947**
Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions							
D.C. Water & Sewer Program	0	0	9,996	10,452	0	0	10,452
Land Use Planning	0	0	150	150	0	0	150
Facility Management Program Support:							
Facility Management Software System	0	6	4,049	4,057	20	0	4,077
Condition Assessment Program	0	18	14,444	14,458	38	0	14,496
Subtotal, Park Facility Maintenance Support Functions	**0**	**24**	**28,639**	**29,117**	**58**	**0**	**29,175**
Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions							
Informational Publications	0	25	3,210	3,231	51	0	3,282
Interpretation and Education Programs	0	9	1,745	1,753	18	0	1,771
Subtotal, Park Interpretation & Education Support Functions	**0**	**34**	**4,955**	**4,984**	**69**	**0**	**5,053**
Park Visitor Protection Support Functions							
Public Health Program	0	3	2,127	2,129	6	0	2,135
Special Agents (Criminal Investigators)	0	39	6,667	6,706	104	0	6,810
Structural Fire Program	0	0	1,295	1,301	14	0	1,315
SW Border Radio Communications Program	0	0	583	583	0	0	583
United States Park Police Headquarters	0	58	23,265	23,395	140	0	23,535
Subtotal, Park Visitor Protection Support Functions	**0**	**100**	**33,937**	**34,114**	**265**	**0**	**34,379**

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Park Partnership Support Functions							
Volunteers In Parks Program	0	0	2,776	4,776	0	2,000	6,776
Youth Partnership Programs	0	2	568	571	8	0	579
Subtotal, Park Partnership Support Functions	**0**	**2**	**3,344**	**5,347**	**8**	**2,000**	**7,355**
Total, Program/Support Offices	**0**	**1,044**	**281,297**	**284,931**	**2,821**	**4,747**	**292,499**
PROJECT FUNDING							
Natural Resources Project Funds							
Natural Resources	0	0	8,316	8,316	0	3,500	11,816
Challenge Cost Share Resiliency Projects	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
SW Border Resource Restoration Program	0	0	971	971	0	0	971
Subtotal, Natural Resources Project Funds	**0**	**0**	**9,287**	**9,287**	**0**	**13,500**	**22,787**
Cultural Resources Project Funds							
Cultural Resources	0	0	21,683	21,683	0	8,500	30,183
Subtotal, Cultural Resources Project Funds	**0**	**0**	**21,683**	**21,683**	**0**	**8,500**	**30,183**
Facility Maintenance Project Funds							
Cyclic Maintenance	0	0	95,386	95,386	0	64,133	159,519
Emergency Storm Damage Program	0	0	2,712	2,712	0	0	2,712
Environmental Management Program	0	0	6,113	6,113	0	0	6,113
Repair/Rehabilitation Projects	0	0	71,040	81,961	0	66,700	148,661
Subtotal, Facility Maintenance Project Funds	**0**	**0**	**175,251**	**186,172**	**0**	**130,833**	**317,005**
Interpretation & Education Project Funds							
Interpretation & Education Program	0	0	1,348	1,348	0	12,000	13,348
Subtotal, Interpretation & Education Project Funds	**0**	**0**	**1,348**	**1,348**	**0**	**12,000**	**13,348**

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	FY 2014 Park Base FTE [1]	FY 2014 Total FTE [2]	FY 2014 Final[3]	FY 2015 Enacted (Ops Plan)[3]	Fixed Costs and Internal Transfers	Program Changes	FY 2016 President's Request
Partnership Project Funds							
Challenge Cost Share Program	0	0	386	386	0	0	386
Connecting National Trails to Park Program	0	0	925	925	0	0	925
Flex Park Projects	0	0	9,710	9,710	0	0	9,710
Youth Partnership Program	0	0	6,976	10,976	0	0	10,976
Subtotal, Partnership Project Funds	**0**	**0**	**17,997**	**21,997**	**0**	**0**	**21,997**
Total, Projects	**0**	**0**	**225,566**	**240,487**	**0**	**164,833**	**405,320**
Total, Park Management			**2,058,953**	**2,095,769**	**25,374**	**213,385**	**2,334,528**
External Administrative Costs			**177,800**	**180,004**	**599**	**0**	**180,603**
Grand Total			**2,236,753**	**2,275,773**	**25,973**	**213,385**	**2,515,131**

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 2014 Final amounts reflect presentation adjustments or shifts of funds within reprogramming guidelines. NOTE: The FY 2015 Omnibus Bill required the NPS to present an Ops Plan for the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) Appropriation; this column reflects that Ops Plan.

[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, 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 December 19, 2014, four new units were added, bringing the park unit count to 405.)

[6] The National Trail System includes three units that are designated as park units. The two that have separate 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.

[8] Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM includes funding for Harriet Tubman NHP, which is a separate authorized unit but is not officially established.

[9] Funding for USPP Headquarters is reflected under Park Visitor Protection Support Functions.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	171,246		345		345
Acadia NP	2,463,921		47,998		48,987
Adams NHP	325,321		9		24
African Burial Grounds NM	95,359		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
Agate Fossil Beds NM	10,953		2,730		3,058
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	116,792		1,255		1,284
Amistad NRA	1,116,407		57,292		58,500
Andersonville NHS	103,269		501		516
Andrew Johnson NHS	45,830		17		17
Antietam NB	411,214		2,743		3,230
Apostle Islands NL	148,919		42,161		69,372
Appalachian NST [1]	N/A		178,464		236,353
Appomattox Court House NHP	336,289		1,695		1,774
Arches NP	1,111,350		76,546		76,679
Arkansas Post NMem	36,190		664		758
Arlington House	623,397		28		28
Assateague Island NS	2,105,661		18,928		41,320
Aztec Ruins NM	43,722		267		318
Badlands NP	912,829		232,982		242,756
Baltimore-Washington Parkway [3]	N/A		N/A		N/A
Bandelier NM	129,583		32,831		33,677
Bent's Old Fort NHS	24,602		736		799
Big Bend NP	304,380		775,273		801,163
Big Cypress NPres	1,040,271		677,266		720,564
Big Hole NB	38,637		656		1,011
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	584,738		114,813		123,679
Big Thicket NPres	126,171		107,277		109,086
Bighorn Canyon NRA	242,290		68,491		120,296
Biscayne NP	495,294		171,003		172,971
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	186,350		30,637		30,750
Blackstone River Valley NHP [6]	N/A		N/A		N/A
Blue Ridge Parkway	12,818,518		85,293		96,107
Bluestone NSR	36,266		3,032		4,310
Booker T Washington NM	22,776		239		239
Boston African American NHS	402,743		0		1
Boston Harbor Islands NRA [3]	N/A		246		1,482

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Boston NHP	2,316,685		38		44
Brown v. Board of Education NHS	21,640		2		2
Bryce Canyon NP	1,367,581		35,833		35,835
Buffalo NR	1,122,103		91,813		94,293
Cabrillo NM	883,650		160		160
Canaveral NS	1,076,472		57,648		57,662
Cane River Creole NHP	28,941		62		206
Canyon de Chelly NM	829,906		0		83,840
Canyonlands NP	475,962		337,570		337,598
Cape Cod NS	4,464,073		27,549		43,607
Cape Hatteras Group - Cape Hatteras NS, Fort Raleigh NHS, Wright Brothers NMem	2,998,772		31,127		31,292
Cape Lookout NS	457,797		25,174		28,243
Capitol Reef NP	686,283		241,234		241,904
Capulin Volcano NM	49,858		793		793
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	89,844		264		264
Carlsbad Caverns NP	405,204		46,427		46,766
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS [4]	N/A		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
Casa Grande Ruins NM & Hohokam Pima NM	66,654		473		2,163
Castillo de San Marcos NM & Fort Matanzas NM	1,323,343		318		319
Catoctin Mountain Park	189,762		5,890		5,891
Cedar Breaks NM	458,978		6,155		6,155
Cedar Creek and Belle Gove NHP [3]	N/A		86		3,712
César E. Chávez NM	7,147		11		117
Chaco Culture NHP	34,397		32,840		33,960
Chamizal NMem	128,386		55		55
Channel Islands NP	203,900		79,019		249,561
Charles Pinckney NHS	47,922		28		28
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM [5]	N/A		60		60
Chattahoochee River NRA	3,137,701		5,072		9,800
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	5,062,079		14,465		19,612
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	977,309		8,987		9,078
Chickasaw NRA	1,307,907		9,894		9,899
Chiricahua NM & Fort Bowie NHS	44,794		12,982		12,984
Christiansted NHS & Buck Island Reef NM	152,667		19,042		19,043
City of Rocks NRes	96,365		9,680		14,407
Clara Barton NHS	23,540		9		9

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Colonial NHP	3,134,241		8,605		8,677
Colorado NM	426,761		20,534		20,536
Congaree NP	122,580		26,021		26,276
Coronado NMem	86,650		4,828		4,830
Cowpens NB	233,014		791		842
Crater Lake NP	522,840		183,224		183,224
Craters of the Moon NM&Pres	205,336		464,304		464,304
Cumberland Gap NHP	826,043		24,531		24,547
Cumberland Island NS	53,611		19,525		36,347
Curecanti NRA	841,863		43,095		43,095
Cuyahoga Valley NP	2,220,347		20,379		32,571
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP	61,913		85		111
De Soto NMem	283,952		25		30
Death Valley NP	972,514		3,321,159		3,373,063
Delaware Water Gap NRA	4,827,768		56,297		67,026
Denali NP&Pres	531,295		6,036,893		6,075,029
Devils Postpile NM	96,690		800		800
Devils Tower NM	430,446		1,347		1,347
Dinosaur NM	302,285		205,686		210,283
Dry Tortugas NP	59,034		61,481		64,701
Ebey's Landing NHR[4]	N/A		2,753		19,333
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	8,214		1		1
Effigy Mounds NM	78,486		2,526		2,526
Eisenhower NHS	60,618		690		690
El Malpais NM	148,223		109,947		114,314
El Morro NM	42,627		1,040		1,279
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	50,088		181		181
Eugene O'Neill NHS	2,767		13		13
Everglades NP	1,146,870		1,509,258		1,508,974
Fire Island NS	267,071		6,242		19,580
First Ladies NHS	10,979		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
First State NM [5]	N/A		1,108		1,151
Flagstaff Area Parks - Sunset Crater Volcano NM, Walnut Canyon NM, Wupatki NM	517,265		41,714		41,991
Flight 93 NMem	292,812		1,642		2,320
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	62,571		5,992		5,998

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Fort Caroline NMem & Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve	1,384,347		8,996		46,419
Fort Davis NHS	44,571		523		523
Fort Donelson NB	241,587		1,243		1,308
Fort Frederica NM	236,892		283		284
Fort Laramie NHS	56,571		865		867
Fort Larned NHS	35,262		680		718
Fort McHenry NM & Historic Shrine	700,639		43		43
Fort Monroe NM[5]	N/A		325		325
Fort Necessity NB	181,750		894		903
Fort Point NHS	1,620,449		29		29
Fort Pulaski NM	378,400		5,365		5,623
Fort Scott NHS	27,079		17		17
Fort Smith NHS	76,588		38		75
Fort Stanwix NM	139,631		16		16
Fort Sumter NM	826,274		231		235
Fort Union NM	9,532		721		721
Fort Union Trading Post NHS	13,244		437		440
Fort Vancouver NHS	819,186		197		207
Fort Washington Park	448,092		341		341
Fossil Butte NM	18,481		8,198		8,198
Frederick Douglass NHS	49,706		9		9
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	7,223		7		7
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	936,735		7,422		8,382
Friendship Hill NHS	36,097		661		675
Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres	11,136		8,307,853		8,472,506
Gateway NRA	5,232,758		20,444		26,607
Gauley River NRA	137,684		4,526		11,589
George Rogers Clark NHP	139,736		26		26
George Washington Birthplace NM	139,994		550		662
George Washington Carver NM	33,542		210		210
George Washington Memorial Parkway	7,739,498		6,804		7,035
Gettysburg NMP	1,239,742		5,032		5,988
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	30,070		533		533
Glacier Bay NP&Pres	500,607		3,280,548		3,281,789
Glacier NP	2,219,150		1,013,027		1,013,322
Glen Canyon NRA	2,052,057		1,239,764		1,254,117

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Golden Gate NRA	14,220,342		57,382		80,080
Golden Spike NHS	40,839		2,203		2,735
Governor's Island NM	358,907		22		23
Grand Canyon NP	4,717,534		1,180,651		1,201,647
Grand Portage NM	91,393		710		710
Grand Teton NP	2,787,411		307,831		310,044
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	18,439		1,491		1,618
Great Basin NP	97,756		77,180		77,180
Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres	250,585		136,374		148,988
Great Smoky Mountains NP	9,576,383		522,016		522,427
Greenbelt Park	147,702		1,106		1,175
Guadalupe Mountains NP	157,445		86,367		86,367
Guilford Courthouse NMP	355,492		250		250
Gulf Islands NS	4,811,962		99,779		138,306
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	21,304		4,335		4,351
Haleakala NP	943,498		33,264		33,265
Hampton NHS	36,536		62		62
Harpers Ferry NHP	270,223		3,547		3,670
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM[5]	N/A		480		480
Harry S Truman NHS	29,933		13		13
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,642,207		323,431		323,431
Herbert Hoover NHS	135,019		181		187
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	153,312		850		850
Homestead NM of America	71,001		205		211
Hopewell Culture NHP	35,327		1,146		1,765
Hopewell Furnace NHS	48,262		848		848
Horseshoe Bend NMP	59,802		2,040		2,040
Hot Springs NP	1,327,088		4,938		5,551
Hovenweep NM	27,086		785		785
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	78,300		160		160
Independence NHP	3,671,044		34		45
Indiana Dunes NL	1,847,725		11,041		15,314
Isle Royale NP	16,444		539,282		571,790
James A Garfield NHS	21,575		8		8
Jean Lafitte NHP & Pres	406,792		17,798		23,332
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	2,457,953		91		193
Jewel Cave NM	101,688		1,274		1,274

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Jimmy Carter NHS	72,374		48		72
John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	1,269,759		23,777		23,777
John Day Fossil Beds NM	156,875		13,456		14,062
John F Kennedy NHS	21,926		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
John Muir NHS	37,428		338		344
Johnstown Flood NMem	125,783		169		178
Joshua Tree NP	1,459,915		775,407		790,636
Kalaupapa NHP	58,944		23		10,779
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	163,613		616		1,163
Katmai NP&Pres, Aniakchak NM&Pres, & Alagnak WR	28,800		4,567,191		4,725,026
Kenai Fjords NP	282,467		603,130		669,984
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,055,749		2,846		2,853
Keweenaw NHP[4]	N/A		136		1,869
Kings Mountain NMP	264,286		3,945		3,945
Klondike Gold Rush NHP	928,243		3,420		12,996
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit NHP	63,961		N/A		N/A
Knife River Indian Village NHS	14,700		1,594		1,749
Lake Clark NP&Pres	12,380		3,740,726		4,030,121
Lake Mead NRA	6,546,578		1,470,712		1,495,806
Lake Meredith NRA & Alibates Flint Quarry NM	521,998		46,057		46,349
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,530,971		100,390		100,390
Lassen Volcanic NP	453,078		106,448		106,452
Lava Beds NM	108,898		46,692		46,692
Lewis & Clark NHP	221,638		2,729		3,410
Lincoln Boyhood NMem	126,700		188		200
Lincoln Home NHS	237,248		12		12
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	288,647		765		765
Little River Canyon NPres	187,935		11,042		15,288
Little Rock Central High School NHS	106,225		2		27
Longfellow House - Washington's Headquarters NHS	42,956		2		2
Lowell NHP	526,156		32		141
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	92,219		674		1,570
Maggie L Walker NHS	7,977		< 0.5 acres		1
Mammoth Cave NP	515,447		52,003		52,830
Manassas NBP	575,520		4,422		5,073

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Manhattan Sites (Hqtrs)					
Castle Clinton NM	1,332,579		1		1
Federal Hall NMem	144,970		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
General Grant NMem	88,136		1		1
Hamilton Grange NMem	20,142		1		1
Saint Paul's Church NHS	15,975		6		6
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	18,928		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
Manzanar NHS	80,513		814		814
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP	35,882		555		643
Martin Luther King, Jr NHS	715,182		14		39
Martin Van Buren NHS	19,084		52		285
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	5,564		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
Mesa Verde NP	490,753		52,253		52,485
Minidoka NHS[4]	N/A		388		396
Minute Man NHP	981,265		801		1,027
Minuteman Missile NHS	79,207		40		44
Mississippi NRRA	105,628		62		53,775
Missouri NRR	161,752		308		34,159
Mojave NPres	554,323		1,476,603		1,541,426
Monocacy NB	43,095		1,550		1,647
Montezuma Castle NM & Tuzigoot NM	512,007		1,380		1,827
Moores Creek NB	75,153		88		88
Morristown NHP	276,663		1,706		1,711
Mount Rainier NP	1,137,308		236,316		236,381
Mount Rushmore NMem	2,197,338		1,240		1,278
Muir Woods NM	979,015		523		554
Natchez NHP	185,472		86		108
Natchez Trace NST[2]	N/A		0		10,995
Natchez Trace Parkway, Brices Cross Roads NBS, Tupelo NB	5,807,846		52,207		52,302
National Capital Parks-East	1,021,192		6,596		6,841
National Mall & Memorial Parks	30,149,279		384		386
National Park of American Samoa	20,483		0		8,257
Natural Bridges NM	88,484		7,636		7,636
Navajo NM	52,685		360		360
New Bedford Whaling NHP	280,900		< 0.5 acres		34
New Orleans Jazz NHP	208,342		0		5

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
New River Gorge NR	1,081,928		53,838		72,186
Nez Perce NHP	320,704		3,859		4,565
Nicodemus NHS	3,535		1		5
Ninety Six NHS	74,370		1,022		1,022
Niobrara NSR	71,899		1,030		29,101
North Cascades NP, Lake Chelan NRA, Ross Lake NRA	787,383		679,965		684,305
Obed WSR	206,976		3,713		5,073
Ocmulgee NM	122,242		702		702
Olympic NP	3,092,146		913,547		922,650
Oregon Caves NM	73,740		484		488
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	198,791		329,365		330,689
Ozark NSR	1,258,155		61,368		80,785
Padre Island NS	540,516		130,355		130,434
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	32,957		1,777		3,442
Paterson Great Falls NHP [5]	N/A		0		36
Pea Ridge NMP	96,377		4,279		4,300
Pecos NHP	37,077		6,365		6,703
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	159,285		23		25
Petersburg NB	195,889		2,657		2,740
Petrified Forest NP	699,075		134,915		221,416
Petroglyph NM	124,310		2,936		7,209
Pictured Rocks NL	574,614		35,729		73,236
Pinnacles NP	271,900		26,634		26,686
Pipe Spring NM	54,547		40		40
Pipestone NM	67,408		282		282
Piscataway Park	156,542		4,591		4,626
Point Reyes NS	2,697,710		65,234		71,055
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMem	523		5		5
Potomac Heritage NST[3]	N/A		0		0
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	10,064		1		1
President's Park	738,435		18		19
Prince William Forest Park	318,674		14,589		16,081
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau NHP	382,007		420		420
Puukohola Heiau NHS	130,845		61		86
Rainbow Bridge NM	59,748		160		160

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Redwood NP	408,892		77,746		138,999
Richmond NBP	168,386		2,840		6,956
Rio Grande WSR	806		0		9,600
River Raisin NBP	57,314		42		42
Rock Creek Park	1,980,738		1,755		1,755
Rocky Mountain NP	3,136,953		265,426		265,795
Roger Williams NMem	50,905		5		5
Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS[7]	N/A		0		1
Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front NHP	24,239		0		145
Russell Cave NM	21,709		310		310
Sagamore Hill NHS	15,031		83		83
Saguaro NP	710,706		87,526		91,442
Saint Croix Island HIS	9,923		7		7
Saint Croix NSR & Lower Saint Croix NSR	343,946		40,534		92,746
Saint-Gaudens NHS	40,529		191		191
Salem Maritime NHS	610,139		9		9
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	26,554		985		1,071
Salt River Bay NHP & Ecological Preserve	5,063		225		989
San Antonio Missions NHP	556,046		489		830
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,119,837		30		50
San Juan Island NHP	224,507		2,119		2,146
San Juan NHS	1,333,582		53		75
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	5,057		2,385		12,583
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	645,869		23,411		156,670
Saratoga NHP	58,396		2,913		3,410
Saugus Iron Works NHS	9,055		9		9
Scotts Bluff NM	111,822		2,952		3,005
Sequoia NP & Kings Canyon NP	1,554,199		865,755		865,964
Shenandoah NP	1,235,115		198,259		199,117
Shiloh NMP	564,667		4,956		6,047
Sitka NHP	154,730		110		116
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	1,356,620		57,473		71,210
Springfield Armory NHS	17,959		21		55
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island	1,221,681		58		61
Steamtown NHS	95,160		51		62
Stones River NB	285,849		647		709

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
Tallgrass Prairie NPres	17,902		44		10,894
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem	1,700		< 0.5 acres		< 0.5 acres
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	19,394		1		1
Theodore Roosevelt Island NMem	157,342		89		89
Theodore Roosevelt NP	597,341		69,702		70,447
Thomas Edison NHP	46,900		21		21
Thomas Stone NHS	6,146		322		328
Timpanogos Cave NM	97,937		250		250
Tonto NM	42,594		1,120		1,120
Tule Springs Fossil Beds NM[6]	N/A		N/A		N/A
Tumacacori NHP	34,287		358		360
Tuskegee Airmen NHS	20,042		45		90
Tuskegee Institute NHS	14,502		9		58
Ulysses S Grant NHS	40,204		10		10
Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River & Middle Delaware NSR	229,761		31		76,973
Valles Caldera NPres[6]	N/A		N/A		N/A
Valley Forge NHP	1,871,636		3,175		3,468
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	390,472		212		212
Vicksburg NMP	601,897		1,747		1,802
Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM[3]	N/A		11,608		12,708
Virgin Islands NP	438,892		13,104		14,948
Voyageurs NP	220,665		133,186		218,200
War in the Pacific NHP	271,358		958		2,037
Washita Battlefield NHS	8,813		312		315
Weir Farm NHS	23,387		68		74
Western Arctic National Parklands - Bering Land Bridge NPres, Noatak NPres, Cape Krusenstern NM, Kobuk Valley NP	58,899		11,522,454		11,684,275
Whiskeytown NRA	784,586		42,463		42,503
White Sands NM	498,287		143,733		143,733
Whitman Mission NHS	67,183		139		139
William Howard Taft NHS	22,060		2		4
Wilson's Creek NB	170,826		1,955		2,368
Wind Cave NP	529,156		33,847		33,847
Wolf Trap NP	441,465		130		130
Women's Rights NHP	33,378		7		7

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM Parks, Offices and Programs National Park Service Park Units	Visitor Recreational Use FY 2013		Acreage FY 2014 Federal[8]		Acreage FY 2014 Gross[8]
World War I Memorial[6]	N/A		N/A		N/A
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,880,025		57		59
Wrangell-Saint Elias NP&Pres	69,984		12,273,691		13,175,799
Yellowstone NP	3,321,523		2,219,789		2,219,791
Yosemite NP	3,708,699		759,620		761,348
Yucca House NM[4]	N/A		34		34
Yukon-Charley Rivers NPres	3,954		2,195,547		2,526,512
Zion NP	2,874,642		143,748		147,237
Subtotal Park Units	**277,308,037**		**80,465,823**		**84,433,834**

[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, and 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, Minidoka NHS, Yucca House NM.

[5]Visitation information is not yet available for these new parks: Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM, First State NM, Fort Monroe NM, Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NM, and Paterson Great Falls NHP.

[6]Visitation and acreage is not reported for these new parks as they were established in FY 2015.

[7] Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home NHS is not officially a park unit therefore visitation is not counted.

[8]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 14-1036-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Park management	2,045	2,104	2,309
00.02	External administrative costs	178	180	181
08.01	Reimbursable program	29	29	29
09.00	Total new obligations	2,252	2,313	2,519
	Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1	39	51	44
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)	39	51	44
	Budget authority:			
	Discretionary:			
11.00	Appropriation (general fund)	2,237	2,276	2,515
17.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary: collected	30	30	30
19.00	Budget authority (total)	2,267	2,306	2,545
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,306	2,357	2,589
19.40	Unobligated balance expiring	-3	0	0
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	51	44	70
	Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	463	485	509
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	2,252	2,313	2,519
30.11	Obligations incurred, expired accounts	8	0	0
30.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2,217	-2,289	-2,485
30.41	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-21	0	0
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year	485	509	543
	Outlays, gross:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,845	1,753	1,932
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances	372	536	553
40.20	Total outlays, gross	2,217	2,289	2,485
	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)	2,237	2,276	2,515
41.90	Outlays, net (discretionary)	2,187	2,259	2,455

ONPS Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1036-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	868	930	953
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	120	140	149
11.15	Other personnel compensation	46	47	54
11.19	Total personnel compensation	1,034	1,117	1,156
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	341	368	377
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons	24	32	32
12.20	Transportation of things	10	17	24
12.31	Rental payments to GSA	62	62	64
12.32	Rental payments to others	10	10	10
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	92	92	100
12.40	Printing and reproduction	4	5	7
12.51	Advisory and assistance services	6	10	15
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources	251	220	292
12.53	Other goods and services from federal sources	24	22	24
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	63	61	67
12.55	Research and development contracts	1	1	1
12.56	Medical Care	1	1	1
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment	36	36	40
12.58	Subsistence and support of persons	1	1	1
12.60	Supplies and materials	100	100	110
13.10	Equipment	48	42	56
13.20	Land and structures	36	21	36
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	76	65	76
14.20	Insurance claims & indemnities	3	1	1
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations	2,223	2,284	2,490
	Reimbursable obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
21.11	Full-time permanent	7	7	7
21.13	Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7
21.15	Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
21.19	Total personnel compensation	17	17	17
21.21	Civilian personnel benefits	4	4	4
22.10	Travel and transportation of persons	0	1	1
22.33	Communications, utilities, & misc. charges	1	1	1
22.52	Other services from non-federal sources	2	1	1
22.54	Operation & maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
22.60	Supplies and materials	2	2	2
23.20	Lands and structures	1	1	1
24.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	29	29	29
99.99	Total new obligations	2,252	2,313	2,519

ONPS Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1036-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct:			
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment……	15,502	16,739	17,058
	Reimbursable:			
20.01	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment……	287	287	287
	Allocations from other agencies:			
30.01	Allocation civilian full-time equivalent employment……	643	649	649

Centennial Challenge

Appropriation: Centennial Challenge

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. With this authority the NPS will leverage private contributions through a matching program targeted at signature projects and programs to enhance visitor services and improve natural and cultural resource protection in parks across the Service. All federal funds are 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. Projects are administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

The private funds that are contributed to match these federal funds are reflected in the NPS Miscellaneous Trust Funds permanent appropriation.

Summary of Requirements for Centennial Challenge

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: Centennial Challenge

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016 Request		Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			*FTE*	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Centennial Challenge												
Centennial Challenge	0	0	13	10,000	0	0	+14	+40,000	27	50,000	+14	+40,000
Subtotal, Centennial Challenge	**0**	**0**	**13**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**+14**	**+40,000**	**27**	**50,000**	**+14**	**+40,000**
TOTAL, Centennial Challenge	**0**	**0**	**13**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**+14**	**+40,000**	**27**	**50,000**	**+14**	**+40,000**

Note: As part of the Centennial Initiative, the Budget also includes a mandatory proposal that would provide $100.0 million a year for three years in this account in support of signature projects at parks. For more information, including a full accounting of the proposed mandatory funding, please refer to page M-CENT-Infr-1.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of section 814(g) of Public Law 104-333 (16 U.S.C. 1f) relating to challenge cost share agreements, [$10,000,000]*$50,000,000*, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: *Provided*, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program is derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.
(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to FY 2015 Enacted.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of section 814(g) of Public Law 104-333(16 U.S.C. 1f) relating to challenge cost share agreements, [$10,000,000]*$50,000,000*,**

   P.L. 110-116 (the FY 2008 Omnibus Act) authorized the establishment of this appropriation.

2. **to remain available until expended,**

   The NPS proposes the availability of funding for the Centennial Challenge account to remain available until expended, consistent with past appropriations.

3. **for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: Provided, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program is derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.**

   This provision allows NPS to accept donations from non-federal sources for signature projects and programs. All federal funds must be matched on a 50/50 basis and are administered under existing partnership authorities.

   P.L. 104-333, Challenge Cost Share Agreement Authority, allows the sharing of costs or services in carrying out authorized functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any unit or program of the National Park System.

Activity: Centennial Challenge

Centennial Challenge ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Centennial Challenge	0	10,000	0	0	+40,000	50,000	+40,000
Total Requirements	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**0**	**+40,000**	**50,000**	**+40,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*+13*	*0*	*0*	*+14*	*27*	*+14*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Centennial Challenge

Program Component	($000)	FTE
• Increase Support for Centennial Challenge Projects	+40,000	+14
TOTAL Program Changes	**+40,000**	**+14**

Mission Overview

The National Park Service will begin its second century of stewardship by celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2016. The anniversary of the NPS is an opportunity to restore the luster of our national parks and inspire future generations to protect our national treasures. The NPS will continue to preserve the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Partnerships are an important tool to accomplish these goals and meet the expectations of the American people.

In preparation for NPS's second 100 years, Congress appropriated $10.0 million in FY 2015 for the Centennial Challenge Program to provide the federal match to complete signature projects and programs targeted at enhancing visitor services while improving cultural and natural resources. This funding reinvigorated the Centennial Challenge program, which last received funds in FY 2008 and FY 2010. The NPS more than doubled federal funds of $39.6 million in those years through private contributions, which resulted in combined benefits of over $88.3 million to national parks and their visitors. Projects were evaluated against merit-based criteria such as mission-relevance and need, park capacity, and the economic stability of the partners. These projects were diverse in focus and scope and benefited every aspect of park operations, from museum management to infrastructure. Projects completed previously include rehabilitation of the underground Franklin Court Museum at Independence NHP, the only NPS-managed site to honor Ben Franklin; project components included ADA accessibility, new HVAC, security, and fire suppression systems, and interpretive programming. The partner provided a match of greater than 2:1. A second example is the outdoor education programs for urban youth at Santa Monica Mountains NRA. The park provided supplies, materials, and transportation for over 7,500 students from schools in underserved communities; for many students this was their first visit to a park. Students

participated in one of the five hands on science programs that helped foster an interest and awareness in the natural environment. More information on the estimates for the donations that would match these federal funds can be found under the Miscellaneous Trust Funds appropriation.

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Centennial Challenge is $50,000,000 and 27 FTE, a program change of +$40,000,000 and +14 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Increase Support for Centennial Challenge projects (FY 2015 Base: $10,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$40,000,000/+14 FTE) – Funding is requested to increase support for park partnership projects and programs. Funding would provide a federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects and programs at national parks in support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016. As the National Park Service enters its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects and programs, the National Park Service will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. A proposal to fund Centennial Challenge grants as a mandatory appropriation would provide an additional $100.0 million each year for three years in federal funds for projects. If fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the National Park Service would exceed $300 million in 2016 (discretionary: $50.0 million in federal funds and at least $50.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: $100.0 million in federal funds and at least $100.0 million from philanthropic donations). The mandatory proposal is discussed in detail in Centennial Initiative-Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The Centennial Challenge will enable the NPS to engage in projects that will bring facilities and resources into good condition, to develop new and improved educational and interpretive programs for visitors, including the nation’s youth, and to provide recreational opportunities to the public.

Budget Account Schedules
Centennial Challenge

Centennial Challenge Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Centennial Challenge	0	8	122
9.00	Total new obligations	0	8	122
	Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	0	0	2
	Budget authority:			
	Discretionary:			
11.00	Appropriation	0	10	50
	Mandatory:			
12.00	Appropriation	0	0	100
19.00	Budget authority (total)	0	10	150
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	0	10	152
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	0	2	30
	Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
30.10	Total new obligations	0	8	122
30.20	Total outlays (gross)	0	-8	-60
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	63
	Outlays (gross), detail:			
40.00	Budget authority gross	0	10	50
	Discretionary:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority	0	8	38
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances	0	0	2
40.20	Outlays, gross (total)	0	8	40
	Mandatory:			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority	0	0	20
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	0	10	150
41.90	Outlays	0	8	60

Centennial Challenge Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.13	Other than full-time permanent……	0	1	3
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources……	0	5	37
12.60	Supplies and materials……	0	0	16
13.20	Land and structures……	0	2	28
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions……	0	0	38
99.99	Total, new obligations……	0	8	122

Centennial Challenge Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-2645-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment……	0	13	63

Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2016 mandatory proposal for this account.

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National Recreation and Preservation

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 National Park Service. 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 account 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 facilitates the transfer of surplus federal real property to local governments for recreation uses and provides technical assistance to state and local governments.

Natural Programs

Natural Programs activities include: support of river and trail opportunities through state and local technical assistance and Chesapeake Bay Gateway and Water Trails grants; creation of river conservation and recreational opportunities that are compatible with continuing and future operations of hydropower facilities, fulfillment of NPS responsibilities under the Federal Power Act, and protection of park resources through the Hydropower Recreation Assistance Program; and management of the National Natural Landmark programs.

Cultural Programs

Within the Cultural Programs activity, the NPS manages the National Register of Historic Places, reviews 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, supports the fulfillment of responsibilities under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (including through the NAGPRA grant program), and coordinates federal archeology programs. This activity also includes grant funding for the American Battlefield Protection grant program and Japanese American Confinement Site grant 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, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants, the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants, and the American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.

International Park Affairs
The International Park Affairs activity includes the staff resources to coordinate a number of 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. These are managed by non-federal organizations to promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources.

Summary of Requirements for National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: NR&P

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016 Request		Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Recreation Programs	4	584	4	589	+9	0	+2	+260	6	858	+2	+269
Natural Programs	92	13,456	95	13,560	+183	0	0	0	95	13,743	0	+183
Cultural Programs	118	24,662	119	24,562	+237	0	0	+703	119	25,502	0	+940
Environmental Compliance & Review	4	430	4	433	+7	0	0	0	4	440	0	+7
Grants Administration	14	1,738	18	2,004	+33	0	0	0	18	2,037	0	+33
International Park Affairs	9	1,636	9	1,648	+19	0	0	0	9	1,667	0	+19
Heritage Partnership Programs												
Commissions and Grants	1	18,289	2	19,339	+1	-650	0	-9,737	2	8,953	0	-10,386
Administrative Support	0	0	5	982	+17	0	0	0	5	999	0	+17
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	**1**	**18,289**	**7**	**20,321**	**+18**	**-650**	**0**	**-9,737**	**7**	**9,952**	**0**	**-10,369**
TOTAL, NR&P	**242**	**60,795**	**256**	**63,117**	**+506**	**-650**	**+2**	**-8,774**	**258**	**54,199**	**+2**	**-8,918**

National Park Service

National Recreation and Preservation

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total or Change	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days	0	+119
This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between 2015 and 2016.		
Pay Raise	+304	+375
The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.		
Employer Contribution to FERS	0	+12
The change reflects the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits model.		

Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)	2016 (+/-)
Office of International Affairs	+75
This moves funding from the Southwest Border Resource Restoration Program to the Office of International Affairs, both within NR&P International Park Affairs Activity.	
Southwest Border Resource Restoration Program	-75
This moves funding from the Southwest Border Resource Restoration Program to the Office of International Affairs, both within NR&P International Park Affairs Activity.	
Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants	-650
This moves funding from the Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants for John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor to the Operation of the National Park System, Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park. Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park was officially authorized as a unit of the National Park System in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015.	

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, [$63,117,000]*$54,199,000. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to 2015 Enacted.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For expenses necessary to carry out 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.

2. **natural programs,**

   16 USC 4601-1(d) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance and advice to and cooperate with States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to outdoor recreation.

   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, while 16 USC 1271 to 1287, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, establishes the Wild and Scenic Rivers system, prescribes how the system will be administered, designates specific rivers for inclusion, and prohibits the FERC from licensing dams or other project works directly affecting a river so designated.

   Public Law 105-312, as amended by Sec. 3005 of Public Law 111-212, authorizes the program to provide technical and financial assistance in cooperation with other Federal, State, local and private partners to identify, conserve, restore and interpret natural, recreational, historical and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, as well as establish a network of Gateway sites and Watertrails. It also establishes the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program. Funding is authorized through FY 2015. A general provision is proposed to extend authorization for funding through fiscal year 2017.

3. cultural programs,

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.

16 USC 470, National Historic Preservation Act, provides for assistance to non-federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage, establishes the National Register of Historic Places and regulations for State Historic Preservation Districts, and provides for assistance to Indian Tribes in preserving their historic properties.

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; and 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.

4. heritage partnerships programs,

National Heritage Areas are individually designated under the following laws (Note: A General Provision is requested to extend 3 Areas which would otherwise sunset in 2015; further detail can be found below in the Expiring Authorizations section):

16 USC 410ccc21 to 26 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).

5. environmental compliance,

16 USC 797(e) and 803(a), Federal Power Act, requires that the recommendations of agencies with administration over relevant resources be considered in licensing power generation projects and 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 and requires that a detailed statement be prepared for any major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, while 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, and 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.

6. international park affairs,

16 USC 470a-1 and a-2, 16 USC 470a(e)(6)(A) and 16 USC 470l, National Historic Preservation Act, authorizes the administration of a grant program in certain areas outside the United States, cooperation with other nations and international organizations in connection with the World Heritage Convention, and 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.

7. and grant administration, not otherwise provided for,

16 USC 470, the National Historic Preservation Act, prescribes responsibilities for administration of the historic preservation program, and 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.

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, while Public Law 111-11 notes that any site where a battle was fought on American soil is eligible under this program.

Public Law 109-441 authorized the Japanese American Confinement Site Grants program, which preserves Japanese American World War II confinement sites through partnerships with local preservation groups and are used to encourage and support the research, interpretation, and preservation of these sites.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	National Park Service
Program Name:	National Heritage Areas
Citation:	Division II of Public Law 104-333, sections 208, 310, and 607 (16 U.S.C. 461 note)
Title of Legislation:	Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996
Last Year of Authorization:	2015
FY 2016 Budget Request ($000):	$8,953[1]
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2016	A General Provision (Sec. 113) is requested to extend the authorization for two years for Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Augusta Canal National Heritage Area, and South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, which would otherwise sunset in 2015.
Program Description:	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.

[1]Amount represents total FY 2016 Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants funding for FY 2016 as allocations for individual areas are not yet finalized.

Expiring Authorization

Bureau/Office Name:	National Park Service
Program Name:	Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails
Citation:	Public Law 105–312, as amended (Sec 502(c) of 16 U.S.C. 461 note)
Title of Legislation:	Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998
Last Year of Authorization:	2015
FY 2016 Budget Request ($000):	$2,014
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for FY 2016	A General Provision (Sec. 418) is requested to extend the authorization for appropriations for the program for two years.
Program Description:	The program is authorized to provide technical and financial assistance in cooperation with other federal, state, local and private partners to identify, conserve, restore and interpret natural, recreational, historical and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, as well as establish a network of Gateway sites and Watertrails. The program is also authorized to administer a Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program.

Activity: Recreation Programs

Recreation Programs ($000)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 2016 Request	Change from FY 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Federal Lands to Parks	584	589	+9	0	+260	858	+269
Total Requirements	**584**	**589**	**+9**	**0**	**+260**	**858**	**+269**
Total FTE Requirements	*4*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*+2*	*6*	*+2*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Recreation Programs

Program Changes	**($000)**	**FTE**
• Increase Support for Federal Lands to Parks Program	+260	+2
TOTAL Program Changes	**+260**	**+2**

Mission Overview

The Federal Lands to Parks Program (FLP) conserves natural and cultural resources and supports a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails to provide close to home recreational and conservation benefits through the transfer of surplus federal lands. Since 1949 over 1,575 properties have been transferred to state and local governments for parks and recreation in 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands.

Activity Overview

The Recreation Programs activity 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 FLP 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, while assisting the federal government with the disposal of its unneeded real estate, thereby reducing federal operating costs while providing public benefit.

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Recreation Programs is $858,000 and 6 FTE, a program change of +$260,000 and 2 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Increase Support for Federal Lands to Parks Program (FY 2016 Request: +$260,000 / +2 FTE) – Funding is requested to support the Federal Lands to Parks (FLP) program core activities, including responding to approximately 30 or more requests from states and communities to transfer surplus properties, leading to an estimated 20 new park properties (compared to 13 transfers in 2014).

The FLP program is the only federal program through which state and local governments may acquire at no cost surplus federal real property (Base Realignment and Closure and non-BRAC) to meet local needs for close to home parks and recreation purposes. By transferring these assets out of the Federal portfolio, the program reduces the federal government's costs. This increase is critical due to potential new BRAC rounds and the focus on reducing unneeded federal real estate holdings. The FLP program supports the Freeze the Footprint Initiative by transferring assets out of the federal real property inventory to states and local governments for parks and recreation purposes.

The increased funding would permit staff to provide additional technical assistance to communities on proposed property uses to ensure successful park and recreation areas and compliance with the perpetuity requirements attached to transferred properties. Additionally, increased funding will allow staff to help communities with post-transfer stewardship issues related to changing needs, such as third-party operator concession agreements; energy, pipeline, and telecommunication development; and ownership changes. Additional resources will also ensure that previously transferred properties are audited at least once every five years to ensure compliance with the perpetuity requirement attached to their transfer. Funding would also shorten current processing timelines, which have grown as interest in the program and compliance assistance requests have increased. In addition, the requested funding is needed to digitize critical land records and develop a robust geo-spatial database to increase security, program efficiency and effectiveness, and disclosure to the public. Currently, land records documents are at major risk to loss, existing only as paper records in regional files that are largely unavailable to the public. The requested funding will support community revitalization by providing new and expanded state and community parks, reduce the federal real estate footprint and protect the long-term federal fiduciary interest in the properties.

Program Overview

The FLP program helps communities acquire and preserve lands for public parks and recreation use by facilitating the transfer of federal properties which have been declared surplus (that is, no longer needed by the federal government). This ensures long-term conservation and recreation opportunities by enabling local and state governments to manage locally important resources to meet public needs. 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 NPS 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, which is approximately 50 percent of FLP land transfers.

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. 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.

FLP transfers have transformed former military and other federal properties into new state parks (e.g. Fort Ord Dunes State Park, CA; Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park, IN; Fort Trumbull 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 108 BRAC properties, including 17,653 acres (all BRAC rounds 1988-2005), at no cost through the FLP for public parks and recreation use, through the end of 2014 fiscal year.

At a Glance…

Recent Federal Lands to Parks assistance:

In FY 2014, the Federal Lands to Parks funding was used to:

- Transfer 13 surplus properties for parks and recreation in nine states (KY, NE, NJ, PA, RI, TX, VA, VT, and WI).
- Expand the Sauk Prairie Recreation Area which was formally the Badger Army Ammunition Plant in Wisconsin. The 2,330 acre recreation area was first created through the FLP in 2010.
- Transfer five former BRAC Army Reserve Centers creating local community recreation centers.
- Complete a land exchange in Accomack County, Virginia, to increase recreation and establish a new park while enhancing NASA's Wallops Flight Center.
- Provide waterfront and boating access to the Ohio River in Kentucky and the Delaware River in Pennsylvania.

The Town of Bristol, Rhode Island, will transform the Quinta-Gamelin Army Reserve Center into the town recreation center. On three sides, the property borders town-owned land; the property is also near the town beach on Narragansett Bay and adjacent to the East Bay Bike Path and Colt State Park.

Fiscal Year 2014

FLP completed 13 real estate transfers totaling 190 acres valued at approximately $1.5 million to help create or expand state and local recreation opportunities. Among these properties were three Army Corps of Engineers' boat launch sites in KY and PA, and five BRAC Army Reserve Centers to be converted into recreation centers. FLP helped the City of Philadelphia obtain nearly 16 waterfront acres and boat launch to establish a park along the Delaware River. The park is a major trail head for the East Coast Greenway and the Delaware River Trail. FLP also helped Meade County, KY, obtain the Concordia Access Site-Cannelton Locks, (13.5 acres) to access the Ohio River.

In addition to new property transfers, FLP staff are responsible for overseeing perpetual recreational use requirements on 1,235 active properties, including 132,018 acres. FLP helps communities resolve identified (or avoid potential) compliance issues, such as installation of commercial cell towers and solar

energy arrays, park closures, mining proposals, road projects, etc. FLP works with communities to better meet changing land use and recreational needs through land exchanges, easements, and ownership changes. For example, Accomack County, VA, is developing Jones Park, a new 15-acre sports park, on land replaced for a portion of a park acquired previously through FLP. The new park will provide recreation otherwise unavailable in the county, while the exchange helped support the NASA's Wallops Flight Center and economic development for the county.

Fiscal Year 2015

FLP will continue to work with communities to acquire surplus land and facilities, closed under 2005 and earlier-BRAC years, as well as from other federal agencies, as properties become available and as community or military reuse plans and environmental clean-up are completed or revised.
Ongoing assistance includes:

- 16 potential new property transfers underway in 13 states (AL, CA, FL, KY, ME, NC, NH, NY, PA, PR, TN, VA, and VT).
- Approximately 40 major post-transfer assistance and compliance actions (such as easements, concessions, use changes, land exchanges, non-recreational conversions) underway in 12 states (CA, CT, HI, IL, MA, MI, NY, OH, RI, HI, WA, WI).

For example, FLP expects to convey approximately 2,500 acres from the former (BRAC) Concord Naval Weapons Station, CA, for a regional park in 2015. FLP will continue to help communities at their request on proposed land use changes and easements to ensure continued public recreation, and to carry out the compliance program, identifying and helping to resolve challenging issues and if possible, meet community needs. FLP also will work with communities and other federal agencies to repurpose or return park properties that are no longer used or needed for parks and recreation purposes.

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, the FLP program would:

- Increase capacity to review more surplus properties for their potential for new parks, and to provide direct assistance and outreach to potential applicants.
- Respond to approximately 30 or more state and community assistance requests for new park land (completion of applications and real estate transactions; completion of past BRAC transfers and preparation for any future BRAC) and 90 technical assistance requests on property re-use, stewardship, and real estate adjustments for previously transferred parks.
- Increase annual property monitoring to approximately 20 percent of properties (1,250 properties, 136,000 acres – projected 2016 totals) previously transferred to state and local agencies.
- Respond to federal, state and local agency and citizen assistance requests 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).
- Upgrade web and data systems to improve outreach to the public operation, consistent with the NPS Call to Action Goal 17 to "Go Digital" to help the public know where FLP-protected parks are and citizens can help care for and champion their local parks, as well as improve the usefulness for the FLP program.

- Establish a digital land records archive system to ensure perpetual integrity of official records and eliminate risk.

ⓘ Find the Federal Lands to Parks Program online at www.nps.gov/flp

Activity: Natural Programs

Natural Programs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance	9,943	10,033	+147	0	0	10,180	+147
National Natural Landmarks	656	660	+7	0	0	667	+7
Hydropower Recreation Assistance	860	868	+14	0	0	882	+14
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	1,997	1,999	+15	0	0	2,014	+15
Total Requirements	**13,456**	**13,560**	**+183**	**0**	**0**	**13,743**	**+183**
Total FTE Requirements	*92*	*95*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*95*	*0*

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 preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and maintain a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails and to provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people.

Activity Overview

Natural Programs include:

- **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance** – Through technical assistance the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) supports community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects across the nation to protect their own special places. The network of NPS conservation and recreation planning professionals partner with community groups, nonprofits, tribes, and state and local governments to design trails and parks, conserve and improve access to rivers, protect special places, and create recreation opportunities.
- **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.

- **Hydropower Recreation Assistance –** The Hydropower Assistance program provides technical assistance 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 placed-based education, to improve recreational opportunities, and to interpret the natural and cultural resources of the Chesapeake region.

Activity: **Natural Programs**
Program Component: **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program is $10,180,000 and 83 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

Since 1991, the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation program (RTCA) has provided technical assistance to more than 7,000 urban and rural communities across all 50 states and many territories. Working with public and private partners, the program has been a catalyst in creating or improving more than 28,000 miles of trails, conserving more than 17,000 miles of protected river corridor, and preserving more than one million acres of open space. Throughout the country, these community partnerships continue to touch and improve the lives of millions of Americans, helping underserved communities by providing close-to-home access to parks and outdoor recreation. RTCA projects have connected parks, waterways, and natural areas to people who might not otherwise have access.

RTCA helps communities create places to be active close-to-home such as the Naugatuck River in Connecticut. Photo: Josalee Thrift

The RTCA program is a national network of 90 conservation and outdoor recreation professionals with expertise in community engagement, partnership building, and project implementation. RTCA brings expertise to assist community partners in accessing and successfully utilizing the vast array of resources, funding and tools available through federal and state agencies as well as nongovernmental groups.

At a Glance…
Youth Trail Stewardship – Nogales, AZ

An Anza Ambassador educates youth about the Juan Bautista de Anza NHT. NPS photo.

RTCA coordinates multiple community projects, many of which involve youth. In Arizona, the Santa Fe Ranch Foundation in Nogales teamed up with the NPS to launch a youth ambassadors program. The program, Anza Ambassadors, teaches local high school students about the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza and in turn enables the students to share their knowledge with younger students and the public at events in southern Arizona. The Juan Bautista de Anza NHT is 1,210 miles and extends from Nogales, Arizona through the desert and coastal areas of California to San Francisco. The trail commemorates the expedition led by Spanish Captain Juan Bautista de Anza in 1775 to 1776 in which he led more than 240 men, women, and children on an epic journey to establish a settlement in *Alta California* at the San Francisco Bay. This journey was the first colonizing expedition to come overland into California.

Groundwork USA and Environmental Protection Agency Partnership:
Groundwork USA is a national network of independent non-profit organizations called Groundwork Trusts which focus on stabilizing and revitalizing their communities and engaging with youth through projects and programs that improve their environment, economy and quality of life. The primary federal partners for Groundwork USA are the EPA Brownfields Program and the NPS RTCA program. In the last decade, the RTCA program has worked with the EPA Brownfields partnership to expand the network of community-based sustainable partnership organizations in the Groundwork USA network to more than two dozen cities. Each year the RTCA Program supports the creation of Groundwork organizations in two underserved urban centers by providing technical assistance combined with the federal EPA grant funding. The grant funds sunset after two years requiring each Groundwork Trust to be a self-sustaining organization that is supported by the community.

ⓘ For more information about the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program, visit: www.nps.gov/rtca
ⓘ To learn more about projects by state, visit: www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/whatwedo/projects_by_state.html

FY 2016 Program Performance

- Provide technical assistance and consultation to more than 300 projects in over 800 communities.
- Support creation of two new Groundwork organizations in distressed urban communities, build self-sustainable programs which make tangible improvements to the physical environment including brownfield restoration and greenway protection while engaging youth in environmental green teams, and connect with communities through civic engagement programs.

In 2014, RTCA provided technical assistance to Canoemobile, an organization which provided opportunities for almost 10,000 youth to get outdoors on urban rivers in 30 cities. Photo: Canoemobile

Activity: **Natural Programs**
Program Component: **National Natural Landmarks**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the National Natural Landmarks program is $667,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Natural Landmarks (NNL) program, established in 1962 by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, recognizes and encourages the conservation of sites that contain outstanding biological and geological resources, regardless of landownership type. It is the only natural areas program of national scope that recognizes the best examples of biological and geological features in both public and private ownership. NNLs are owned by a variety of land stewards, and participation in the program is voluntary.

Zumwalt Prairie National Natural Landmark, Oregon

National Natural Landmarks are selected for their outstanding condition, illustrative value, rarity, diversity, and value to science and education. Sites are identified primarily through inventory studies, evaluated by the NPS, and designated by the Secretary of the Interior, with landowner concurrence. By the end of FY 2014, 597 NNLs within the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands have been designated.

The National Park Service administers the program, reports on the condition of the NNLs, acts as an advocate for the protection of designated sites, serves as a liaison with landowners, provides program information to interested parties, secures technical assistance to landmark owners, and arranges designation ceremonies when requested. Ongoing partnerships with public and private landmark owners allow participants to share information, solve problems cooperatively, and conserve outstanding sites that illustrate the rich and diverse tapestry of the country's natural landscape.

ⓘ Find more information online about the National Natural Landmarks program at: www.nature.nps.gov/nnl

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, 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 three potential NNLs for potential inclusion in the designation process.
- Monitor the condition of existing NNLs and provide 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 FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program is $882,000 and 6 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 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 – 2014, hydropower projects where NPS has participated have improved access to outdoor recreation on 1,853 river miles, creating or improving 176 miles of trails and contributing to the conservation of 80,195 acres of parks and open space. In addition, funding has supported recreation and conservation improvements including, recreation facilities and access points, shoreline protection, flows for recreation, and interpretation and education materials.

At a Glance…

Hydropower Project Example

- The NPS is working to secure recreation flows and improved access on the Tuolumne River in CA, as part of relicensing the Don Pedro project.
- From 2011 - 2014, NPS led the Recreation Working Group (RWG) to improve boating flow and engineering feasibility studies. FERC responded to problems identified by the RWG and required the licensee to repeat studies with greater involvement by stakeholders.
- In 2015, settlement negotiations will begin regarding scheduled recreation flows and improvements to the Wards Ferry.

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.

In Wisconsin, scheduled flow releases from the Jim Falls Hydro Project have spawned a strong community of Chippewa River whitewater boaters who have built partnerships with other boating groups in Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN; Wausau, Eau Claire, and Green Bay, WI to offer paddle and safety training.

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.

ⓘ Find more information online about the Hydropower Recreation Assistance program at www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/hydro.

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016 the program expects to:

- Continue to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation results and other ongoing activities.
- Continue to fully recover program costs to the US Treasury.

In FY 2015, the program:

- Continued to participate in over 50 projects that would lead to future recreation and conservation enhancements; ensure recreational interests are considered in relicensing and proposals to develop new hydropower on existing lock and dams and free-flowing rivers, including:
    - Black Canyon and Sunset Falls, WA – continued involvement on aesthetic flows and recreation issues for these proposed new hydropower projects on rivers listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory and potential designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers.
    - Susitna-Watana, AK – continued involvement in the study process to evaluate potential recreation impacts and protection, mitigation, enhancement measures for this major proposed new hydropower facility.
- Continued post-licensing support to implement recreation and conservation measures in license orders and settlements, including:
    - Developed and implemented a recreation plan, whitewater boating releases, and aesthetic plans for Wells Dam, Henry Jackson, Boundary Dam, Rogue River, and Bear River in ID, OR, and WA.
    - Participated in mitigation fund grant distribution teams for the Chippewa River, WI; Menominee River, WI; and the 15 Mile Falls Project on the Connecticut River, VT/NH.
- Responded to requests for assistance from park units and areas designated and study as Wild and Scenic Rivers impacted by FERC hydropower proceedings, such as:
    - Joshua Tree National Park, CA – impacts to the park from the proposed Eagle Crest Pumped Storage project.
    - Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in VT (designated as a Partnership WSR in December 2014); Nashua River in NH (authorized for WSR study in December 2014); Lower Farmington and Salmon Brook in CT (WSR Study River); and Westfield WSR in MA.
- Improved the resolution of Nationwide Rivers Inventory data to make it easier for project developers to identify areas that may be sensitive to new hydropower projects.

Activity: **Natural Programs**
Program Component: **Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program is $2,014,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program collaborates with federal, state and local agencies to provide support to the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network. The Network, authorized in 1998, 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.

Universally accessible canoe/kayak launch for the Anacostia Water Trail at Bladensburg Waterfront Park, Maryland. NPS photo.

Over 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 public water access projects (for boating, fishing and swimming) at over 250 parks, refuges, historic sites and communities, in the Network and throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The program is a key element of an overall Chesapeake Bay watershed restoration effort in partnership with Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

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 strategy, developed in 2010, sets key goals and outcomes for implementation, including protecting two million additional acres and expanding public access to the Bay and tributaries by 300 new access sites by 2025. These goals were subsequently adopted in the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement by the governors of six states, District of Columbia and the federal government. The Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program supports DOI's implementation of key EO and Watershed Agreement outcomes.

A Chesapeake Bay Watershed Public Access Plan first developed in 2013 and updated in 2014 in collaboration with state and local partners and citizens identified over 300 public access projects to complete by 2025. Suggested public access sites will provide boating, fishing, and swimming 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 – all developed to be universally accessible. 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 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails program would:

- Increase public access by adding 10 water 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 partners with technical assistance through expanded web media, networking and capacity building events, compliance consultation, and site and segment planning within the Chesapeake watershed.
- Continue the Chesapeake Youth Corps program building on existing work in Maryland and Virginia with five interns and three youth work crews.
- Provide support for local, state, private, and federal collaborative conservation in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, implementing Chesapeake Bay Watershed agreement and Executive Order 13508 conservation and access outcomes.
- Develop teacher professional development workshops series and additional teacher resources related to the Chesapeake Bay themes.

Activity: Cultural Programs

Cultural Programs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
National Register Programs	16,594	16,833	+219	0	+703	17,755	+922
National Center For Preservation Technology & Training	1,968	1,969	+18	0	0	1,987	+18
Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Grants	1,747	1,657	0	0	0	1,657	0
Japanese American Confinement Site Grants	2,995	2,905	0	0	0	2,905	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,358	1,198	0	0	0	1,198	0
Total Requirements	**24,662**	**24,562**	**+237**	**0**	**+703**	**25,502**	**+940**
Total FTE Requirements	*118*	*119*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*119*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Cultural Programs

Request Component	($000)	FTE
Cultural Resource Challenge – Enhance Preservation of and Access to National Register of Historic Places	+703	0
Total Program Changes	**+703**	**0**

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 cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. Located within headquarters, regional, and field offices, the 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 (NHOs) in documenting and repatriating cultural items. In addition, 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for National Register Programs is $17,755,000 and 110 FTE, a program change of +$703,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Cultural Resource Challenge – Enhance Preservation of and Access to National Register of Historic Places (FY 2015 Base: $16,833,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$703,000 / 0 FTE) – Funding is requested to digitize and preserve National Register of Historic Places records. The National Register is composed of 3,000 linear feet of records describing over 88,000 sites and 1.7 million structures that have been recognized as significant parts of American History. Currently, these records are at risk of damage from excessive humidity and temperature and periodic threats from fire and water. Additionally, as the majority of the records are not digitized, public access is limited.

With this funding, the records would be digitized and NPS would work with the National Archives Electronic Records programs to make all of the records, with the exception of sensitive information, available for online public access in a searchable format. When records become available, it is anticipated that there would be thousands of public inquiries, including from State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, researchers and students, local preservation groups, and federal land management agencies. The information would benefit users in a wide variety of ways, including use in academic research; completion of review and compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act; and planning for community revitalization projects and other endeavors by local governments, tribes, and community associations.

The records would also be moved out of their current substandard conditions and into storage at a National Archives and Records Administration facility, substantially reducing the risk of damage or loss to the collection. The project is expected to take four years. Youth from a library science program would be used to complete roughly half of the project.

Program Overview

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

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 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. National Register listings are continuously updated and expanded as properties are inventoried and evaluated as eligible. The program also provides standards and guidance on the identification, evaluation, and registration of historic properties to state and federal agencies, tribes, local governments, and the public. It provides a planning tool for federal, state, and local governments that

encourages the preservation of eligible properties, and also encourages private preservation efforts through federal preservation incentives such as the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program.

ⓘ 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 which are 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 objectives of the NHL program are tor ecognize and protect America's most important historic places and survey and provide public access to American history. NHL program theme and context studies can help to guide the evaluation of historic places and help identify those worthy of recognition. The records of the NHL program are accessible to researchers, educators, students, and the public.

ⓘ Find more information about the National Historic Landmarks Program online at: http://www.nps.gov/nhl/

At a Glance…

Diversity Initiatives in the National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs

During the past four years, the National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs have engaged in a concerted effort to better reflect the full spectrum of the diverse nature of people and events that participated in building the nation. For example, beginning in May, 2011, the National Historic Landmarks Program implemented four new, specific diversity initiatives as directed by the Secretary of the Interior---the American Latino Heritage Initiative, the Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative, the Women's History Heritage Initiative, and the LGBT Heritage Initiative. All of these initiatives were established with the goal of proactively furthering the recognition of the diverse stories of nationally significant people and events that are interwoven throughout American history. The initiatives have resulted in the designation of 35 new National Historic Landmarks, which constitute over 60 percent of all new properties presented to the Secretary of the Interior for Landmark designation since May 2011.

Chicano Park, San Diego

Heritage Documentation Programs:

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. These programs include the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS). HDP strives for "preservation through documentation," using a combination of large-format photographs, written historical reports, measured and interpretive drawings, field research, and geographic information systems (GIS)to produce a lasting archive of the nation's built environment. Documentation is produced to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation, commonly

known as HABS/HAER/HALS Standards, and is widely used for interpretation, education, restoration, and planning by the NPS as well as state and local governments and private entitites.

ⓘ 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) fosters 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,CRGIS records the nation's heritage using a variety of spatial tools. The program also 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. CRGIS serves as the Federal Geographic Data Committee theme lead for cultural resources spatial data, working to integrate state, tribal, and federal cultural resource spatial data sets, eliminate redundancy, and create federal agency wide cultural resurce spatial data standards.

ⓘ Find more information about CRGIS at: http://www.cr.nps.gov/hdp/crgis/index.htm

Archeological Assistance Program

The Archeological Assistance Program 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, and also collaborates with state, tribal, and loal agencies to ensure responsible stewardship of resources.The program offers assistance in activities such as identification and evaluation of arecheological resources, as well as documentation and preservation of such resources.

ⓘ Find more information about the Archeological Assistance Program at: http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/FEDARCH.HTM

Technical Preservation Services

Technical Preservation Services (TPS) administers, in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices, the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program, which provides a twenty percent tax credit to property owners or long-terms lessees who rehabilitate income-producing historic buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places or located in a registered historic district. TPS also develops historic preservation standards and guidance on preserving and rehabilitating historic buildings, including *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, the national standards to guide work to historic properties widely used at the federal, state, and local levels, as well as a number of other technical preservation publications and guidance. TPS administers the Historic Preservation Internship Training program in partnership 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, and is the NPS national program lead for the Historic Surplus Property Program, administered with the General Services Administration.

ⓘ 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, including developing regulations and guidance; providing administrative support and maintaining databases; providing training and assisting Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, and federal agencies with the NAGPRA process; publishing NAGPRA Notices of museums and federal agencies; managing a grants program via the Grants Administration subactivity; and administering civil compliance activites.

ⓘ Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/

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. The program seeks to develop a new generation of cultural resources professionals who represent the full diversity of the United States; increase the identification, preservation, and interpretation of cultural resources associated with the nation’s diverse cultural groups and the number of diverse organizations and communities involved in or served by preservation programs; and encourage collaboration and innovation to enhance the relevance of cultural heritage to all Americans.

ⓘ 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 promotes public knowledge and support for cultural resources in communities and parks nationwide. 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. *Discover Our Shared Heritage* features registered historic places and helps people worldwide learn about, and plan trips to, historic places throughout the nation.

ⓘ 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 Federal Preservation Institute (FPI) provides historic preservation training and education materials for use by all federal agencies and preservation officers to ensure htat they can carry out their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and related laws.

ⓘ Find more information about the Federal Preservation Institute online at: http://www.nps.gov/fpi/Index.html

FY 2016 Program Performance

- Preserve prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions in partnership with states, tribes, local governments, and preservation organizations, and undertake efforts to digitize and preserve National Register records, increasing public access and reducing risks of resource damage and loss.
- Complete the review and processing of approximately 1,200 new National Register listings.
- Complete the processing of approximately 21 new National Historic Landmark (NHL) Secretary of the Interior's Heritage Initiatives for review by the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmark Committee.

Activity: **Cultural Programs**
Program Component: **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is $1,987,000 and 9 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) serves as a research and development laboratory for historic preservation and advances the application of science and technology to preservation problems. The NCPTT also partners with universities and nonprofits, 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 serves as a clearinghouse for technical and scientific preservation information, with research and training programs reach preservationists throughout the US, an internationally recognized web presence, and a catalog of technical reports and training videos to keeps preservationists informed about advances in technologies and methods for evaluating historic buildings, sites, and collections. In addition, NCPTT provides special support to the National Park System by funding research on unique park resource issues and offering guidance and training concerning preservation in parks. For example, NCPTT has special expertise in cemetery conservation and has trained park staff in advanced stone cleaning techniques and worked with NPS National Cemeteries todevelop national policy for cemetery management. The NCPTT also leads the NPS effort to integrate sustainability into historic preservation policy.

ⓘ Find more information about the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training online at: http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/

FY 2016 Program Performance

- The NCPTT would continue to provide preservation information, research, and training programs to preservation professionals nationwide and to support research on unique park resource issues and provide guidance and training on preservation in parks.
- In FY 2016, complete the 50th Anniversary of National Historic Preservation Act Symposium (NPS Centennial Series), as well as holding a Conservation Science Techniques Workshop, a Cemetery Monument Conservation Workshop, and a Masonry Conservation Workship.

Activity: **Cultural Programs**
Program Component: **National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants is $1,657,000, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was enacted on November 16, 1990, to address the rights of lineal descendents, 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 2014, the NAGPRA grant program has awarded a total of 823 grants totaling $ 41.48 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.

ⓘ Find more information about the National NAGPRA Program online at: http://www.nps.gov/nagpra/

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, program work would include:

- 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.
- Project-based grants to support the errots of museums, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to consult and document NAGPRA-related human remains and cultural items in non-federal collections. The projects will encompass the costs of all parties to the project

NAGPRA Consultation and Documentation grants awarded during FY 2014:

Name of Award Recipient	**Amount**
Arkansas Archaeological Survey	$63,946
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska	$83,180
University of Alaska Museum of the North	$12,300
California State University-Sacramento, University Enterprises, Inc.	$89,740
Elk Valley Rancheria	$52,008
Greenville Rancheria	$12,300
Greenville Rancheria	$70,000
Ione Band of Miwok Indians	$90,000
Koi Nation of California	$12,300
Koi Nation of California	$90,000
Marin Museum of the American Indian	$12,300
Table Mountain Rancheria	$28,480
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	$12,300
Wiyot Tribe	$90,000
History Colorado	$53,424
The Field Museum – Hopi Collection	$86,197
The Field Museum – Quinault Collection	$6,000
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas	$12,300
Crow Tribe of Indians	$12,300
Crow Tribe of Indians	$40,000
Western New Mexico University Museum	$90,000
Fallon Paiute Shoshone	$90,000
Delaware Nation	$87,460
Pawnee Nation	$12,300
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation	$30,547
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory	$90,000
Nooksack Indian Tribe	$12,300
Nooksack Indian Tribe	$40,000
Wisconsin Historical Society	$89,943
TOTAL CONSULTATION/DOCUMENTATION GRANT AWARDS	**$1,471,625**

NAGPRA Repatriation grants awarded during FY 2014:

Name of Award Recipient	**Amount**
White Mountain Apache	$15,000
Regents University of Colorado	$14,194
Ball State University	$5,539
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi	$15,000
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	$8,717
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	$6,973
University of Wisconsin	$15,000
Wisconsin Historical Society	$15,000
TOTAL REPATRIATION GRANT AWARDS	**$95,423**

Activity: **Cultural Programs**
Program Component: **Japanese American Confinement Site Grants**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Japanese American Confinement Site Grants is $ 2,905,000, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The Japanese American Confinement Site Grants program preserves 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 the sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. In FY 2014, approximately $3.0 million was appropriated for the program, allowing NPS to award 21 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 128 grants totaling $15.3 million.

Grants are 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 andmust have a demonstrated commitment of a 2:1 federal to nonfederal match. The FY 2014 grants ranged from $12,650 awarded to the Nikkei for Civil Rights and Redress organization for a *Speak Out for Justice* DVD video series that highlights the testimonies of 157 people who spoke before the Los Angeles public hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in 1981 to $497,186 for the Topaz Museum to create exhibits for the newly constructed Topaz Museum and Education Center in Delta, Utah, located 16 miles from the Topaz incarceration site in Millard County, Utah. Collectively, these projects help 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.

ⓘ Find more information online about Japanese American World War II confinement site grants at: http://www.nps.gov/jacs

At a Glance…
Jerome-Rohwer Visitor and Interpretation Facility

With funding from the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI) rehabilitated the historic water tower and reconstructed a guard tower at the site of the Granada Relocation Center, commonly known as Amache, located in southeastern Colorado. The unmistakable presence of these towers on the barren Colorado plains once stood as a stark reminder of the loss of freedom to more than 7,000 Japanese Americans incarcerated there at the height of World War II. Amache operated from 1942 to 1945; the last of its buildings were sold or removed within two years after it closed. Although the buildings are long gone, concrete slabs where

Guard Tower

barracks once stood, the street grid, and the camp cemetery still mark Amache's past. In cooperation with the Town of Granada (stewards of the Amache site), key stakeholders, and a team of preservation professionals, CPI led the project following plans and specifications previously completed with two Japanese American Confinements Sites grants awarded in 2010 to restore the water tower and reconstruct the guard tower. CPI also fabricated and installed wayside exhibit panels for the water and guard towers. These two landmark structures provide a tangible reminder of the events that occurred at Amache, and create a meaningful experience for visitors, including former incarcerees and their families, school groups, and the general public.

FY 2016 Program Performance

Award approximately 20 grants to states, tribes, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to acquire, protect, preserve, research, interpret, and restore historic confinement sites.

Activity: **Cultural Programs**
Program Component: **American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants is $1,198,000, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The goals of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) 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.

At a Glance…
American Battlefield Protection Grants

In FY 2014, ABPP awarded assistance grants totaling $1,358,000 million to roughly 60 battlefields in 15 states and territories. Among the grants awarded in FY 2014 was $60,700 to Inland Seas Institute in Michigan to conduct an underwater archeological survey documenting resources in the area of the British and American Landings of 1814 and associated sites related to the Mackinac Battlefield. The fort at Mackinac Island played a significant role in protecting the Great Lakes fur trade during the War of 1812—when the British won the island in 1812, it ended American fur trade in the area. The project will include an underwater survey of the landing site to identify the extent of the battlefield, and will allow for the assessment of submerged battlefield artifiacts lying offshore.

ABPP planning grants do not fund land acquisition or capital improvement projects, but assist in the preservation and protection of America's significant battlefields through site identification and documentation, as well as planning, interpretation, and educational projects. Projects associated with lands already owned by the NPS are not eligible for ABPP planning grants. ABPP planning grants complement the program's land acquisition grants, which are funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and 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, and seeks to leverage federal funding with partners in order to sustain local preservation efforts.

ⓘ Find more information online about American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants at: http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/

FY 2016 Program Performance

Award approximately 21 assistance grants through the ABPP to assist in 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

Environmental Compliance and Review ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Environmental Compliance and Review	430	433	+7	0	0	440	+7
Total Requirements	**430**	**433**	**+7**	**0**	**0**	**440**	**+7**
Total FTE Requirements	*4*	*4*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*

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 outdoor recreation, including 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Environmental Compliance and Review program is $440,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 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. 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 Act program, and Heritage Preservation program. Typically, 1,200 to 1,500 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 2016 Program Performance

The Environmental Compliance and Review activity plans to:

- Coordinate NPS review and coordinate comment on 1,200-1,500 external environmental review documents, such as environmental impact statements, regarding proposed federal actions that may impact units of the National Park System or NPS-managed programs.

Activity: Grants Administration

Grants Administration ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Historic Preservation Fund Administration	1,548	1,563	+29	0	0	1,592	+29
Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration	190	191	+4	0	0	195	+4
Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration	0	90	0	0	0	90	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration	0	160	0	0	0	160	0
Total Requirements	**1,738**	**2,004**	**+33**	**0**	**0**	**2,037**	**+33**
Total FTE Requirements	*14*	*18*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*

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. For FY 2016, funds to administer four programs, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA), Japanese American Confinement Site grants, 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Historic Preservation Fund Administration is $1,592,000 and 14 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 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, Competitive Grants for the Sites and Stories of Civil Rights, Civil Rights Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and grants previously awarded in the Save America's Treasures and Preserve America Programs. 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 2016 Program Performance

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 $46.9 million (see Grants-in-Aid for the planned products and accomplishments to result from those grant awards).
- Award 170 HPF grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and 25 HPF grants to federally recognized tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations for preservation of traditional cultural heritage.
- Award an estimated 10-25 Competitive Grants to Underrepresented Communities, leading to the number of properties associated with minority and underrepresented communities listed on the National Register increasing by approximately 25-50 properties.
- Award an estimated 150-250 Competitive Grants for the Sites and Stories of Civil rights, helping to preserve the history of the Civil Rights Movement.
- Award to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) 5-15 development grants totaling $2 million for the preservation of historic properties associated with the Civil Rights movement on the campuses of HBCUs, and 10-20 grants totaling $500,000 for the survey, documentation, and interpretation of such sites.
- Review 225 HPF grant amendment requests from State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs).
- Review 225 HPF grant progress reports from SHPOs and THPOs.

- Administer 50 previously awarded Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants that have not completed their grant-assisted work.
- Review 100 SAT grant progress reports.
- Review 25 SAT grant amendment requests.
- Administer 35 previously awarded Grants to Underrepresented Communities that have not completed their grant assisted work.
- Review 70 Grants to Underrepresented Communities progress reports.
- Review 25 Grants to Underrepresented Communities grant amendment requests.
- Administer 14 HPF grants for recovery from Hurricane Sandy.
- Review 56 progress reports from Hurricane Sandy recovery grants.
- Review 10 amendment requests from Hurricane Sandy recovery grants.

Activity: **Grants Administration**
Program Component: **Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Native American Graves Protection Grants Administration is $195,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation. From FY 1994 through FY 2014, a cumulative total of 1,597 NAGPRA grant applications were received by the National Park Service, requesting $ 92.2 million. From FY 1994 through FY 2014, the National Park Service awarded 823 NAGPRA grants, for a cumulative total award of $ 41.5 million.

FY 2016 Program Performance

- 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.
- Provide training to 50 or more potential grantees and 30 or more successful awardees on applying for and managing successful NAGPRA grants.
- 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 annual reports on grants projects, with feedback from awardees.

Activity: **Grants Administration**
Program Component: **Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants Administration is $90,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

This program administers grants provided through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program, with funding provided through the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation.

FY 2016 Program Performance

Award approximately 20 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: **Grants Administration**
Program Component: **American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for American Battlefield Protection Program Grants Administration is $160,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

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 2016 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

International Park Affairs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers[1] (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Office of International Affairs	885	897	+19	+75	0	991	+94
Southwest Border Resource Protection Program	751	751	0	-75	0	676	-75
Total Requirements	**1,636**	**1,648**	**+19**	**0**	**0**	**1,667**	**+19**
Total FTE Requirements	*9*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*

[1]The internal transfers out of the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program into the Office of International Affairs provide support for accomplishing the highest priorities of the National Park Service.

Mission Overview

The International Park Affairs activity includes the Office of International Affairs and the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program. 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 model in park management by other countries and the global parks movement. The NPS has a long tradition of international engagement, and has either helped create or significantly influenced the development of park systems in nearly every country in the world. International cooperation is directly related to the NPS mission, and is even included in the 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 invasive species management, interpretation, biodiversity prospecting, and cultural resources preservation.

Research has demonstrated that international collaboration is critical 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 US. To ensure these species continue to return to US parks, NPS staff work with their counterparts in other countries to establish and manage protected areas outside US borders. Similarly, invasive species, wildfire, and air and water pollution pay no heed to borders and require international collaboration for effective resource protection. While impacts may be most directly felt in the 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 US borders located within park boundaries), all 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Office of International Affairs is $991,000 and 9 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 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.

- **World Heritage:** OIA provides staff support to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks on the World Heritage Convention, a US treaty obligation, which the National Historic Preservation Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to lead and coordinate for the US government. The NPS manages 17 of the 22 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 monitors developments that could affect US World Heritage Sites, such as a 2008 proposed energy development in British Columbia that raised concerns for Glacier National Park (part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park). OIA coordinates the U.S. response to the Committee's interest in such issues. OIA also coordinates the development of US World Heritage nominations, and maintains and updates the official "Tentative List" from which nominations are selected. A nomination for Poverty Point State Historic Site and National Monument in Louisiana, developed with OIA guidance and oversight, was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee at its 2014 session; at the Committee's 39th session in June 2015, a nomination for the San Antonio Missions, including the Alamo, will be considered. A nomination of 10 buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright will be submitted to the Committee in 2015 for consideration in 2016.

- **Technical Assistance:** As part of official international agreements with partner park agencies, OIA strengthens efforts to protect border park resources and supports US 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 US Agency for International Development, the US Department of State, 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. Key international partners include Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Australia and China, among others.

  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 300 official international visitors from as many as seventy countries each year through the State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and another 100 come from China alone. Most foreign delegations often begin by visiting NPS' Washington office then travel to one or more NPS units.

ⓘ Find more information online about the International Affairs Program at http://www.nps.gov/oia.

FY 2016 Program Performance

OIA would continue to undertake a variety of activities to support and enhance an active Service role in the international arena. The program would identify opportunities for the Service to be more actively engaged in international initiatives involving, among others, climate change, marine protected areas, and migratory species. In particular, OIA would coordinate NPS follow-up from the once-a-decade global gathering of the international parks movement at the 6th World Parks Congress that was held in November 2014. OIA will coordinate NPS participation in the World Conservation Congress in September 2016 that will be hosted by the State of Hawaii.

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 US observer delegation to the World Heritage Committee. This would include participating in the Committee's 40th Session, at which a group of 10 buildings designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright, located in seven states, will be considered for the World Heritage List; as well as on policy working groups and expert meetings throughout the year. In FY 2016, OIA would also continue to oversee the process of selecting and preparing additional nominations of US 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 support their successful inscription when considered by the World Heritage Committee. OIA would also work with partner organizations to revise the existing Tentative List of future US 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 would continue 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, 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 and cultural heritage.

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 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.

Activity: **International Park Affairs**
Program Component: **Southwest Border Resource Protection Program**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program is $676,000, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS 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 NM, Big Bend NP, Amistad NRA, Palo Alto NHS, Padre Island NS, Saguaro NP, Tumacacori NHP, Chamizal NMem, Coronado NMem, and Chiricahua NM. Some of these NPS units, such as Organ Pipe NM, have recently experienced serious resource damage due to illegal cross-border activities including drug traffickers and undocumented persons and others 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 (SWBRPP), 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 achieve international cooperation along this border.

This mission of the program is accomplished by implementing the following strategic initiatives:

- Assist in the recovery of endangered and threatened species along the international border, such as the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle, Sonoran Pronghorn, Monarch butterfly, Lesser Long-Nosed Bat, Quitobaquito pupfish, and Rio Grande Silvery minnow.
- Preserve nationally significant cultural resources, including the missions of Tumacacori NHP. Share information and conduct joint-training 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.
- Monitor and study cross border movement of migratory species and impacts.
- Facilitate cooperation with Mexico in the stewardship of natural and cultural resources through research projects, inventories, and the development of effective protection projects and programs.

FY 2016 Program Performance

Throughout FY 2016, 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 our Mexican partners, 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. Specific projects include:

- Continue to support the newly opened Point of Entry (POE) at Boquillas Crossing on the Rio Grande River in Big Bend National Park. Working closely with the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection Commission, and the Maderas del Carmen, Cañon de Santa Elena, and Ocampo Natural Protected Areas in Mexico, the POE will facilitate legal travel between the US and Mexico. In addition, the POE will foster international cooperation in the management of these natural areas, enhance visitor understanding of the 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.
- Provide technical and financial assistance to parks and partners to restore riparian habitat along the lower Colorado and Rio Grande rivers.
- Monitor threatened ecosystems on both sides of the US-Mexican border and mitigate adverse effects on species such as yellow warblers, lesser-nosed bats, sonoran pronghorn, and Kemp's Ridley sea turtles.
- Document the history of Spanish mission sites in southern Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and the Tarahumara Region, Mexico
- Support new archeological research to identify the precise route and historic sites associated with the 1539-1542 Francisco Vazquez de Coronado expedition.
- Monitor climate change impacts on species migrating between the US and Mexico.
- Facilitate scientific exchange between resource and land managers on both sides of the border, to enhance professional development, educational programming, research, monitoring techniques, and fire management.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs

Heritage Partnership Programs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Commissions and Grants	18,289	19,339	+1	-650	-9,737	8,953	-10,386
Administrative Support	0	982	+17	0	0	999	+17
Total Requirements	**18,289**	**20,321**	**+18**	**-650**	**-9,737**	**9,952**	**-10,369**
Total FTE Requirements	*1*	*7*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Heritage Partnership Programs

Request Component	($000)	FTE
• Reduce Funding for Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants	-9,737	0
Total Program Changes	**-9,737**	**0**

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

National Heritage Areas 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, guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Via this partnership strategy, 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 activity includes two program components:

- **Commissions and Grants -** Provides funding to NHAs, of which there are currently 49.
- **Administrative Support** - Provides service wide coordination, guidance, assistance, training, and support to NHAs, the agency, partners, and the public.

Activity: **Heritage Partnership Programs**
Program Component: **Commissions and Grants**

National Heritage Area	States	Date Authorized	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Cumulative Incl. FY 2015
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area	IL	2008	300,000	300,000	1,342,000
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership	IA	1996	710,000	710,000	10,895,107
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	GA	2006	300,000	300,000	1,627,660
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area	LA	2006	300,000	300,000	1,630,660
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	GA	1996	308,000	308,000	7,160,177
Baltimore National Heritage Area	MD	2009	300,000	300,000	1,194,000
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area	NC	2003	690,000	690,000	8,767,955
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	CO	1996	150,000	300,000	1,383,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	LA	1994	591,000	591,000	10,146,218
Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership	NY/VT	2006	300,000	300,000	1,775,660
Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area	NJ	2006	300,000	300,000	1,627,660
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	PA	1988	610,000	610,000	13,913,559
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor	NY	2000	709,000	709,000	9,052,528
Essex National Heritage Area	MA	1996	628,000	628,000	14,425,568
Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area	KS/MO	2006	300,000	300,000	1,848,660
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area	MA/NH	2009	150,000	150,000	894,000
Great Basin National Heritage Route	NV/UT	2006	300,000	300,000	1,489,660
Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor	NC/SC/ GA/FL	2006	300,000	300,000	1,489,660
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	NY	1996	491,000	491,000	9,933,756
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	IL	1984	300,000	300,000	7,681,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	MA/RI	1986	650,000	650,000	15,005,961
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	PA/MD /WV/ VA	2008	150,000	300,000	1,192,000
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area	AK	2009	300,000	300,000	1,194,000
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	PA	2000	427,000	427,000	7,596,398
Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area	MS	2009	150,000	300,000	1,044,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area	MS	2004	300,000	300,000	2,562,773

National Heritage Area	States	Date Authorized	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Enacted	Cumulative Incl. FY 2015
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area	MS	2009	150,000	300,000	1,044,000
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area	UT	2006	300,000	300,000	1,848,660
MotorCities National Heritage Area (formerly Automobile NHA)	MI	1998	491,000	491,000	7,673,756
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area	AL	2009	150,000	300,000	1,044,000
National Aviation Heritage Area	OH	2004	300,000	300,000	2,844,773
National Coal Heritage Area	WV	1996	300,000	300,000	3,883,394
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area	NY	2008	300,000	300,000	1,480,000
Northern Plains National Heritage Area	ND	2009	150,000	150,000	894,000
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	NM	2006	150,000	300,000	1,339,660
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area	OH	1996	640,000	640,000	14,531,448
Oil Region National Heritage Area	PA	2004	300,000	300,000	2,843,788
The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (formerly Quinebaug & Shetucket Rivers Valley)	CT/MA	1994	666,000	666,000	11,703,471
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	PA	1996	664,000	664,000	14,748,919
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area	CO	2009	300,000	300,000	1,194,000
Schuylkill River Heritage Area	PA	2000	491,000	491,000	6,850,756
Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District	VA	1996	435,000	435,000	7,575,284
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	SC	1996	663,000	663,000	13,297,015
South Park National Heritage Area	CO	2009	300,000	300,000	1,194,000
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	PA	1988	0	0	2,432,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	TN	1996	436,000	436,000	5,674,559
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area	CT/MA	2006	150,000	300,000	1,339,660
Wheeling National Heritage Area	WV	2000	596,000	596,000	10,304,589
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	AZ	2000	343,000	343,000	4,517,134
Total			18,289,000	19,339,000	257,132,486

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Commissions and Grants is $8,953,000 and 2 FTE, a program change of -$9,737,000 and 0 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Reduce Funding for Heritage Partnership Programs Commissions and Grants (FY 2015 Base: $19,339,000 / FY 2016 Request: -$9,737,000 / 0 FTE) – A reduction to funding for the National Heritage Area program by approximately 50 percent from the FY 2015 level is proposed. While this represents a decrease in funding levels, it continues to provide support for NPS' valued National Heritage Area partners. NPS continues to collaborate with National Heritage Areas on sustainability planning efforts, including the development of business plans, fundraising plans, and financial resource development plans, and to work with areas on implementing those plans and forming networks of operational and financial partnerships to further long-term sustainability of NHA operations.

Program Overview

There are currently 49 National Heritage Areas that conserve and commemorate distinctive stories through regional landscapes, including 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 themes important in America's diverse culture and heritage. Areas function largely through partnerships and community engagement, as called for throughout the NPS *Call to Action* report; they create a deep connection to regional aspects of the national story, connect with youth and diverse communities, interpret lived-in and working landscapes, and focus on heritage education and stewardship of important waterways, natural areas, built environments, and healthy ecosystems.

At a Glance…
National Aviation Heritage Area Youth Engagement

The National Aviation Heritage Area manages the SOAR (Southeast Ohio Area Region) program at the Dayton Air Show. This hands-on program offers low-income children the chance to experience the air show first-hand, where nearly 20 unique STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) activities are provided by companies, universities, and programs.

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. Upon designation as a National Heritage Area, a management plan is developed that provides a blueprint for the area's future activities, including a resource inventory and identification of 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. The NPS is initiating phase-in of a new funding formula, which is a merit-based system of allocating heritage area funding that considers a variety of factors based upon criteria related to program goals, accountability, and organizational sustainability.

ⓘ 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/

National Heritage Areas:

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (2008) is home to a unique collection of American history surrounding Lincoln's life. 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. More information can be found at: http://www.lookingforlincoln.com/ALNHA.

America's Agricultural Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks) National Heritage Area (1996) is a 37 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. 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. More information can be found at: http://www.silosandsmokestacks.org.

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. Arabia Mountain displays the history of granite mining as an industry and culture in Georgia and its impact on the United States. More information can be found at: http://arabiaalliance.org.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (2006) is a national treasure 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. More information can be found at: http://www.atchafalaya.org.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (1996) was created 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. The nine-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved industrial canal of its kind remaining in the South. More information can be found at: http://www.augustacanal.com.

Baltimore National Heritage Area (2009) includes Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, downtown, and waterfront. 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. More information can be found at: http://explorebaltimore.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.blueridgeheritage.com.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor (2006) was established to commemorate the story of water law and water development in the West. 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. More information can be found at: http://www.poudreheritage.org.

Cane River National Heritage Area (1994) fosters the protection, awareness, and development of traditional lifestyles; the natural and built environment; and a healthy economy compatible with the historic character of the Cane River National Heritage Area. More information can be found at: http://www.canerivernha.org.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (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, played an important role in the establishment of the United States and Canada, and has served as a route of exploration, military campaigns, and maritime commerce. More information can be found at: http://www.champlainvalleynhp.org.

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. Preserved battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, and hundreds of National Register properties also commemorate this turning point in American history. More information can be found at: http://www.revolutionarynj.org.

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 fueled America's industrial revolution, and artists found beauty and community among the hills. More information can be found at: http://www.delawareandlehigh.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.eriecanalway.org.

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). More information can be found at: http://www.essexheritage.org.

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 are still reflected in the communities and landmarks of this region. More information can be found at: http://www.freedomsfrontier.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.freedomsway.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.greatbasinheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.gullahgeecheecorridor.org.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (1996), 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, and recreational opportunities abound in local parks, protected open space, and greenways. More information can be found at: http://www.hudsonrivervalley.com.

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. The Corridor is an 862-square mile region encompassing five counties and 57 communities where Native Americans, French explorers and voyagers, canal workers, and immigrants built the Nation's most populous inland state and the American heartland. More information can be found at: http://www.iandmcanal.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.blackstonevalleycorridor.org. The Heritage Corridor is expected to coordinate closely with the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park established by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.hallowedground.org/Partner-Resources/National-Heritage-Area.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.kmtacorridor.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.lhva.org.

The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (formerly Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley) (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. Forest and farmland make up 78 percent of its 695,000-acres, making it one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the northeastern US in the sprawling metropolitan Boston-to-Washington Corridor. More information can be found at: http://thelastgreenvalley.org.

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area (2009) in includes all the counties in Mississippi 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. 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. More information can be found at: http://www.msdeltaheritage.com.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.msgulfcoastheritage.ms.gov.

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; the Nation’s first public university for women, Mississippi University for Women; and the legacies of Civil Rights pioneers. More information can be found at: http://www.mississippihills.org.

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, as well as a string of communities along the axis of the corridor that reflect the experience of Mormon colonization, each 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. More information can be found at: http://www.mormonpioneerheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.motorcities.org.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (2009) operates under the University of North Alabama in Alabama, spans across six counties within the Tennessee River basin 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. More information can be found at: http://msnha.una.edu.

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). National Aviation Heritage Area partners celebrate and interpret the history of flight, preserve related historic resources, and look to the future with many education programs that focus on STEM – science, technology, engineering, and math – education. More information can be found at: http://www.visitnaha.com.

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. More information can be found at: http://coalheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.discoverniagara.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.northernplainsheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.riograndenha.com.

At a Glance…
Puye Cliffs Hiking Program

The Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area hosts the Puye Cliffs Hiking Program, which blends history and language study. The program, created by the Santa Clara Pueblo, teaches pueblo youth about cliff dwellings, life styles, and the identification of traditional native plants. This information is presented by mentors in the Tewa language, helping to preserve the linguistic heritage of the region.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.ohioanderiecanalway.com.

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 area contains a number of remnants of the oil industry, as well as historic valley settlements, riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes, and was shaped by Native Americans, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground

Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigrants. More information can be found at: http://www.oilregion.org/oil-region-national-heritage-area.

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. 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. More information can be found at: http://www.riversofsteel.com.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.sdcnha.org.

At a Glance…
Schuylkill River Restoration Fund Grant Program

The Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area manages the Schuylkill River Restoration Fund Grant program, a private and publicly funded grant program designed to improve the quality and quantity of water in the watershed. Since its inception in 2006, 23 projects have been successfully completed and an additional 17 are in progress. Results include thousands of feet of repaired stream bank, removal of invasive species, and many best management practices in the five-county area.

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. 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. More information can be found at: www.schuylkillriver.org.

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 and 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. More information can be found at: http://www.shenandoahatwar.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.scnhc.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.southparkheritage.org.

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) provides 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 home front 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. More information can be found at: http://www.tncivilwar.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.upperhousatonicheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://wheelingheritage.org.

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. More information can be found at: http://www.yumaheritage.com.

At a Glance…
Wetland Restoration at Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Ambitious wetland restoration in the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area has resulted in restoration of 1,500 acres of wetlands within the challenging desert environment. The project is the result of a partnership amongst the City of Yuma, the Quechan Indian Tribe, Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Multi-Species Conservation program (MSCP), and the national heritage area. A mutual agreement among the partners ensures 50 years of wetlands maintenance.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The NPS 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 the last of the 49 NHA management plans and the implementation of a wide variety of preservation, conservation, education and outdoor recreation projects. Projects include 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; trail development and other outdoor recreation projects; heritage tourism; and organizational development and sustainability planning (including business planning and financial resource development planning).

Activity: **Heritage Partnership Programs**
Program Component: **Administrative Support**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Administrative Support is $999,000 and 5 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The NPS leverages its institutional expertise to enhance NHA management and support the work of areas and their partners, providing technical assistance and guidance, administrative support, information and support on budget and policies, and the coordination and dissemination of information to partners and the public. Additionally, the NPS seeks to encourage standards and accountability for NHAs through a variety of avenues including research, measurement, organizational sustainability, business planning, financial resource development planning, 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 2016 Program Performance

Funding for FY 2016 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.
- Guide development of management planning documents and review feasibility studies.
- Evaluate national heritage areas with authorization sunset dates in 2021.
- 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.
- Update and provide training related to the 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.
- Partner with National Heritage Areas on activities to support the NPS Centennial Goal.

Budget Account Schedules
National Recreation and Preservation

NR&P Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
0.01	Recreation programs	1	1	1
0.02	Natural programs	13	13	14
0.03	Cultural programs	25	25	25
0.05	Grant administration	2	2	2
0.06	International park affairs	2	2	2
0.08	Heritage partnership programs	18	20	10
8.01	Reimbursable program	2	2	2
9.00	Total new obligations	63	65	56
	Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	2	3	4
	Budget authority:			
	Discretionary:			
11.00	Appropriation	61	63	54
17.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary: collected	3	3	3
19.00	Budget authority (total)	64	66	57
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	66	69	61
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	3	4	5
	Change in obligated balance:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	41	42	34
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	63	65	56
30.20	Outlays (gross)	-62	-73	-68
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year	42	34	22
	Outlays, gross:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	44	38
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances	26	29	30
40.20	Total outlays, gross	62	73	68
	Offsets:			
	Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
40.33	Offsetting collections (collected) from: non-Federal sources	-3	-3	-3
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	61	63	54
41.90	Outlays	59	70	65

NR&P Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	19	20	21
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.19	Total personnel compensation	22	23	24
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	1	1	1
13.10	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	29	30	20
19.90	Subtotal, direct obligations	61	63	54
	Reimbursable obligations			
21.11	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	2	2
99.99	Total, new obligations	63	65	56

NR&P Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1042-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct			
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	242	256	258
	Reimbursable			
20.01	Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	17	17	17

Historic Preservation Fund

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, grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) for preservation of sites and stories relating to civil rights, and competitive grants, which in 2016 are proposed to be focused on the sites and stories of civil rights, and on underrepresented communities..

Summary of Requirements for Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: HPF

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016 Request		Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Grants-In aid												
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	0	46,925	0	46,925	0	0	0	0	0	46,925	0	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	0	8,985	0	8,985	0	0	0	+1,000	0	9,985	0	+1,000
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges & Universities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2,500	0	2,500	0	+2,500
Competitive Grants	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	+30,000	0	30,500	0	+30,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid	**0**	**56,410**	**0**	**56,410**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+33,500**	**0**	**89,910**	**0**	**+33,500**
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (PL 113-2)	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**0**
TOTAL, HPF	**2**	**56,410**	**2**	**56,410**	**0**	**0**	**-2**	**+33,500**	**0**	**89,910**	**-2**	**+33,500**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), [$56,410,000]*$89,910,000,* to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, [2016]*2017, of which $500,000 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, and of which $30,000,000 is for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement: Provided, That such competitive 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 nonprofit organizations. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Addition of the following wording:

   "of which $500,000 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, and of which $30,000,000 is for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement: Provided, That such competitive 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 nonprofit 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.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act,**

   16 USC 470, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), establishes a variety of historic preservation programs, including the historic preservation grant program to provide assistance to non-federal entities for the preservation of their cultural heritage, the National Register of Historic Places, and the designation of National Historic Landmarks. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to carry out these programs; the National Park Service implements these programs and responsibilities for the Secretary.

2. to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund

Public Law 94-422 in 1976 amended the National Historic Preservation Act to establish the Historic Preservation Fund as the funding source. 16 USC 470h, as amended by Public Law 94-422, Public Law 96-515, Public Law 100-127, Public Law 102-575, Public Law 106-208, and Public Law 109-453 provided the fund with $150 million in revenues from Outer Continental Shelf receipts each fiscal year through 2015.

3. and to remain available until September 30, 2017,

The NPS proposes the availability of funding for this account to remain available for two years, consistent with past appropriations and authority under USC 470h, which allows appropriations from the Historic Preservation Fund to be made without fiscal year limitation.

4. *of which $500,000 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, and of which $30,000,000 is for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement: Provided, That such competitive 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 nonprofit organizations.*

16 USC 470, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to maintain the National Register of Historic Places, "composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture", and to designate National Historic Landmarks and include them on the National Register.

16 USC 470(a)(3) authorizes the Secretary to administer a program of matching grants to states for the purposes of carrying out the responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act; a program of direct grants to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; and a program of direct grants for the preservation of properties included on the National Register, as well as authorizes the Secretary to make grants to Indian tribes and nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage.

Public Law 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, included funding for grants to underserved (underrepresented) communities. The proposed language would allow the matching requirement for grants to states to be waived when underserved communities or Civil Rights grants are awarded to states, and would allow for the direct award of these grants not only to states and tribes, but also to local governments and to non-profit organizations beyond only those associated with ethnic or minority groups.

Expiring Authorization Citation

Bureau/Office Name	National Park Service
Program Name	Historic Preservation Fund
Citation	*Section 108 of Public Law 94-422 (16 U.S.C. 470h), as amended*
Title of Legislation	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
Last Year of Authorization	2015
Amount Authorized ($000)	$150,000
Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization ($000)	$56,410
2016 Budget Request ($000)	$89,910
Explanation of Authorization Requirement for 2016	Unless extended, the authority to deposit receipts of $150.0 million annually into the Historic Preservation Fund, to be subject to annual appropriations, will expire in 2015.
Program Description	The Historic Preservation Fund serves as the funding source for many programs authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, including Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories and Grants-in-Aid to Tribes.

Activity: Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	46,925	46,925	0	0	0	46,925	0
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes	8,985	8,985	0	0	+1,000	9,985	+1,000
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	0	0	0	0	+2,500	2,500	+2,500
Competitive Grants	500	500	0	0	+30,000	30,500	+30,000
Total Requirements	**56,410**	**56,410**	**0**	**0**	**+33,500**	**89,910**	**+33,500**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Grants-in-Aid

Request Component	($000)	FTE
• Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Competitive Grants for the Sites and Stories of Civil Rights in America	+30,000	0
• Cultural Resource Challenge – Increase Support for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	+1,000	0
• Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	+2,500	0
Total Program Changes	**+33,500**	**0**

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, 3) competitive grants and 4) grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with civil rights.

Activity: **Grants-in-Aid**
Subactivity: **Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories is $46,925,000, with no program changes from FY 2015 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 $5.9 billion of private investment in FY 2014 in the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program; and a total of $73 billion in completed projects since the program's inception in 1977.
- Over 7,000 new low and moderate income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program.

- Approximately 16.3 million acres surveyed during FY 2013 for cultural resources by states. Similar levels of performance are expected for subsequent years.
- State Historic Preservation Offices reviewed 102,800 federal undertakings in FY 2013 providing 82,100 National Register eligibility opinions.
- An estimated 62,923 jobs created by Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program in FY 2013, and over 2.4 million from the program's inception in 1977 through 2013 (the most recent year available).
- 1,002 new listings to the National Register of Historic Places in FY 2014.
- 39 new communities became Certified Local Governments (CLGs) during FY 2014, bringing the cumulative total to 1,897 CLGs throughout the nation (32 and 1,867 in FY 2012)

ⓘ 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…
What Do the Historic Preservation Fund and the Federal Preservation Program Have to Offer?

Colorado's worst forest fire ever occurred in 2010 when the Fourmile Canyon Fire ravaged 6,200 acres and 168 homes in the mountains just west of the City of Boulder. As a result of the fire, and the loss of numerous historic buildings in various historic mining communities, the Colorado SHPO worked with the Boulder County Certified Local Government to fund a historical and architectural survey. This survey identified the buildings that were spared, though it was too late to document the unsurveyed resources that did not survive. The state and county will use this documentation to ensure that the historic character of surviving areas is preserved for the future, especially as rebuilding begins. The survey will also serve as a primary resource to determine where to direct future wildfire mitigation and slope stabilization efforts. At the time the county did not realize how quickly the information would be needed. In 2013, the same area was hit with serious flooding, and because of the information gathered from this intensive survey, they were able to quickly direct resources to protect historic buildings like the church featured in these photos. Boulder County has become a leader in including cultural resource protection as part of its disaster planning and stands as a model of how other communities can also prepare.

Fire and Flooding Damage, Fourmile Canyon Drive, Boulder County, CO

FY 2016 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 1,400 properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Approve approximately 50 new CLGs. Under local law, CLGs would newly designate approximately 100,000 properties in FY 2015. Approximately 75,000 properties would take part in local preservation review, programs, and incentives.
- Assist in evaluating commercial property rehabilitation proposals that may qualify for federal preservation tax incentives.
- Survey approximately 22 million acres for cultural resources by states; with over 650,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- Review approximately 150,000 federal undertakings in FY 2015, providing 105,000 National Register eligibility opinions.

Activity: **Grants-in-Aid**
Subactivity: **Grants-in-Aid to Tribes**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to Tribes is $9,985,000, a program change of +$1,000,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Cultural Resource Challenge – Increase Support for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (FY 2015 Base: $8,985,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$1,000,000 / +0 FTE) – In support of the NPS Cultural Resources Challenge, funding would provide for enhanced support of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), which perform similar duties to State Historic Preservation Offices and function largely via grants administered under the National Historic Preservation Act for the preservation of tribal cultural heritage. Unlike State Historic Preservation Offices, however, the number of THPOs is continually and consistently growing as more tribes begin to participate in the program. As 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, when the number of participants grows while funding remains constant, the amount of the average grant award falls in order to accommodate the increased number of grantees. Between FY 2010 and FY 2014, the number of THPOs grew from 100 to 151, while the average grant award dropped from $72,500 to $59,729. On average, between 10 to 17 new THPOs come into existence each year; if the proposed additional funding is not received, the average grant award may drop below $50,000 by FY 2016.

In FY 2013, THPOs completed 97 National Register of Historic Places nominations, 3,292 Tribal Register nominations, 50,600 Section 106 reviews under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the survey and inventory of 229,745 acres, including 4,867 archeological sites and 18,818 historic properties. THPOs regularly conduct over 6,000 educational activities, most of which focus on youth and incorporates the use of native languages. The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers Conference in 2013 was hosted in Billings, Montana by the Wyoming Montana Leadership Council with a focus on resolving Historic Preservation issues with a variety of federal agencies. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices work with youth is often focused on the preservation of traditional cultural practices and language. Other regionally organized THPOs sponsor language and cultural forums which bring together community and tribal members of all ages for demonstrations of traditional dances and crafts such as basketry, tribal language, oral history, and traditional plants.

This request would provide support to tribes in the preservation of vanishing tribal cultural resources and heritage and allowing tribes to participate in national preservation programs, develop capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs, and engage tribal youth. With these additional funds tribes would conduct comprehensive surveys of historic properties and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places; complete oral history projects; engage in preservation skills development; advise and assist tribal governments in carrying out historic preservation responsibilities; ensure historic properties are taken into consideration during planning and development; provide public information; conduct education and youth programs; and consult with federal agencies on federal undertakings that may affect historic resources. In doing so, these funds would support the

Administration's goals to improve the quality of life for all Native Americans, ensuring that tribes can have a seat at the table on historic and heritage preservation issues.

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. Also provided for are tribal heritage grants to Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage. Unlike THPO Grants, these grants are competitively selected, require a projected completion date of two years or less, and are funded under five basic categories: Locating and Identifying Cultural Resources; Preserving Historic Structures Listed on the National Register of Historic Places; Comprehensive Preservation Planning; Oral History and Documenting Cultural Traditions; and Education and Training for Building a Historic Preservation Program.

Below are recent activities funded through Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices:

- Approximately 230,000 acres surveyed during FY 2014 for cultural resources by tribes.
- Approximately 3,500 new listing were added to the Tribal Register in FY 2014.

ⓘ Find more information online about Historic Preservation Fund grants, including grants to Indian Tribes, online at: http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg

FY 2016 Program Performance

- The NPS would award an estimated 170 grants to support THPOs and approximately 25 competitive individual project grants to federally recognized tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations for preservation of traditional cultural heritage, totaling approximately $10 million.
- Approximately 11,000 new listings would be added to the Tribal Register.
- Approximately 200,000 acres would be surveyed during FY 2016 for cultural resources by tribes with over 650,000 significant historical and archeological properties inventoried, evaluated, or designated by states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments.
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would review approximately 4,200 federal undertakings in FY 2016, providing 4,600 National Register eligibility opinions.

Activity: **Grants-in-Aid**
Subactivity: **Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities is $2,500,000, a program change of +$2,500,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (FY 2016 Request: +$2,500,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding would provide grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. Grants would fund surveys and documentation including those associated with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS); support development of place-based interpretive and educational materials; and provide for bricks and mortar projects for rehabilitation and preservation of significant historic properties on the campuses of HBCUs. Eligible costs of bricks and mortar projects would include predevelopment preparation of architectural plans and specifications, historic structures reports, and bricks and mortar repair and rehabilitation of historic properties. Any historic property receiving development grant assistance through the program would be required to place a preservation covenant on the property to preserve the significance and integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property historic. It is anticipated that approximately 10-40 grants would be awarded with these funds.

Program Overview

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Executive Order 12232 and established the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). The Initiative was created to provide HBCUs access to participate in and benefit from federally funded programs. Since then, Presidents Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush have all signed Executive Orders to reaffirm the mandate begun by Carter, further strengthening the HBCU program and giving it national attention. An outgrowth of the 1980 White House Initiative on HBCUs was the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Initiative, established to identify and restore those historic structures on HBCU campuses considered to be the most historically significant and physically threatened – the likelihood of loss of the structure if work was not performed as soon as possible to save it. It was also established in direct response to the needs of many of the historically black colleges and universities, which were presented with critical rehabilitation needs, but lacked the resources to repair these buildings. Between 1998 and 2009, the NPS awarded almost $60 million of historic preservation grants to HBCUs to restore historic properties on their campuses.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The NPS would award an estimated 10-40 project grants for survey, documentation, interpretation, and bricks and mortar projects to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for sites and stories associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience, honoring and preserving the unique and important role these institutions played in advancing the realization of more free, equal, and just society.

Activity: **Grants-in-Aid**
Subactivity: **Competitive Grants**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Competitive Grants is $30,500,000, a program change of +$30,000,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Civil Rights Initiative - Provide Competitive Grants to Preserve the Sites and Stories of Civil Rights in America (FY 2015 Base: $500,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$30,000,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding would provide competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience. Work enabled by these grants would include surveys and documentation associated with the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS); grants would also support development of place-based interpretive and educational materials associated with the survey and documentation of these sites, such as Teaching with Historic Places. Bricks and mortar projects for rehabilitation and preservation of historical properties associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience would also be eligible for grants under this program.

Eligible costs relating to the preservation of associated properties would include predevelopment preparation of architectural plans and specifications, historic structures reports, and bricks and mortar repair and rehabilitation of historic properties. Any historic property receiving grant assistance through the program would be required to place a preservation covenant on the property to preserve the significance and integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property historic. Eligible costs for survey, documentation, planning, interpretation and education grants would include the survey, inventory, and documentation of historic sites, as well as development of interpretive and educational materials for sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience.

Program Overview

While traditional grants-in-aid have been successful in increasing the capacity of states, tribes, and Certified Local Governments to engage in preservation activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, there remain pressing historic preservation needs and issues not easily addressed within these frameworks. Competitive grants allow for the award of grants across the boundaries of traditional grants, allowing different communities and organizations to work together on over-arching issues and preservation needs. These grants also encourage community engagement and innovative approaches, leveraging the resulting funds to be the best possible outcomes, and can be directed towards the most pressing needs to make focused investments and progress in these areas. In FY 2016, $30.0 million is requested for grants to focus on preserving the sites and stories of the Civil Rights Movement and the African-American experience with the end goal of ensuring the preservation of the history of this pivotal period and movement in American history that even now continues to inspire progress on civil rights. The budget maintains the $500,000 grant program that addresses the issue of underrepresentation of certain communities and groups in the range of properties represented on the National Register, with the end goal of making strides towards ensuring that the makeup of the National Register fully reflects the diversity of the American story.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The NPS would award an estimated 160-375 grants. These grants would enable the preservation, interpretation, and documentation of sites and stories of the Civil Rights Movement and of sites associated with the African-American experience, and would also seek to increase the number of sites on the National Register associated with groups currently underrepresented on the Register by approximately 50-125 properties.

Budget Account Schedules
Historic Preservation Fund

HPF Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Grants-in-Aid	67	46	79
09.00	Total new obligations	67	46	79
	Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	15	4	14
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)	15	4	14
	Budget authority:			
	Discretionary:			
11.01	Appropriation (special fund, definite) HPF	56	56	90
19.30	Total budgetary resources available	71	60	104
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	4	14	25
19.52	Expired unobligated balance, start of year	5	3	5
19.53	Expired unobligated balance, end of year	3	5	5
19.54	Unexpired balance cancelling	0	2	2
	Change in obligated balances:			
	Unpaid obligations			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	96	99	63
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	67	46	79
30.20	Outlays, gross:	-61	-82	-100
30.41	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	-3	0	0
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year	99	63	42
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year (net)	99	63	42
	Outlays, gross:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority	16	29	46
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances	45	53	54
40.20	Total outlays, gross	61	82	100
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	56	56	90
41.90	Outlays	61	82	100

HPF Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions……	67	46	79
99.99	Total new obligations……	67	46	79

HPF Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5140-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment……	2	2	0

Construction

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

National Park Service Line Item Construction provides for major 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; 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 validate the cost and scope of each requirement and monitor status throughout all phases of the effort.

Management Planning

This activity prepares and maintains up-to-date plans to guide management decisions on the protection, use, development, and management of each park. Unit Management Plans define 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. Finally, the Environmental Planning and Compliance component completes environmental impact statements for special projects within the requirements of NEPA.

In 2016, the budget requests $251.0 million in discretionary funding, of which $153.3 is for line item construction. The mandatory proposal includes $300.0 million a year for three years for Second Century Infrastructure Investments. The breakdown of those amounts, by activity, is discussed in the appropriate sections. The mandatory breakdown is discussed in greater detail in the Centennial Initiative – Construction section.

Summary of Requirements for Construction (CONST)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: CONST

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual Total FTE	2014 Actual Amount	2015 Enacted FTE	2015 Enacted Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2016 Request FTE	2016 Request Amount	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-) FTE	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-) Amount
Line Item Construction	**27**	**60,563**	**27**	**61,678**	**0**	**0**	**+6**	**+91,666**	**33**	**153,344**	**+6**	**+91,666**
Special Programs												
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	8	3,855	8	3,855	0	0	0	0	8	3,855	0	0
Housing Improvement Program	2	2,200	2	2,200	0	0	0	0	2	2,200	0	0
Dam Safety and Security Program	1	1,248	1	1,248	0	0	0	0	1	1,248	0	0
Equipment Replacement Program	0	13,500	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	13,500	0	0
Subtotal, Special Programs	**11**	**20,803**	**11**	**20,803**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**11**	**20,803**	**0**	**0**
Construction Planning	**1**	**7,265**	**1**	**7,266**	**+2**	**0**	**0**	**+9,252**	**1**	**16,520**	**0**	**+9,254**
Construction Program Mgmt & Operations												
Construction Program Management	14	3,380	11	2,775	+39	0	0	0	11	2,814	0	+39
Denver Service Center Operations	128	17,602	137	17,780	+303	0	+10	+4,583	147	22,666	+10	+4,886
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	74	10,431	78	10,126	+144	0	0	0	78	10,270	0	+144
Regional Facility Project Support	30	5,669	38	6,090	+73	0	+10	+6,417	48	12,580	+10	+6,490
Subtotal, Construction Program Mgmt & Operations	**246**	**37,082**	**264**	**36,771**	**+559**	**0**	**+20**	**+11,000**	**284**	**48,330**	**+20**	**+11,559**
Management Planning												
Unit Management Plans	38	5,915	43	5,956	+75	0	0	0	43	6,031	0	+75
Special Resources Studies	14	1,772	14	1,786	+32	0	0	0	14	1,818	0	+32
EIS Planning and Compliance	17	4,061	17	4,079	+42	0	0	0	17	4,121	0	+42
Subtotal, Management Planning	**69**	**11,748**	**74**	**11,821**	**+149**	**0**	**0**	0	**74**	**11,970**	**0**	**+149**
SUBTOTAL, CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION	**354**	**137,461**	**377**	**138,339**	**+710**	**0**	**+26**	**+111,918**	**403**	**250,967**	**+26**	**+112,628**
Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned	*0*	*7,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental [P.L. 113-2]	*56*	*0*	*28*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*-28*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*-28*	*0*
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	**410**	**144,461**	**405**	**138,339**	**+710**	**0**	**-2**	**+111,918**	**403**	**250,967**	**-2**	**+112,628**

Note: As part of the Centennial Initiative, the Budget includes a mandatory proposal that would provide $300.0 million a year for three years in this account to complete high-priority deferred maintenance projects, which are needed to ensure that parks can complete their missions and serve visitors safely and effectively. For more information, including a full accounting of the proposed mandatory funding, please refer to page M-CENT-Infr-1.

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

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total or Change	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between 2015 and 2016.	0	+166
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	+425	+527
Employer Contribution to FERS The change reflects the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits model.	0	+17

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), [138,339,000]$*250,967,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year [2015]*2016* with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5–Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232–18: *Provided further, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fee Permanent appropriations may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized by this section. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

1. Addition of the following wording:

   Provided further, National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fee Permanent appropriations may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized by this section.

The additional language provides the NPS with the authority to address adjustments, subject to reprogramming guidelines, for unforeseen circumstances to published estimated costs for specific projects in a timely manner with other relevant appropriations.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities,**

   16 U.S.C. 1-1c creates the National Park Service to promote and regulate the use of national park areas for their conservation and enjoyment and provides authority for administering areas within the National Park System, thus implying authority for construction, construction planning, and equipment replacement for these purposes. Also, Congress has enacted limited authorizations for appropriations for specific construction projects.

   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.

Specific authority is provided in 16 U.S.C. 1a-5 and 1a-7 for general management plans for national park areas. The National Park Service Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-391) requires an Act of Congress to specifically authorize a special resource study; however, it also allows the NPS to conduct reconnaissance studies or other preliminary evaluations of areas, not to exceed $25,000. 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.

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.

2. **including modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r-8),**

16 U.S.C. 410r-8, Section 104, the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-229) authorizes modifications to improve water deliveries and other steps to restore the natural hydrological conditions within Everglades National Park.

16 U.S.C. 410r-6(f), Section 102(f), the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 authorizes such appropriations as may be necessary for this purpose.

3. **to remain available until expended:**

The NPS proposes the availability of funding for the Construction account to remain available until expended, consistent with past appropriations.

4. ***Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year [2015] *2016* with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5–Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232–18.**

This provision allows the NPS to make a single procurement for multiple phases of projects. These phases are planned for successive years and executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and lower overall costs for the project. The “availability of funds” clause at 48 CFR 52.232-18 states “Funds are not presently available for this contract. The Government's obligation under this contract is contingent upon the availability of appropriated funds from which payment for contract purposes can be made. No legal liability on the part of the Government for any payment may arise until funds are made available to the Contracting Officer for this contract and until the Contractor receives notice of such availability, to be confirmed in writing by the Contracting Officer.”

5. ***Provided further, National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fee Permanent appropriations may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized by this section*.**

   The additional language provides the NPS with the authority to address adjustments, subject to reprogramming guidelines, for unforeseen circumstances to published estimated costs for specific projects in a timely manner with other relevant appropriations.

Activity: Line Item Construction

Line Item Construction ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Projects	60,563	61,678	0	0	+91,666	153,344	+91,666
Total Requirements	**60,563**	**61,678**	**0**	**0**	**+91,666**	**153,344**	**+91,666**
Total FTE Requirements[1]	*27*	*27*	*0*	*0*	*+6*	*33*	*+6*

[1] 2014 FTE excludes those associated with the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental (P.L 113-2).

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Line Item Construction

Request Component	($000)
• Centennial Initiative: Increase Support for Line Item Construction Projects	+91,666
Total Program Changes	+91,666

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 Capital Investment Strategy scoring system, which incorporates 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 NPS mission factors and a benefit score is determined along with a cost benefit ratio. Projects with the highest combined scores, 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 13, 2011, the President signed an Executive Order establishing the Campaign to Cut Government Waste, which aims to increase the efficiency of Government operations. 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 or underutilized federal property. The National Park Service leverages the Line Item Construction Program to address this initiative, including office consolidations and elimination of excess properties. The NPS has committed a minimum of three percent of overall capital construction funding, per year, to this critical effort. A few examples are listed below:

Cape Cod National Seashore has a project that began in FY 2015 to demolish 12 structures which contain hazardous building materials, i.e., asbestos, lead paint and mercury; and are significant attractive nuisances at the Highlands Center. These structures are located within easy access and show signs of increasing forced entry and vandalism. The NPS has an opportunity to provide private investment leasing opportunities for 30 adjacent reusable structures once this demolition is complete with the proposed FY 2016 funding.

The NPS remains consistent with the Administration's Freeze the Footprint initiative, completing only required construction, repair, or rehabilitation efforts that do not result in an increase to existing square footage to the Service's administrative office or warehouse space.

Activity: **Line Item Construction**
Program Component: **Line Item Construction Projects**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Line Item Construction program is $153,344,000 and 33 FTE, a program change of +$91,666,000 and +6 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Support for Line Item Construction Projects (FY 2015 Base: $61,678,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$91,666,000 / +6 FTE) Of the $242.751 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $91.666 million is requested to complete line item construction projects, including projects at national park units associated with the Civil Rights Movement. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding.

Of the NPS' 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 currently have quantified deferred maintenance (DM) needs. These assets have been identified as critical to the mission of each unit and the NPS is targeting their deferred maintenance to assure their continuance for the second century of operations. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, combining the 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 documented within a comprehensive five-year priority list. The FY 2016 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. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

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/Heath/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. Project scores, and the Departmental criteria against which they are rated, are shown on the justification for each line item construction project.

The FY 2016 line item construction project list is the current set of construction priorities to meet the most urgent programmatic needs during FY 2016.

FY 2016 Program Performance

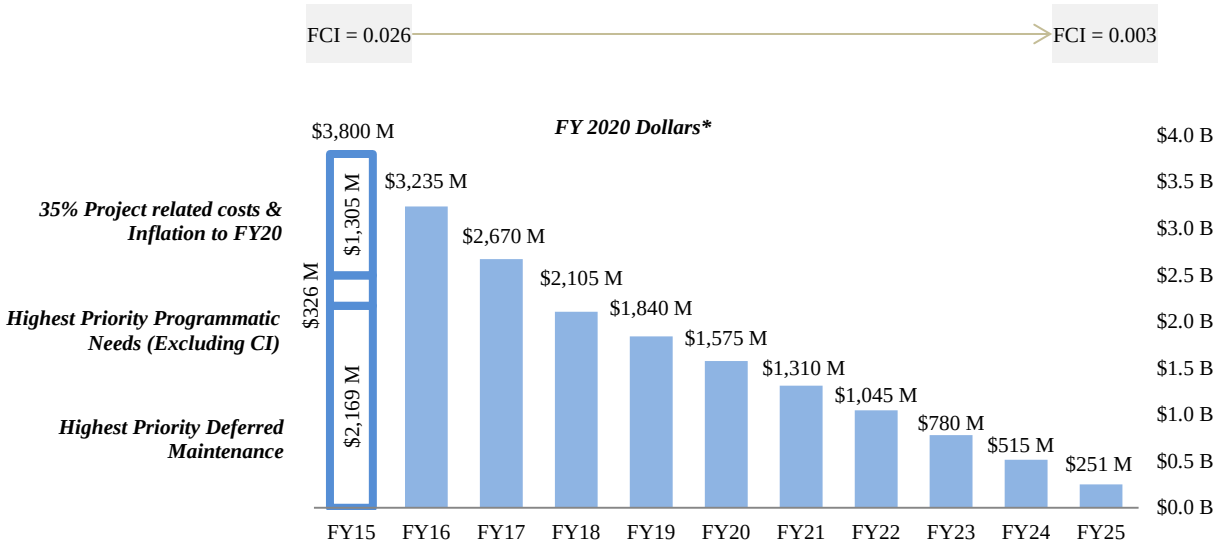
With the proposed funding, the program would continue work on the most critical major construction projects identified through the servicewide asset inventory and condition assessment program.

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 sustainability guidelines. All new and remodeled assets meet or exceed intent and guidelines of E.O.13423, E.O. 13514, and E.O. 13653 include mitigation strategies for potential climate change vulnerabilities, and adhere to all 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 investment backlog continues to rapidly expand beyond the historic capabilities of the Service to keep up with major repair or rehabilitation needs. Complementary funding proposals to address deferred maintenance requirements are discussed separately as part of the Centennial Initiative.

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including total discretionary deferred maintenance funding of $559.1 million along with the $300.0 million mandatory proposal - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over a ten year period. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



Note: $ values represent the need at the end of the fiscal year

* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

At a Glance…

Line-Item Construction Achievements – Wrangell-St Elias National Park, AK

Correct Critical Life/Health/Safety Issues at Kennecott Mines Structures (159092):

The iconic 14-story timber frame concentration mill building, built on a hillside (left), critically needed the first phase of this three phase project. The first phase's successful stabilization of the majority of the lower six levels (below) was completed in FY 2012 at an approximate cost of $4.2 million.

Construction of the mill started in 1907 and continued until mining operations ceased in 1938. Over its 31 year history, historians believe the building was modified 40 times to accommodate improvements in the milling process.

The Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark (NHL) was established in 1986 and the site is remote even by Alaskan standards. Remoteness and a short, five month construction season, make logistics and construction a significant challenge. This phase of the project, however, successfully navigated those challenges and with precision, stabilized key deteriorated structural components.

At a Glance…

Line-Item Construction Achievements – Washington Monument, Washington, DC

Washington Monument Earthquake Damage Repair (184461); Washington, D.C.

Located on the National Mall, the Washington Monument was constructed from 1848 to 1884 as a tribute to George Washington. It stands at approximately 555 ft. and is the tallest unreinforced masonry structure in the world. The masonry walls taper from over twelve feet thick at the base to eighteen inches at the top of the shaft. The unique Pyramidion that caps the monument is clad in seven-foot-wide hung marble panels with an inscribed cap of cast aluminum serving as the apex.

The Evaluation: Following a magnitude 5.8 earthquake in central Virginia on August 23, 2011, the Washington Monument exhibited spalling and cracking of stone primarily in the upper levels of the structure. To fully determine the scope of damage and to ascertain the structural stability of the monument, a team of engineers with specialized expertise in the performance of stone structures subject to seismic loadings was required. Using specialized rope access, a Difficult Access Team (DAT) rappelled down the monument exterior, removing loosened stone fragments and documenting damage on Tablet PCs (iPads). This allowed observations to be recorded on drawing overlays, so the interior and exterior conditions could be documented electronically and used to develop repair documents. The team developed temporary repairs to minimize water intrusion then completed a seismic study to determine the monument's vulnerability to future potential earthquakes and a comprehensive set of construction drawings and specifications to guide permanent repair and restoration of the monument.

At a Glance…

Line-Item Construction Achievements – Washington Monument (continued)

The Repairs: 2013- 2014

Repairs included the following:

- Exterior – secure loose pieces of stone, seal all cracked panels, patch stones, repoint mortar joints, and replace the structure's lightning protection system;
- Interior – repair and/or seal cracked stone panels, repair panel rib bearing haunches, repair cracked tie beams, and repair displaced rib stones.

The project budget was $15 million, of which $7.5 million came from the NPS's Line Item Construction account and $7.5 million was provided by a private donor. The project was completed on May 8, 2014, following 18-months of construction, with a total construction contract cost of $11,410,679.

National Park Service
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories: API/ FCI Score	Scoring Categories: SB Score	Scoring Categories: IS Score	Scoring Categories: CFA Score	Project Cost ($000)
2016	1	96.9	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Stabilization of Bastions 1, 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson	149152B	FL	FL26	40.0	16.9	20.0	20.0	$6,618
2016	2	94.3	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Primary Electrical Cables on Floyd Bennett Field	201185A	NY	NY09	40.0	14.3	20.0	20.0	$5,594
2016	3	92.0	Midwest	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Repoint Exterior Mortar Joints of Perry's Memorial	201919A	OH	OH09	40.0	20.0	20.0	12.0	$8,561
2016	4	90.3	Northeast	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	Rehabilitate the Mansion Foundation and Support Walls	161264A	NY	NY19	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.3	$5,275
2016	5	89.1	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	Provide Seismic Stabilization of Lobby, Porte Cochere, and Map Room of the Mammoth Hotel	189105A	WY	WYAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	9.1	$8,668
2016	6	87.5	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions, Phase 2	154334A	PR	PRAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.5	$1,947
2016	7	86.0	National Capital	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Lift Lock #3 in Georgetown	150696A	DC	DCAL	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	$4,235

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost ($000)
2016	8	85.9	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	Correct Critical Health and Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Lobby and South Bridge	152999C	MT	MTAL	38.2	20.0	20.0	7.7	$7,156
2016	9	85.5	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection - Alcatraz, Phase 2	149952E	CA	CA08	25.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	$9,954
2016	10	84.5	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate El Portal Sanitary Sewer to Prevent Raw Sewage Spills, Phase 1	158675A	CA	CA19	40.0	20.0	20.0	4.5	$4,886
2016	11	83.6	Alaska	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Walkway, Completion	148250B	AK	AKAL	40.0	7.1	16.5	20.0	$2,235
2016	12	83.2	Intermountain	Grand Teton National Park	Protect Public Health, Replace Water and Waste Water Systems at Moose	149677A B	WY	WYAL	39.8	20.0	20.0	3.4	$13,948
2016	13	83.1	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Water Conveyance Systems for Emergency and Potable Water Supply	151059A	DC	DCAL	32.9	20.0	20.0	10.2	$11,183
2016	14	82.5	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Replace Leaking Portions of Water Distribution System in Mariposa Grove	208240A	CA	CA19	40.0	20.0	20.0	2.5	$1,720

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories				Project Cost ($000)
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	
2016	15	81.6	Southeast	Vicksburg National Military Park	Stabilize Mint Spring Bayou to Protect National Cemetery	209252A	MS	MS02	40.0	20.0	20.0	1.6	$1,502
2016	16	80.9	Alaska	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Construct South Side Elevated Board Walk at Brooks Camp	197791A	AK	AKAL	40.0	6.8	15.6	18.5	$2,802
2016	17	80.9	Intermountain	Mesa Verde National Park	Reconstruct Cedar Tree and Far View Waste Water Facilities to Meet EPA Consent Order	205932A	CO	CO03	39.5	20.0	20.0	1.4	$2,456
2016	18	80.7	Intermountain	Bandelier National Monument	Replace Frijoles Canyon Section of Primary Electrical System	190519A	NM	NM03	40.0	19.9	20.0	0.8	$5,138
2016	19	79.0	Southeast	Cape Hatteras National Seashore	Rehabilitate Wright Brothers Visitor Center	152008A	NC	NC03	40.0	18.7	19.5	0.8	$6,824
2016	20	78.3	Midwest	Buffalo National River	Replace Existing Buffalo Point Waste Water Treatment Plants	186559A	AR	AR01	38.4	16.5	20.0	3.4	$1,697
2016	21	78.2	Intermountain	Curecanti National Recreation Area	Visitor Center for Visitor Safety/Accessibility and Operational Needs	187989A	CO	CO03	40.0	18.5	19.6	0.1	$1,958
2016	22	77.7	Southeast	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	Rehabilitate Visitor Center Museum	166346A	AL	AL03	40.0	18.6	19.1	0.0	$1,105
2016	23	76.6	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	Rehabilitate Toklat Utility Infrastructure	209505A	AK	AKAL	40.0	0.9	20.0	15.7	$3,616

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost ($000)
2016	24	76.4	Intermountain	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Replace Visitor Center Contact Trailer with Smaller, Safer and Sustainable Facility	152836A	UT	UT03	40.0	18.3	17.4	0.7	$2,148
2016	25	76.4	Northeast	Valley Forge National Historical Park	Rehabilitate the Visitor Center for Energy Efficiency, Safety and ADA Access	211497A	PA	PA06 PA07	40.0	16.2	20.0	0.2	$5,724
2016	26	75.2	Intermountain	Old Santa Fe Trail Building	Rehabilitate Building Exterior Envelope and Historic Elements	200486A	NM	NM03	40.0	15.1	20.0	0.1	$1,991
2016	27	74.3	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate the Lincoln Memorial to Provide Accessible Spaces, Restrooms and Pathways	151803A	DC	DCAL	39.9	18.0	15.5	0.9	$2,483
2016	28	66.6	Northeast	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Dangerous Structures to Correct Safety Hazards at Highlands Center, Completion	201169A	MA	MA10	40.0	0.0	15.7	10.9	$258
2016	29	63.5	National Capital	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System & Re-landscape National Mall, Completion	151515C	DC	DCAL	21.9	20.0	20.0	1.6	$5,195
2016	30	61.5	Southeast	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Rehabilitate Selma Interpretive Center, Provide Exhibits and Interpretive Media	218940A	AL	AL07	32.0	12.2	14.1	3.2	$3,000

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost ($000)
2016	31	68.6 72.8	Southeast Northeast	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	Demolish Seventeen Structures to Restore Historic Battlefield Landscape	189509A 191804A	NC VA	NC13 VA06	40.0 39.9	0.0 0.0	16.8 20.0	11.8 12.9	$982
2016	32	81.6, 56.3	Southeast, Northeast, National Capital	Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, & Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Demolish the Failing Frisco Pier and Nine Other Deteriorated Assets in Three Parks	206671 206825 153823 165235 168580	NC VA MD	NC03 VA01 VA07 MD06	36.0 40.0 40.0	0.8 0.0 0.3	16.3 15.4 9.0	15.8 6.1 2.0	$1,454
2016	33	54.7	Southeast	Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Historic Cottages 530 and 491 on Auburn Avenue, Reroof Ebenezer Church and Seven Historic Houses	212958A 217822A 218284A	GA	GA05	17.1	18.6	18.8	0.2	$4,117

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Total Score	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost ($000)
						175674A	GA	GA01					
		61.9				175676A	GA	GA06	40.0	2.5	18.9	0.5	
		55.0				175677A	GA	GA11	40.0	0.0	13.0	2.0	
		68.3				190470A	KY	KY02	40.0	7.7	20.0	0.6	
		54.6			Demolition and	194924A	NC	NC03	40.0	0.6	11.6	2.4	
		45.7			Removal of Excess and	176839A	NC	NC13	40.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	
		74.0			Failing Structures in 8	179753A	SC	SC01	40.0	0.0	20.0	14.0	
		8.8			Separate Park Units, 10	199223A	TN	TN01	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	
		46.9		Southeast Regional	Bundled Project	198334A	FL	FL25	39.4	0.0	5.9	1.6	
2016	34	51.6	Southeast	Office	Statements	158549A	FL	FL26	40.0	0.0	9.7	1.9	$1,906
				Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve, Saguaro National Park, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National			AK	AKAL					
			Multi-Region	Preserve, Allegheny	Mitigate Public Safety		AZ	AZ02					
			Alaska	Portage Railroad	Hazards at Priority		CA	CA08					
			Intermountain	National Historic	Abandoned Mineral		CA	CA08					
			Pacific West	Site, Obed Wild and	Lands (AML) Sites on		PA	PA06					
2016	35	50.0	Southeast	Scenic River	Park Lands		TN	TN06					$5,008
									Total for Fiscal Year 2016				$153,344

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	96.9/ 1
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilization of Bastions 1, 2 and 3 of Fort Jefferson		
Project Number: 149152B	**Unit/Facility Name:** Dry Tortugas National Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** FL26	**State:** FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40800000	79444	100	0.034	0.030

Project Description: This project supports the multi-phased preservation of Fort Jefferson and completing work on Front 3, providing the stabilization for Bastions 1, 2 and 3, removal of all iron Totten Shutters within Embrasures 28 to78, and safety work at the visitor entrance. Work items include a portion of string course and parapet reconstruction, infill, arch reconstruction, repointing, brick placement, Totten Shutter removal, bronze strike plate installation, window or vent replacement, and conservation of an historic Totten Shutter as an interpretive display. This project will complete the most critical stabilization requirements for the Fort.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Stabilization of the park's primary cultural resource, Fort Jefferson, reduces deferred maintenance while preserving historic fabric, corrects life safety concerns and ensures sustainable park operations. Stabilizing the exterior fortification walls through removal of iron shutter components and repointing the brick will be the best defense against sea level rise to preserve cultural resources located on Garden Key and maintain the park's capabilities to operate. The project will be removing all of the shutters and replacing them with concrete components. The iron components of the openings are the direct cause of the deterioration of the fronts.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project will support the Service's prior investments of $16.78 million (FY2007, 2010, 2013) on 5 of the 6 fronts of the Fort. The focus of this work is removal of the corroding iron Totten Shutter components embedded in the fort's scarp wall which is the primary and contributing factor in the advanced and continuous deterioration of significant portions of this historic masonry fortification.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If the project is not funded, original historic fabric will be lost and failure will continue to occur; life safety issues will remain. A limited structural evaluation of Fronts 2 and 3 in 2008 indicated that the structure is exceptionally vulnerable in Front 3 where most of the three course veneer brick is absent, creating the danger of collapse during a category 4 or 5 hurricane. The risk of failure increases with each storm surge, each incidence of direct wave action on the exterior, or wind event in excess of 135 mph; risks increase proportionate to the duration of these events. Behind Front 3 lie eight of the Park's fifteen housing units, the first aid room, dry storage, package wastewater treatment plant, equipment storage, and maintenance shops. If these areas were to be lost or rendered unsafe, the impact to park operations would be catastrophic.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.034	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 16.9
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 20.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY13, FY14 Completed: FY13, FY14	**Total Project Score:** 96.9

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 6,618,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 6,618,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 4,915,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 6,618,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 11,533,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-14 $ 200,000
Design Funds Received in FY14-15 $ 215,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	1Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/16	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 4,000*	Projected: $ 4,000	Net Change: $ 0

* Current monitoring of walls by staff is a collateral duty.

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DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	94.3/ 2
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Primary Electrical Cables on Floyd Bennett Field		
Project Number: 201185A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Gateway National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** NY09	**State:** NY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	77585	88	0.512	0.439

Project Description: This project will complete the replacement of more than eight miles of seriously deteriorated, underground electrical cable on historic Floyd Bennett Field. The cabling system has had multiple failures due to its age. Cables were installed in the 1930s and 1940s. Past work on the electrical system has addressed replacement of transformers and renovation of sub-stations, switching stations, and manholes. All previous work, as well as the proposed cable replacement, has been based upon recommendations contained in a comprehensive evaluation of the electrical system. Once this project is completed, the electrical system on Floyd Bennett Field will conform to all applicable codes.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Completion of this project supports health and safety though proper lighting and alarm systems for park operations and support for partners and agencies in leased structures the electrical system serves. Further, health and safety and the environment will be protected from the shutdown of lift stations that have resulted in release of untreated sewage into Jamaica Bay. Replacement of the 60 to 70 year old lines will address a portion of the park's deferred maintenance.

Investment Strategy (IS): The cables provide primary electrical service to 95 percent of the buildings on Floyd Bennett Field. Failure of the primary feeder cables results in numerous closures of park facilities including the unit headquarters, visitor center, and educational complex. Tenants or park partners are also directly affected and include the New York City Board of Education, Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment, Armed Forces Reserve Training Center, NYC Police Department, NYC Department of Sanitation, and Polytechnic University. The project results in an operational savings of approximately $95,000 per year - which can be redirected to other critical needs within the park; and supports the initial investment of $6,541,000 in FY2011.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Failure to complete this work will result in unstable electrical supply on Floyd Bennett Field reducing efficiency for park operations; disrupting service to both visitors and park tenants; and creates potential loss of both cultural and natural resources. Park maintenance employees will continue to be exposed to extremely hazardous work conditions, including: high voltage cables, exposure to lead, a high water table, and confined enclosed spaces. Unsafe conditions will remain for park visitors and staff during periods of electrical failure due to loss of power for street lights, building security lights, and alarm systems.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.512	**API** = 88	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 14.3
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 20.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 94.3

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	5,594,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	5,594,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	135,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	5,594,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	5,729,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-14 $ 135,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved:
YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $100,000	Projected: $ 5,000	Net Change: $ -95,000

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DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	92.0/ 3
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Repoint Exterior Mortar Joints of Perry's Memorial		
Project Number: 201919A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	
Region/Area/District: Midwest	**Congressional District:** OH09	**State:** OH

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35800800	71125	100	0.197	0.165

Project Description: This project will repoint and clean the exterior shaft of the 350 foot tall Perry's Memorial, a Doric column constructed in 1913-1915. The nearly 100 year old Memorial has been subjected to numerous years of freeze thaw damage because of water infiltration. Water is penetrating the structure from the sides, and the park has completed a study to determine the best method for sealing out the water. Work will be phased over two years and will include: 1) removal of sealant from all joints between granite panels; 2) removal of loose and unsound mortar from joints behind sealant location in horizontal joints; 3) installation of new mortar (deep pointing) in horizontal joints, leaving the front portion of the joint open; 4) cleaning and preparation of joints to receive new sealant; 5) routing and cleaning all open cracks in the granite; 6) removal and repair of all spalls in granite panels; 7) cleaning of the granite masonry; and 8) installation of new backer rod and silicone sealant.

Scope of Benefits (SB): This project addresses deferred maintenance on a high priority asset for Perry's Victory. Completing this work will provide a more sustainable historic structure that is safe for both visitors and NPS employees.

Investment Strategy (IS): In 2006, the top of the Memorial failed and a 600 pound piece of granite fell from the underside of the Observation Deck. In FY 2009-2010, a $4.7 million Recovery Act project provided interim repairs and sealed the Observation Deck to prevent water from seeping into the structure from the top. This project leverages that initial Recovery Act investment by sealing, repointing and cleaning the exterior shaft of a high priority asset of the National Park Service.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Without these repairs, the nearly 100-year-old Memorial will continue to deteriorate due to water infiltration and the ravages of freeze and thaw damage. The deterioration will eventually lead to catastrophic failure. The Memorial may, once again, be forced to close the tower or the Observation Deck. Staining will become more severe.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.197	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 12.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 92.0

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 8,561,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total Component Estimate:	$ 8,561,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 1,082,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 8,561,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 9,643,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13/14 $ 202,000
Design Funds Received in FY 15 $ 880,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/18	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 4,000	Projected: $ 5,000	Net Change: $ +1,000

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DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	90.30/ 4
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Vanderbilt Mansion Foundation, Exterior Envelope and Support Walls		
Project Number: 161264A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** NY19	**State:** NY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35800800	60492	87	0.05	0.04

Project Description: This project will complete previous work to seal the building exterior envelope from the elements which includes damaging water infiltration to the building's historic exterior and interior. Project work continues masonry pointing and repair, door and window rehabilitation, stone cleaning, and begins foundation wall and structural support rehabilitation, and restoration of public basement areas on the east wall.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Completion of this project will reduce deferred maintenance by sealing the building envelope and foundation walls and structural supports from water intrusion which is causing damage to the exterior and interior of the building and provides a sustainable solution to existing and accelerating deterioration of historic fabric. Restoration of the structural supports for rooms along the east wall will result in reducing physical damage, removal and replacement of spalling plaster caused by excessive moisture to address ongoing safety concerns. This work will allow historic service areas to re-open while extending the service life of the support walls.

Investment Strategy (IS): The 1897 Vanderbilt Mansion is the primary asset and key-character defining historic resource of the National Historic Site. Rehabilitation of the building exterior, foundation walls and structural supports will improve the condition of this high priority asset while allowing maintenance to become more routine and preventive. This project supports prior investments of $5,296,000 which include roof replacement in FY09 and initial work to begin sealing the building envelope in FY14.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The foundation walls are showing signs of failure related to age and moisture infiltration. Rooms along the east wall that should be on public view are not available due to spalling plaster caused by excessive moisture. This high priority historic building will continue to suffer deterioration resulting in additional damage to historic fabric, failure of other building components, more costly maintenance and further reduction in public access for 360,000 visitors each year if this project is not completed.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.05	**API** = 87	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 10.3

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 90.30

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 5,275,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total Component Estimate:	$ 5,275,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 407,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 5,275,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 5,682,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY2010-2012 $ 162,000
Design Funds Received in FY 2014 $ 245,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	1Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 0	Projected: $ 0	Net Change: $ 0

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	89.1/ 5
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Provide Seismic Stabilization of Lobby, Porte Cochere and Map Room of the Mammoth Hotel		
Project Number: 189105A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yellowstone National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** WYAL	**State:** WY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35291700	3830	100	0.753	0.563

Project Description: The rehabilitation involves the structural and seismic stabilization of the Lobby, Porte Cochere, and Map Room areas of the historic Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. The project will also replace obsolete life safety, mechanical, and electrical systems and will address Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and egress deficiencies. The project includes: 1) seismic and structural stabilization of the Hotel that requires construction of shear walls and moment frames; 2) replacement of light fixtures, emergency lighting and the original electrical system, including new distribution panels and wiring necessary for visitor services; 3) replacement of the inefficient one-pipe mechanical heating system with a two-pipe thermostatic controlled system (exposed heating pipes will be insulated); 4) upgrades to fire-smoke detection and fire suppression systems; 5) upgrades for ABA compliance and accessibility; and 6) enhancements to building egress and areas of refuge.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The Lobby, Porte Cochere and Map Room of the Mammoth Hotel will be modified to meet ABA accessibility, have reduced deferred maintenance, and corrections made to electrical, mechanical, seismic, fire and safety issues in these areas at the completion of this project. This project maintains use of a cultural resource, while increasing its resiliency and sustainability within the current building footprint.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project will result in structural and seismic stabilization of a historic structure, while providing improved life/safety infrastructure, accessibility, and energy efficiency. Work will reduce maintenance costs by $260,000 annually, and raise guest satisfaction. The project will stabilize and protect a historically significant hotel listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a primary contributing property within the Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): This facility is located in seismic zone 4, the zone with the highest probability of damaging ground motion. While such zoning and associated design requirements did not exist at the time of its construction, a Rapid Visual Survey of the structure indicates that the lateral resisting elements of the building and Porte Cochere (shear walls and floor diaphragms) exceed the length-to-width ratios recommended by Federal Emergency Management Agency. In addition, there is an inadequate load path to the foundation since there are few or no shear members below the first floor. The short wood columns between the first floor and foundation lack adequate connections top and bottom that would provide resistance to lateral movement. This project will address the currently identified seismic deficiencies. Up to 335 overnight guests can be in the facility at one time. This number does not include support personnel.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.753	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 9.1

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 89.1

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 3,987,000	46
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 4,681,000	54
Total Component Estimate:	$ 8,668,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 738,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 8,668,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 9,406,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-15 $538,000
Design Funds Received in FY15 $200,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/16	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 3,438,000	$ 3,178,000	$ -260,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	87.5/ 6
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions, Phase 2		
Project Number: 154334B	**Unit/Facility Name:** San Juan National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** PRAL	**State:** PR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40800000	66162	100	0.053	0.052

Project Description: This project will preserve the Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions of the West Wall City of Old San Juan by repairing the masonry and stucco surface and by repairing drains. This project incorporates several mitigation strategies to increase resiliency and to protect the historic resources. Approximately 8% (181,901 sq. ft. out of a total 2,229,543 sq. ft.) of the critically deteriorated exterior wall surface will be repaired using traditional techniques and lime based mortar. Mortar will replicate the original formula as closely as possible and vegetation will be removed. Inappropriate portland cement repairs are causing deterioration of the sandstone and brick wall and will be replaced with a soft lime base mortar. The walls will be cleaned and three coats of lime mortar applied with a finishing coat to provide a smooth surface similar to surviving historic finish. Five historic storm drains will be repaired where they penetrate the walls of the El Morro Esplanade. The circular shaped drains measure from 3 feet to 6 feet across and penetrate the walls where they are 32 feet thick. The repaired drains will be repainted and a concrete lining poured at the base to better control the water flow. Collapsed areas will be rebuilt.

Scope of Benefits (SB): San Juan NHS manages 11 of the 13 remaining bastions and batteries of the City Walls and the three forts which protected the city. There are approximately 11 million cubic feet of masonry in the 2.7 miles and 3 forts (El Morro, San Cristobal, & El Cañuelo). Ninety percent of the exterior finish is missing or eroded causing serious deterioration in the stone, brick and mortar. Preserving and repairing the walls will protect the park's primary resource by significantly stopping the erosion thus reducing the maintenance burden.

Investment Strategy (IS): This is the second of three phases of work spanning FY 2015-2017. Work has been planned so specialized day labor crews can accomplish the effort in three years. This preservation effort is expected to reduce future maintenance costs by approximately $135,000 annually, allowing budgetary resources to be redirected to other critical requirements.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Localized structural failures are imminent if a preservation program is not funded to stabilize this World Heritage Site. Another threat to the walls comes from storm drain failure. There are approximately 8,000 linear feet of historic drains remaining in the park. When a drain collapses, the section of the historic wall through which the tunnel runs is severely damaged by the washout. Large sink holes and internal cavities are occurring in the walls which endanger park visitors and nearby residents and cause areas of the esplanade to be closed to the public until repairs can be made. These drains carry off surface water; tropical rains cause serious collapses in the grounds and walls of the surrounding commercial areas and, therefore, are essential to the local community. Stabilization is required to stop the loss of historic fabric which could result in wall failures and would reduce the high costs to reconstruct a failed drain.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.053	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 7.5

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY14 Completed: FY15	**Total Project Score:** 87.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	1,947,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	1,947,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	2,393,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	1,947,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	1,947,000
Total:	$	6,287,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY 13-14 $ 373,000
Design Funds Received in FY 14-15 $250,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved:
YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 150,000	$ 15,000	$ -135,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	86.0/ 7
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Lift Lock #3 in Georgetown		
Project Number: 150696A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	**Congressional District:** DCAL	**State:** DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40180300	226736	87	0.58	0.04
40751100	7188	100	0.31	0.27

Project Description: This project is located in the heart of Georgetown area of Washington, DC. Historic Lock 3 is failing in every plane and requires a total reconstruction. Water from the higher level (level 3) is passing behind the lock wall structure instead of through the lock chamber and is undermining the stone lock walls. This condition is causing the failure of the timber foundation of the lock. The lock walls are bowed inward approximately 11 inches per side and there is differential settlement along both sides of the 180 foot of the lock. The 14 feet high, ashlar laid, stone lock walls will be disassembled down to the foundation. The foundation of the lock will be reconstructed using modern sustainable materials and construction techniques. The lock walls will be rebuilt reusing the existing historic stone to the extent possible and imported new stone. The existing lock gates and hardware will be removed and new lock gates constructed and installed. The surrounding landscape and plaza will be restored.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Historically, the Potomac River has flooded once every 12 years. Since 1996 the river has flooded more than 10 times and this increased frequency has been accompanied by an increase in rainfall intensity. As climate change continues to increase the frequency and intensity of storms, rain totals and rain rates create flash flooding affecting the main stem of the Potomac. The preservation of Lock 3 in an operational state of service will remove deferred maintenance from a high priority historic asset and provide a sustainable structure; while limiting damage to adjacent private property and critical health and safety posed by the rupture of gas lines or interruption to communication lines conveyed across the lock structure.

Investment Strategy (IS): Repair of Lock 3 serves two purposes. First, it will significantly aid in the protection of critical infrastructure which passes over and adjacent to the canal at the bridge just below Lock 3. Second, it will ensure the Lock 3 gates are functional and able to serve the Georgetown community as a flood control structure as described in the 2006 US Army Corps of Engineers Washington DC Flood Emergency Manual.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): An inoperable or collapsed Lock 3 will not support the flood mitigation planned for protection of hundreds of millions of dollars of privately-owned commercial and residential real estate, including foreign embassy properties, and publicly held real estate in the lower Georgetown area of Washington, D.C.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.45	**API** = 93.50	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 6.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 86.0

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	4,235,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	4,235,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	4,235,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	4,235,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Start/Award:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 9,000	Projected: $ 9,000	Net Change: $ 0

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DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	85.9/ 8
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Correct Critical Health and Safety Hazards at Many Glacier Hotel Lobby and South Bridge		
Project Number: 152999C	**Unit/Facility Name:** Glacier National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** MTAL	**State:** MT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35291700	7921	100	0.102	0.004

Project Description: This project continues work on 73,337 square feet within the south half of the hotel including the lobby and south bridge and re-installation of historic finishes in a portion of the guest wing (Annex 2). The scope of work includes: 1) Mitigating the fire hazard by replacing electrical system (original knob and tube wiring); 2) Replacing the old and deteriorated fire sprinkler system and upgrading the fire alarm system; 3) Installing code-required fire-rated separations between building occupancies; 4) Mitigating structural and seismic deficiencies by improving attic, floor, and interior framing; 5) Replacing old steel and lead domestic water piping system; 6) Replacing old deteriorated cast iron wastewater piping system; 7) Providing building code-compliant egress by ventilating corridors, installing smoke extraction system in lobby and providing code-compliant finishes; 8) Replacing/repairing public communication and security systems; 9) Correcting surface drainage issues and providing accessible egress for individuals with disabilities; and 10) Repairing/restoring interior finishes damaged by installation of the building systems described above.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Funding will complete stabilization and repairs for the Many Glacier Hotel which is a National Historic Landmark and the primary visitor service facility on the east side of Glacier National Park. This project utilizes both Line Item Construction (LIC) and Federal Lands Recreational Enhancement Act (FLREA) 80% funding to accomplish discreet aspects of the project work in accordance with the NPS guidelines to protect this historic structure and address the deferred maintenance backlog on a high-priority asset.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project will complete rehabilitation of the South Annex and support the guest room rehabilitation completed with FY 2015 funds. Funding this project will complete the rehabilitation of the entire Hotel (including the lobby and south bridge) which has received funding periodically from FY2000 to FY2002 and again in FY2010 and through the Recovery Act for stabilization, foundation work, removal of hazardous materials and rehabilitation of the Annex 1 guest rooms, North Bridge, dining room and kitchen. Investment to date is $36,600,000, which includes the Annex 2 funding received last year.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): This work will address the final health and life safety threats to visitors, concession employees and park employees through: 1) building rehabilitation and correction of code issues in the lobby gathering spaces, lecture room, retail, and snack bar; areas that are highly used by both day and overnight guests; and 2) rehabilitation of the south Bridge which connects the lobby to the Annex 2 guest rooms. Failure to complete this work could eventually result in closure of this nationally significant historic resource causing major impacts to visitor services, the park concessioner and the visitor experience.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.102	**API** = 100	**Score** 38.2
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 7.7

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY13, FY14 Completed: FY13, FY14	**Total Project Score:** 85.9

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	6,011,000	84
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,145,000	16
Total:	$	7,156,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 7,984,000
Appropriated to Date FLREA 80%:	$ 300,000
Formulated in FY16 Construction:	$ 7,156,000
Formulated in FY16 FLREA 80%	600,000
Total:	$ 16,040,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-14 $ 684,000
Design Funds Received in FY14 $ 1,000,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 47,000	Projected: $ 47,000	Net Change: $ 0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	85.5/ 9
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize & Repair Exterior Walls of the Cellhouse for Visitor and Resource Protection – Alcatraz, Phase 2		
Project Number: 149952E	**Unit/Facility Name:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA08	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	38383	100	0.491	0.261

Project Description: This project is a phased approach to stabilize and structurally repair corrosion related damage to the Cellhouse by: repairing the exterior perimeter walls; removing delaminated concrete; repairing exfoliated steel reinforcing beams; replacing lost concrete features; providing epoxy crack injection treatment to concrete; providing both passive zinc anodes and induced current cathodic protection on the west facing walls; replacing and or repairing deteriorated exterior windows, repairing historic doors; and abating lead paint and recoating approximately 34,500 square feet of exterior walls.

This FY 2016 phase of the project will provide: abatement of lead paint on approximately 10,300 square feet of exterior wall, repair, replacement or stabilization of approximately100 windows, repair of an exterior door, repair of approximately 3,600 square feet of spalled concrete on exterior walls, repair of approximately100 linear feet of cracks in the concrete, repair of exterior wall from the inside, installation of approximately 3,200 square feet of impressed cathodic protection, repainting of approximately10,300 square feet of the exterior walls with elastomeric paint, abatement of approximately 1,750 square feet of lead paint on the interior of the building, repair plaster removed during this project, repainting of approximately1,200 square feet of the interior walls, and stabilization of miscellaneous exterior features in conjunction with the work.

Scope of Benefits (SB): This effort will implement sorely needed structural repairs and stabilization improvements and maintain safe access and egress for the historic Alcatraz Cellhouse which includes the Main Cell Block, Hospital and Administration Wings. These FY 2016 funds will address deferred maintenance and code compliance needs for a mission critical asset located on Alcatraz Island.

Investment Strategy (IS): Funding this project is a wise investment of the line item construction program's budget since it continues an investment of $8,220,000 in structural repairs, FY 2011 and FY2015. This funding provided emergency stabilization work that replaced beams and provided structural repairs in the Citadel, as well as the Shower Room; and began work on the exterior west wall of the Cellhouse. Additional stabilization and repairs of the Main Prison Building walls are underway through a $4,500,000 donation. The repair of the exterior wall envelope will halt the major source of ongoing deterioration, moisture penetration of the building. Resilience and durability is improved with the proposed changes to the building 'skin', with an expectation of an improved recurring maintenance cycle extended from an industry standard 7 years to 15 years.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The Cellhouse, in its current state of deterioration, is not in a maintainable state. The walls, doors and windows leak, concrete falls off the building, rust jacking is causing the building to move and crack, interior finishes with their historic lead paint coatings are crumbling, and paint coatings are peeling. Permanent repairs to the deteriorated reinforcing and spalling concrete and prevention of water infiltration can significantly arrest the rate of deterioration. If unfunded, continuing deterioration will accelerate safety risks and could lead to closures of the area, impacting 1.5 million visitors per year.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.491	**API** = 100	**Score** 25.5
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 20.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY10, FY14 Completed: FY10, FY14

Total Project Score: 85.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 9,158,000	92
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 796,000	8
Total:	$ 9,954,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 10,067,000
Donation (FY15):	$ 4,500,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 9,954,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 24,521,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY10,14-15 $ 795,000
Design Funds Received in FY10,14-15 $ 1,052,000

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 44,000	**Projected:** $ 44,000	**Net Change:** $ 0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	84.5/ 10
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate El Portal Sanitary Sewer to Prevent Raw Sewage Spills, Phase 1		
Project Number: 158675A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710900	6299	100	0.326	0.224

Project Description: This is a multi-phased project to rehabilitate the El Portal sewer collection system deficiencies identified in a 2006 condition assessment. Phase 1 includes Trunk Main replacement/rehabilitation at the Old El Portal including: approximately 1,892 linear feet of 15-inch sewer main and 9 manholes which carries all Yosemite Valley flows (1,650 gallons per minute peak, collected from 4 million annual visitors); and lateral component replacements of approximately 545 linear feet of 6-inch gravity pipeline, 773 linear feet of 4 to 6-inch existing pipelines, and 17 manholes. Current scope of the project is based upon Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspection of Trunk Main from park boundary to the El Portal wastewater treatment plant including the collections system at the El Portal Administration and Maintenance Facilities. These areas were identified as urgent needs due to their imminent failure or capacity limitations in the Old El Portal area associated with this Trunk Main replacement. Spot repairs will be performed as needed, 22 manholes will be repaired, and 176 linear feet of pipe will be abandoned.

Future work will address the remaining deficient segments in Rancheria Flats, Trailer Park, and Old El Portal service areas. This future phase will feature pipeline replacement; pipe abandonment; spot repairs; manhole repairs or replacements; removal and replacement of the Bulk Plant and Store lift stations with their associated force mains; rehabilitation of the Motor Inn, Foresta Road and Trailer Park lift stations; and replacement of 4-inch service laterals. Work also includes: root removal, aggressive cleaning of the gravity pipelines, and final CCTV condition assessment of the entire system (53,142 linear feet).

Scope of Benefits (SB): This project will remove failing 70 year old sewer lines and prevent sewage spills and groundwater infiltration. Replacing the sewer lines and improving the capacity of the collection system will reduce: deferred maintenance on a high priority asset while providing a sustainable system that resists impacts of climate change with proper burial of the lines; risks to the public and employees; and adverse impact to the environment.

Investment Strategy (IS): Addressing the trunk main capacity limitation will ensure wastewater flowing from Yosemite Valley and its 4 million annual visitors can be transported to the El Portal wastewater treatment plant. The pipe repair and replacement work will reduce the volume of infiltration into the collection system, resulting in less wastewater to treat. At the end of the multi-phased project the park can apply $150,000 for operations and maintenance to other high priority assets.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): To date, the park has not paid penalties on the sewage spills but has received letters from the State of California warning that future spills carry a potential fine of $5,000 per day if a sewage spill occurs on the ground and $10,000 per day if any sewage reaches the river. If another major spill occurs, a shutdown of wastewater flows from Yosemite Valley and Yosemite View Lodge facilities will impact visitation by closing facilities served by the trunk main resulting in impacts for visitors and a major loss of revenue to the concessioners, park partners and the park.

Ranking Categories:			
FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.326	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 4.5

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY 14, FY 15 Completed: FY14	**Total Project Score:** 84.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	4,886,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	4,886,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	688,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	4,886,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	13,929,000
Total:	$	19,503,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-14 $578,208
Design Funds Received in FY15 $109,985

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved:
YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 1,187,000	**Projected:** $ 1,037,000	**Net Change:** $ -150,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.6/ 11
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Floating Bridge & Access Trail with Elevated Bridge & Walkway, Completion		
Project Number: 148250B	**Unit/Facility Name:** Katmai National Park & Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	**Congressional District:** AKAL	**State:** AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40760800	112030	100	0.000	0.000
40760800	53672	100	0.907	0.000
40751100	99570	90	0.389	0.015

Project Description: This Brooks Camp project will replace a deficient, not-fully accessible floating bridge (240 ft. x 8 ft.) and access trails (700 linear ft. x 8 ft.) in the Brooks River area. The replacement is a fully accessible bridge (300 linear ft. x 9 ft.) with elevated boardwalk (538 linear ft.) on the north access with an accessible ramp (245 linear ft.) on the south access. The project serves three functions: 1) primary foot access for the public and employees crossing the river; 2) "administrative utility vehicle use" e.g. lite-service vehicles; and 3) a structure to hang utility lines, eliminating excavations or tunnels. The bridge and board walk will be elevated a minimum of ten feet above the ground and ramp down to ground level at each end. The project will hang electrical conduit (3") and a septic pump out system (3" line) from the bridge and boardwalk. The new fully accessible elevated bridge and boardwalk will negate the need for the existing trail. The river will be allowed to return to its natural channel while providing safe passage for bears, employees and the public. FY 2015 and 2016 funding will complete all of the work identified.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The elevated bridge and walkway will be fully accessible and compliant with Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) standards while providing safe viewing of wildlife and passage across the Brooks River. This will aid in decreasing employee and visitor encounters with dangerous wildlife. Sustainable products and construction will be used to complete this project such as composite lumber for decking. Accessibility will be greatly enhanced for initial access and the river crossing.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project will complete the investment of over $2 million begun in FY2015. All work will be consistent with the 2013 Brooks River Visitor Access Environmental Impact Statement Amendment. Current maintenance and interpretive/ranger staff operations related to the floating bridge and access trails (including PMIS #197791) will no longer be required allowing an estimated $173,000 to be used for other high priority work and projects in the park. Park and concessionaire operational efficiency will be increased in this high bear use corridor along the river by reducing wait time for wildlife obstructions along the pathway. The ability to move small maintenance type vehicles across the river safely will aid in general operational efficiencies for both the park and concessioner.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The Brooks River corridor staff will continue working in the river each year to set up and remove the floating bridge. The current floating bridge does not comply with ABA standards and will continue to place limitations on visitor and employee use. Visitors and employees will continue to experience delays in crossing the bridge due to the presence of bears and missing flights or boats, and adversely impacting park and concession operations. No food is allowed on the bridge and there are no sanitary facilities available while waiting sometimes two or more hours for the bridge to open to traffic. If a septic pump-out system is not attached to the bridge, septic tank waste will continue to be routed across the Brooks River in the spring and fall, with the potential risk of spills and other environmental hazards.

Ranking Categories:			
FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.432	**API** = 96.9	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 7.1
IS			**Score** 16.5
CFA			**Score** 20.0

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY13 Completed: FY13	**Total Project Score:** 83.6

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	581,100	26
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,653,900	74
Total:	$	2,235,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	5,291,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	2,235,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	7,526,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 1Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY 12/13 $630,000
Design Funds Received in FY 13 $ 287,000

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	3Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 225,000	**Projected:** $ 52,000	**Net Change:** $ -173,000

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DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.2/ 12
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Protect Public Health, Replace Moose Water and Wastewater Systems		
Project Number: 149677A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Grand Teton National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** WYAL	**State:** WY

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	11767	100	0.302	0.051
40760100	4247	77	0.172	0.167

Project Description: This project will address critical water and wastewater system deficiencies by replacing the failing, inadequate, fifty year old water and wastewater systems at park headquarters and adjacent developed areas at Beaver Creek and the 4 Lazy F Guest Ranch. The project will protect water quality of the Snake River, designated as a Wild and Scenic River, and the ground water aquifer. Sub-standard water supply facilities at the Taggert Creek well will also be replaced. A new 300,000 gallon water storage tank will be constructed to replace failing tanks at Taggert Creek and Windy Point. Replacement of existing failing water transmission lines will occur with approximately 16,680 linear feet of twelve inch polyethylene line. Existing sub-standard storage and transmission facilities will be demolished and full surface restoration performed, along with road rehabilitation necessary at the end of construction. The existing Moose Wastewater Treatment Plant, an activated sludge plant located within the 100 year flood plain of the Wild and Scenic Snake River, will be replaced with a modern membrane bioreactor constructed outside of the flood plain. The new wastewater treatment plant will meet projected demand and comply with Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality standards. The existing plant will be demolished and the site, on the right bank of the Snake River, restored with native vegetation as part of the Snake River riparian corridor.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The Moose water and wastewater systems replacement will reduce deferred maintenance, reduce water line breaks to support clean drinking water and potential sewage spills that support resource protection of the Class I waters of the adjacent Snake River at the park's most heavily used river access point, and provide sustainable operations within the Moose Headquarters area. Reliable systems will also protect visitors and employees through proper collection and treatment of wastewater, an adequate supply of water that is safe, as well as to provide reliable fire protection.

Investment Strategy (IS): The Moose water system is over 50 years old and subject to breaks in the existing lines which cause interruptions to the service and can degrade water system quality. This project will provide potable water and domestic water supply while reducing operations and maintenance costs by up to $40,000 per year, freeing up funding for other critical park requirements. Replacement of the 50 year old wastewater system will enable the system to meet state requirements, move the obsolete plant from within the 100 year flood plain of the Snake River. Further, this project will provide reliable systems and a reliable water source for firefighting in this area for the 2.5 million visitors plus the park staff in this area.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Water quality has generally been adequate, but with increased system interruptions and line breakages, the probability of contaminated drinking water in violation of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality standards continues to increase. Emergency repairs, especially during winter freeze ups, are dangerous for park maintenance repair crews and can result in significant system and related infrastructure damage in the course of repair. With the existing wastewater facility there is a significant risk of a sewage spill which presents a health and safety threat to employees who attempt to contain the spill, and if the spill should enter the Snake River it could potentially impact this primary concession and visitor use area in the park.

Ranking Categories:			
FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.237	**API** = 88.5	**Score** 39.8
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 3.4

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY13, Completed: FY13,	**Total Project Score:** 83.2

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	11,298,000	81
Capital Improvement Work:	$	2,650,000	19
Total:	$	13,948,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	1,506,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	13,948,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	15,454,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13 $ 547,000
Design Funds Received in FY 14 $ 959,000

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Start/Award:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved:
YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 580,000	**Projected:** $ 540,000	**Net Change:** $ -40,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	83.1/ 13
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Water Conveyance Systems for Emergency and Potable Water Supply in Potomac Park		
Project Number: 151059A	**Unit/Facility Name:** National Mall and Memorial Parks	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	**Congressional District:** DCAL	**State:** DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	00002441	80	0.01	0.00
40750300	00002450	80	0.23	0.22
40750300	14182	80	0.08	0.05

Project Description: The existing water conveyance system within the National Mall and Memorial Parks is a dilapidated and complex network of water lines throughout the park. The system consists of many water lines installed by the War Department of the early 1900s. This project will replace approximately five miles of the water piping, backflow preventers, and fire hydrants for emergency and potable water use in National Mall and Memorial Parks. The project will require construction of new water systems that meets code requirements for current and planned park operations. A building information model will be provided of the water infrastructure network to facilitate preventative maintenance programs, testing and future repair/modification.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Rehabilitation and replacement of required components in the existing 100 year old water conveyance system that is a dilapidated network of leaking, brittle and constricted water lines. Several suspected leaks are active at this time that cannot be pinpointed for repair without extensive testing on an already antiquated line. This project will address deferred maintenance of this high priority asset and result in a sustainable system that is easy to maintain. This system will then provide reliable high quality potable water while providing adequate flow and pressure to support fire and emergency water requirements.

Investment Strategy (IS): Anticipate that approximately five miles of water lines, valves, fire hydrants and backflow preventers will be replaced to provide safe and adequate water for visitor needs, provide fire protection and to properly incorporate the numerous memorial additions with water features throughout the National Mall and Memorial Parks for its 25 million visitors.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): New replacement waterlines will reduce current water loss, possible contaminants from entering the system, and properly placed and operating valves will ensure fire suppression systems are not impaired when required maintenance occurs.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.107	**API** = 80	**Score** 32.9
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 10.2

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 83.1

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 11,183,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 11,183,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 11,183,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 11,183,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY N/A $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY N/A $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 34,000	$ 9,000	$ -25,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	82.5/ 14
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Leaking Portions of Water Distribution System in the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias		
Project Number: 208240A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	11832	87	0.69	0.65
40710300	6322	73	0.57	0.13

Project Description: This project will repair/replace water lines installed in 1932 and replace an old existing water storage tank with a new 30,000 gallon tank in the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias to support restrooms and the larger rehabilitation and re-establishment of habitat in the Upper Grove to the South Entrance. The park estimates that the system is leaking chlorinated water at a rate of 39,500 gallons per day (GPD). The proposal will replace approximately 9,408 feet of water lines.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Sections of the current 80+ year old waterline were installed as part of the original system in 1932; repairs to address extensive leakage will reduce deferred maintenance and are critical to the sequoia habitat to re-establish the natural hydrological system supporting the giant sequoias and to provide adequate system fire flows.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project is part of a larger project (PMIS # 206431) underway by the NPS and the Yosemite Conservancy to restore the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoia habitat at a cost of $28.7 million which includes relocation of parking, removal of roadways, improved trails and signage, drainage improvements, and restoration of wetlands habitat and natural hydrology. The potable water system is critical for facilities servicing the over 700,000 annual visitors and park staff within the Mariposa Grove and the South Entrance. Replacement of the water line to eliminate the leaking chlorinated water is an essential part of the larger restoration of the Mariposa Grove project which includes a partnership donation from The Yosemite Conservancy, along with funding from the Federal Lands Transit Program and 80 percent Recreational Fees.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The Grove contains approximately 500 mature trees many of which are approximately 2,000 years old. Leaking water pipes affect the natural hydrological flow that is essential to the long-term health of these centuries-old trees. An expert on sequoia's, has speculated that the death of one of the giant sequoias in the area may be attributed to the over-abundance of water resulting from the water line leakage. Numerous giant sequoias are in the same vicinity to the tree that has died. If this project is not completed, 39,500 gallons per day of chlorinated water will continue to leak into the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias impacting their growth and longevity within this critical habitat.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.63	**API** = 80.0	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 2.5

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 14 Completed: FY 14	**Total Project Score:** 82.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,496,000	87
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 224,000	13
Total:	$ 1,720,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 99,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 1,720,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 1,819,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 1Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY15 $ 99,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	3Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved:
YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 22,000	$ 19,000	$ -3,000

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Total Project Score/Ranking:	81.6/ 15
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize Mint Spring Bayou		
Project Number: 209252A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Vicksburg National Military Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** MS02	**State:** MS

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	75294	100	0.03	0.02

Project Description: This project is to stabilize the Mint Spring Bayou through the installation of aggregate drains and rip rap buttresses along the north and south bank. The bluff on which the National Cemetery is situated has sloughed off and eroded causing the southern brick wall around the cemetery to collapse. Erosion has also claimed a cemetery road and exposed human remains, and threatens the remaining tour road, the historic Indian Mound, cemetery gazebo and hundreds of interments in the southwest corner of the cemetery. The scope of work will consist of clearing, excavation, construction of aggregate drains, and construction of rip rap buttresses along the north and south sides of the bayou.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Vicksburg National Cemetery was founded in 1866 and provides the final resting place for approximately 18,500 United States servicemen, their spouses, and former cemetery workers. Legislation mandates that the cemetery be maintained and remain open to the public. This stabilization project supports maintenance reducing deferred maintenance of the national cemetery while protecting those interned, and providing safe visitor access to the national cemetery.

Investment Strategy (IS): A previous project (PMIS # 150797) completed in 2011provided installation of two soil nail walls with shotcrete facing. While this has resulted in reducing erosion in some areas, the soil has become unstable at the base of the lower nail wall and is sliding to the south causing movement of the Mint Spring Bayou bank in response. Continued erosion and sliding of the soil at the base of the nail walls may eventually cause undercutting of the walls and eventual failure of the original project. Stabilization of the north and south bank will preserve the prior investment of $2.5 million and maintain the tour route road and other components of the National Cemetery.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Failure to act will allow erosion to continue potentially resulting in closure and loss of visitor access via the tour road, continued exposure of human remains, damage and potential loss of the historic Indian Mound, cemetery gazebo and hundreds of interments in the southwest corner of the cemetery. These resulting adverse impacts to visitor access and the cemetery will diminish the credibility of the National Park Service, especially in the eyes of the local community and among veterans' organizations.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.03	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 1.6

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 81.6

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	1,502,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	1,502,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	86,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	1,502,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	1,588,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY 15 $ 86,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 175,000	$ 175,000	$ 0

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80.9/16
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct South Side Elevated Board Walk at Brooks Camp		
Project Number: 197791A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Katmai National Park and Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	**Congressional District:** AKAL	**State:** AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40760800	112030	100	0.000	0.000

Project Description: This project will construct an extended, fully accessible, elevated pedestrian walkway from the south terminus of the proposed Brooks River bridge (project 148250) to an area near the existing bus parking lot. The additional accessible elevated walkway (593 linear x 8.5 ft.) will be entirely within the high bear- use corridor along the Brooks River. The walkway, after landings, will be a minimum of ten feet above the ground to allow bears and other wildlife to move below the elevated walkway unimpaired by people or by the structure. Visitors and employees will have a fully accessible, elevated boardwalk with several turnouts, allowing places to safely view bears and other wildlife such as moose, wolves, wolverine, and lynx.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The elevated walkway will be safe, fully accessible and compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) standards. Park and concessionaire operational efficiency will be greatly increased in this high bear use corridor along the Brooks River. Sustainability and climate change are addressed in this project through material selection, and reduced impacts to resources. Pedestrians will be able to cross the high bear-use and other large mammal-use areas without causing conflicts.

Investment Strategy (IS): The project is consistent with the 2013 Brooks River Visitor Access Environmental Impact Statement Amendment. Safety will be improved and time delays eliminated. This work will leverage the FY2015 & 2016 investments in the Floating Bridge and Access Trail project (PMIS #148250), as visitors move from the south terminus of that bridge and to the parking and staging area where they embark on bus tours of the Valley of 10,000 Smokes. The two projects together, represent an estimated savings of over $173,000 in operations and maintenance costs which will be available for other critical park needs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Visitors and employees will continue to be delayed by and potentially vulnerable to wildlife conflicts with bear, moose, wolf, lynx and wolverine in the current trails. Visitors and employees will continue to experience delays due to the presence of bears, causing missed flights or boats, which adversely impact park and concession operations. No food is allowed on the trails and there are no sanitary facilities available while waiting sometimes two or more hours before the trail is open to traffic.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.00	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 6.8
IS			**Score** 15.6
CFA			**Score** 18.5

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 2013 Completed: FY 2013	**Total Project Score:** 80.9

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	2,802,000	100
Total:	$	2,802,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	159,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	2,802,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	2,961,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY14-15 $ 159,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Start/Award:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ $ 225,100	**Projected:** $ 52,000 *	**Net Change:** $ -173,000

* This segment of work supports costs savings identified under the Elevated Bridge and Walkway, Katmai Project 148250; so these figures are repeated here.

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80.9/ 17
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Reconstruct Cedar Tree and Far View Wastewater Facilities to meet EPA Consent Order		
Project Number: 205932A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Mesa Verde National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** CO03	**State:** CO

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35500400	111692	88	0.00	0.00
40710900	46078	88	0.06	0.03
40710900	47705	88	0.12	0.10
35500400	56144	88	0.02	0.02
40760200	83007	45	0.00	0.00
40760200	83057	45	0.57	0.57

Project Description: The project will replace the wastewater treatment facilities at Cedar Tree (park headquarters) and Far View visitor use areas. Work includes fabrication and installation of concrete process tanks, filters, modification of lagoons, treatment media, controls, pumps, flow meters, plumbing and electrical systems necessary to remove ammonia from surface water discharges. Characteristics of the design will follow a post-lagoon treatment system with a submerged fixed film reactor (or comparable). Construction will include the installation of buried chain link fencing material around the treatment lagoons to eliminate destructive prairie dog colony invasion and repaving the sewer treatment service road after construction damage.

Scope of Benefits (SB): This project will rehabilitate and replace two park wastewater treatment facilities so they are safe, reliable and in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency effluent requirements. Work will not expand the facility foot print of the existing locations and will result in facilities which are in good condition. The Mancos River and its tributaries (which have been designated as Class 1 waters under the Clean Water Act) will be protected from harmful pollutants.

Investment Strategy (IS): Adaptive reuse of existing facilities has been selected as the preferred alternative to minimize the new equipment and facility upgrades, while meeting performance requirements. The addition of buried chain link fencing would act as a deterrent to prairie dog colonies which burrow into the lagoon liners resulting in expensive relocation and repair costs.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Facilities must be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency effluent limitations by 2018 or be subject to closure. Closure would dramatically effect park operations and visitor services for 90 percent of the park since the sewage treatment systems serve the archeological site attractions, museum, park headquarters, employee residences, restaurants and the only concession operated overnight lodging accommodations in the park; which serve approximately 585,000 visitors annually.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.128	**API** = 73.67	**Score** 39.5
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 1.4

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 80.9

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 786,000	32
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 1,670,000	68
Total:	$ 2,456,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 43,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 2,456,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 2,499,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY15 $ 43,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 64,000	Projected: $ 79,000	Net Change: $ +15,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	80.7/ 18
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Frijoles Canyon Section of Primary Electrical System		
Project Number: 190519A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Bandelier National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** NM03	**State:** NM

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	46797	100	0.568	0.025

Project Description: This project will replace approximately 3 miles of severely deteriorated and failing underground and overhead medium voltage power lines providing electricity to the Frijoles Canyon development area of Bandelier National Monument. At the end of construction, all replaced power lines will be underground.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Replacement of the existing primary electrical system will remove deferred maintenance, improve health and safety for both visitors and employees, and significantly reduce the threat of resource damage due to wildland fire through faults in the current lines. Further this project meets additional NPS Management Policies by undergrounding more utility lines and transferring ownership of the utility to the local power company once the lines are replaced.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project is based on a preliminary engineering analysis and subsequent cost estimate that meets the design and specification requirements of Los Alamos County, the park's electrical power provider. Following completion of this work, the project goal is to transfer this system to the county for ownership, operation, maintenance, and replacement. Replacing these lines will eliminate the multiple power failures that in 2011 resulted in loss of service in excess of 21 cumulative days. Visitor services were curtailed and administrative services were disrupted necessitating the temporary relocation of staff to other areas of the park. Repairs to the system, back-up power generation, and maintenance staff overtime cost the park in excess of $50,000. Outages are expected to increase in frequency until the power lines are replaced.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Telephone systems are lost during power outages; park emergency response relies solely on 911 telephone service. No cell phone coverage is available in the park. Currently faults within the lines commonly do not trip safety mechanisms, resulting in electrically charged infrastructure. This stray voltage is a significant shock hazard for visitors and staff. Stray voltage also contributes to the risk of a canyon fire especially with ongoing drought conditions. A canyon fire will pose a significant threat to park staff, visitors, and both natural and cultural resources within the park, along with public/private properties adjacent to the park. This project will help mitigate the risk of fire caused by faulty wiring within the project area.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.568	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 19.9
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 0.8

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY14 Completed: FY14	**Total Project Score:** 80.7

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	5,138,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	5,138,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	776,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	5,138,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	5,914,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 4Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY13-15 $ 305,000
Design Funds Received in FY15 $ 471,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	2Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $50,000	Projected: $ 0	Net Change: $ -50,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	79.0/ 19
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Wright Brothers Visitors Center		
Project Number: 152008	**Unit/Facility Name:** Cape Hatteras National Seashore	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** NC03	**State:** NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	29908	100	0.44	0.03

Project Description: This proposed project is to rehabilitate the existing 9,600 square foot historic visitor center, constructed in 1960 which now serves 500,000 visitors annually. The project will preserve/rehabilitate the historic structure with work to include: the installation of new electrical, lighting, fire alarm, security, telephone, HVAC and plumbing systems; expansion of restroom facilities to meet ABA requirements; repair of cast-in-place concrete structural system (including the floor system); repair of exterior concrete wall panels; installation of new energy efficient window systems; upgrade insulation systems; improve interior layout; installation of new auditorium seating; painting of interior walls and ceilings; installation of new floor coverings; and repair of exterior patio surfaces, concrete walkways, retaining walls, steps and handrails.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Completion of this project will result in a more sustainable facility with a reduction in the deferred maintenance for this important National Historic Landmark. Improvements will address health and safety through repair of exterior wall panels, correction of the current sick building syndrome, replacement of fire alarm, telephone and security systems, upgrades of critical utility systems and meeting ABA accessibility requirements.

Investment Strategy (IS): All project work on this high priority asset to restore and preserve significant features and to repair and rehabilitate critical systems will be done within the existing foot print. Circulation within the building will be improved to better serve visitors and support staff operations.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If the project is not funded the structure will continue to deteriorate and eventually fail leading to the loss of this architecturally historic structure; and the loss of the current visitor experience within this historic structure. Visitor programs currently performed in this facility will be impacted if this structure fails, until a replacement could be completed.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.44	**API** = 100	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 18.7
IS			**Score** 19.5
CFA			**Score** 0.8

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY14 Completed: FY14	**Total Project Score:** 79.0

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 5,869,000	86
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 955,000	14
Total:	$ 6,824,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 318,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 6,824,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 7,142,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY14 $ 318,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 716,000	Projected: $ 708,000	Net Change: $ -8,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	78.3/ 20
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Existing Buffalo Point Waste Water Treatment Plants		
Project Number: 186559A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Buffalo National River	
Region/Area/District: Midwest	**Congressional District:** AR01	**State:** AR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
00000000	244257	88	0.568	0.00
40710900	70331	100	0.33	0.00
40710900	70407	88	0.25	0.01

Project Description: This project will replace two existing obsolete waste water treatment plants with one state of the art treatment plant at the Buffalo Point visitor area of Buffalo National River. The existing upper plant is a 20,000 gallon per day plant and the existing lower plant is a 30,000 gallon per day plant. These plants are critical systems dealing with public health and safety as they treat the waste water generated by visitor facilities, concessions operations and employee facilities. The new plant will be designed to accommodate the calculated maximum daily flows, estimated at 30,000 gallons per day, with a force main constructed to supply flows to the combined plant. The existing plants will be demolished, removed and the sites rehabilitated.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Replacement of two obsolete waste water treatment plants with a single plant will reduce deferred maintenance and new technology will eliminate the need for chemicals while providing the highest level of treatment possible to avoid discharge of pathogens into receiving streams. The river surface water quality should also improve resulting in increased visitor safety. The new waste water treatment plant will benefit visitors and the National Park System through reducing the impact of the system to the environment and cutting operational costs.

Investment Strategy (IS): The present waste water plants are over 40 years old and approaching the end of their useful design life. A new plant with modern technology and a force main to combine waste water flows will provide a higher level of energy efficiency thus reducing operational costs by approximately $23,000 per year. While staffing will need to remain the same to operate this plant seven days a week the improved technology will enable them to also support other systems within the park.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The obsolete electrical and mechanical control systems could fail due to age or the ability to locate replacement parts. Chemicals required for removing ammonia and nitrogen could leak due to the age of existing components and deterioration of the plants above ground steel construction from constant exposure to corrosive sewage sludge and disinfection by products. Providing a new plant will maintain existing visitor services through concession and park infrastructure, while ensuring proper treatment prior to discharge into the Buffalo National River which is part of the National Wild and Scenic River System and designated as an Extraordinary Resource Water.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.382	**API** = 92	**Score** 38.4
SB			**Score** 16.5
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 3.4

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 78.3

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,171,000	69
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 526,000	31
Total:	$ 1,697,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 97,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 1,697,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 1,794,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY 15 $ 97,000
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 44,000	$ 21,000	$ -23,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	78.2/ 21
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Elk Creek Visitor Center for Visitor Safety/Accessibility and Operational Needs		
Project Number: 187989	**Unit/Facility Name:** Curecanti National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** CO03	**State:** CO

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	75381	55	0.29	0.07

Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the 6,272 square foot, two-level Elk Creek Visitor Center built in 1968. The men's and women's restrooms on both floors, as well as the first floor kitchen area, will be reconfigured to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS). Finishes and major systems will be replaced, including: cabinets in the kitchen and partitions in the restrooms, plumbing fixtures to accommodate an accessible restroom layout; water heaters, heating and cooling units will be Energy Star models; new ductwork and controls to improve system operation; low efficiency light fixtures with high-efficiency ones; roof tile with recycled shingles; exterior doors and perimeter gasketing installed to reduce air leakage; and single pane windows with energy efficient double paned windows. Electrical wiring and distribution system rehabilitation will enable the system to meet code. Repairs will be made to roof vent penetrations, deck drains and damaged parapet walls. A wet-pipe sprinkler system will be installed with an external stand pipe for structural fire protection. The building will be retrofitted with a fire alarm system and communication cabling for safety.

On the upper level, interior walls will be reconfigured for improved accessibility and efficient use of space. Existing temporary plywood partition will be removed, the loft floor and stairway replaced to improve safety, all interior walls painted and worn floor finishes replaced with carpet and vinyl composition tile. On the ground floor, cracked and buckled sidewalks will be replaced and configured so the courtyard can be used for interpretive programs. A secure, temporary visitor contact station will meet visitor needs during repairs.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Extensive rehabilitation of the existing Elk Creek Visitor Center will remove deferred maintenance from this important structure to visitors and park operations while improving access to comply with accessibility standards and health and safety. The result of construction will be more usable space within the existing foot print and a highly sustainable facility without impacting the night sky.

Investment Strategy (IS): Replacement of existing heating and cooling equipment with more efficient Energy Star models, reduced air leakage and easy to maintain finishes will result in $3,000 savings per year and allow staff more time to support other scheduled tasks.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If this project is not completed, the 6,272 sq. ft. 40 year old structure will continue to deteriorate, use valuable park resources that could be used elsewhere, not fully meet ABAAS requirements, and the park will continue to incur higher energy costs than necessary. This investment will provide a code compliant, ABAAS accessible, safe visitor facility with appropriate fire alarms and suppression equipment; while establishing a maintainable facility while extending the useful life of existing infrastructure for another 40 years.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.29	**API** = 55	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 18.5
IS			**Score** 19.6
CFA			**Score** 0.1

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 78.2

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**	**Project Funding History: (entire project)**	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,488,000	76	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 470,000	24	**Formulated in FY16 Budget:**	$ 1,958,000
Total:	$ 1,958,000	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 0
			Total:	$ 1,958,000

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2Q/17	**Planning and Design Funds: $'s** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ 0 **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ 0

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**	**Project Data Sheet**	**DOI Approved:**
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/	**Prepared/Last Updated:** 01/15	YES
Project Complete:	4Q/17			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $20,000	**Projected:** $ 17,000	**Net Change:** $ -3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	77.8/ 22
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Museum Exhibits		
Project Number: 166346A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** AL03	**State:** AL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	227879	93	0.00	0.00

Project Description: This proposed project will rehabilitate the visitor center museum exhibit area including: the lighting system, exhibit structures and cases, exhibits and audio-visual system. Replacement of the outdated exhibits and interpretive media will improve the presentation of information about primary themes e.g. the War of 1812 and emphasize the Creek and Cherokee cultures through inclusion of their points of view. Programmatic barriers to accessibility for visitors will be reduced through use of captioning and assistive listening devices.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Completion of this project will result in a more effective visitor experience, expanding current information to visitors and improving programmatic accessibility. Sustainable exhibits will ease future updates while reducing energy consumption.

Investment Strategy (IS): The Long Range Interpretive Plan, completed in 2004, identified the exhibits need serious modification or upgrading even though there is not a specific FCI for them. All project work on this high priority asset will improve the museum space, visitor experience and understanding; support preservation for curatorial objects on display; and use energy-efficient technology for exhibits, lighting, and interpretive media.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If the project is not funded, visitor understanding of the park's significance and importance will continue to underperform (visitor surveys indicate only 85% of visitors understand the park's significance and importance compared to the national average of 90%). Museum objects on display will continue to deteriorate.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI =** 0.00	**API =** 93	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 18.6
IS			**Score** 19.1
CFA			**Score** 0.1

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 77.8

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 994,000	90
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 111,000	10
Total:	$ 1,105,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 1,105,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 1,105,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 700,000	Projected: $ 700,000	Net Change: $ 0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	76.6/ 23
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Toklat Utility Infrastructure		
Project Number: 209505A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Denali National Park and Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	**Congressional District:** AKAL	**State:** AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	32875	52	0.344	0.00
40710900	33088	63	1.00	0.00
40711200	33101	40	0.23	0.029

Project Description: This project is a legislative mandate code project, but will eliminate averted deferred maintenance in the process. The project will replace non-compliant waste water, water and electrical systems and correct employee safety concerns at the Toklat Road Camp. Proposed statements of work for the systems include: 1) Replacement of septic system with buried mains and a mounded absorption field of approximately 4,250 square feet that is 6 feet above the existing grade. A lift station and approximately 135 LF of 3-inch HDPE heat traced arctic pipe force main will be installed, along with a collection system consisting of approximately 2,111 LF of 8-inch HDPE arctic pipe, precast concrete manholes and service connections. 2) Replacement of existing water system mains and service lines with arctic pipe. The main loop will be approximately 1,780 LF of 4-inch HDPE pipe, while the service lines will be 1-inch HDPE. Freeze protection will be provided by circulation pumps and self-regulating electric heat trace. Fire protection for the building will be provided. 3) Electrical distribution system upgrades will balance and increase capacity for future loads. A 400A manual transfer switch and a 440A main distribution panel will be provided, along with additional disconnects to buildings that do not currently have them. New distribution panels will be added to 5 buildings. All existing splice boxes will be replaced with new 3-phase sectionalizing cabinets. 3-phase loop-fed circuits will be provided to all employee housing and RV sites.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The primary goal of this project is to replace water distribution, sewer collection and disposal, and electrical distribution utilities with modern, sustainable, code and regulation compliant systems. Averted deferred maintenance will be reduced for these critical systems while resolving violations and improving health and safety. Replacement of the water system will provide fire protection and reduce the need by up to 40,000 gallons of potable water per day.

Investment Strategy (IS): Replacement of the old outdated wastewater, water and electrical systems will improve operational efficiencies and reduce operation costs by at least $10,000 per year. Each system will be upgraded to good condition with an increased life expectancy of 25 to 40 years. Current staff will be able to maintain these systems effectively and complete other important scheduled work. This project leverages prior design work done under the Repair/Rehab program.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Completion of the proposed upgrades to these three systems will ensure health and safety codes are met, violations are eliminated, operational costs are reduced, and natural resources are preserved. The existing waste water system is not in compliance with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. In addition, the existing water system requires running water to prevent freezing which increases the load and potential of the septic system overflowing and contaminating the groundwater. Failure to act will increase the risk of adverse environmental impacts, along with the public perception of poor stewardship should the systems deteriorates further. The potential of loss due to fire exists with the current distribution system since it does not provide fire protection for 28 of the residents or seven new structures.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.525	**API =** 51.67	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 0.9
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 15.7

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 76.6

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 3,616,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 3,616,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 421,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 3,616,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 4,037,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY14 $ 255,000
Design Funds Received in FY14 $166,000

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 46,000	**Projected:** $ 36,000	**Net Change:** $ -10,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	76.4/ 24
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace Visitor Center Contact Trailer with Smaller, Safer, and Sustainable Facility		
Project Number: 152836	**Unit/Facility Name:** Timpanogos Cave National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** UT03	**State:** UT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290800	116255	78	0.00	0.00
35290700	74886	78	0.55	0.03
40710300	75003	67	0.05	0.05
40710900	82921	78	0.10	0.10

Project Description: This project will remove a 2,932 square foot (sf) double wide mobile home, currently serving as the monument visitor center, and replace it with a 2,290 sf LEED certifiable visitor contact station, for a net reduction of 642 sf, or 21.8 percent. The new building will provide the minimum visitor and administrative services required at the site – restrooms, storage for tools and emergency response equipment, a first aid room, and a small indoor contact space for information and protection from inclement weather. Other existing programs, such as concessions, a small audio-visual viewing area, and cooperating association sales, will be relocated to an interagency visitor center (NPS/USFS) outside the mouth of American Fork Canyon (PMIS #152947). A separate Federal Highways project for pedestrian safety will realign Utah Highway 92, so that almost all parking will be on the same side of the canyon as the contact station and trailhead, eliminating the current situation in which many visitors are required to cross the busy highway.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The proposed Visitor Contact Station will: be 642 sf. smaller, meet accessibility requirements, reduce deferred maintenance, have no impact on dark night sky, provide sustainable infrastructure that is easy to maintain by existing staff and ensure visitor and staff health and safety through better location of the structure.

Investment Strategy (IS): Replacement of the existing temporary doublewide mobile home will allow careful programming of necessary functions to be met with a smaller building foot print. Construction with a focus on sustainable components such as natural day lighting will result in reduced utility bills and other operations efficiencies resulting in an anticipated savings of $19,000 each year.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Without this project, the existing dilapidated building will remain in a hazardous location for rockfall and within the 100-year flood plain. The current temporary trailer has exceeded the normal life cycle, contains systems that do not meet current code and are not easily maintainable. Staff spend many hours attempting to keep it minimally operational. If the existing facility is not removed, the Federal Highways project cannot move most of the parking spaces which will result in continuing safety concerns for visitors crossing the busy highway.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.175	**API** = 75.25	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 18.3
IS			**Score** 17.4
CFA			**Score** 0.7

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 14 Completed: FY14	**Total Project Score:** 76.4

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 601,000	28
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 1,547,000	72
Total:	$ 2,148,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 316,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 2,148,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 2,464,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY10 $ 127,000
Design Funds Received in FY15 $ 189,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 30,000	Projected: $ 11,000	Net Change: $ -19,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	76.4/ 25
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate the Visitor Center for Energy Efficiency, Safety and ABA Access		
Project Number: 211497A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Valley Forge National Historic Park	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** PA06, PA07	**State:** PA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	29223	78	0.58	0.40

Project Description: This project will rehabilitate the Visitor Center (18,000+ SF) by updating the structure to provide for better operational and energy efficiency, environmental controls, and fire protection. Work will entail replacement of critical systems (roof, exterior windows, electrical system, HVAC) and other major systems (elevator) nearing or beyond their design life. The project will also include the installation of updated fire alarm and suppression systems, energy efficient lighting, and water-saving technologies.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Rehabilitation of the existing Visitor Center will result in increased energy efficiency and sustainability, while reducing deferred maintenance of critical systems. Updated systems will result in reliable access and a safer facility for visitors and employees. The second floor offices, multi-purpose room and theater can only be reached by stairs or a very unreliable elevator. The new elevator will provide the reliable and continuous service needed to meet accessibility requirements for visitors and staff. There will be no change in the building's existing footprint.

Investment Strategy (IS): The Visitor Center was constructed in 1979 and has the original utility and building systems which are increasingly unreliable as they reach the end of their life cycle. Rehabilitation and reuse of the existing structure and upgrade of critical systems will result in approximately $200,000 in annual operational savings for this important visitor services structure.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Failure to complete this project will result in continuing: high electric bills for heating and inefficient lighting, damage from water intrusion from the roof into the building, and unreliable systems which are difficult and staff-intensive to repair. In 2013, the elevator was out of service for two months and worked intermittently for weeks after this failure.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.58	**API** = 78	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 16.2
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 0.2

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY 15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 76.4

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 5,323,000	93
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 401,000	7
Total:	$ 5,724,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 5,724,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 5,724,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 400,000	Projected: $200,000	Net Change: $ -200,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	75.2/ 26
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Building Exterior Envelope and Historic Elements		
Project Number: 200486A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Old Sante Fe Building	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** NM03	**State:** NM

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35800800	83037	75	0.05	0.03

Project Description: This project will address severe deficiencies present in the exterior envelope and surrounding historic features of the Old Santa Fe Trails Building. Project work will include: 1) Demolition and replacement of exterior wall and parapet stucco on the structures. 2) Demolition and replacement of membrane roofing on roof surfaces including nailer plates and flashing. 3) Repair/replacement of degraded adobe bricks beneath the stucco. 4) Repair/replacement of damaged/degraded structural wooden components, such as vigas, lintels, sills, latillas, beams, rough cut framing and historic gates. 5) Repair/replacement of degraded drains, canales, and gutters. The work will also include recommended structural/seismic repairs to the structure.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Deferred maintenance will be eliminated for this high priority asset once the repairs occur. The exterior envelope will be sustainable, maintainable and more resistant to moisture, mice and other pests that cause further damage to historic fabric in the structures walls. Elimination of these pests and excess moisture will also improve health and safety for building occupants.

Investment Strategy (IS): The proposed work will keep the historic structure in "good" condition. The deteriorating exterior envelope allows water to infiltrate and to threaten the structural integrity of the adobe bricks protected by the stucco. Replacing the exterior stucco now will greatly lessen the potential for loss of structural integrity of the underlying adobe and enable the building to be maintained in good condition. The interior spaces provide office space and efficient operations for 70 employees, and with the rehabilitation of the exterior envelope, the structure could be maintained through routine actions for another 40 years.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Without this project the National Historic Landmark will continue to deteriorate resulting in loss of historic fabric which will pose a threat to the buildings structural integrity. Currently, the exterior envelope is in "serious" condition with some deterioration extending into the adobe walls due to compromise of the exterior. Completion of this project will re-establish a secure exterior envelope of this historic asset through elimination of water and pest intrusion, thus increasing the structures longevity while maintaining employee occupancy, public tours, and use of the conference rooms and courtyard by the Civilian Conservation Corps alumni and others well into the foreseeable future. Completion of seismic and structural retrofits will also greatly reduce the threat of structural failure due to a seismic event.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.05	**API** = 75	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 15.1
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 0.1

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 75.2

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,274,000	64
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 717,000	36
Total:	$ 1,991,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 1,991,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 1,991,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 0	$ 50,000	$ +50,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	74.3/ 27
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate the Lincoln Memorial to Provide Accessible Spaces, Restrooms and Pathways		
Project Number: 151803A and 166067	**Unit/Facility Name:** National Mall and Memorial Parks	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	**Congressional District:** DCAL	**State:** DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	00002439	80	0.50	0.05
35800800	20958	100	0.06	0.06
40750300	00002439	80	0.05	0.05

Project Description: This project will redesign the 750 square foot Lincoln Memorial chamber to provide larger more accessible restrooms, move the exhibit area and Eastern National sales area into currently unused space for better circulation and access, and modify the two access ramps by resetting each to the correct slope and correcting the entrance area to meet Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). A small visitor contact area will be placed in the former exhibit area to provide visitor information and the failing elevator and controls will be replaced. Approximately 25 million people visit the memorial annually, so providing two ramps for ingress and egress along with a more accommodating circulation area at the entrance, is critical for the visitor experience. These changes will support safe access to the rehabilitated restrooms and other visitor support areas. The worn fixtures, floor, partitions and toilets in the current restroom will be replaced with more resilient materials that use less water. A reliable elevator that functions all year will be provided. The exhibit, Eastern National Sales, and Visitor Contact areas will enable proper circulation for visitors with easy access to the restrooms, elevator and ramps.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Redesign of the existing space provides a sustainable approach with ramp changes that meet the appropriate accessibility standards (ABAAS) to create safe access to and use of the Lincoln Memorial chamber. Low flow fixtures and replacement of hard to maintain materials in the restrooms increase sustainability, health and safety, and remove deferred maintenance within this high priority asset.

Investment Strategy (IS): Replacement of an elevator that frequently fails during the winter, redesign of existing space to accommodate proper circulation for visitors and staff, and rehabilitation of the 15 year old worn restroom components will greatly improve operational efficiencies at the Lincoln Memorial and support objectives identified in the National Mall Plan.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The two ramps and entrance area routes to the restrooms, elevator and exhibits at the Lincoln Memorial exceed current code standards. Proposed construction will correct the slope for visitor safety and access. This access, replacement of the elevator, and improvements to both the restrooms and circulation in the Lincoln Memorial Chamber, will better serve visitors and lead to improved visitor satisfaction for the 25 million annual visitors.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI =** 0.203	**API =** 86.6	**Score** 39.9
SB			**Score** 18.0
IS			**Score** 15.5
CFA			**Score** 0.9

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 74.3

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,540,000	62
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 943,0000	38
Total:	$ 2,483,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 2,483,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 2,483,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	1Q/18	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 10,000	Projected: $ 5,000	Net Change: $ 0

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	66.6/ 28
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish Dangerous Structures to Correct Safety Hazards at Highlands Center, Completion		
Project Number: 201169	**Unit/Facility Name:** Cape Cod National Seashore	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** MA10	**State:** MA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35100000	44142	7	0	0.00
35100000	44154	7	0	0.00
35100000	44155	7	0	0.00
35300300	44165	7	0	0.00
35300200	44166	7	0	0.00
35300300	44167	7	0	0.00
35300200	44168	7	0	0.00
35300300	44169	7	0	0.00
35300200	44170	7	0	0.00
35300300	44171	7	0	0.00
35300200	44172	7	0	0.00
35300300	44173	7	0	0.00

Project Description: This project completes demolition of 12 structures (22,525 sq. ft.) at the Highlands Center begun last year. These facilities were significant attractive nuisances which posed serious threats to public safety as they contain hazardous building materials. Demolition of nine former single-family housing units, two former barracks and one steam generating plant is essential to initial phases of the redevelopment of the Highlands Center. The project work includes asbestos abatement and appropriate disposal of contaminated/non-contaminated materials and complete demolition of the walls, flooring, roof, and concrete foundations with appropriate components being recycled to reduce impacts to landfills. Funding this project will complete the work which was begun with funding from FY 2015 Line Item Construction.

Scope of Benefits (SB): All of these structures were deemed to be unsuitable for reuse and slated for demolition in the 1999 Site Plan and Environmental Assessment. In their current state these 12 structures present an immediate health and/or safety hazard, and their demolition removes this hazard while reducing the overall park portfolio.

Investment Strategy (IS): This project decreases operational and maintenance requirements for the NPS by completion of this phase project. Time and money currently spent on monitoring these vacant deteriorated buildings and provision of incremental repairs to keep them sealed will be redirected to higher priority assets. Completion of the demolition will enable redevelopment in this area through leasing of other structures in this immediate area once the deteriorating structures are removed.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The buildings suffer increasing acts of vandalism each year they are unused, including forced entry, which poses a threat to safety due to exposure to asbestos, lead paint, and mercury as well as deteriorated floors and other building components. Structures pose a threat to trespassers and to emergency personnel called to handle unauthorized entry, vandalism, arson, or other incidents. Removal of these structures will remove these threats.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.0	**API** = 7	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 0.4
IS			**Score** 15.5
CFA			**Score** 10.7

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No
VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 66.6

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	258,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	258,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	1,343,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	258,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	1,601,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY14-15 $ 65,000
Design Funds Received in FY14-15 $ 120,000

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	1Q/16	/
Project Complete:	3Q/16	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 5,000	**Projected:** $ 0	**Net Change:** $- 20,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	63.5/ 29
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Install Irrigation, Drainage, Water Collection System & Re-landscape National Mall, Completion		
Project Number: 151515C	**Unit/Facility Name:** National Mall and Memorial Parks	
Region/Area/District: National Capital	**Congressional District:** National Capital	**State:** DC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	00002450	80	0.249	0.098

Project Description: This project will reconstruct the center panels of the Mall between 3rd and 14th Streets in Washington DC. Work will include installation of a cistern system for collection of water to be used for irrigation; installation of a new irrigation system and a drainage system; installation of a below grade pump facility for pumping the irrigation water and an ultra-violet light water treatment system; installation of granite curbs around each of the eight large lawn panels, reinstallation of soil and turf; and replacement of existing walks where they are disturbed by construction activities. Irrigation and drainage systems will promote better survival rates for the lawns in spite of the many special events which currently destroy the turf and the soil structure.

Funding for FY2016 will result in soil and turf improvements and the installation of perimeter granite curbs around Panels 18 and 19 to collect runoff and prevent gravel from migrating from the Mall walkways onto the Lawn Panels.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The National Mall and the cultural landscapes surrounding its monuments and memorials create the heart of the nation's capital. More than 25 million visitors enjoy these landscapes each year. Providing a functional irrigation system with storm water collection cisterns reduces tapping into the potable water system of the District of Columbia resulting in a sustainable system. Without the ability to irrigate and keep roots alive to loosen the soil, the soil density on the Mall was almost identical to that of concrete.

Investment Strategy (IS): Funding this final phase will complete full reconstruction of the Mall's center lawn panels between 3rd and 14th Streets and support the current construction investment of $35,360,000. Phase I and II are complete for panels 21-26, 29, 30 and 33 including the necessary irrigation system, granite curb, three cisterns, a pump house and turf; and Phase III is underway installing a new irrigation system and cistern for panels 18-19.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If funding is unavailable in FY 2016, Panels 18 and 19 will be barren dirt adjacent to the gravel walkway and the Mall will continue to receive comments from the public regarding its unsightly and unkept appearance. The current investment and improvements to date will be diminished.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.249	**API** = 80	**Score** 22.9
SB			**Score** 20.0
IS			**Score** 20.0
CFA			**Score** 0.6

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C & D Scheduled: FY11 Completed: FY11	**Total Project Score:** 63.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,299,000	25
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 3,896,000	75
Total:	$ 5,195,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 38,128,000
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 5,195,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 43,323,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/16

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY10-13 $ 957,000
Design Funds Received in FY10-14 $ 1,586,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	1Q/16	/
Project Complete:	2Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 190,000	$ 1,209,000	$ +1,019,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	61.5/ 30
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Selma Interpretive Center Provide Exhibits and Interpretive Media		
Project Number: 218940	**Unit/Facility Name:** Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** AL07	**State:** AL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290700	111211	68	0.24	0.00
00000000	245253	60	0.00	0.00

Project Description: Rehabilitate historic retail space on Broad Street in Selma, Alabama and expand the exhibits and interpretive media of the Selma Interpretive Center. The Selma Interpretive Center currently occupies only the first floor of 2 Broad Street. The building is approximately 8,400 ft² on three floors (not including the basement). Project elements include: rehabilitation of the second and third floors; adjacent construction to provide ABA accessibility and fire egress; installation and furnishing of a 600ft² theater; content and equipment for media and electronic displays; installation of A/V equipment; installation of a jail cell exhibit; U/V window filters to preserve historic artifacts on display; finishing and furnishing a small administrative space; and installation of an interior security monitoring system.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The project will help preserve an 1890s structure and improve the center's immersive experience, enabling visitors to better understand the significance of the historic Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March of 1965. Completing renovation, finishing and furnishing shared use interpretive space will enable the park to maintain its partner relationship with the City of Selma.

Investment Strategy (IS): The building at 2 Broad Street is owned by the City of Selma. The park operates a small reception and exhibit area on the first floor, under an agreement with the city. The NPS is working with the city to support the building renovation, allowing occupancy on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The intent is to finish the spaces, substantially for shared use with the city and potentially other partners. The NPS has the opportunity to leverage the structural improvements to provide space for: an interpretive film; additional permanent exhibits; and space for rotating exhibits, special events, and K–12 programs. The interior security monitoring systems will enable the park to operate self-guided visitation on multiple floors with fewer personnel than would otherwise be required. Funding will also cover preliminary planning for related projects.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If the renovations are not complete, the building will not be preserved and the 2nd and 3rd floors will remain unoccupied. Without U/V window filters in the first room, historic artifacts on display will remain at risk of incremental degradation.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI = 0.12**	**API = 64.0**	**Score** 32.0
SB			**Score** 12.2
IS			**Score** 14.1
CFA			**Score** 3.2

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 61.5

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**	**Project Funding History: (entire project)**	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,530,000	51	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 1,470,000	49	**Formulated in FY16 Budget:**	$ 3,000,000
Total:	$ 3,000,000	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 0*
			Total:	$ 3,000,000

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 3Q/17	**Planning and Design Funds: $'s** **Planning Funds Received in FY NA** $ 0 **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ 0

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**	**Project Data Sheet**	**DOI Approved:**
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/	**Prepared/Last Updated:** 01/15	YES
Project Complete:	1Q/18			

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 125,000	**Projected:** $ 200,000	**Net Change:** $ +75,000

*See 2017-2020 Summary Project Data Sheet more information on future related projects. Estimate of future funding for related projects is contingent on the results of preliminary planning.

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	70.7/ 31
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish Twelve Primary Buildings and Restore Historic Landscapes		
Project Number: 191804A and 189509A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	
Region/Area/District: Northeast, Southeast	**Congressional District:** VA06, NC13	**State:** VA, NC

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35300200	233980	0	0.00	0.00
40780200	233981	40	0.02	0.02
35300600	239276	0	0.00	0.00
35800500	239280	0	0.00	0.00
35410500	239282	0	0.00	0.00
35410500	99040	7	0.00	0.00
35410500	99043	0	0.00	0.00
35300700	100645	0	0.00	0.00
35300200	230255	0	0.00	0.00
35300200	233740	0	0.00	0.00
35300200	233986	0	0.00	0.00
35300200	239286	0	0.00	0.00

Project Description: This project will deconstruct and remove six non-historic buildings (7,721 sq. ft.) located on two separate tracts of land within Cedar Creek and Belle Grove NHP and six residential structures (7,461 sq. ft.) including five out-buildings (1,739 sq. ft.) within Guilford Courthouse MP. Structures and buildings range from wooden and metal sheds, barn and silo, to one well that will be abandoned meeting state and federal guidelines, and residential structures with associated garages. The necessary hazardous material abatement will be completed prior to demolition. This project also includes the rehabilitation and restoration of over two acres of battlefield land to natural conditions. All salvageable materials within the structures will be recycled reused as part of this project.

Scope of Benefits (SB): Demolition of the vacant non-contributing structures will reduce health and safety risks through removal of hazardous materials from the site, eliminate any potential risk for visitors who may enter the deteriorated buildings which are attractive nuisances, and enhance the cultural landscape of these parks by removing modern intrusions from the civil war battlefield.

Investment Strategy (IS): Deconstruction of 16,921 square feet of unnecessary structures will reduce the number of NPS assets and associated ownership costs and will improve operational efficiency by eliminating the need for rangers and maintenance personnel to check the properties at the expense of more important operational needs within each park. Removal of these excess structures will reduce operations and maintenance by an estimated $17,000 per year.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Over two acres of civil war battlefield are currently impacted by these non-historic structures. Their deconstruction will allow restoration of the sites, reduce monitoring by staff, and support visitor safety and understanding of the sites.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.001	**API =** 3.92	**Score** 40.0
SB			**Score** 9.9
IS			**Score** 18.6
CFA			**Score** 2.2

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No
VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 70.7

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	982,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$	0	0
Total:	$	982,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)		
Appropriated to Date:	$	0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$	982,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Total:	$	982,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ ____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ ____

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 17,000	**Projected:** $ 0	**Net Change:** $ -17,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	60.6/ 32
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolish the Failing Frisco Pier and Nine Other Deteriorated Assets in Three Parks		
Project Number: 206671, 206825, 153823, 165235 and 168580	**Unit/Facility Name:** Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast, Northeast, National Capital	**Congressional District:** NC03, VA01, VA07, MD06	**State:** NC, VA, MD

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40130100	93941	0	0.00	0.00
40400100	28964	40	0.00	0.00
35410500	44488	0	0.00	0.00
35800200	83294	0	0.00	0.00
35410700	83295	0	0.00	0.00
35800500	83296	0	0.00	0.00
35410500	230716	23	0.00	0.00
35410500	230718	0	0.00	0.00
35300200	80378	23	0.00	0.00
35300200	8737	7	0.00	0.00

Project Description: Demolition of the Frisco Pier and deteriorated water tank to improve visitor and employee health and safety. Restoration of safe public beach access will occur by removing the derelict Frisco Pier (±550 feet long). Work on the pier will include: demolition and removal of all worn and/or damaged pilings, decking, and utilities. The utilities will be removed to the connection point or point of demarcation. Pilings that are in good condition will remain, but will be cut at equal height to serve as a break. Demolition of the 220,000 gallon concrete water tank will remove both physical and biological hazards near the Bodie Island firing range.

Four non-historic concrete structures totaling approximately 6,064 square feet will be removed from Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial NHP with restoration of the historic battlefield once these modern intrusions are gone. Three structures that were damaged in snow storms in 2010 plus a fourth non-historic building will be removed for a total reduction of 2,035 square feet from Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP. All eight of these facilities in these two parks are excess to the park's needs.

An emphasis will be placed on recycling of materials where possible during the demolition process. Debris will be removed from each site and the sites restored.

Scope of Benefits (SB): The deteriorated Frisco Pier, water tank and 8 residential structures pose existing hazards to visitors and staff. Once the unused residential structures are demolished approximately 8,099 square feet of space can be deleted from the National Park Service building inventory. Removal of these structures plus the pier and water tank will eliminate existing safety risks associated with visitors being drawn to closer inspection of these assets and the hazardous due to deterioration, reduce staff time for monitoring and restricting access, allow the sites to be returned to a natural state and restore the historic battlefield.

Investment Strategy (IS): Removal of these ten structures will improve operational efficiencies by allowing staff to invest time into other critical park operations and will reduce costs by about $2,000 per year.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): If this project is not complete, the pier and other structures will continue to deteriorate causing additional impacts to the environment and visitor and staff safety. The water tank will continue to fill with small amounts of water that must be removed to reduce growth of biological hazards such as molds. Increasing amounts of staff time will need to be invested to monitor/restrict visitor access to these deteriorating structures.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.00	**API** = 9.3	**Score** 36.0
SB			**Score** 0.8
IS			**Score** 16.2
CFA			**Score** 15.9

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: No
VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 60.6

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,454,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 1,454,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 1,454,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 1,454,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 2,000	**Projected:** $ 0	**Net Change:** $ -2,000

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	54.7/ 33
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Historic Houses 530 and 491 on Auburn Avenue, Reroof Ebenezer Church and Seven Historic Houses		
Project Number: 212958, 218284, and 217822	**Unit/Facility Name:** Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** GA05	**State:** GA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35300200	228041	77	1.17	0.00
35300300	87019	77	1.25	0.59
35100000	110025	73	0.21	0.11
35300300	71258	73	0.10	0.07
35300300	71259	73	0.13	0.10
35300300	71261	73	0.07	0.05
35300200	71263	73	0.03	0.01
35300200	71265	73	0.04	0.02
35300300	71268	73	0.05	0.02
35300300	71275	73	0.05	0.01
35100000	71279	58	0.09	0.03
35290700	71291	80	0.10	0.00

Project Description: The houses at 530 and 491Auburn Avenue, are contributing structures within the Martin Luther King, Jr. Historic District (designated a National Historic Landmark District in 1977). The 3,960 ft² and 3,700 ft² two-story, wood-framed houses are close to Dr. King's birth home. This project will rehabilitate the houses to their post-1931 appearance and will allow them to be leased or rented out. Site work to complete interior and exterior restoration at 530 and 491Auburn Avenue includes repair, replacement, rehabilitation or installation as necessary of: roofs; chimneys; wood siding; windows and doors; fire detection and suppression systems; interior spaces and finishes including flooring and plumbing fixtures; code compliant mechanical, electrical, and plumbing; front and rear porches; yards in accordance with the Cultural Landscape Report; selective demolition of building elements such as late-addition exterior stairs; and correction of ground water intrusion at the basements.

Replacements of the roofs on Ebenezer Baptist Church and nine adjacent historic houses (472-474, 476-478, 480, 484, 488, 492, 510 Auburn, 53-55 Boulevard, 445 Edgewood) will correct leaks reduce deferred maintenance these important structures. Associated work on the Church includes replacement of three failing air handlers and select repointing of the brick exterior wall to correct moisture issues and potential mold growth.

Testing and abatement for asbestos, mold and lead will occur as necessary for all work described.

Scope of Benefits (SB): This project will preserve historic structures unique to the history of the National Park Service. Deferred maintenance will be reduced for twelve historic structures that support visitor connection to Dr. King and the Sweet Auburn Community story. Buildings will provide safe environments which are free from mold infestation for visitors, staff and potential tenants.

Investment Strategy (IS): Once this work is completed the park anticipates saving approximately $17,000 per year through reduced maintenance and energy efficiency due to the air handlers and improved systems. After rehabilitation buildings 530 and 491will be available for lease or rent with the income generated going to cover building maintenance.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Without this project, the buildings will continue to look worn and unkept, and water will continue to enter these building which causes farther deterioration and a higher potential of mold growth. Additional deterioration of the buildings will increase both: the cost of rehabilitation, and the potential for mold growth which can lead to closure of the facility. Closures will impact park staff through relocation and increased maintenance; and impact access, services and enjoyment for up to 700,000 visitors.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = 0.274	**API** = 73.0	**Score** 17.1
SB			**Score** 18.6
IS			**Score** 18.8
CFA			**Score** 0.2

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 54.7

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 0	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 0	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 4,117,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 4,117,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Start/Award:	4Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 132,000	**Projected:** $ 115,000	**Net Change:** $ 0

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	51.8/ 34
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures in 8 Separate Park Units		
Project Number: 201968A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Southeast Regional Office	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** GA01,GA06,GA11,KY02,NC03,NC13,SC01, TN01, FL25, FL26	**State:** GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected

Project Description: Demolish approximately 59 excess structures totaling 56,975 sq. ft., with a combined Current Replacement Value of $10.8 million, in eight separate park units within the Southeast Region: Big Cypress National Preserve (BICY), Cape Lookout National Seashore (CALO), Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (CHPI), Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS), Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM), Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park (KEMO), Mammoth Cave National Park (MACA), and Everglades National Park (EVER). These structures include bridges, houses, cabins, and other buildings.

Scope of Benefits (SB): This project supports the responsible removal of excess assets which provides for health and safety through removal of deteriorating structures with proper disposal of hazardous materials. Each structure will be deconstructed to divert recyclable materials away from landfills; and the landscapes will be restored. Demolition of these structures will reduce the parks overall portfolio.

Investment Strategy (IS): When parks are created or expanded through acquisitions of land, there are often existing structures which are unused due to their poor or unsafe condition or they are not needed to support the Parks' mission. Keeping these unoccupied excess buildings places added burden on an already strained budgets for both the maintenance and ranger divisions of these parks. Time and money spent on these facilities, $40,000, will be redirected to higher priority assets and activities.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Some of the structures are in isolated areas where they have been used for illegal activities or within a viewshed where visitors who are curious, may try to enter them – either way they present a safety hazard to both the public and to NPS employees who inspect and maintain access restrictions to the buildings and the areas around them. Removal of these buildings will make the areas safer, diminish existing or potential criminal activity, and improve the resource.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** 7	**API**	**Score** 35.9
SB			**Score** 1.1
IS			**Score** 12.2
CFA			**Score** 2.6

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 51.8

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	$'s	%
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,906,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 1,906,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 341,000
Formulated in FY 2016 Budget:	$ 1,906,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 2,247,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 1Q/17

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY14 $ 206,000
Design Funds Received in FY15 $ 135,000

Dates:	Sch'd	Actual
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/17	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current:	Projected:	Net Change:
$ 40,000	$ 0	$ -40,000

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Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	50.0 / 35
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Line Item Construction	

Project Identification

Project Title: Mitigate Public Safety Hazards at Priority Abandoned Mineral Lands Sites on Park Lands		
Project Number:	**Unit/Facility Name:** Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve; Saguaro National Park; Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, and Obed Wild and Scenic River	
Region/Area/District: Alaska, Pacific West, Intermountain, and Southeast	**Congressional District:** AKAL, CA08, AZ02, PA06 and TN06	**State:** AK, CA, AZ, PA and TN

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Project Description: This project will mitigate the most severe public safety hazards posed by Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) sites in six parks: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve, Saguaro National Park, Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Obed Wild and Scenic River. Work includes the installation of physical safety closures on at least 150 hazardous mine openings for visitor and employee safety. Closures will also support maintaining the historic integrity of the sites and preserving habitat for resident wildlife numerous former mine sites. Appropriate closure devices, previously proven effective for this purpose (e.g., polyurethane foam plugs, steel bat-compatible gates, cable nets), will be installed at sites such as the One Below, Lakina, Bonanza, and Jumbo AML mine sites in Wrangell St. Elias; the Tucki, Lippencott, Albemarle, McDermott, Sani Lani, Allured, Bell Springs, Juniper, Mammoth, Tungsten Springs, CAL-240, Snowstorm, LV-17, Hidden Hill, Midas, Gem NI, and World North Mines in Death Valley; and number of AML sites in Saguaro; a coal mine at Allegheny Portage; and the Nemo Mine at Obed. Other projects could include acid-generating mill tailings will be neutralized and capped at the Nabesna Mill AML site in Wrangell St. Elias, and replacement of safety railings and tread at the Skidoo Gold Mill AML site in Death Valley. Hazards to visitor and employee safety at these AML sites will be substantially reduced at these sites.

Scope of Benefits (SB): In 2013, the NPS completed a comprehensive Servicewide inventory of AML sites and assessments of their hazards and natural and cultural resource values. This multi-park project represents a package of the highest priority site mitigation needs derived from the AML database. AML sites present numerous public safety hazards to visitors and employees and can create significant, potentially life threatening, risks such as drowning in water-filled excavations, falls into vertical features such as open shafts, trapped deadly gases and radioactive air in confined underground spaces, unstable structures, exposure to abandoned explosives and other hazardous chemicals discarded during mining operations.

Investment Strategy (IS): The 2013inventory identified 3,421 AML sites as present in 133 parks. Of this total only 1,270 AML sites in 76 parks were determined to be in need of management action to mitigate public safety and natural and cultural resource issues. This project will address 158 sites in six parks.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): Currently health and safety hazards exist due to the abandoned sites which pose a risk not only to humans, but also to the natural environment. Contaminants from the mined materials may be released, affecting air, soil, and water quality as well as plant and animal health. Interruption of natural drainages by excavations or placement of tailings and waste rock piles can lead to extensive erosion and destabilization of the natural topography on- and off-site. Despite public safety issues and environmental degradation, mining is recognized as comprising an important component of our nation's heritage. The NPS seeks to conserve historic mines by addressing their safety and environmental issues in ways that do not compromise their cultural integrity.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**FCI** = NA	**API =** NA	**Score**
SB			**Score**
IS			**Score**
CFA			**Score**

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C Scheduled: FY15 Completed:

Total Project Score: 50.0

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (this PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 5,008,000	100
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 0	0
Total:	$ 5,008,000	100

Project Funding History: (entire project)	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY16 Budget:	$ 5,008,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Total:	$ 5,008,000

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 3Q/18

Planning and Design Funds: $'s
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ 0
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ 0

Dates:	**Sch'd**	**Actual**
Construction Award/Start:	3Q/16	/
Project Complete:	4Q/20	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15

DOI Approved: YES

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 0	**Projected:** $ 0	**Net Change:** $ 0

National Park Service
Summary Project Data Sheet for Construction

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2017	**1**	National Capital	White House	Replace/Rehabilitate Utility, Project E	202780A	DC	DCAL	**93.6**	40.0	13.6	20.0	20.0	$6,958	$4,086	$11,044
2017	**2**	Alaska	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Repair Historic Kennecott Mine Structures and Utilities, Phase 3	159092C	AK	AKAL	**91.1**	40.0	20.0	20.0	11.1	$4,061		$4,061
2017	**3**	Northeast	Castle Clinton National Monument	Restore Historic Walls	148702A	NY	NY08	**90.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.5	$5,330		$5,330
2017	**4**	Northeast	Lowell National Historical Park	Cotton Mills Museum for Fire and Safety Code Compliance	189650A	MA	MA03	**87.8**	37.0	20.0	20.0	10.8	$3,129	$1,472	$4,601
2017	**5**	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Santa Elena and San Agustin Bastions, Phase 3	154334A	PR	PRAL	**87.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.5	$1,947		$1,947
2017	**6**	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate and Seismic Retrofit of Mammoth Hotel Guest Room Wings	205796A	WY	WYAL	**87.1**	38.7	20.0	20.0	8.4	$11,611	$4,515	$16,126
2017	**7**	National Capital	National Mall & Memorial Parks	Replace Washington Monument Screening Facility	151073A	DC	DCAL	**86.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.5		$7,247	$7,247
2017	**8**	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate El Portal Sanitary Sewer to Prevent Raw Sewage Spills, Completion	158675B	CA	CA19	**84.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	4.5	$13,929		$13,929
2017	**9**	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures on Floyd Bennett Field, Phase 1	147079A	NY	NY09	**84.3**	40.0	4.3	20.0	20.0	$1,602		$1,602
2017	**10**	National Capital	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Repair Canal Structures, Watered Areas, Lock 5 to Lock 22	150819A	MD	MD08	**84.0**	34.4	20.0	20.0	9.6	$6,871		$6,871
2017	**11**	Pacific West	Mount Ranier National Park	Rehabilitate Paradise Inn Annex and Connection Snow Bridge	152787A	WA	WA08	**83.3**	32.0	20.0	20.0	11.3	$13,211		$13,211

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2017	**12**	Southeast	Vicksburg National Military Park	Stabilize Railroad Redoubt Earthworks	209256A	MS	MS02	**81.6**	40.0	20.0	20.0	1.6	$5,682		$5,682
2017	**13**	Midwest	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Visitor Center, Provide Space to Display Collection and Update	152851A	NE	NE03	**80.5**	40.0	19.8	18.2	2.5	$617	$1,755	$2,372
2017	**14**	Midwest	Mount Rushmore National Memorial	Stabilize and Rehabilitate Historic Studio and Residence II	159900A	SD	SDAL	**80.3**	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.3	$1,429	$502	$1,931
2017	**15**	Midwest	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	Replace Failing Non-Sustainable Utilities for Big Springs CCC Cabins and Lodge	195679A	MO	MO08	**78.5**	40.0	17.8	20.0	0.7	$1,606	$427	$2,033
2017	**16**	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Elkmont Waste Water System	149280A	TN	TN01	**78.4**	40.0	18.3	20.0	0.1	$2,507		$2,507
2017	**17**	National Capital	National Capital Parks-East	Rehabilitate Historic Carter G. Woodson Home and Create Visitor Center/	159654B	DC	DCAL	**78.1**	40.0	17.2	20.0	0.9	$4,970	$432	$5,402
2017	**18**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace North Rim Potable Water Distribution System	160057A	AZ	AZ01	**78.0**	40.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	$9,935	$523	$10,458
2017	**19**	Pacific West	Fort Point National Historic Site	Repair Leaks in North Barbette Tier/Repoint North Exterior Wall & Interior Casemates	150103A	CA	CA08	**77.8**	32.0	20.0	20.0	5.8	$5,765		$5,765
2017	**20**	Midwest	Theodore Roosevelt National Park	Replace Structurally Unsafe Visitor Center	203345B	ND	NDAL	**77.4**	40.0	5.5	14.8	17.1	$299	$2,895	$3,194
2017	**21**	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	Rehabilitate Building 206 for Accessibility, Leasing, and Hazmat Removal	201947A	NY	NY10	**77.4**	40.0	12.7	20.0	4.7	$578	$1,348	$1,926

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2017	**22**	Pacific West	Oregon Caves National Monument & Preserve	Correct Life Safety and Other Critical Deficiencies in the NHL Chateau, Phase 1	150025A	OR	OR04	**77.2**	37.7	19.1	20.0	0.4	$4,983	$154	$5,137
2017	**23**	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Sanitary Sewer Lines at Breezy Point	148773A	NY	NY09	**76.4**	32.0	20.0	20.0	4.4	$2,871		$2,871
2017	**24**	Midwest	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Replace Failing Visitor Center to Correct Serious Safety Deficiencies	198204A	WI	WI07	**75.9**	26.4	20.0	20.0	9.5	$1,354	$405	$1,759
2017	**25**	Northeast	Shenandoah National Park	Convert Community Water Systems from Springs to Wells at Skyland/Big Meadows	151064A	VA	VA07	**75.3**	40.0	15.2	20.0	0.1	$2,003		$2,003
2017	**26**	Pacific West	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Replace Water Intake Barge with Shoreline Wells to Ensure Katherine Landing Water Supply	210462A	AZ	AZ02	**75.2**	39.8	4.9	18.6	11.9		$1,700	$1,700
2017	**27**	Midwest	Herbert Hoover National Historic Site	Emergency Flood Mitigation, Stabilization and Restoration of Hoover Creek	160186A	IA	IA02	**70.9**	32.0	16.6	20.0	2.3	$1,068	$2,169	$3,237
2017	**28**	Southeast	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Planning Activities for Completion of Selma Interpretive Center Renovation	146013	GA	GA05	**61.5**	32	12.2	14.1	3.2		$1,400	$1,400

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost Distribution DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2017	**29**	Northeast, National Capital, Southeast	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Manassas National Battlefield Park & Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Demolish and Remove Excess Buildings, Remove Unhealthy Hotel Section and Restore All Site Landscapes	153823A 195246A 204170A 194034A 168580A 165235A	VA VA WV KY VA VA DC	VA01, VA07, WV02, KY02, VA08, VA10, DCAL	**64.3** **44.1** **56.7** **62.7** **61.7** **53.1** **55.5**	40.0 21.0 39.2 37.4 37.9 40.0 40.0	0.0 1.1 2.2 0.6 3.0 0.0 0.6	18.1 13.0 14.2 20.0 20.0 11.1 12.6	6.2 9.0 1.1 4.7 0.8 2.0 2.3	$1,425	$41	$1,466
2017	**30**	Intermountain	Grand Teton National Park, John D. Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway	Deconstruct and Dispose of Nine Structures	208949A 210064A 208945A 210110A	WY	WYAL	**52.5** **52.5** **52.3** **55.7**	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	10.5 10.5 10.3 11.7	2.0 2.0 2.0 4.0	$1,532		$1,532
2017	**31**	Multi-Region Pending Park List	Pending Park List	Mitigate Public Safety Hazards at Priority Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) Sites on Park Lands				**50.0**							$5,000
												Total for Fiscal Year 2017			**$153,344**

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2018	**1**	Northeast	Cape Cod National Seashore	Erosion Adaptation & Accessible Access Site Improvements at Herring Cove Beach	206869A	MA	MA09	**87.7**	32.0	15.7	20.0	20.0	$5,249		$5,249
2018	**2**	National Capital	National Mall & Memorial Parks	Correct Jefferson Memorial Settlement and Drainage Problems Below the Colonnade	151063A	DC	DCAL	**86.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.5	$8,985		$8,985
2018	**3**	National Capital	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Reconstruct/Stabilize Historic Stone Wall & Towpath McMahoon's Mill to Lock 42	151201A	MD	MD06	**86.0**	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	$9,340		$9,340
2018	**4**	National Capital	Rock Creek Park	Rehabilitate and Stabilize Meridian Hill Park, Completion	185767A 169730A	DC	DCAL	**84.9**	40.0	20.0	20.0	4.9	$4,828		$4,828
2018	**5**	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Demolition and Removal of Excess Structures on Floyd Bennett Field, Phase 2	147079A	NY	NY09	**84.3**	40.0	4.3	20.0	20.0	$2,852		$2,852
2018	**6**	Northeast	Johnstown Flood National Memorial	Preserve 1889 Clubhouse by Replacing Failed Utility Systems and Repairing Exterior Membrane	154167A	PA	PA12	**83.0**	40.0	20.0	20.0	3.0	$3,112		$3,112
2018	**7**	Midwest	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Restore Failing Upper Plaza at Perry's Victory, Phase 1	200284A C D	OH	OH09	**82.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	2.5	$6,409		$6,409
2018	**8**	Northeast	Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Waterfront Facilities on Thompson Island	163763A	MA	MA06 MA07 MA08 MA09 MA10	**81.6**	32.0	9.6	20.0	20.0	$2,054	$42	$2,096

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost Distribution DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2018	**9**	Northeast	Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island	Stabilize Ellis Island Seawall, Phase 3	211568A B C	NY	NY08	**81.0**	32.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	$14,726		$14,726
2018	**11**	Pacific West	Oregon Caves National Monument & Preserve	Correct Life Safety and Other Critical Deficiencies in the NHL Chateau, Completion	150025A	OR	OR04	**77.2**	37.7	19.1	20.0	0.4	$12,949	$539	$13,488
2018	**12**	Midwest	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	Restore Landscape of the Big Spring CCC Historic District	210194A	MO	MO08	**76.7**	31.1	20.0	20.0	5.6	$1,821		$1,821
2018	**13**	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Sugarlands Water and Waste Water System	149285A	TN	TN01	**75.3**	40.0	15.3	20.0	0.0	$5,065		$5,065
2018	**14**	Pacific West	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Replace Non-Compliant Lodgepole Water Treatment System	172423A	CA	CA21	**74.7**	40.0	10.2	20.0	4.5	$2,334		$2,334
2018	**15**	Intermountain	Capulin Volcano National Monument	Rehabilitate Mission 66 Visitor Center to Address Visitor Safety	190550C	NM	NM03	**73.8**	40.0	13.8	19.6	0.4	$3,011	$1,114	$4,125
2018	**16**	Pacific West	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Construct Structural Flood Mitigation for Visitor and Employee Safety at Cottonwood Cove	158678A	NV	NV03	**73.3**	40.0	2.9	14.9	15.5		$7,467	$7,467
2018	**17**	Pacific West	Channel Islands National Park	Replace the Anacapa Stiff-Leg Derrick Crane with a 2-Crane System	185164A	CA	CA24 CA26	**73.2**	38.3	9.0	20.0	5.9	$3,920		$3,920
2018	**18**	Intermountain	Rocky Mountain National Park	Connect Park Water System to Municipal Water System	159491A	CO	CO02	**72.0**	39.9	16.2	15.9	0.0	$1,646	$2,686	$4,332
2018	**19**	Northeast	Acadia National Park	Demolish Waste Water Treatment Plant and Install Subsurface Treatment	187203A	ME	ME02	**71.7**	40.0	11.8	19.6	0.3	$208	$1,526	$1,734

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost Distribution DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2018	**20**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate and Replace South Rim Sewer Collection System	160058A	AZ	AZ01	**70.3**	40.0	10.3	20.0	0.0	$10,847		$10,847
2018	**21**	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	Construct Aircraft Hangar	200139A	AK	AKAL	**69.4**	32.7	1.4	20.0	15.3		$1,606	$1,606
2018	**22**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Transcanyon Waterline, Phase 1	190083A	AZ	AZ01	**67.4**	40.0	9.8	17.6	0.0	$8,902	$1,571	$10,473
2018	**23**	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Historic Park Headquarters B210 for Resource Protection, Safety and Sustainability	147546A	NY	NY13	**67.0**	40.0	6.9	20.0	0.1	$6,187		$6,187
2018	**24**	Southeast	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail	Completion of Selma Interpretive Center		AL	AL07	**61.5**	32.0	12.2	14.1	3.2		$15,600	$15,600
2018	**25**	Southeast, Intermountain National Capital, Pacific West	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Colorado National Monument, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, North Cascades National Park, Pecos National Historical Park, Saguaro National Park, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	Demolish or Dispose of Excess Assets in 9 Projects from 8 Parks Including Demolition, Removal and Site Restoration for 22 Buildings, Associated Utilities, Bulkheads and Dock, a Gravel Storage Area and Site Restoration	179599A 202530A 203093A 154457A 169761A 209577A 211232A 185105A	GA CO WV WA NM AZ WA VA	GA06 CO03 WV02 WA02 WA04 NM03 AZ02 WA03 VA01	**50.1** **58.4** **52.6** **51.1** **54.5** **58.6** **62.2** **56.2** **65.0**	40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0 40.0	0.0 1.6 1.0 0.2 0.0 1.6 0.4 3.0 6.5	8.1 15.5 10.7 9.0 12.5 15.7 14.6 12.1 18.2	2.0 1.3 0.9 1.9 2.0 1.3 7.2 1.1 0.3	$1,748		$1,748

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2018	**26**	Multi-Region Pending Park List	Pending Park List	Mitigate Public Safety Hazards at Priority Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) Sites on Park Lands				**50.0**							$5,000
Total for Fiscal Year 2018															**$153,344**

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost Distribution DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2019	**1**	National Capital	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Repair Stone Walls, Lock 17 to 20	150812A	MD	MD08	**85.3**	40.0	20.0	20.0	5.3	$4,462		$4,462
2019	**2**	Midwest	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Restore Failing Upper Plaza at Perry's Victory, Completion	200284A C D	OH	OH09	**82.5**	40.0	20.0	20.0	2.5	$18,874		$18,874
2019	**3**	Northeast	Boston National Historical Park	Rebuild Pier 2, Charlestown Navy Yard	151177A	MA	MA07	**81.1**	30.3	10.8	20.0	20.0	$6,280		$6,280
2019	**4**	Northeast	Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island	Stabilize Ellis Island Seawall, Completion	211568A	NY	NY08	**81.0**	32.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	$16,482		$16,482
2019	**5**	Northeast	Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	Restore Val-Kill Pond	154284A	NY	NY19	**78.0**	32.0	20.0	20.0	6.0	$6,309		$6,309
2019	**6**	Intermountain	Glacier National Park	Provide Backup Electric System at Headquarters Building, B295	209392A	MT	MTAL	**75.1**	32.0	5.7	20.0	17.4		$1,721	$1,721
2019	**7**	Northeast	Acadia National Park	Rehabilitate Eagle Lake Carriage Road (Trail System)	161676A	ME	ME02	**74.8**	40.0	14.0	20.0	0.8	$2,093		$2,093
2019	**8**	Northeast	Petersberg National Battlefield	Rehabilitate Shoreline & Seawalls/Bluff Stabilization	149125A	VA	VA03 VA04	**74.0**	29.5	17.5	20.0	7.0	$4,185	$1,471	$5,656
2019	**9**	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant	196447A	CA	CA19	**73.9**	40.0	14.2	19.6	0.1	$3,881	$15,523	$19,404
2019	**10**	Pacific West	Crater Lake National Park	Correct Structural Deficiencies and Stabilize Steel Visitor Center	198641A	OR	OR02	**72.3**	36.6	15.6	20.0	0.1	$7,014	$1,540	$8,554

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	Project Cost Distribution DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2019	**11**	Pacific West	North Cascades National Park	Replace Obsolete, Code Deficient, Deteriorated Stehekin Waste Water Treatment Plant	156728A	WA	WA04	**71.4**	37.7	10.3	19.9	3.5	$3,388	$901	$4,289
2018	**12**	Intermountain	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Replace Visitor Contact Facility to Address Visitor Safety/ Accessibility and Operational Issues	210197DE	AZ	AZ01	**71.2**	37.6	9.8	19.5	4.3	$2,715	$2,942	$5,657
2019	**13**	Northeast	Gateway National Recreation Area	Stabilize Historic Hangers 3 and 4 for Use as Historic Aircraft Storage and Display	147758A	NY	NY09	**71.0**	32.0	19.0	20.0	0.0	$6,224	$193	$6,417
2019	**14**	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Persidio Building 662 for Museum Collections	195781B	CA	CA02 CA12	**70.2**	28.1	19.2	20.0	2.9	$3,862	$39	$3,901
2019	**15**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Transcanyon Waterline, Phase 2	190083A	AZ	AZ01	**67.4**	40.0	9.8	17.6	0.0	$13,943	$2,460	$16,403
2019	**16**	Southeast	Everglades National Park	Marina Bulkheads at Famingo District	149252A	FL	FL26	**63.6**	20.0	20.0	20.0	3.6	$8,240		$8,240
2019	**17**	Pacific West	Lassen Volcano National Park	Replace Utility System at Headquarters to Eliminate Hazardous Conditions	152550AB	CA	CA02	**61.4**	36.8	4.7	19.9	0.0	$3,781	$5,221	$9,002
2019	**18**	Northeast	Shenandoah National Park	Remove Obsolete Structures and Restore Areas to Native Condition, Phase 1	184744A 169924A	VA	VA05 VA07	**51.6**	34.6	0.5	13.8	2.7	$399		$399
2019	**19**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park and Aztec Ruins National Monument	Demolish Waste Water Treatment Facility and Dilapidated Building Leaking Toxic Chemicals	182244A 187276A	AZ NM	AZ01 NM03	**58.3** **48.5**	32.2 18.7	1.3 8.5	15.0 20.0	9.8 1.3	$684	$130	$814

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2019	**20**	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Demolish Capehart Housing North of Bunker Road	186553A	CA	CA06	**50.5**	29.8	9.3	8.4	3.0	$1,322	$828	$2,150
2019	**21**	National Capital	Prince William Forest Park	Demolish 3 Houses, Out Buildings, Excess Pump Houses, Close and Abandon Obsolete Water Supply Wells	212138A 158597A 185565A	VA	VA01	**46.9** **49.6** **49.9**	40.0 37.7 40.0	0.0 0.1 0.0	5.4 9.8 8.0	1.5 2.0 1.9	$1,237		$1,237
2019	**22**	Multi-Region Pending Park List	Pending Park List	Mitigate Public Safety Hazards at Priority Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) Sites on Park Lands				**50.0**							$5,000
										Total for Fiscal Year 2019					**$153,344**

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2020	**1**	National Capital	National Mall & Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Mall Walkway Systems to ABAAS Standards	159582A	DC	DCAL	**87.0**	40.0	20.0	20.0	7.0	$11,405	$6,698	$18,103
2020	**2**	National Capital	Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	Renovate Exterior Shell of Filene Center	146606A	VA	VA01	**81.6**	40.0	20.0	20.0	1.6	$1,516		$1,516
2020	**3**	Northeast	Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Historic Vanderbilt Coach House Exterior	162544A	NY	NY19	**74.9**	32.0	18.5	20.0	4.4	$1,955		$1,955
2020	**4**	Southeast	Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Green River Ferry Site	149985A	KY	KY02	**74.2**	39.3	14.6	20.0	0.3	$3,713	$760	$4,473
2020	**5**	Intermountain	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	Replace Failing Primary Electrical Distribution Infrastructure	169636A	NM	NM02	**73.0**	40.0	13.0	20.0	0.0	$2,215		$2,215
2020	**6**	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Unsafe and Inadequate Primary Electrical System at Fort Mason	149650A	CA	CA02	**72.8**	40.0	11.7	20.0	1.1	$9,798	$1,866	$11,664
2020	**7**	Midwest	Voyageurs National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Ingersoll Summer Estate and Provide Visitor Access	199733A	MN	MN08	**72.0**	29.5	20.0	20.0	2.5	$1,689		$1,689
2020	**8**	Northeast	Steamtown National Historic Site	Replace Rubber Membrane Roofs and Repair Gutters on Core Complex Buildings	156320A	PA	PA17	**71.0**	11.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	$2,170		$2,170
2020	**9**	Intermountain	Dinosaur National Monument	Replace Condemned Maintenance/Operation Support Building	199678A	CO	CO03	**70.5**	40.0	1.7	15.6	13.2	$2,190	$1,793	$3,983

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2020	**10**	Southeast	Dry Tortugas National Park	Repair Dry Tortugas Lighthouse	178064A	FL	FL18	**70.4**	32.0	18.3	20.0	0.1	$4,142		$4,142
2020	**11**	Alaska	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Implement Phased Relocation of Brooks Camp	159561	AK	AKAL	**70.2**	35.9	0.6	18.0	15.7	$838	$2,156	$2,994
2020	**12**	Northeast	Governor's Island National Monument	Demolish and Remove 5 Non-Essential, Non-Historic Structures	152683	NY	NY10	**70.0**	40.0	0.0	10.0	20.0	$4,410		$4,410
2020	**13**	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Cosby Area Water and Waste Water Systems	149279A	TN	TN01	**69.9**	32.0	17.3	20.0	0.6	$2,944		$2,944
2020	**14**	Northeast	Cape Cod National Seashore	Remove and Rebuild Nauset Light Bathhouse and Parking Area	191603	MA	MA09	**69.0**	30.5	18.3	20.0	0.2	$2,747	$339	$3,086
2020	**15**	Southeast	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Cinnamon Bay Waste Water Treatment Plant	201188A	VI	VIAl	**67.7**	32.0	15.5	20.0	0.2	$1,941		$1,941
2020	**16**	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Transcanyon Waterline, Phase 3	190083A	AZ	AZ01	**67.4**	40.0	9.8	17.6	0.0	$18,532	$3,270	$21,802
2020	**17**	Southeast	Blue Ridge Parkway	Reconstruct Peaks of Otter Campground	157343A B	VA	VA06	**66.8**	31.6	16.2	18.9	0.1	$6,579	$3,389	$9,968
2020	**18**	Intermountain	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate Non-Compliant Norris Campground Wastewater System	160905A	WY	WYAL	**66.3**	32.0	12.6	20.0	1.7	$1,236	$1,853	$3,089
2020	**19**	Pacific West	San Juan Island National Historical Park	Replace Temporary American Camp Visitor Center with Permanent Energy Efficient Facility	152762A	WA	WA02	**66.1**	40.0	9.5	16.4	0.2	$90	$2,169	$2,259

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	Project #	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution		
									API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	Total ($000)
2020	**20**	Northeast	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Historic Belle Field Foundation	162382A	NY	NY20	**65.9**	32.0	12.0	20.0	1.9	$1,491		$1,491
2020	**21**	Southeast	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Sugarlands Headquarters	149368A	TN	TN01	**64.9**	40.0	12.9	11.9	0.1	$6,232		$6,232
2020	**22**	Southeast	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Price Park Campground and Picnic Area	148280A	NC	NC05	**60.8**	27.8	15.5	17.3	0.2	$8,533	$1,163	$9,696
2020	**23**	Midwest	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument	Rehabilitate Charles Young Home for Visitor and Administrative Use and Fabricate Exhibits		OH	OH10	**60.2**	32.0	10.0	15.2	3.0	$3,280	$4,920	$8,200
2020	**24**	Pacific West	North Cascades National Park	Relocate Deficient Maintenance Facility from Stehekin River Flood Plain	195864A	WA	WA04	**59.0**	33.4	0.8	14.6	10.2	$438	$14,154	$14,592
2020	**25**	Intermountain	Padre Island National Seashore	Replace Law Enforcement Operations Center	151740A	TX	TX34	**56.5**	32.7	6.6	17.1	0.1		$3,540	$3,540
2020	**26**	Northeast	Shenandoah National Park	Remove Obsolete Structures and Restore Areas to Native Condition, Phase 2	207152A	VA	VA05 VA07	**51.6**	34.6	0.5	13.9	2.6	$190		$190
2020	**27**	Multi-Region Pending Park List	Pending Park List	Mitigate Public Safety Hazards at Priority Abandoned Mineral Lands (AML) Sites on Park Lands				**50.0**							$5,000
										Total for Fiscal Year 2020					**$153,344**

Federal Lands Transportation Program

Overview

The National Park Service (NPS) owns and operates approximately 5,450 paved miles of park roads, the equivalent of 971 paved miles of parking areas, 4,500 miles of unpaved roads, 1,442 bridges, and 63 tunnels that are open to the public. These transportation assets are spread throughout National Parks scattered across the country in all but a handful of states. Deferred maintenance of the paved roads and bridges is estimated at $6.0 billion (52.2 percent of total DM backlog), and these assets have a current replacement value of $30 billion. These transportation assets are a significant part of the NPS asset portfolio, and are critical to meeting the NPS mission.

In addition to roads, bridges and tunnels, the NPS has 131 discrete Alternative Transit Systems (ATS) in 66 of the 405 park units across the nation. Included are: trolleys, rail systems, canal boats, ferries, tour boats, cable cars, snow coaches, trams, buses, and vans. Notable system characteristics include:

- 84 (64 percent of the 131 systems) operate under concession contracts and represent the majority (54.4 percent) of all passenger boardings. (A boarding is defined as a passenger coming aboard a vehicle; a passenger making a simple round trip would count as two boardings.)
- 20 (15 percent of systems) are owned and operated by the NPS.
- 12 (9 percent) operate under service contracts and represent 13.4 percent of all passenger boardings.
- 15 (12 percent) operate under a cooperative agreement and represent 18.7 percent of passenger boardings.

Alternative transportation systems in the NPS include a variety of vehicle types:

- 62 (47 percent) are shuttle/bus/van/tram
- 40 (31 percent) are boat/ferry
- 14 (11 percent) are planes
- 11 (8 percent) are snow coaches
- 4 (3 percent) are trains/trolley

In FY 2014, there were approximately 26.9 million passenger boardings, of which 21 million (78.1 percent) were associated with the top 10 high use systems (by passenger boardings). Some of these systems are located in such parks as Acadia NP, Rocky Mountain NP, and Yosemite NP.

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. Together, these two systems 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 NPS manages its transportation assets using proven life-cycle asset management techniques to optimize allocation of funds. In FY2014, approximately two thirds of all NPS transportation improvements were funded through the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21, P.L. 112-141). The remaining third were funded through sources such as Transportation Fees, NPS Repair Rehabilitation and Cyclic Maintenance Programs, and assistance provided by non-profit organizations and corporations. The MAP-21 authority expires in May 2015 and the Administration is currently working with Congress to secure a timely reauthorization.

MAP-21 provides the NPS Federal Lands Transportation Program (formerly the Park Roads and Parkways Program) approximately $240 million per year. While the NPS has a dedicated stream of funding under the new Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP) in MAP-21, other stand-alone DOT programs that previously benefitted the NPS transportation infrastructure were consolidated into other programs, specifically the Public Lands Highway Discretionary Program, Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in Parks Program, Scenic Byways Grant program, High Priority Projects, and Transportation Enhancements. MAP-21 also converted the Ferry Boat Discretionary Program into one which is apportioned via formula by individual ferry service, so the NPS must now work with individual states to receive funding dedicated to NPS ferry systems. Furthermore, inflationary adjustments are not available under the current MAP-21, making it difficult to protect the baseline condition previously maintained under the "Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users" (Public Law 109-59; SAFETEA-LU) and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

The NPS will continue to address transportation needs through sound asset management and will optimize funding where it will be the most cost effective in terms of extending the useful life of existing facilities. The NPS will focus the majority of available funds on repair, resurface, and rehabilitation projects to preserve the existing paved road and bridge core network. Funds are also used to benefit surface and water transit, ITS, trails connecting transportation systems, railroads, multi-modal facilities, and promoting the use of low-emission vehicles within the NPS. The majority of these funds are used for system preservation and life cycle replacement needs. Remaining funds are utilized for such things as new ITS, missing trail links to existing transit systems, and projects benefitting visitor experience and safety such as bus shelters.

Recent Federal Highway Administration analyses of pavement conditions using funding levels afforded under MAP-21 indicate that the NPS will continue to see a decline in the overall condition of its paved road network. To partly mitigate this effect, the NPS must continue to use preventive maintenance techniques on its entire network and to focus major rehabilitation funding on a subset of its roads. This strategy could slow the annual deterioration in condition to approximately one to three percent.

Going forward, any project that is not a repair, rehabilitation, or renovation of an existing transportation facility in any of the three Categories, as described below, will require strong justification, a well-documented cost-benefit analysis, and case by case review and approval.

While paved roads across the system are projected to reflect slight condition deterioration, based on available funds from MAP-21, the performance goal for bridges is to maintain their current good condition.

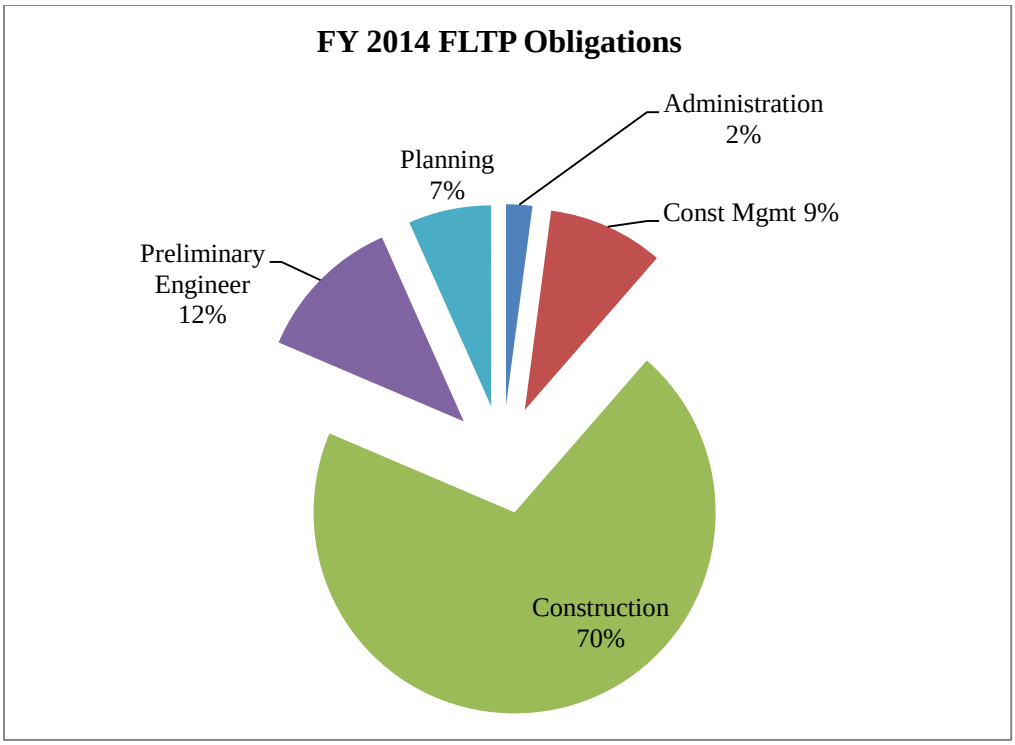
- Category I:
  - **MAP-21:** Slow the deterioration in condition of the existing park roads and parkways infrastructure. As much as possible, curtail the deterioration of the most important functional classes of roads and maintain the good condition of all public bridges through investments focused on these assets. Funding is distributed to the field based on a formula that accounts for condition, usage, accidents, and inventory.

- Category II:
  - **MAP-21:** Support for finishing incomplete parkways through planning, design, and engineering to prepare the next logical projects for award. As funding becomes available in the future, these projects can advance the Foothills Parkway "missing link" and the multi-use trails around key urban areas along the Natchez Trace Parkway.

- Category III:
  - **MAP-21:** Support for ATS. In the future, this category will use life-cycle management strategies to focus on the sustainability of existing ATS. Priority is placed on preservation of existing ATS infrastructure.

Funding levels for the three categories are adjusted annually to accommodate project scheduling, balance program priorities, and address legislative adjustments, such as reductions of 5 to 17 percent annually in accordance with Title 23 U.S.C. Section 1102(f) (known as "lop-off"). The majority of the remaining available funds are directed to initiatives that address system preservation and life cycle replacement needs. The rehabilitation of bridges open to the public receives the highest priority to ensure structural integrity and public safety.

In FY 2014 the NPS rehabilitated approximately 220 miles of road and repaired, rehabilitated, or replaced 100 bridges and two tunnels. In addition to those major projects, to protect investments made in prior years, approximately 210 miles of road received preventative maintenance treatments. Over this same period, the MAP-21 FLTP 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 2014 program delivery pie chart below).



FY 2016 Program Performance

Under MAP-21, funding for the FLTP for FY 2013 - 2014 remained level at an annual funding level of $240 million.

Fiscal Year	FLTP Funding Level
2013	$240 million MAP-21
2014	$240 million MAP-21
2015	$240 million MAP-21*
2016	$240 million MAP-21*
Total	**$960 million***

*Assuming Continuation of MAP-21

FY 2015 targets NPS needs and performance goal options. 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. Funding for FY 2015 is assumed to be flat at $240 million per year.

Although funding for FY 2015 will be assumed to be $240 million per year for planning purposes, the reauthorization process may open up additional avenues of funding for very large, nationally significant projects. In the Administration's reauthorization proposal, the Generating Renewal, Opportunity, and Work with Accelerated Mobility, Efficiency, and Rebuilding of Infrastructure and Communities throughout America Act or the "GROW AMERICA Act", the Administration is proposing the creation of

a Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects Program (NSFLTP), which will provide needed construction or reconstruction of large, nationally-significant transportation infrastructure within or accessing federal or tribal lands. Due to the magnitude of costs, projects greater than $50 million generally cannot be advanced within the scope of the existing Federal Lands and Tribal Transportation Programs. Examples of potential NPS projects that would be eligible for these funds if the NSFLTP is authorized by Congress include the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge in Washington, DC and reconstruction of the Tamiami Trail (US 41) near Everglades National Park to promote ecosystem restoration in the park. The Tamiami Trail project is discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

Under MAP-21, most of the funds provided to the NPS are prioritized using transportation asset management principles to focus the funding on work required to keep existing assets in good condition rather than expensive reconstruction of poor condition assets. Funding projects of the magnitude of Arlington Memorial Bridge, estimated at $128 million, would require the deferral of other high priority projects in the NPS' National Capitol Region. During this time, the Arlington Memorial Bridge would continue to deteriorate, resulting in higher repair and replacement costs. While the funding partnership with the State of Florida addresses half of the cost of the Tamiami Trail project, funding the remaining $33.9 million for that project would be funded out of the current FLTP allocation if funds are not made available via the creation of the Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Program, which would require the deferral of other high priority projects in the NPS' Southeast Region.

The Tamiami Trail project is a high priority for NPS, as it is necessary to reestablish more natural and increased water flow to Everglades National Park, a key requirement for Everglades restoration. The current roadway limits water flow and separates the remaining natural Everglades, including the park, south of the roadway, and the state-managed water conservation areas north of the roadway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Project Data Sheet

Total Project Score/Ranking:	31.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Federal Lands Transportation Program	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Tamiami Trail Bridging		
Project Number: 202746	Unit/Facility Name: Everglades National Park	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	Congressional District: FL26	State: FL

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
00000000	242123	100	0.00	0.00

Project Description: Construct bridging to replace an at-grade section of U.S. Route 41 (also designated State Road 90, SW 8th Street, and "Tamiami Trail") in Miami-Dade County, Florida. This project represents Phase 1 of the Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps (TTM:NS) project authorized by Congress in 2012 and will span the Tamiami Trail from a half mile east of the Osceola Camp to a half mile west of the Airboat Association. The bridge, which has through value engineering analysis been broken into two spans on either side of Everglades Safari Park (a privately owned attraction) 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 except for a portion of the existing highway that will be retained for a period of years to maintain access to a privately held radio tower (the Lincoln Financial facility).

Scope of Benefits (SB): The 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (March 10, 2009) 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 implementation of the Army Corps of Engineers' 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 has completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the TTM:NS project. The Record of Decision (ROD) for this EIS was published in the Federal Register on April 26, 2011 and the project was authorized in Section 107 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

Investment Strategy (IS): The most recent cost estimate is $143.9 million, which the State of Florida and NPS will split 50/50 to award a design/build contract. Based on the current estimate, the NPS expects its commitment to be $71.95 million. This includes the $7.5 million appropriated to the NPS Construction account in FY 2014, which was made available to the State of Florida via an inter-agency agreement with Federal Highways Administration, and the $20 million Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant awarded to the State in 2014 by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Based on the current project cost estimate, the NPS expects its remaining commitment to be $2.5 million in FY 2015, $8.0 million in FY 2016, and $33.95 million in subsequent years.

The NPS, Florida Department of Transportation, and Federal Highways Administration are developing a memorandum of agreement to finalize roles and responsibilities, including the payment schedule.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA): The Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP), a component of the

Army Corps of Engineer's Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (P.L. 106-541) that is in the process of being submitted to the Congress for specific authorization, makes clear that the "plug" in the Tamiami Trail must be removed to improve flood conditions in the Water Conservations Areas north of the trail and to provide increased water flow to Everglades National Park, which was disrupted by the construction of the Tamiami Trail in the early 1920's. The Tamiami Trail Modifications project is being developed concurrently with CEPP so that anticipated hydrological influences are factored into the design of the Tamiami Trail modifications.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	(40%)	FCI = 0.00	API = 100.00	Score = 4.00
SB	(20%)			Score = 18.95
IS	(20%)			Score = 8.42
CFA	(20%)			Score = 0.43

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Yes
VE Study: C Scheduled: FY13 Completed: FY13

Total Project Score: 31.80

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:(this PDS)	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 8,000,000	100
Total:	$ 8,000,000	100

Project Funding History: (Entire Project)	**$'s**
Appropriated to Date*:	$ 30,000,000
State of Florida Funding Commitment:	$ 71,950,000
Formulated in FY 2016 Budget (NPS FLTP):	$ 8,000,000
Future Funding to Complete Project (NPS FLTP)**:	$ 33,950,000
Total:	$ 143,900,000

Class of Estimate: B
Estimate Escalated to FY: 1Q/18

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY **NA** $ ____
Design Funds Received in FY **NA** $ ____

Dates :	**Sch'd (qtr/yy)**	**Actual (qtr/yy)**
Construction Award/Start:	1Q/16	
Project Complete:	1Q/20	

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 01/15
(mm/yy)

DOI Approved: NO

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs $

Current: $ 0	Projected: $ 0	Net Change: $ 0

* Appropriated to date and the project total reflect the award of a $20.0 million federal TIGER grant to the State of Florida.
**If funds are not made available via the creation of a Nationally Significant Federal Lands and Tribal Projects Program (NSFLTP), the NPS would plan to fund the remaining $33.9 million for the project out of the current NPS FLTP allocation.

Activity: Special Programs

Special Programs ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Emergency & Unscheduled Projects	3,855	3,855	0	0	0	3,855	0
Housing Improvement Program	2,200	2,200	0	0	0	2,200	0
Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program	1,248	1,248	0	0	0	1,248	0
Equipment Replacement Program	13,500	13,500	0	0	0	13,500	0
Total Requirements	**20,803**	**20,803**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**20,803**	**0**
Total FTE Requirements	*11*	*11*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*

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 activity provides for the accomplishment of minor unscheduled and emergency construction projects; 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 subactivity 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.

Housing Improvement Program: The purpose of this subactivity 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 5,418 housing units the average Facility Condition Index (FCI) is 0.11 (fair).

Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program: The purpose of this subactivity 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 subactivity 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 US Park Police. Replacement equipment is purchased that complies with NPS energy, security, and safety standards.

Activity: **Special Programs**
Subactivity: **Emergency and Unscheduled Projects**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Emergency and Unscheduled Projects program is $3,855,000 and 8 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The National Park System contains over 24,000 buildings and more than 50,000 other structures, including 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.

Activity: **Special Programs**
Subactivity: **Housing Improvement Program**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the NPS Housing Improvement program is $2,200,000 and 2 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

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 0.11 (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 56 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 2014 revealed that the annual cost required for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the NPS Housing inventory is $38.7 million (to maintain the current condition of Fair) while the annual revenue collected to support the inventory was only $23 million. Rental rates for employee housing cannot factor in this need, as the rates are governed by OMB Circular A-45, which states “Rental rates, including charges for related facilities when appropriate, will be based upon prevailing rates for comparable private housing located in the same general area, after taking into account those factors that reduce or increase the value of the housing to the tenant.”

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 polices and mitigating risks. Additionally, a business practice document was finalized in 2013 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. These assessments determine minimum housing requirements at NPS locations, hold park leadership accountable to certify both minimum requirements and utilization, and evaluate housing maintenance needs for parks in 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 2014 for two trailer replacement/obsolete housing projects at Yosemite NP and Yellowstone NP. Additionally in FY 2014, funds were distributed for six rehabilitation and three housing removal projects at six parks. Three of the six rehabilitations addressed immediate health and safety issues and three addressed accessibility. Funds are being distributed in FY 2015 for two obsolete housing replacements at Mojave NP and Denali NP, and seven rehabilitation projects at six other 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 existing condition; the 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 has utilized the NPS Capitol Investment Strategy to evaluate projects since FY 2013.

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 2016 Program Performance

NPS has identified the following projects for funding in FY 2016:

- Rehabilitate an estimated ten housing units.
- Replace two trailer housing units at Glacier National Park.
- Demolish approximately two obsolete housing units.

Activity: **Special Programs**
Subactivity: **Dam and Levee Safety and Security Program**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the NPS Dam and Levee Safety and Security program is $1,248,000 and 1 FTE, with no program change from FY 2015 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; US Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Part 753, Dam Safety Program; and the NPS Management Policies, 2006. The primary reason for creation of 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.

A public safety program, 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 conducts 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 funds educational opportunities for regional and park contacts to stay informed regarding Dam Safety and Security matters, as well as Emergency Action Plans for each dam with high or significant hazard ratings.

The current inventory consists of 60 jurisdictional dams. These dams are generally larger than 25 feet in height or 50 acre-feet of reservoir capacity. These dams are further classified by their threat to downstream people or resources and facilities. Fourteen of the dams are rated as High hazard potential (people will likely lose their lives if the dam fails). Six of the dams are rated a Significant hazard (resources or facilities would be damaged). Forty dams are rated as Low hazard (threat to life or damage is not expected). Other small, non-jurisdictional dams are generally not eligible for program funding, except for permanent removal.

The inventory includes several levees, including the critically important Potomac Park Levee that protects Washington D.C. and dozens of large canal hydraulic structures that are at the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The NPS plans to focus on the following projects:

- Dam examinations and risk reviews of multiple dams
- Flood Emergency Planning for the levee at the National Mall, the levees at National Capital Parks East, canal structures at Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and dams at multiple parks.
- Repairs to the Potomac Park Levee
- Repairs to the National Capital Parks East Levee

- Repairs to Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park structures
- Repairs to Sprague Lake Dam in Rocky Mountain National Park
- Design of repairs to Manzanita Lake Dam at Lassen Volcanic National Park
- Design of permanent removal of Tennessee Valley Dam at Golden Gate Canyon National Recreation Area

Activity: **Special Programs**
Subactivity: **Equipment Replacement Program**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the NPS Equipment Replacement program is $13,500,000, with no program change from FY 2015 Enacted.

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 age of the NPS motor vehicle fleet is 9.6 years, already well above the GSA replacement minimum 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 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, the NPS will replace various equipment items that are long past their respective service lives. Additionally, care will be taken to replace or rebuild critical components on major equipment pieces, such as marine engines in resource or law enforcement patrol boats, if the remainder of the items are still in good working order.

Examples of equipment items scheduled for purchase include:

- 23 Servers, Routers, Switches, and Telephone Systems
- 16 Truck and passenger vehicle replacements
- 24 Heavy construction and snow removal equipment, items
- 1 All-terrain or specialty snow vehicles
- 1 Marine vessels and large marine engine replacements

Activity: Construction Planning

Construction Planning ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Line Item Construction Planning	7,265	7,266	+2	0	+9,252	16,520	+9,254
Total Requirements	**7,265**	**7,266**	**+2**	**0**	**+9,252**	**16,520**	**+9,254**
Total FTE Requirements	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Line Item Construction Planning

Request Component	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative: Increase Support for Line Item Construction Planning	+9,252	0
Total Program Changes	+9,252	0

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: **Line-Item Construction Planning**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Line-Item Construction Planning is $16,520,000 and 1 FTE, a program change of +$9,252,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative: Increase Support for Line Item Construction Planning - (FY 2015 Enacted: $7,266,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$9,252,000/ +0 FTE) - Of the $242.751 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $9.252 million is requested to support construction planning capacity. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS account and the other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. This funding request would ensure the NPS has the planning capacity to successfully execute the additional Line Item Construction projects that would be supported by the discretionary DM package. A key phase in major construction projects, Construction Planning lays the groundwork for the actual projects with condition surveys, pre-design and design services, design documents, preparation of construction drawings, and other services. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.

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 schematic design to the servicewide Development Advisory Board.

The second step 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 along with final cost estimates; contract bidding documents are developed. Without completion of these tasks, construction awards could not take place. 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:

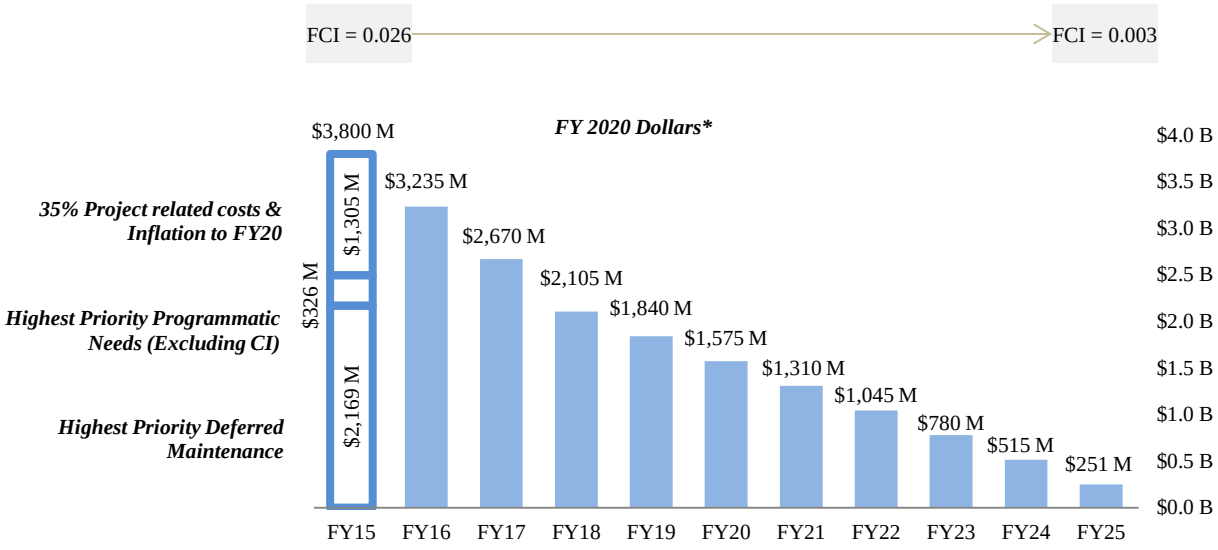
1. Planning and design for previously appropriated line item construction projects.
2. Planning and design for line item construction projects appropriated in the current fiscal year.
3. Projects or phased components of projects of the National Park Service's Five-year Construction Program planned for funding within the next two to four fiscal years.
4. Planning and design needs for projects funded in other construction program activities.
5. 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 2016 Program Performance

To be most effective, planning for FY 2018-2019 Line Item Construction projects should begin in FY 2016-2017. The planning process takes approximately two years to complete.

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including total discretionary deferred maintenance funding of $559.1 million along with the $300.0 million mandatory proposal - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over a ten year period. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



Note: $ values represent the need at the end of the fiscal year

* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

Activity: Construction Program Management & Operations

Construction Program Management & Operations ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Construction Program Management	3,380	2,775	+39	0	0	2,814	+39
Denver Service Center Operations	17,602	17,780	+303	0	+4,583	22,666	+4,886
Harpers Ferry Center Operations	10,431	10,126	+144	0	0	10,270	+144
Regional Facility Project Support	5,669	6,090	+73	0	+6,417	12,580	+6,490
Total Requirements	**37,082**	**36,771**	**+559**	**0**	**+11,000**	**48,330**	**+11,559**
Total FTE Requirements	*246*	*264*	*0*	*0*	*+20*	*284*	*+20*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes

Request Component	($000)	FTE
• Centennial Initiative: Support Denver Service Center Operations	+4,583	+10
• Centennial Initiative: Increase Regional Facility Project Support	+6,417	+10
Total Program Changes	**+11,000**	**+20**

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 administrative 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. 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: The Denver Service Center (DSC) coordinates most major construction and planning activities, providing for park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for the parks and regions within the National Park Service.

Harpers Ferry Center: The Harpers Ferry Center (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 support at Regional Offices associated with 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for the Construction Program Management component is $2,814,000 and 11 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

Consistent with the NAPA report findings, this office undertakes servicewide project management 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 DSC in Denver, CO, and the Housing Program Management Office. 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, and facilities management on a servicewide basis. The office also 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.

At a Glance…
Value Analysis (VA)

VA Goal – Ensure that decision-making considers an appropriate range of alternatives and makes an informed choice that maximizes benefits achieved for any specific investment.

- **Information** – Understand the context of the decision and initial alternatives. Who are the stakeholders?
- **Function** – Examine the proposed project functions: Why do we need a function? Establish evaluation factors.
- **Creativity** – Brainstorm alternative ways for achieving functional goals, including reconsideration of previous alternatives.
- **Evaluation** – Compare benefits of competing alternatives, e.g., Weighted Factor Analysis, Choosing by Advantages, etc.
- **Development** – Develop cost estimates, both initial and Life Cycle Cost/Total Cost of Ownership (LCC/TCFO) for each alternative.
- **Recommendation** – VA team evaluates benefit and cost trade-offs of the competing alternatives; reconsiders and shapes the final recommendations, which may be a hybrid of various alternatives.
- **Implementation** – How are the decisions and recommendations included in a plan/design, and ultimately implemented or built?

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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Denver Service Center (DSC) Operations is $22,666,000 and 147 FTE, a program change of +$4,583,000 and +10 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Support Denver Service Center Operations (FY 2015 Base: $17,780,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$4,583,000 / +10 FTE) – Of the $242.8 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, a $4.6 million increase is requested to support Denver Service Center operations to ensure the NPS has the project management capacity to successfully execute the additional project funding requested. The DSC provides park planning, design, contracting services, project management, construction management, and information management for line item construction. The DSC also assists with large Repair and Rehabilitation projects as needed. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Program Overview

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 2016 includes completion of projects funded in prior years, and is estimated to include approximately $134 million in active construction projects, $85 million of projects in the post construction phase, and $267 million in the Line Item Construction design phase. The DSC also employs specialized quality assurance staff members who manage project compliance, quality, and risk.

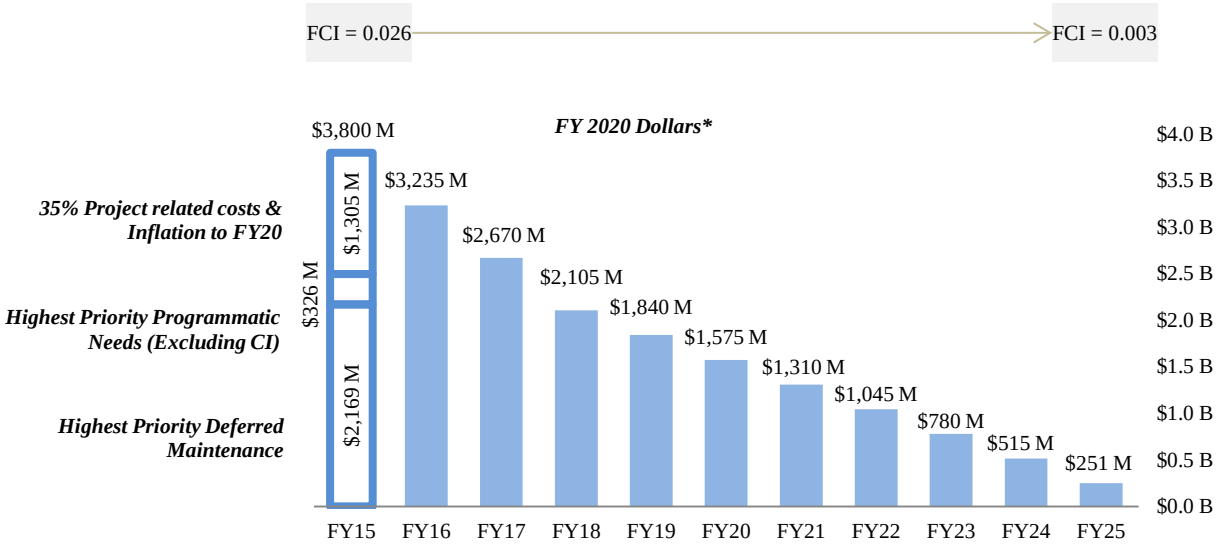
In addition, and not included in the above cost figures, DSC base funding provides project management services for the $330 million City Arch River 2015 project at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the $100 million water line project at Grand Canyon NP. DSC is also providing project management and quality assurance support for Constitution Gardens, a $130 million partnership project.

DSC operations also include Technical Information Center (the NPS repository for servicewide technical documents and drawings) and for e-tic. E-tic is a web-based document management system that allows NPS users the ability to instantly retrieve critical information on park buildings and infrastructure. In 2015, e-tic will be made available to the general public for education and research. 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 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 continues to improve the efficiency of project management. These efficiencies result, in part, from the lessons learned and streamlined processes implemented in ARRA, Hurricane Sandy, and the expedited procurement of Washington Monument Earthquake Repairs. 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.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



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* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

Activity: **Construction Program Management & Operations**
Program Component: **Harpers Ferry Center Operations**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) Operations is $10,270,000 and 78 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

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. The majority of these projects are no longer associated with large facility projects, but are focused on renovating media already in place to meet latest scholarship, programmatic accessibility, and more effective and engaging media to reach younger and more diverse audiences. 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, application developers, filmmakers, curators, cartographers, conservators and writers, supported by administrative and business staff, 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 $55-60 million that support parks all across the NPS. These projects range from mobile phone applications to complex visitor center exhibit packages and movie productions. HFC maintains more than 60 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 older 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, smart phone applications, web applications, publications, audiovisual programs, historic furnishings, interpretive plans, and media-related interpretive

training. HFC manages several bureau-wide initiatives including the NPS National Sign Program and NPS Historic Photograph Collection.

Activity: **Construction Program Management & Operations**
Program Component: **Regional Facility Project Support**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Regional Facility Project Support is $12,580,000 and 48 FTE, a program change of +$6,417,000 and +10 FTE from FY 2015 Enacted.

Centennial Initiative – Increase Regional Facility Project Support (FY 2015 Base: $6,090,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$6,417,000 / +10 FTE) –Of the $242.8 million in discretionary funding requested in the ONPS and the Construction accounts to address the deferred maintenance backlog on the highest priority non-transportation assets, $6.4 million is requested to support Regional Facility Project Support to ensure the NPS has the contract compliance and support capacity to successfully execute the additional project funding requested. This includes contract compliance needs (e.g. archeological surveys, preparation of environmental assessments) associated with construction projects, as well as support for implementation of repair and rehabilitation projects. The program helps the parks develop facility need statements through all project approval stages; prepare 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; and negotiate, award, and amend costs for both planning and supervision contracts. This increase would work in conjunction with the funding requested in the ONPS appropriation and other Construction activities, as well as the proposed mandatory Second Century Infrastructure Investment funding. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

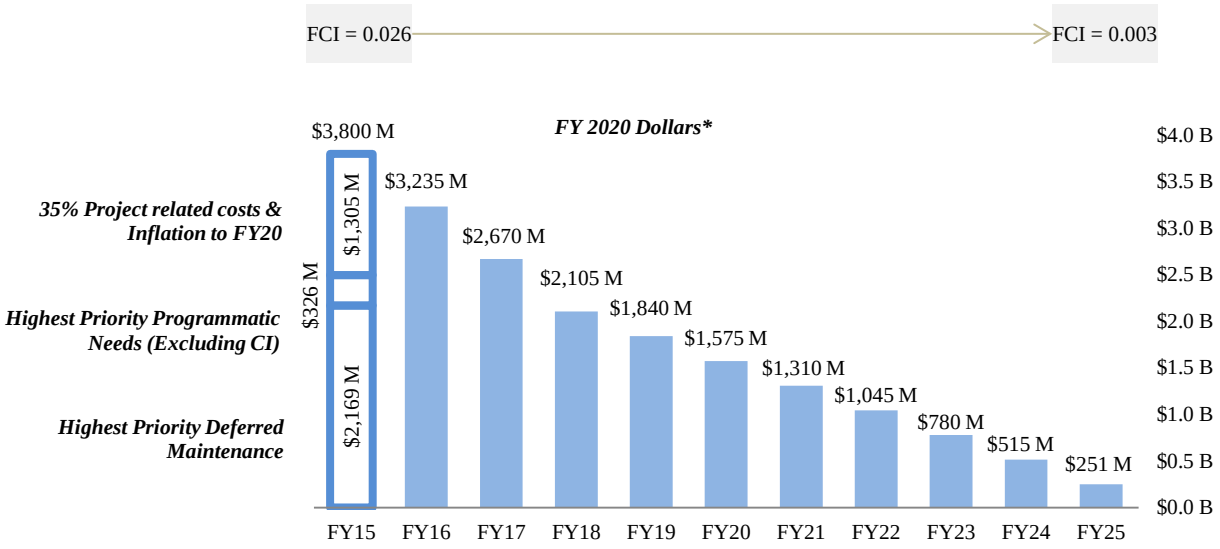
Program Overview

The Regional Facility Project Support program provides staff salary and other support at the seven NPS Regional Offices associated with the construction and major deferred maintenance activities. It also provides funding for contract compliance needs, including archeological surveys, hazardous material surveys, preparation of historic structure documentation, coordination with State Historic Preservation Offices, and environmental assessments.

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 NPS sites; and negotiate, award and amend costs for both planning and supervision contracts. The funding provides regional support, including a multitude of contracts, and has enabled the NPS to add a higher level of professionalism to construction and deferred maintenance remediation efforts, insure adherence to architectural and construction standards throughout the process, and execute funds in a more timely and efficient manner.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



Note: $ values represent the need at the end of the fiscal year

* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

Activity: Management Planning

Management Planning ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Unit Management Plans	5,915	5,956	+75	0	0	6,031	+75
Special Resource Studies	1,772	1,786	+32	0	0	1,818	+32
Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	4,061	4,079	+42	0	0	4,121	+42
Total Requirements	**11,748**	**11,821**	**+149**	**0**	**0**	**11,970**	**+149**
Total FTE Requirement	*69*	*74*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*74*	*0*

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 the 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.

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 Impact 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Unit Management Plans is $6,031,000 and 43 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Program Overview

The legislative requirement for the NPS production of General Management Plans can be found in 20USC § 201a-7. 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 often complex planning issues 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 2015. With the exception of immediate resource endangerment and new parks or new lands being added, it is anticipated that the streamlined need-based planning portfolio approach will work for most existing parks and will be more cost-effective and less time consuming. A pilot park planning portfolio management approach was put into place in mid FY 2013 and is proving to be critical in enhancing internal and external communications and workflow.

The planning program's top priority is to complete foundation documents for all park units by 2016. Foundation documents identify the parks' legislative mandate, important resources and values, core elements, and the unit's most urgent NPS planning needs so that the program can target future funding to address those needs. In FY 2015, the program will continue to focus on the production of foundation documents for all NPS units and ongoing general management plans will be completed in the 4th quarter. Additionally, the program will undertake a limited number of smaller-scale plans that address immediate management needs for selected park units. 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. The program will then use the baseline data gathered from this effort to evaluate the most critical planning needs to ensure that the integrity of the NPS units remains congruent with our mission.

In addition to serving the NPS, the program promotes cost-efficiency government-wide through cooperative efforts with other program leads, federal agencies, and partners in areas of mutual concern. This enhances the ability of the NPS to respond to a growing population and the changing needs of our visitors. The program leads NPS overall planning strategies and employs a small cadre of interdisciplinary specialists who coordinate with other NPS leads and subject matter experts to ensure

quality control, servicewide consistency, and compliance with NPS policy in the work performed. The program engages in 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 general management plan may be initiated. 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.

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 2016 Program Performance

These lists are subject to change in response to requests to accelerate or delay schedules to better coordinate with partners, available NPS staff or contractors, and other agencies.

Anticipated FY 2016 Non-Foundation Management Planning Work:	
• Blackstone River Valley NHP – MA & RI	• Missisquoi Wild and Scenic River – NH
• Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP - GA	• North Fork River – MT
• Delaware Water Gap NRA – NJ, PA	• Patterson Great Falls NHP - NJ
• Fort Monroe NM - VA	• River Styx SR - OR
• Glacier NP - MT	• Trout Wild and Scenic River - VT
• Grand Teton NP - WY	• Virgin Islands Coral Reef NM -VI
• Isle Royale NP - MI	• White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River – DE and PA
• Knife River Indian Villages NHS – ND	• World War II NM - Tule Lake – CA
• Last Green Valley NHC - CT	• Wrangell - St. Elias NP&Pres - AK
• Manhattan Project (DOE Agreement) – NM, TN, WA	

Anticipated FY 2016 Foundation Documents Scheduled:		
• Adams NHP • Amistad NRA • Cedar Creek & Belle Grove NHP • Central High School NHS • Chamizal NM • Chickasaw NRA • Edgar Allan Poe NHS • Edison NHS • First Ladies NHS • Flight 93 NM • Fort Davis NHS • Grand Canyon NP	• Grand Portage NM • Grand Teton NP • Great Sand Dunes NP & Pres • Guadalupe Mountains NP • Herbert Hoover NHS • Independence NHP • John D. Rockefeller Jr. Mem Pkwy • Longfellow NHS • Maggie L. Walker NHS • New Bedford Whaling NHP • Niobrara NSR • Organ Pipe Cactus NM	• Richmond NBP • Sand Creek Massacre NHS • Steamtown NHS • Tall Grass Prairie NPres • Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMem • Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS • Thomas Edison NHP • Thomas Stone NHS • Weir Farm NHS

Activity: **Management Planning**
Program Component: **Special Resource Studies**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Special Resource Studies is $1,818,000 and 14 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

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 addition. 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 2016 Program Performance

Available funds will be directed to completing previously authorized studies first, then starting any newly authorized studies. Depending on the complexity of the work, the number of stakeholders identified, and

whether environmental compliance is required, studies require three to six years to complete. Special Resource Studies are authorized by Congress and requests may be legislated several times in any given year.

Anticipated FY 2016 Special Resource Study Work (Including Rivers and Trails):	
• Buffalo Soldiers Theme Study – Multistate • Butterfield Overland Trail-Multistate • Chisholm/Great Western Trail- Multistate • Five Creek Study - OR • Flushing Remonstrance – NY • Fort San Geronimo-Puerto Rico • Lewis and Clark Eastern Legacy-Multistate • Lower Mississippi River – LA • Manhattan Sites DOE Agreement – NM, TN, WA • Mills Springs Battlefield – KY	• New Philadelphia - IL • Northern Neck NHA • Prison Ship Martyr's Monument – NY • Island of Rota - Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Island • Six Rivers – CT and RI • Three Rivers – MA • West Hunter Street Baptist Church and block – GA • York River - ME

Activity: **Management Planning**
Program Component: **Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance**

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance is $4,121,000 and 17 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

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.

ⓘ More information can be found at: http://parkplanning.nps.gov/

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, the Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance Program would:

- Support parks, regions, and other NPS programs in preparing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning documents, with emphasis on planning efforts necessitated by court orders, litigation, national precedent-setting, or of an unusually complex or controversial nature. These planning and compliance actions relate to major management decisions that do not fit within the normal scope of the construction program or the management planning program. Their completion helps ensure appropriate stewardship of natural and cultural resources and achieves significant cost savings by reducing the potential for litigation.
- Continue to develop and refine NPS servicewide NEPA policy and guidance, and provide training to NPS staff on NEPA implementation.
- Continue to serve as the servicewide focal point for matters concerning NEPA, and provide technical assistance to parks, regions and other NPS programs on NEPA-related matters.

Anticipated FY 2016 Environmental Impact Analysis Work:

- Big South Fork NRA – Coal Mine Drainage EIS
- Cape Cod NS – Herring River Restoration Plan/EIS
- Cape Lookout NS – Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/EIS
- Capitol Reef NP – Range Management Plan/EIS
- Death Valley NP – Saline Valley Warm Springs Management Plan/EIS
- Fire Island NS – Deer Management Plan/EIS
- Glen Canyon NRA – Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/EIS
- Golden Gate NRA – Dog Management Plan/EIS
- Great Sand Dunes NP&Pres – Ungulate Management Plan/EIS
- Grand Canyon NP – Bison Management Plan/EIS
- Gulf Islands NS – Personal Watercraft Use Plan/EIS
- Isle Royale NP – Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan/EIS
- Isle Royale NP – Moose-Wolf-Vegetation Management Plan/EIS
- Lake Meredith NRA – Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/EIS
- Mojave NPres – Water Resources Management Plan/EIS
- Mount Rainier NP – Wilderness Stewardship and User Capacity Plan/EIS
- Morristown NHP – Vegetation and Deer Management Plan/EIS
- North Cascades NP and Ross Lake & Lake Chelan NRAs -- Ecosystem – Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan/EIS
- Olympic NP – Non-native Mountain Goat Management Plan/EIS
- Pictured Rocks NS – Personal Watercraft Use Plan/EA
- Point Reyes NS – Comprehensive Ranch Management Plan/EA
- Redwood NP and& Santa Monica Mountains NRA – Invasive Plant Management Plan/EA
- Sequoia & Kings Canyon NPs – Wilderness Stewardship and Stock Use Plan/EIS
- Shenandoah NP – Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan/EIS
- Yellowstone NP – Bison Conservation Plan/EIS

Budget Account Schedules
Construction

Construction Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Line item construction……	140	111	224
00.02	Special programs……	24	22	23
00.03	Construction planning and pre-design services……	6	8	8
00.05	Construction program management and operations……	36	39	37
00.06	Management planning……	13	14	12
00.07	Second Century Infrastructure Investment……	0	0	105
07.99	Direct program activities, subtotal……	219	194	409
08.01	Reimbursable program……	113	113	113
09.00	Total new obligations……	332	307	522
	Budgetary resources available:			
	Unobligated balance:			
10.00	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1……	433	367	329
10.21	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations……	4	4	4
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)……	437	371	333
	Budget authority:			
	Appropriations, Discretionary:			
11.00	Appropriation……	137	138	251
11.21	Transferred from other accts [14-1125]……	7	0	0
11.60	Appropriation, discretionary (total)……	144	138	251
	Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
	Mandatory			
12.21	Appropriations transferred from other accounts [11-5512]……	0	9	0
	Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.00	Appropriation……	0	0	300
12.60	Appropriation, mandatory (total)……	0	9	300
	Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
	Discretionary			
17.00	Offsetting collections (cash)……	116	118	118
17.01	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources……	2	0	0
17.50	Spending authority from offsetting collections, total discretionary……	118	118	118
19.00	Budget Authority (total)……	262	265	369
19.30	Total budgetary resources available……	699	636	1,002
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year……	367	329	480

Construction Program and Financing (continued) (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Change in obligated balances:			
	Obligated balance, start of year (net):			
30.00	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1 (gross)……	208	242	228
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts……	332	307	522
30.20	Outlays (gross)……	-294	-317	-483
30.40	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired……..	-4	-4	-4
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year……	242	228	263
	Uncollected Payments			
30.60	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1…….....	-143	-145	-145
30.70	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired……	-2	0	0
30.90	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year……	-145	-145	-145
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year (net)……	97	83	118
	Budget authority and outlays, net:			
	Discretionary:			
40.00	Budget authority, gross……	262	256	369
	Outlays, gross:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority……	39	115	132
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances……	255	201	285
40.20	Total outlays, gross……	294	316	417
	Offsets:			
	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
40.30	Federal sources……	-70	-72	-72
40.33	Non-Federal sources……	-46	-46	-46
40.50	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed Sources, unexpired……	-2	0	0
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
40.70	Budget authority, net (discretionary)……	144	138	251
40.80	Outlays, net (discretionary)……	178	198	299
	Mandatory:			
41.60	Budget authority, net (mandatory):…….	0	9	300
41.70	Outlays, net (mandatory):…….	0	1	66
41.80	Budget authority, net (total)……	144	147	551
41.90	Outlays, net (total)……	178	199	365

Construction Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	27	27	29
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	7	7	9
11.15	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation	35	35	39
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	10	10	10
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	3
12.20	Transportation of things	0	0	1
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
12.51	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources	24	18	85
12.53	Other goods and services from federal sources	6	6	12
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	73	62	105
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7	5	6
12.60	Supplies and materials	2	7	11
13.10	Equipment	16	11	40
13.20	Land and structures	37	29	85
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	6
19.90	Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	216	191	406
	Reimbursable obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
21.11	Full-time permanent	18	18	18
21.13	Other than full-time permanent	8	8	8
21.15	Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
21.19	Total personnel compensation	29	29	29
21.21	Civilian personnel benefits	9	9	9
22.10	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	10	10	10
22.52	Other services from non-federal sources	21	21	21
22.53	Other goods and services from federal sources	1	1	1
22.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4	4	4
22.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7	7	7
22.60	Supplies and materials	6	6	6
23.10	Equipment	3	3	3

Construction Object Classification (continued) (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
23.20	Land and structures	9	9	9
24.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	13	13	13
29.90	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	113	113	113
	Allocation Account - direct:			
32.52	Other services from non-federal sources	3	3	3
99.99	Total new obligations	332	307	522

Construction Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1039-0/4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct:			
10.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	410	405	454
	Reimbursable:			
20.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	476	476	476
	Allocations from other agencies:[1]			
30.01	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	145	145	145

[1]Represents National Park Service staff paid from funds allocated from Federal Highway Administration.NPS staff paid from funds allocated from agencies other than Federal Highway Administration are shown under the Operation of the National Park System appropriation.
Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2016 mandatory proposal for this account.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

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. The State Assistance activity directly supports partnerships with state and local agencies through grant funds for projects that help create and protect a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails. These areas provide educational, recreational, and conservation benefits to the American people, complementing the mission of the NPS. The state and local assistance grants directly support the Department and National Park Service's goals to enhance the enjoyment and create opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration by reinvigorating urban parks in ways that would encourage people to connect or re-connect with the outdoors.

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, the 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 Department of the Interior 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). Starting in 2017, $900 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2017, the budget proposes $900 million in total LWCF funding in FY 2016, comprised of $500 million in permanent and $400 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

In 2016, the budget requests $117.5 million in discretionary funding, of which $64.3 million funds federal land acquisition and $53.2 million supports state grants. The mandatory proposal includes $153.7 million, of which $106.7 million is for federal land acquisition and $47.0 million is for state grants. The breakdown of those amounts, by activity, is discussed in the appropriate sections. The mandatory breakdown is discussed in greater detail in the Mandatory Land Acquisition and State Assistance section.

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. Beginning in 2014, a competitive component was added to this program that targets national priorities.

Summary of Requirements Land Acquisition and State Assistance (LASA)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Summary of FY 2016 Budget Requirements: LASA

Budget Activity/Subactivity	2014 Actual		2015 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016 Request		Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)	
	Total FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	72	9,500	76	9,526	+153	0	0	0	76	9,679	0	+153
Federal Land Acquisition	0	40,510	0	41,317	0	0	0	+13,343	0	54,660	0	+13,343
Subtotal, Land Acquisition & Administration	**72**	**50,010**	**76**	**50,843**	**+153**	**0**	**0**	**+13,343**	**76**	**64,339**	**0**	**+13,496**
State Conservation Grants Administration	21	3,090	22	3,117	+44	0	0	0	22	3,161	0	+44
State Conservation Grants	0	45,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	+5,000	0	50,000	0	+5,000
Subtotal, State Assistance	**21**	**48,090**	**22**	**48,117**	**+44**	**0**	**0**	**+5,000**	**22**	**53,161**	**0**	**+5,044**
Subtotal, Land Acquisition/State Assistance	**93**	**98,100**	**98**	**98,960**	**+197**	**0**	**0**	**+18,343**	**98**	**117,500**	**0**	**+18,540**
Wildland Fire - Borrowed/Returned	*0*	*8,200*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
TOTAL, LASA	**93**	**106,300**	**98**	**98,960**	**+197**	**0**	**0**	**+18,343**	**98**	**117,500**	**0**	**+18,540**

Note: The Administration proposes $900.0 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in fiscal year 2016, and proposes to permanently authorize $900.0 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in fiscal year 2016. For the LASA account, the mandatory proposal would provide $106.7 million for Federal land acquisition plus $47.0 million for State Conservation grants in FY 2016. For more information, including a full accounting of the proposed mandatory funding, please refer to page M-CENT-Infr-1.

National Park Service

Land Acquisition and State Assistance

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total or Change	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between 2015 and 2016.	0	+46
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	+119	+147
Employer Contribution to FERS The change reflects the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits model.	0	+4

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation Language

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460*l*-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, [$98,960,000]*$117,500,000,* to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which [$48,117,000]*$53,161,000* 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). *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to 2015 Enacted.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460*l*-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, [$98,960,000]*$117,500,000,* to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund**

16 U.S.C. 460*l*-4, The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, provides funds and authorization for funding to the States in planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities and provides funds for the Federal acquisition and development of certain lands and other areas.

16 U.S.C. 460*l*-7 authorizes funding of land and water conservation fund for State and Federal purposes with respect to areas existing and authorizations enacted prior to the convening of the Ninety-fifth Congress, for acquisition of lands, waters, or interests in lands or waters within the exterior boundaries of the national park system, national scenic trails, the national wilderness preservation system, and federally administered components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

2. **to remain available until expended,**

The NPS proposes the availability of funding for the Land Acquisition and State Assistance account to remain available until expended, consistent with past appropriations.

3. **of which [$48,117,000]*$53,161,000* is for the State assistance program**

16 U.S.C. 460l-8 (a)(c) [Sec. 6] of The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 provides financial assistance to States to carry out the purposes of this part, for outdoor recreation including planning, the acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters, or development. Payments to any State shall cover not more than 50 percent of the cost of planning, acquisition, or development projects that are undertaken by the State. The remaining share is the financial responsibility of the State.

4. **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).** ***(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)***

Public Law 111-11 as amended by P.L. 113-235, reauthorizes the Civil War Battlefield Grants under a new title, the Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program, which assists States and local communities in the acquisition and preservation of threatened Civil War Battlefields. The program authorization was extended through FY 2021 in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 113-291) expands the program to also provide grants for the acquisition of land at Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
(CANCELLATION)

Appropriation Language

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2015]*2016* by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-10a) is [rescinded] *hereby permanently cancelled. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No major substantive changes are requested when compared to 2015 Enacted. However, the FY 2016 President's Request differs from the Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, in that it 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.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2015]*2016* by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-10a) is [rescinded] *hereby permanently cancelled. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)***

16 U.S.C. 460l-10(a), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, gives contract authority for the acquisition of lands and water, not to exceed $30,000,000 of the money authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
(CANCELLATION)

Appropriation Language

The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2015]*2016* by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-10a) is [rescinded] *hereby permanently cancelled. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

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Appropriations Language Citations

2. **The contract authority provided for fiscal year [2015]*2016* by section 9 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-10a) is [rescinded] *hereby permanently cancelled. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)***

16 U.S.C. 460l-10(a), the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, gives contract authority for the acquisition of lands and water, not to exceed $30,000,000 of the money authorized to be appropriated each fiscal year.

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition Administration

Federal Land Acquisition Administration ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition Administration	9,500	9,526	+153	0	0	9,679	+153
Total Requirements	**9,500**	**9,526**	**+153**	**0**	**0**	**9,679**	**+153**
Total FTE Requirements	*72*	*76*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*76*	*0*

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 ecosystems and cultural contexts; 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 manages the acquisition of lands throughout the National Park System to ensure compliance with existing guidelines and laws. Accomplished in a collaborative effort throughout the Department of the Interior, this activity takes 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 support personnel and all costs for the administration, implementation, coordination, and evaluation of the NPS' federal land acquisition program in land acquisition offices at seven region-based program centers, three project offices, and the Washington Office, including the National Program Center and the National Technical Center. The staff provides specialty support for several realty-based functions, including, but not limited to: assisting parks preparing 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 issues such as proposed developments.

Since FY 2012, the NPS and the other land management bureaus (including the Department of Agriculture's US Forest Service) have worked with the Secretary of the Interior to better coordinate land

acquisition between the various bureaus. For example, DOI incorporated criteria for landscape level conservation into the already-approved NPS prioritization process in order to facilitate interagency coordination. 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 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 established for FY 2012. That laid the groundwork for future years.

The NPS Federal Land Acquisition program continues to strategically invest in interagency landscape-scale conservation projects while continuing to meet bureau-specific acquisition needs. The Department of the Interior and the US Forest Service continue collaboration to more effectively coordinate land acquisitions with government and local partners to achieve the highest priority shared conservation goals.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The program would continue to work on: 1) ongoing acquisition projects and identifying future acquisition needs; 2) ongoing workload of donations, exchanges, and reimbursable work such as easement monitoring and realty consultation; and 3) coordinating land acquisition efforts with other federal agencies that operate in local jurisdiction of park units. On average, the NPS completes a standard acquisition in three years, from the start of due diligence through the landowner's complete relocation. In the course of a park acquisition, the NPS may work with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the US Forest Service. This coordination effort includes communication; discussion of conservation needs of all agencies in the area, including the state natural resource agency; identification of acquisition priorities to further the collective missions of those involved; and execution of strategic actions.

Activity: Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	3,093	3,928	0	0	0	3,928	0
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	6,364	4,928	0	0	0	4,928	0
American Battlefield Protection Program	8,986	8,986	0	0	0	8,986	0
Federal Land Acquisition Program	22,067	23,475	0	0	+13,343	36,818	+13,343
Total Requirements	**40,510**	**41,317**	**0**	**0**	**+13,343**	**54,660**	**+13,343**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for Federal Land Acquisition

Program Changes	($000)	FTE
• Increase Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects		0
• Improve Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects:	+11,343	0
Recreational Access to Public Lands	+2,000	
Total Program Changes	**+13,343**	**0**

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 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 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Federal Land Acquisition is $54,660,000 a program change of +$13,343,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Increase Federal Land Acquisition (FY 2015 Base: $41,317,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$13,343,000 / 0 FTE) – Of the $13.343 million increase in LWCF funds requested for Land Acquisition, funding would be distributed as discussed below:

- **Increase Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects (FY 2016 Request: +$11,343,000 / 0 FTE) –** The $11.3 million funding increase is requested for high priority land acquisition projects. For FY 2016, the NPS discretionary request includes twenty-three projects that provide investments across the United States. The NPS land acquisition program requests funding to acquire approximately 20,644 acres of land within 22 units. This increase will directly support the NPS' efforts to acquire priority inholdings within Congressionally authorized boundaries and to manage the lands already owned. The NPS will continue to work cooperatively with the other land management bureaus within the Department of the Interior (FWS and BLM) and the Department of Agriculture (FS) to acquire land, still within the authorized park boundaries, for landscape-scale conservation projects.
- **Improve Support for Federal Land Acquisition Projects: Recreational Access to Public Lands (FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000) / 0 FTE)** The $2.0 million funding increase is requested to invest in acquisitions to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate federal ownership so that the public has unbroken spaces for recreation on park lands.

Mandatory Appropriation: Land Acquisition

The Department of the Interior's FY 2016 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 developing the Nation's offshore oil and gas resources to improve and increase the availability of outdoor opportunities for all Americans. The FY 2016 mandatory request through LWCF would provide an additional $106.7 million for NPS land acquisition activities, for a total funding increase of $120.0 million between the discretionary funding request and the mandatory proposal. The complete listing of proposed projects would cover the top 42 NPS priorities, located in at least 23 states, from Hawaii to Maine and Alaska to Florida. For more information on the mandatory funding proposal, see the Mandatory Land Acquisition and State Assistance 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 privately owned land remains within NPS boundaries. Of the remaining privately owned land, approximately 1.6 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 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. The projects proposed for the FY 2016 budget reflect important factors, including contribution of leveraged funds, partner participation and urgency of project completion to protect natural areas and wildlife species' habitats from development or other incompatible uses. NPS projects support mission-related priorities as well as potential Collaborative Landscape Planning (CLP) projects, from islands forests under increased risk from development (represented by Hawaii Volcanoes National Park) to the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem (Captain John Smith National Historic Trail). 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 2014 alone, NPS preserved approximately 7,214 acres by acquiring 112 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, Relocations, and Deficiencies

The NPS makes use of this subactivity 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 units 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 needed to raise 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

The NPS makes use of this funding to complete purchases from willing sellers at park units authorized prior to July 1959 (FY 1960). As of October 31, 2014, there were approximately 2,245 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,372 acres with an estimated value of approximately $456.5 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.

American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program [formerly the Civil War Battlefield Grants]

This program awards grants to state and local governments seeking fee simple acquisition of eligible battlefield land, or for the acquisition of permanent, protective interests (easements) in battlefield land.

This program, originally known as the Civil War Battlefield Grants program, was renamed by the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11). Until the passing of P.L. 113-291, grants were only awarded to land on sites in the 1993 Civil War Report. With the passing of this legislation in December 2014, grants can now be awarded to land on sites in the *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* published in 1993 and the *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States* published in 2007, the 2007 Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812 Report. The National Defense Authorization Act reauthorized grants totaling $10.0 million a year through 2021. It also expands the existing program to provide grants for the acquisition of land at Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields.

Federal Land Acquisition Projects

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 Acadia National Park (Maine) to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Hawaii), from Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park (Alaska) to Fort Caroline National Memorial (Florida). In FY 2016, the projects that NPS considered for acquisition funding included 262 projects totaling over $2.0 billion. 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 2016 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.

<u>NPS Servicewide Ranking Process (Core List)</u>: 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, currently 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.

Collaborative Landscape Planning: The national CLP priority list contained in this document reflects the collaborative efforts between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture in specific focal areas.

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.

At a Glance…

Recent Federal Land Acquisition

In FY 2014, the NPS acquired 7,214 acres of land in 112 tracts within 40 units of the National Park System. The NPS used the various land acquisition program funds to continue the preservation and protection goals, as follows.

The Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies Program funds were used to:

- Fund relocation costs at three units following all other acquisition costs,
- Fund acquisition of 160 acres on the west shoreline at Lake Clark National Park and Preserve to address the hardship needs of a native allotment holder, and
- Address an emergency acquisition of critical lands at Virgin Islands National Park which were designated for development until a partner assisted NPS in protecting them and then arranged a bargain sale.

The Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges Program funds were used to:

- Fund donation and exchange due diligence costs in sixteen park units and
- Protect lands in ten Inholding units where willing sellers approached the parks in an effort to sell their lands to provide for future protection of the resources

The Project funds were used to begin protection of land within Civil War battlefields, along the National Lakeshore of Sleeping Bear Dunes and within the historic landscape of the San Antonio Missions.

Additionally, the American Battlefield Protection Program's LWCF-based Land Acquisition Grants were able to acquire 1,568.27 acres at 19 of the 383 Civil War Battlefields that were identified as endangered in the "Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields" published in 1993. These are not, and will not become, part of the National Park System.

FY 2016 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.

FY 2016 Land Acquisition

Core and Collaborative Landscape Planning Acquisitions

(dollars in thousands)

Discretionary Funds	
Acquisition Management	$9,679
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	$3,928
Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	$4,928
Recreational Access	$2,000
American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	$8,986
	$29,521

Project (In Priority Order)			**Acres**	**2016**
1	HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park 1/	4,701	$6,000
2	TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	451	$1,204
3	NY	Saratoga National Historical Park	182	$740
4	AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve	114	$625
5	CO	Great Sand Dunes National Park 2/	12,518	$6,852
6	WA	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	165	$1,450
7	AK	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	500	$943
8	FL	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	3	$110
9	MT	Big Hole National Battlefield 3/	355	$300
10	GA	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	21	$2,123
11	FL	Fort Caroline National Memorial	4	$324
12	WI	Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	109	$223
13	DE	Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail 4/	174	$2,237
14	NM	Pecos National Historical Park	151	$386
15	AK	Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	2	$810
16	AZ	Saguaro National Park	44	$1,348
17	MA	New England National Scenic Trail 5/	115	$875
18	MD	Piscataway Park	1	$571
19	PA	Gettysburg National Military Park	18	$285
20	WA	Olympic National Park	2	$1,581
21	WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area	873	$2,617
22	NY	Saratoga National Historical Park	93	$749
23	ME	Acadia National Park	68	$2,467
Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - discretionary funds			20,664	$34,818

Mandatory Funds		
Acquisition Management	$	4,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	$	6,000
Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	$	6,800
American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	$	4,530
Recreational Access	$	500
	$	21,830

Mandatory Funds			**Acres**		**2016**
24	WY	Grand Teton National Park	640	$	45,100
25	HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park 1/	16,456	$	13,000
26	AZ	Saguaro National Park	93	$	3,027
27	WA	Olympic National Park	6	$	2,833
28	AK	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	10	$	645
29	AK	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	470	$	2,500
30	NE	Niobrara National Scenic River	20	$	2,060
31	NY	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River	20	$	550
32	TX	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park	1,354	$	2,625
33	ID	City of Rocks National Reserve	229	$	535
34	MS	Natchez National Historical Park	12	$	833
35	WV	New River Gorge National River	106	$	368
36	TN	Shiloh National Military Park	30	$	300
37	DE	Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail 4/	608	$	5,178
38	VA	Appalachian National ScenicTrail 4/	69	$	3,000
39	VA	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park 4/	124	$	500
40	VA	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park 4/	432	$	1,814
		Subtotal, NPS line-item projects - mandatory funds	20,679	$	84,868
		Subtotal, All NPS line-item projects	**41,343**	**$**	**119,686**

Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Discretionary Funds	**$**	**64,339**
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition -- Mandatory Funds	**$**	**106,698**
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	**$**	**171,037**

1/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Island Forests at Risk landscape ($6,000 Discretionary; $13,000 Mandatory).
2/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Upper Rio Grande landscape ($6,852 Discretionary).
3/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the High Divide landscape ($300 Discretionary).
4/These projects are part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the Rivers of the Chesapeake landscape ($2,237 Discretionary; $10,492 Mandatory).
5/This project is part of the Collaborative Landscape Planning for the National Trails landscape ($875 Discretionary).

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **FY 2016: $3.928 million requested**
No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition
FY 2015: $3.928 million appropriated
FY 2014: $3.093 million appropriated
FY 2013: $2.838 million appropriated

Improvements: Various

Description: Funds provided in FY 2016 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the US 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 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **Inholdings, Donations and Exchanges**

Location: Servicewide

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A

Cost Detail: **FY 2016: $4.928 million requested**
No estimated annual operating costs are associated with this acquisition
FY 2015: $4.928 million appropriated
FY 2014: $6.364 million appropriated
FY 2013: $4.731 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 October 31, 2014, there were approximately 2,245 tracts in 29 units identified as Inholding areas, totaling 34,372 acres with an estimated value of approximately $456 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 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program

Program or Park Area: **American Battlefield Protection Grant Program**

Location: American battlefield sites outside of the National Park System

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: N/A.

Cost Detail: **FY 2016: $8.986 million requested**
No estimated annual operating and maintenance costs are associated with this acquisition.

FY 2015:	$8.986 million appropriated
FY 2014:	$8.986 million appropriated
FY 2013:	$8.516 million appropriated
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 2016 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, Revolutionary War, and War of 1812 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. The authority for this program has been extended through fiscal year 2021 by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291). P.L. 113-291 also broadened the scope of the program to include certain identified sites related to the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

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 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Acadia National Park**

Location: Along the Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, Maine

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 2016 Request	**68**	**$2,467**
Future Funding Needed	2,774	$20,533

Description: Acadia National Park, originally established as a national monument on July 8, 1916, was designated a national park on January 19, 1929, to preserve and interpret for the public benefit scientific, scenic, and historic resources of the area. The Act of September 25, 1986, established a permanent boundary and authorized the acquisition of conservation easements on certain islands adjacent to the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Situated on the Maine coast in the heart of the old region of Acadia, the park conserves mountains and rugged islands that are unequaled along the eastern seaboard. The northern coniferous and temperate deciduous forests meet and overlap, bringing together nearly 1,500 species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plant life.

Threat: Little of New England's rockbound coast remains in public ownership, undeveloped and natural. The primary threat to park resources is the development of previously undeveloped land, an action not compatible with preserving the natural and scenic resources of the area.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire, from willing sellers, 68 acres of forested and riparian wildlife habitat and wetlands. One tract of 62 acres is waterfront property that borders the southern shores and wetlands of Seal Cove Pond and the outlet to Seal Cove. A five-acre tract lies on the border of Round Pond and provides connectivity to habitat in the Long Pond watershed of Mount Desert Island. Acquisition of these lands would provide much needed habitat and scenic protection for the watersheds and wildlife of southeastern Maine. Acquisition would also protect a significant wildlife corridor from coastal areas to the interior of Acadia National Park and Mount Desert Island, which provide significant habitat and connections to the larger regional landscape.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Appalachian National Scenic Trail** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 2,174 miles traversing Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; in the Rivers of the Chesapeake Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Multiple States, Counties and Congressional Districts

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 2016 Request	**69**	**$3,000**
Future Funding Needed	4,854	$8,500

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Appalachian National Scenic Trail was authorized October 2, 1968, to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and to promote public access to, travel within, and enjoyment of the outdoor resources of the nation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A great variety of natural, cultural, and scenic resources can be found along the trail corridor. The trail was located, where possible, to include natural and scenic resources attractive to hikers: scenic overlooks, mature forests, open fields, waterfalls, streams, shaded ravines, and cultural landscapes.

Threat: The primary threat to trail integrity is incompatible use or development of lands along the trail corridor which would disrupt trail continuity, or damage natural and scenic resources.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from willing sellers, two tracts totaling 69 acres that protect the critical view from Jefferson's Rock in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The tracts are historically significant for their association with the 1864 Civil War actions of Confederate John Mosby against the US Cavalry. The larger tract features significant frontage on the Potomac River.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Big Hole National Battlefield** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Southwestern Montana, in the High Divide Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Montana/Beaverhead County/At Large Congressional District

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 2016 Request	**355**	**$300**
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Originally designated by Executive Order as a national monument in 1910, the unit was enlarged and re-designated as Big Hole National Battlefield by the Act of May 17, 1963. The Act of October 30, 1992, further expanded the unit, adding a 355-acre property that remains privately owned.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national battlefield commemorates the battle between the Nez Perce Indians and the 7th US Infantry forces in August 1877. Ninety Nez Perce men, women, and children and thirty soldiers lost their lives in the battle. The tract proposed for acquisition is of high historical and cultural significance, presumed to contain artifacts and remains from the battle. The Nez Perce regard the land as sacred and spiritual since Indian lives were lost here and it is likely that Nez Perce are buried on this tract of land; likewise, the Army suffered casualties here. The property also provides habitat for beaver, muskrat and a variety of migratory birds.

Threat: The property proposed for acquisition is largely undeveloped and used for cattle grazing. Any development or disturbance of the property would adversely impact the historic integrity of the site and damage the artifacts and remains contained thereon.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire, from a willing seller, a conservation easement on the 355-acre property specifically authorized for protection by the Act of October 30, 1992. Placing a conservation easement on this property would ensure the preservation and functionality of the native habitat, provide an opportunity to protect and interpret the entire Big Hole Battlefield history, and retain the primitive visual character of the landscape.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *An estimated cost of $100 annually for conservation easement stewardship is anticipated if the NPS acquires a conservation easement on this property.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Along the Chesapeake Bay in the Rivers of the Chesapeake Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**174**	**$2,237**
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of December 19, 2006, amended the National Trails System Act to include Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The Act provided that, if the State or local governments fail to acquire or protect through written cooperative agreements lands necessary for trail purposes, the Secretary, may (I) enter into such cooperative agreements with landowners, States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, is a series of water routes in and around Chesapeake Bay extending around 3,000 miles. It traces the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain Smith to chart the lands and waterways of Chesapeake Bay.

Threat: Development or subdivision along the trail corridor would adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the trail.

Need: The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (CAJO) consists of water routes in and around the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, extending approximately 3,000 miles and commemorating the exploratory voyages of Captain Smith in 1607-1609 and the American Indian cultures that he encountered. A component of CAJO, the Nanticoke River Water Trail follows a 64-mile route from the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland to Seaford, Delaware. This sparsely developed river corridor contains critical wildlife habitat, important fish spawning areas and significant cultural resources. The requested funds will be used to acquire the Conaway property, 174 acres of forested land along the Nanticoke River and immediately adjacent to the 4,400-acre Nanticoke Wildlife Area managed by the Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife. The property lies within the most biologically diverse watershed on the lower Delmarva Peninsula and provides critical habitat for many species and communities of conservation concern, including the federally listed Delmarva fox squirrel, Atlantic white cedar wetlands, geologically unique ancient sand ridges and many rare plant and animal species. The acquisition of this property will help conserve part of a larger forest block, protect over 3,000 feet of forested river's edge, preserve the viewshed along the trail, and aid in protecting water quality.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of the properties would incur management costs. The trail Comprehensive Management Plan included long-term estimates for overall trail management costs.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Along the Chesapeake Bay in the Rivers of the Chesapeake Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia /Multiple Counties and Congressional Districts.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**608**	**$5,178**
Future Funding Needed	TBD	TBD

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of December 19, 2006, amended the National Trails System Act to include Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. The Act provided that, if the State or local governments fail to acquire or protect through written cooperative agreements lands necessary for trail purposes, the Secretary, may (I) enter into such cooperative agreements with landowners, States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, a series of water routes in and around Chesapeake Bay extending approximately 3,000 miles and tracing the 1607-1609 voyages of Captain John Smith to chart the lands and waterways of Chesapeake Bay.

Threat: Development or subdivision along the trail corridor would adversely impact the historic and scenic integrity of the trail.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire four properties totaling approximately 608 acres in and along the trail corridor. Several of the properties feature significant riverfront acreage and migratory bird habitat.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of the properties would incur management costs. The trail Comprehensive Management Plan included long-term estimates for overall trail management costs.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, in the Rivers of the Chesapeake Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Shenandoah and Warren Counties/Congressional District Nos. 6 and 10

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**124**	**$500**
Future Funding Needed	3,465	$29,500

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of December 19, 2002 (P.L. 107-373), established Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park consisting of approximately 3,712 acres in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The act authorized the Secretary to acquire land or interests in land within the boundary of the park, from willing sellers only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Site of the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, this park contains Belle Grove Plantation, home of an early Shenandoah Valley settler. Shenandoah Valley is famous for historical landscapes and views of Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge and Allegheny ranges.

Threat: Any development on these properties would adversely impact the historical integrity of these sites.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire a tract containing 123.75 acres. The tract contains Civil War entrenchment lines related to the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *This acquisition would incur no additional operations or maintenance costs.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area**

Location: Vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Georgia/Cobb, Forsyth, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties//Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**21**	**$2,122.5**
Future Funding Needed	877	$56,877.5

Description: The 9,792-acre Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area was authorized August 15, 1978, to protect the natural, scenic, recreation, historic and other values of a 48-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national recreation area was established to preserve and protect the recreational and natural resources (especially water quality) of the Chattahoochee River, adjacent lands, and wetlands, from development and use which would substantially impair them.

Threat: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is located within some of the fastest growing areas of the country. Open spaces along the river are being cleared at an alarming rate. These areas are being cleared and developed into subdivisions covering thousands of acres per year. Such development causes extensive erosion, siltation, and other damage to park resources.

Need: The funds are requested to acquire two tracts totaling 20.82 acres that border a pristine section of the Chattahoochee River approximately 2.5 miles downstream of Buford Dam in northern Gwinnett County. This forested property lies in a still developing section of metropolitan Atlanta and is one of the few remaining undeveloped segments within the boundary of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA). Acquisition of an additional 29-acre portion of this undeveloped property was addressed in the NPS budget request for FY 2015. The property currently forms a gap in CRNRA land holdings on the east bank of the river and serves as a crucial link to a planned public trail system extending 8 miles from Buford Dam to McGinnis Ferry Road. This property protects the watershed along the only segment of the Chattahoochee River with unimpaired water quality and preserves the outstanding scenic values in a popular area for water-based recreation. In November 2011, the property was approved for development of more than 20 high-end residential homes located along the Chattahoochee River. Federal acquisition of the property will prevent such development and directly support CRNRA's primary purpose, the preservation of the river “from developments and uses which would substantially impair or destroy” its natural, scenic and recreational values.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *There would be additional annual costs of approximately $5,000 to cover additional LE patrols and maintenance of the unit by existing staff. These costs are relatively minimal and are largely offset by savings associated with avoidance of major impacts to the river and its buffer.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **City of Rocks National Reserve**

Location: In the Albion Mountains of Southern Idaho

State/County/Congressional District: State of Idaho/Cassia County/Congressional District No. 2

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 2016 Request	**229**	**$535**
Future Funding Needed	3,698	$2,465

Description: The Act of November 18, 1988 (Public Law 100-696), established the 14,407-acre reserve.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: City of Rocks National Reserve was authorized to preserve rock formations and historical resources. The Oregon Trail crosses the reserve that was the site of a resting place for pioneers on their way westward.

Threat: Most of the land is now used for grazing, but subdivisions for recreational building lots pose a threat. Acquisition is necessary to prevent damage to trail remnants and rock formations.

Need: City of Rocks National Reserve was authorized to preserve rock formations and historical resources. The Oregon Trail crosses the reserve that was the site of a resting place for pioneers on their way westward. Most of the land is now used for grazing, but subdivisions for recreational building lots pose a threat. Acquisition is necessary to prevent damage to trail remnants and rock formations. The requested funds will be used to acquire the undeveloped 229.26-acre Jones property located in the west central portion of the Reserve and primarily used for cattle grazing. Some significant rock formations are on this property and are desirable to climbers, geologists and sightseers. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would adversely impact the open range-like character of this property and the national reserve.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *The property includes key trail access for visitors in this section of the reserve. Currently visitors are forced to skirt this privately owned land, instead of continuing along the historic ranch road to access other parts of the reserve. No construction funds or ongoing base funds are needed to provide this visitor access.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve**

Location: On Whidbey Island in vicinity of Seattle, Washington

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Island County/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**165**	**$1,450**
Future Funding Needed	1,801	$8,050

Description: Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve was authorized by the Act of November 10, 1978, to protect the scenic, natural, and historic resources of Ebey's Prairie and the surrounding area from residential development.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: This rural district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th Century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the reserve.

Threat: In seeking to alleviate economic hardship, some landowners at the reserve are considering a change from historical land use patterns to more lucrative means of land use, such as subdivision for multiple commercial and/or residential purposes.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire conservation easements on four tracts totaling 164.58 acres located in the north end of the reserve, which has experienced tremendous growth and development in recent years, threatening the integrity of the cultural landscape and the historic patterns of land use. These historic agricultural patterns are visible from Coupeville (a primary visitor viewing area) and along the S/SW side of Penn Cove. The loss of the farmland and open space would threaten the scenic and historic integrity of the reserve's north end. The natural and cultural resources of the reserve's north end would be compromised if the subdivision of existing lots were to occur.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Following federal acquisition, out-year costs are estimated to be $20,000.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Fort Caroline National Memorial**

Location: Jacksonville, Florida

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Duval County/ Congressional District No. 4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**4**	**$324**
Future Funding Needed	0	$0

Description: The 138-acre national memorial was authorized n 1950 to preserve and protect the site where two centuries of French and Spanish colonial rivalry in North America began with the establishment of a French Huguenot settlement in 1564.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national memorial contains the Ribault Column, a replica of a column erected by the French and later demolished by the Spanish. The column was moved to the national memorial in 1958. The national memorial also contains historic earthworks significant for their role in the Civil War. Part of Jacksonville's defenses, the earthworks protected a Confederate battery overlooking the St. Johns River that was captured by the Federals in October 1862. The original structures of the French colony on the site no longer exist and were likely washed away after the river channel was deepened and widened in the 1880s. The fort exhibit was based on a 16th Century sketch by Jacques LeMoyne, the colony's artist and mapmaker.

Threat: Spanish Pond is a contributing element to the National Register listing for Fort Caroline and has been severely impacted from residential development within its 600 acre watershed. Investigations into the source of these impacts identified storm water drainage and nutrient enrichment as primary factors in the degradation of this freshwater pond. Such impacts can be alleviated by the prevention of further residential development.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire, from a willing seller, the largest undeveloped tract remaining in private ownership within the national memorial. The 4.11-acre tract is adjacent to the Ribault Column and the 600-acre Theodore Roosevelt Area that preserves a vestige of the coastal wetlands that once dominated the Florida coast. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development and to improve visitor access and circulation within the trail system linking significant sites within the national memorial.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *The cost savings from this acquisition are environmental costs associated with elimination of the threat to the water quality and natural community. Fort Caroline and the Theodore Roosevelt area have a high incidence of invasive species along the boundary with its neighbors. There is an operational cost savings by not having to patrol and treat invasive plants that migrate across the property line.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: In and around Fredericksburg, Virginia, in the Rivers of the Chesapeake Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Virginia/Caroline, Orange, Spotsylvania, and Stafford Counties, City of Fredericksburg/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 7

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**432**	**$1,814**
Future Funding Needed	427	$13,186

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of December 11, 1989 revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 1,300 acres and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition. The act revised the 1974 administrative boundary in accordance with the recommendations of the park's general management plan. The Act of October 27, 1992 revised the boundary to include an additional 560 acres. Section 344 of Public Law 105-83, the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1998, stated the sense of the Senate that "…Congress should give special priority to the preservation of Civil War battlefields by making funds available for the purchase of threatened and endangered Civil War battlefield sites."

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park contains portions of four major Civil War battlefields, Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died.

Threat: Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Virginia, the park is subject to intense pressure for commercial and residential development.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire, from a willing seller, six tracts totaling approximately 432 acres at the park. Any further development or subdivision of these tracts will constitute a major threat to perhaps the park's most important battlefield landscapes.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Gauley River National Recreation Area**

Location: West Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: State of West Virginia/Fayette and Nicholas Counties/ Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**873**	**$2,617**
Future Funding Needed	5,200	$7,383

Improvements: None

Description: The 11,589-acre national recreation area was established in 1988 to provide the public with outdoor recreation opportunities, including whitewater boating, picnicking, camping, hiking, fishing and hunting, while protecting a large natural area.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The mostly wooded national recreation area encompasses a 25-mile section of the Gauley River and a 5.5-mile section of the Meadow River in Nicholas and Fayette Counties, West Virginia. Both of these rivers have formed narrow gorges in the rugged Allegheny Plateau, part of the Appalachian physiographic region.

Threat: Recreational and residential development along the river threatens to diminish public access to the river and its resources.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire 8 tracts totaling 873.24 acres. Three tracts totaling 659.48 acres lie at the very heart of the national recreation area and are threatened with subdivision development. The proposed subdivision would clear 10.5 miles for new roads, re-open 0.9 miles of a substantially re-vegetated two-track state road in Nicholas County, and pave 2.1 miles of abandoned rail grade as new road. The remaining five tracts total 213.76 acres and include 2 miles of rail trail, 2 river access points, and 2 roads from the park boundary to the river.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is expected that yearly maintenance costs would be approximately $10,000.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Gettysburg National Military Park**

Location: Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

State/County/Congressional District: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Adams County/Congressional District No. 4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**18**	**$285**
Future Funding Needed	894	$14,715

Description: Gettysburg National Military Park was established by the Act of February 11, 1895, and jurisdiction was transferred from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order on June 10, 1933. The Act of August 17, 1990, revised the boundary and authorized the appropriation of such funds as necessary for land acquisition at Gettysburg National Military Park. The act added 1,791 acres of privately owned land to the park. As the above table illustrates, a total of 912 acres remain to be acquired in the park after fiscal year 2014. Of that amount, 143 acres with an estimated value of $5,200,000 are located in the older inholding area of the park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery -- more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified -- adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.

Threat: There is intense pressure to commercially develop privately owned lands in and around Gettysburg National Military Park. Such development would threaten the historic integrity of the park.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire, from a willing seller, an 18.12-acre tract containing the remains of McAllister's Mill, the only documented Underground Railroad site within the boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park. The McAllister family was active in the abolitionist and Underground-Railroad movement in the first half of the nineteenth century. Their buildings, primarily the grist mill, were used as stations on the Underground Railroad in which fugitive slaves were sheltered on their way to New York and Canada. The tract contains many landscape features and structures that affected the outcome of the battle or were used for field hospitals. It also features the hill associated with the McAllister farm buildings, where, using fences and stone walls, Union sharpshooters controlled the grounds below them and prevented Confederate incursions to the major logistical supply line and rear of the Union army at Baltimore Pike. The acquisition of this tract will preserve the remaining foundations of the McAllister Buildings, as well as significant historic landscape features.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *It is estimated that approximately $12,000 would be required to stabilize the foundation of the mill site. No other on-going or direct operational costs would be required for this property upon acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southeastern Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Yakutat and Unorganized Boroughs/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**470**	**$2,500**
Future Funding Needed	771	$1,500

Description: Originally proclaimed a national monument in 1925, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was established by the Act of December 2, 1980. The park and preserve presently contain a total of 3,281,790 acres, of which 1,241 acres are privately owned.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including grizzly bears, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles, are found within the park and preserve.

Threat: Threats of residential and/or recreational development plague the Service's ability to protect the natural resources of Alaskan parks.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire three native-allotment tracts totaling 470 acres located at the southern end of the park within designated Wilderness. The tracts have timber value, and all are developable as recreational home or lodge sites. Two of the tracts are in a protected bay that offers good anchorages, and are thus particularly attractive to developers. The tracts contain sacred sites for a Hoonah Tlingit clan, and clan leaders are concerned that these sacred sites are threatened by property transfers to private, non-native ownership. If the Service does not purchase these tracts, they will likely be sold for development in the rapidly growing tourism market in Glacier Bay.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *For firefighting purposes, native-allotment tracts, such as the three presently proposed for acquisition, are designated at the "full" protection level, meaning they are prioritized just below "critical" and would be of high priority and cost to protect. If NPS were to acquire these allotments, they would likely be designated as "limited" instead of "full." By not having to suppress fires on these tracts (having to fly in an 8-person smoke jumper crew for 5 days of line cutting/burning), the DOI would save approximately $60,000 per allotment in an average fire season.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Grand Teton National Park**

Location: Northwestern Wyoming

State/County/Congressional District: State of Wyoming/Teton County/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**640**	**$45,100**
Future Funding Needed	1,560	$139,900

Description: On December 16, 2010, the United States executed an agreement with the State of Wyoming for a phased conveyance of approximately 1,400 acres of State-owned land within Grand Teton National Park for the appraised value of $107 million, subject to the availability of necessary funds. Phase 1, conveyance by the State of mineral rights in 39.59 acres, was completed in April 2011 with $2,000 of funds available in fiscal year 2011. Phase 2, Federal acquisition of the 86.32-acre Snake River tract for $16,000,000, was completed in December 2012 for $16 million of funds appropriated for federal land acquisition for fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013. To complete the acquisition by purchase of the final two phases (Phase 3 and Phase 4) would require that approximately $91 million be appropriated for that purpose.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The tracts are located in highly visible, scenic wildlife-rich areas of the park. They contain wildlife migration corridors used for both summer and winter grazing. Development of this land in the park would have significant impacts and consequences, irreparably affecting water quality, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and the visual integrity of the entire park.

Threat: The development of these lands into further resort housing, or by individuals for trophy homes will destroy the integrity of the open space, the wildlife habitat and the migration corridors of the landscape.

Need: The requested funds will be obligated to complete Phase 3 (the acquisition of a 640-acre tract of State-owned land for a total estimated cost of $45,100,000) and thereby meet the requirement of the agreement with the State of Wyoming.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Following federal acquisition, the tracts will remain undeveloped, and thus there would be no additional maintenance or operations costs. Conversely, failure to acquire the parcels could result in some increased costs associated with working with developers and local authorities to attempt to mitigate the effects of real estate development.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Great Sand Dunes National Park/Preserve** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: In South Central Colorado, in the Upper Rio Grande Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Colorado/Alamosa and Saguache Counties/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**12,518**	**$6,852**
Future Funding Needed	96	$448

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The national monument was established in 1932 to protect some of the largest dunes in the United States. These dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains. On November 22, 2000, Congress authorized establishment of Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve and abolishment of Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Public Law 106-530).

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Protection of the sand sheet, a fragile, sparsely vegetated, and easily impacted environment consisting of inactive and intermittently active dunes, is essential to the continued life of the Great Sand Dunes. The continued stability of this area depends upon the delicate balance of the area's groundwater levels and high salinity levels.

Threat: Any changes to the natural flow patterns of the streams or groundwater levels which impact surface flows would disrupt the balance of the processes involved in continued dune activity. As the population in the area continues to grow, there will be increased pressure to use resources in a way that will adversely affect the Great Sand Dunes.

Need: The requested funds would be used to acquire the 12,518-acre Medano Ranch that is authorized for acquisition at the park. The ranch, presently owned by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), contains pre-Columbian archeological sites and historic ranch structures. This property forms one of the most spectacular landscapes in the park with the large dunes and large peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains as the backdrop. TNC does not have the funding or staff to protect and restore these archeological sites (some 10,000 years old) and historic resources. Historic buildings on the property are deteriorating and each year that passes will require more preservation time and funding. Due to lack of fencing, the property is being looted and it has proven difficult for NPS rangers to prevent access across TNC lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *If the NPS acquires the Medano Ranch, there would be increased costs associated with effectively managing the new lands, including routine patrols and focused interpretive ranger programs. Out-year direct costs are estimated at $150,000 per year.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: On the Island of Hawaii, in the Island Forests at Risk Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawaii/Island of Hawaii/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**4,701**	**$6,000**
Future Funding Needed	17,220	$14,000

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Until November 2000, acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park could only be accomplished by donation, pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1938. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510), authorized the acquisition, by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary. The act eliminated the requirement imposed by the Act of June 20, 1938, that such additional lands be acquired only by donation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Erupting volcanoes, rare and endangered plant and animal communities, and prehistoric sites are featured in the park. Kipuka Pu'u Ulaual is located within the park boundary and contains platforms, terraces, shelters, trails and shrines associated with ancient Hawaiians and the early migration of Polynesians.

Threat: Residential and/or recreational development threatens the natural and cultural resources of the park. One current owner is pursuing rezoning for resort development and the other is aggressively marketing the property and applying for subdivision of more than two miles of coastline. In addition to the two subject parcels, adjacent park resources would be adversely impacted by any loss of these lands.

Need: Part of the funds would be used to acquire a 1,951-acre parcel that contains an 8-mile long volcanic fissure known as the "Great Crack", numerous archaeological sites, pockets of endangered plant communities, and 2 miles of coastline. The remainder of the funds would acquire 2,750 acres that hold features dating from the earliest arrival of Polynesians that occurred around 700 AD. The prehistoric and historic lava flows and related geological features including major lava tube systems are of significant biological and cultural value. Lava tube caves are a natural result of the volcanic forces that formed the island coastline and served as shelters and burial places for Native Hawaiians. These resource values also contribute to the outstanding universal value under which HVNP was designated an International Biosphere reserve and World Heritage Site. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land strongly support NPS protection of these lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Hawaii Volcanoes National Park** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: On the Island of Hawaii, in the Island Forests at Risk Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Hawaii/Island of Hawaii/Congressional District No. 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**16,456**	**$13,000**
Future Funding Needed	5,465	$7,000

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. Until November 2000, acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park could only be accomplished by donation, pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1938. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510), authorized the acquisition, by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary. The act eliminated the requirement imposed by the Act of June 20, 1938, that such additional lands be acquired only by donation.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Erupting volcanoes, rare and endangered plant and animal communities, and prehistoric sites are featured in the park. There is significant habitat for Hawksbill turtle and Green sea turtle, island monk seal and anchialine pond communities.

Threat: Residential and/or recreational development threatens the natural and cultural resources of the park. The current owner of the subject tract is pursuing rezoning for resort development.

Need: The funds would be used to acquire 16,456 acres at Pohue Bay. Pohue Bay is located adjacent to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (Kahuku), the South Kona wilderness and county open space. Portions of the parcel include trails that are part of the Ala Kahakai Trail. The landowner has submitted a proposal and EIS to rezone from conservation to medium density urban and resort development in preparation for resort development. The parcel protects the island monk seal habitat, anchialine pond communities and coastal strands of endangered plants. Significant archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, petroglyphs and ancient trails are also present. This tract provides connectivity from the uplands to the ocean in this area. Both The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Land strongly support NPS protection of these lands.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park**

Location: Southeastern Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Unorganized Borough/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $284,534. However, the over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**2**	**$810**
Future Funding Needed	80	$190

Description: The first congressional bills to establish the park were introduced in 1973, and the park was eventually authorized by Public Law 94-323 on June 30, 1976. The stated purpose is ". . . to preserve in public ownership for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic structures and trails associated with the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898 . .." The park includes 12,996 acres contained in four units: Skagway, Chilkoot Trail, White Pass Trail, and Seattle.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park celebrates the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98 through 15 restored buildings within the Skagway Historic District. The park also administers the Chilkoot Trail and a small portion of the White Pass Trail.

Threat: The development of nonfederal land within the park boundary would result in adverse impacts on adjacent publicly owned lands, the loss of archaeological resources, and damage to the historic scene.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire a 1.74-acre tract of land located within the Skagway Historical District in the Skagway Unit of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park. The tract contains the historic Wynn-Johnson House, the ruins of two smaller wooden buildings, and the former site of the historic Pullen House and Moore Office Building; the latter two buildings having been destroyed by fire. The route of the historic White Pass Trail originated on this tract. If not acquired, development of this tract will almost certainly result in loss of the one remaining intact historic building on site, obliteration or obstruction of a portion of the White Pass Trail in Skagway, and significantly intrude into the historic scenes on the NPS-owned Moore Homestead and municipally owned McCabe College/Skagway City Museum site.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Pedestrian access and public interpretation developments will require periodic repairs, replacements, or maintenance which might be accomplished within current annual base funding allocations, but in any case would amount to approximately $30,000 annually.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Lake Clark National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southern Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Kenai Peninsula, Lake-and-Peninsula, and Unorganized Boroughs/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**500**	**$942.5**
Future Funding Needed	81,486	$41,057.5

Description: Lake Clark National Park and Preserve were established by the Act of December 2, 1980, and today contain approximately four million acres, of which 81,986 privately owned acres have been identified for acquisition.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Located in the heart of the Chigmit Mountains, the park and preserve contain great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes.

Threat: Threats of residential and/or recreational development impair the Service's ability to protect the natural resources of Alaskan parks.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire five tracts totaling 500 acres of land along the shoreline of Lake Clark within the boundary of the national park and preserve. The majority of Lake Clark's shoreline lands (approximately 60%) are in private ownership and therefore subject to subdivision, development, and the exclusion of the visiting public. The lakeshore often consists of adjoining private tracts of between 40 and 160 acres each. These tracts frequently come on the market, and the requested funds would be to purchase them as they become available. The primary value of the subject lands is their wild and undeveloped nature, and their contribution to the protection of natural and cultural resources. Purchasing these parcels will help to ensure the scenic integrity of the lake and will open more areas to public use.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition. With these lands in federal ownership, the need for NPS to monitor private developments and encroachments thereon would be reduced.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Little River Canyon National Preserve**

Location: Northeastern Alabama near the Georgia and Tennessee borders

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alabama/Cherokee and DeKalb Counties/Congressional District No. 4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**114**	**$624.6**
Future Funding Needed	845	$6,375.4

Description: The Act of October 21, 1992, established Little River Canyon National Preserve to protect the natural, scenic, recreational and cultural resources of the Little River Canyon area in DeKalb and Cherokee Counties, Alabama. The Act of March 30, 2009 (P.L. 111-11), revised the boundary of the preserve to include an additional 1,656 acres of privately owned land. The preserve presently totals 15,288 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The preserve features the most extensive canyon system of the Cumberland Plateau and the second deepest gorge east of the Mississippi River. The unpolluted and near pristine Little River flows for most of its length on top of a high plateau and then deeply incises itself through the strata forming a canyon system which ranges in depth from 400 to 700 feet. A variety of rock expanses and bluffs creates a unique environment for several threatened and endangered species and for recreational pursuits, including kayaking and rock climbing. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted.

Threat: Since the 1990s, some landowners within the Canyon View Forest Subdivision on the east rim have built residential structures that obstruct the view of Little River Canyon National Preserve. As a response to the housing encroachment, a boundary expansion intended to protect the canyon view was enacted (Public Law 111-11) in March 2009. The new law added to the national preserve 1,656 acres located on the east rim of the canyon and permitted the United States to accept donated property or to purchase property from willing sellers in the expanded boundary.

Need: Since 2009, NPS has purchased approximately 704 acres within the boundary expansion area. The requested funds will be used to acquire fee or easement interests in 15 tracts totaling 114.45 acres available to purchase from The Conservation Fund (TCF). TCF has committed significant financial resources to acquire and protect these priority parcels in the 2009 boundary expansion area.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Natchez National Historical Park**

Location: Vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Mississippi/Adams County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The Act of October 7, 1988, authorized appropriations not to exceed $12,000,000 for land acquisition and other specific purposes. To date, appropriations for land acquisition at the park total $7,926,312.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**11.6**	**$833**
Future Funding Needed	5.4	$167

Description: The Act of October 7, 1988, established Natchez National Historical Park to preserve and interpret elements of the region's social, political, and economic development with particular emphasis on the pre- and post-Civil War eras.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: European settlement of Natchez began with a French trading post in 1714. In the decades before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's "cotton belt". Within the park is Melrose, one of several significant antebellum properties in the park. Fort Rosalie is the site of a French fortification that controlled the lower Mississippi Valley and remained a military post under different flags until 1801.

Threat: Due to erosion and mudslides on several privately owned tracts adjacent to the fort, the west wall of the fort could be lost unless the tracts are acquired and stabilized. Much of this 18th-century fort site has already been lost to bluff erosion.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire nine tracts totaling 11.6 acres of land for the park. The acquisition of four tracts within the park is necessary to stop the ongoing erosion of the 200-foot loess-soil bluff on which Fort Rosalie originally sat that continues down to the east bank of the Mississippi River. Some of the requested funds will be used to cover costs related to the donation from the city of Natchez of the five-acre tract containing the Natchez Visitor Center. Upon the enactment of necessary acquisition authority, four tracts totaling 0.75-acre will be acquired at the Forks of the Road slave market site located outside the boundary of the park.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **New England National Scenic Trail** Collaborative Landscape Program

Location: A trail of approximately 215 miles from Long Island Sound stretching across long ridges to scenic mountain summits in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the National Trails System Landscape

State/County/Congressional District: State of Connecticut/Hartford, Middlesex and New Haven Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Commonwealth of Massachusetts/Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire Counties/Congressional District Nos. 1 and 2

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary for land acquisition at the trail.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**115**	**$875**
Future Funding Needed	118	$3,160

Description: Four collaborating agencies (NPS, USFWS, BLM, USFS) are working to take advantage of opportunities to build resiliency in ecological systems and communities. Building ecological resiliency includes maintaining intact, interconnected landscapes, and restoring fragmented or degraded (but restorable) habitats. The Act of March 30, 2009, amended the National Trails System Act to designate New England National Scenic Trail as a component of the National Trails System, to be administered by the National Park Service.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The trail offers panoramic vistas and an assortment of New England's natural and cultural landscape: rock ridges, historic village centers, farmlands, forests, quiet streams, steep river valleys and waterfalls.

Threat: Encroaching residential development threatens the continuity and resource values of designated trail and river corridors in New England.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire a tract containing 115 acres of privately owned land from a willing seller in order to relocate a half-mile of the New England National Scenic Trail onto permanently protected land. Permanent protection of this land would not only secure the NET corridor and viewshed, it would also contribute to the protection of a contiguous open-space corridor extending from Erving State Forest to the east, and Rattlesnake Mountain and Northfield Mountain to the west. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC), Mt. Grace Land Trust, and the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) are working with NPS to conserve the property. AMC is assisting with planning and trail construction. Mt. Grace is working on landowner contacts and land protection in the region surrounding the subject parcels. DCR has expressed willingness to take on management of the lands to be acquired.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **New River Gorge National River**

Location: Vicinity of Oak Hill, West Virginia

State/County/Congressional District: State of West Virginia/Fayette, Raleigh and Summers Counties/Congressional District No.3

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 2016 Request	**106**	**$368**
Future Funding Needed	13,475	$13,632

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, authorized establishment of New River Gorge National River. P.L. 104-333, November 12, 1996, revised the boundary to include an additional 8,768 acres of privately owned land. As of September 30, 2014, the national river totaled 72,186 acres.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 53-mile segment from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features.

Threat: Highest acquisition priority is assigned to (1) tracts that contain the river's most significant resources, (2) tracts required for the development of facilities, and (3) tracts proposed for significant levels of visitor use.

Need: The requested funds would permit acquisition of a tract containing 106.21 acres of largely forested land with more than ½ mile of river frontage at New River Gorge National River (NERI). Acquisition would provide a connection to NERI's through-park trail, filling in a missing segment needed to extend the trail from Glade Creek to I-64. The tract contains regionally significant Native American sites, and provides scenic views from the river. Acquisition is necessary to prevent development in an area that is otherwise remote and undisturbed. The owners are planning a subdivision on the site, but have indicated willingness to sell to the United States.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Niobrara National Scenic River**

Location: A river segment of approximately 76 miles, located in northern Nebraska.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Nebraska/Knox County/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**20**	**$2,060**
Future Funding Needed	3,870	$1,940

Description: The Act of May 24, 1991, designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System a segment of the Niobrara River located in Knox County, Nebraska. The Niobrara National Scenic River, a unit of the National Park System, contains 29,101 acres, and is swift and shallow over much of its length, cutting through bedrock-forming riffles, rapids and waterfalls.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The national scenic river preserves a superb example of a Great Plains river and protects a unique ecological crossroads where six distinct ecosystems and their associated flora and fauna mix, some at or beyond their normal geographic limit. The national scenic river also provides one of America's top canoeing adventures.

Threat: Inappropriate development of privately owned land within the boundary is a continual threat to the integrity of the scenic river corridor.

Need: Funds in the amount of $2,060,000 are needed to acquire the 19.6-acre Rocky Ford tract, the easternmost landing site on the "canoe-able" reach of the river. Acquisition of the tract would secure public access in perpetuity to the recreational portion of Niobrara National Scenic River. Most access to the river is presently controlled by private landowners/outfitters along the river. The Rocky Ford property is a privately owned developed landing with camping facilities.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *No significant operations or maintenance costs are expected to be incurred as a result of this acquisition.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Obed Wild and Scenic River**

Location: Vicinity of Wartburg, Tennessee

State/County/Congressional District: State of Tennessee/Morgan and Cumberland Counties/Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (Under the over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42, an appropriation of $1,000,000 is permitted. A provision to address the cap will be included in the mandatory LWCF legislative proposal.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**451**	**$1,203.5**
Future Funding Needed	583	$1,796.5

Description: Obed Wild and Scenic River (OBED) was established October 12, 1976, to preserve segments of the Obed River in free-flowing condition as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Wild and Scenic River contains 5,073 acres, of which 1,034 acres are privately owned. Acquisition efforts have been focused on the highest priority tracts for which acquisition of fee interest is necessary in order to acquire the needed visitor-use areas.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Forty-five miles of free-flowing streams are protected within the OBED boundary, offering Class II through IV whitewater, camping, hiking, and other activities.

Threat: As the population around OBED continues to grow, pressure for new housing in the area continues to increase. Development of the tracts proposed for acquisition would be in direct conflict with the legislation that mandated preservation of the river in a “wild” condition.

Need: The requested funds would be used to acquire seven tracts totaling 450.69 acres of land at OBED. Six tracts are critical for the protection of the resources, viewshed and recreational opportunities of the most scenic and popular stream sections in the entire park. Taken altogether, the number of river miles that would receive complete viewshed protection through the purchase of these six tracts would be more than half of the river miles authorized for OBED by Congress. The land immediately surrounding these six tracts is being aggressively developed. On several tracts, good quality roads lead to likely building sites both on the high ridges and cliffs overlooking the river and on extensive flat land immediately adjoining the river. The existence of such infrastructure classifies these six tracts as imminently developable. The seventh tract contains 29.23 acres of privately owned land and its location is known as "Obed Junction", the most important put-in and take-out spot for whitewater paddlers along the Obed River.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquiring these tracts will significantly reduce the need for law enforcement presence on nearby park property. These areas have been among the most crime-ridden places in the park, with theft and major vandalism being historically commonplace. The acquisition of these tracts would also allow for the proposed loop trail to be constructed in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner. Additionally, dirt access roads on these tracts would be closed.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Olympic National Park**

Location: West of Seattle on the Olympic Peninsula.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The Act of October 21, 1976, authorized appropriations not to exceed $13,000,000 for land acquisition at the park. The Act of March 5, 1980, increased the combined ceiling to $23,700,000. A ceiling increase to permit the requested appropriation should be enacted. A provision to address the cap will be included in the mandatory LWCF legislative proposal.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**2**	**$1,580.9**
Future Funding Needed	351	$18,419.1

Description: Olympic National Park was authorized June 29, 1938, to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and to dedicate as a public park an area in the State of Washington. The acts of October 21, 1976, and November 7, 1986, revised the boundary of the park to include additional lands. After fiscal year 2014, 327 tracts totaling 353 acres (Estimated value: $20 million) within the park remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park is largely a wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.

Threat: Acquiring properties in the subdivision of the Lake Quinault area is important to protecting the park resources. These include water quality of the streams, creeks and rivers which are impacted by continual development in the area and current private consumption demands for these resources. It is known that some improved properties in this area have direct discharge of domestic sewage that presently flow into the lake.

Need: The highest land protection priority at the park is assigned to the acquisition of ten privately owned acres that have a total estimated value of $5.2 million and are located in the Lake Quinault section of the park. The requested funds will be used to acquire, from willing sellers, two of the Lake Quinault acres. Acquisition in the Lake Quinault section is necessary to protect the water quality of the streams, creeks and rivers located in Lake Quinault section of park therein which are threatened by continual development and consumption demands for these resources. It is known that some improved properties in this area have direct discharge of domestic sewage that presently flow into the lake. There is also some evidence of sewage systems failing, causing sewage to leach into the lake.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Illegal or inappropriate activities on some of these tracts have required major NPS expenditures for law enforcement. Federal acquisition will eliminate such activities and will result in a savings of NPS funds. Acquiring these properties in the long run will assist in promoting open space and protection of fisheries in the Lake Quinault area.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Olympic National Park**

Location: West of Seattle on the Olympic Peninsula

State/County/Congressional District: State of Washington/Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties/Congressional District No. 6

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: The Act of October 21, 1976, authorized appropriations not to exceed $13,000,000 for land acquisition at the park. The Act of March 5, 1980, increased the combined ceiling to $23,700,000. A provision to address the cap will be included in the mandatory LWCF legislative proposal.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**6**	**$2,833**
Future Funding Needed	347	$17,167

Description: Olympic National Park was authorized June 29, 1938, to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and to dedicate as a public park an area in the State of Washington. The acts of October 21, 1976 and November 7, 1986, revised the boundary of the park to include additional lands. After fiscal year 2014, 327 tracts totaling 353 acres (Estimated value: $20 million) within the park remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park is largely a wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.

Threat: Acquiring properties in the subdivision of the Lake Quinault area is important to protecting the park resources. These include water quality of the streams, creeks and rivers which are impacted by continual development in the area and current private consumption demands for these resources. It is known that some improved properties in this area have direct discharge of domestic sewage that presently flow into the lake.

Need: The highest land protection priority at the park is assigned to the acquisition of ten privately owned acres that have a total estimated value of $5.2 million and are located in the Lake Quinault section of the park. The requested funds will be used to acquire, from willing sellers, six of the Lake Quinault acres. Acquisition in the Lake Quinault section is necessary to protect the water quality of the streams, creeks and rivers located in Lake Quinault section of park therein which are threatened by continual development and consumption demands for these resources. It is known that some improved properties in this area have direct discharge of domestic sewage that presently flow into the lake. There is also some evidence of sewage systems failing, causing sewage to leach into the lake.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Illegal or inappropriate activities on some of these tracts have required major NPS expenditures for law enforcement. Federal acquisition will eliminate such activities and will result in a savings of NPS funds. Acquiring these properties in the long run will assist in promoting open space and protection of fisheries in the Lake Quinault area.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park**

Location: At the southern tip of Texas, in and around Brownsville.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Texas/Cameron County/Congressional District No. 27

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**1,354**	**$2,625**
Future Funding Needed	310	$8,850

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, authorized establishment of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to preserve and commemorate an area of unique historical significance as one of only two important battles of the Mexican War fought on American soil. The Act of June 23, 1992, established the boundary of Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to include 3,357 acres of privately owned land, of which 1,664 remain to be acquired at an estimated cost of $11,500,000. The Act of March 30, 2009, re-designated the unit as a national historical park.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the Mexican War took place in 1846. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences, from the perspectives of both the United States and Mexico.

Threat: Since the enactment of NAFTA, commercial development in and around the city of Brownsville has increased dramatically. Such development within the boundary of the national historic site would adversely impact the historical integrity of the unit. In addition to developmental pressures, the natural resources are being degraded through poaching and excessive livestock grazing.

Need: The requested funds are needed to commence a phased acquisition of a tract containing 1,353.84 acres of land (Total Estimated Value: $9,125,000), located within the park adjacent to a highly traveled thoroughfare. Development pressures are imminent. Protective zoning restrictions have been lifted around the park. One industrial park is under construction immediately south of the park and a huge retail/industrial/residential development is planned immediately southwest of the park. Highway 511 is now a four lane toll road and this tract contains valuable frontage on that road. Industrial development of the tract would directly impact sensitive natural and cultural resources, destroying habitat, surface and subsurface artifacts. This tract contains valuable cultural resources including much of the Mexican battle line, “Arista's Hill” that was used as a vantage point by commanding Mexican General Mariano Arista during the battle, and the “Palo Alto Inn” constructed during the US-Mexican War to serve as a stopover for individuals traveling from Port Isabel to Matamoros, Mexico.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Federal ownership of this tract would significantly reduce the potential for human-caused fire, saving a minimum of $2,500 to $3,000 annually. The fence line required on the park boundary would be significantly reduced. Currently, NPS is building and maintaining fence on nearly five miles of fencing in the interior of the park that could be relocated, thereby saving approximately $5,000.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Pecos National Historical Park**

Location: Landmark ruins on the Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico

State/County/Congressional District: State of New Mexico/San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties/ Congressional District No. 3

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**151**	**$386**
Future Funding Needed	118	$3,614

Description: The Act of November 8, 1990, established the Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park and authorized land acquisition only with the owner's consent unless it is determined that the property is subject to, or threatened with, adverse use. The Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass was a decisive battle that resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West. The commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial finishes in 2015. Of the lands added to the park, 49 acres were public lands and 629 acres were privately owned. Of the privately owned lands, 269 acres remain to be acquired.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves 12,000 years of human history, including the remains of Pecos Pueblo and many other American Indian structures, Spanish colonial missions, homesteads of the Mexican era, a section of the Santa Fe Trail, sites related to the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, and a 20th-century ranch.

Threat: The park is threatened by increased development activity in the area due to the growing popularity of the region. The park is located only 25 miles southeast of Santa Fe.

Need: Public Law 111-11 of March 30, 2009, authorized the conveyance of certain federal land in Santa Fe National Forest in exchange for certain nonfederal land in Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico. The requested funds are needed to cover costs related to that exchange. The nonfederal tract contains 150.57 acres and is located in the Cañoncito Subunit of the park. The tract is a portion of a larger 440+ acre parcel slated for development as private residences. Completion of the authorized exchange will ensure that the 150.57-acre tract is protected from development.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year costs would include patrol and cleaning of restrooms and parking lot area. Costs would be less than $10,000 per year.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Piscataway Park**

Location: Across Potomac River from Mount Vernon

State/County/Congressional District: State of Maryland/Charles and Prince George's Counties/Congressional District No. 5

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**1**	**$571**
Future Funding Needed	33	$1,979

Description: Piscataway Park was established by Congress on October 4, 1961, and through subsequent amendments to the Act of that date. The purpose of the park is to preserve lands in the State of Maryland comprising the principal viewshed from the Mount Vernon Estate and Fort Washington across the Potomac River. Such preservation will ensure the natural beauty of such land as it existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon Mansion and Fort Washington.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The park preserves the tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac.

Threat: An analysis completed in 1991 revealed that 98 percent of the viewshed outside the boundaries of Piscataway Park could be protected by local low density zoning which currently controls building heights. The analysis also revealed that several parcels of land, if developed in any way under existing zoning regulations, would intrude on this otherwise completely protected viewshed.

Need: The funds are needed to acquire a one-acre tract located within the boundary of the park directly across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon. Although this improved tract is currently encumbered with a scenic easement, the construction of new, more visible structures would not be prohibited by the terms of the easement. As development pressures mount throughout the Washington DC metropolitan area, it is realistic to believe this property will be purchased with the intention of building a new home. The potential loss of vegetative cover and the visual intrusion of new structures would impart long-term negative impacts to the Mount Vernon and Fort Washington viewsheds.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *This acquisition would incur no additional operations or maintenance costs.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

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.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**44**	**$1,348**
Future Funding Needed	877	$26,652

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (P.L. 103-364). Approximately 921 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of $28,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The purpose of the park, originally established as a national monument in 1933, is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife.

Threat: The monument consists of two units on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona: Tucson Mountain Unit (west) and Rincon Mountain Unit (east). Increasing urban encroachment and adjacent development have threatened the integrity of the monument. Stands of the saguaro cactus in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: The highest land protection priority at the park is assigned to the acquisition of three privately owned tracts that total 137 acres and have an estimated value of $4.375 million. The tracts are located within the park boundary, along the only significant and critical riparian area in the park. The requested funds will be used to acquire one of the tracts, a 44-acre property that is being aggressively marketed for sale. The tract currently contains some limited structures, including a caretaker's residence and some out-buildings. The magnitude of the impact to the scenic, natural, cultural, and scientific resources of the park that would occur with further development of the property would be irreversible. Potential adverse impacts include loss of surface and ground water critical to the survival of many species, loss of native rare riparian vegetation and archaeological resources, and degradation of scenic values.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of these properties would improve NPS access to treat invasive weeds and complete necessary projects while reducing travel and work hours (savings of up to $10,000/year for 5 years). Some work that now requires helicopter use could be accomplished on-the-ground. One parcel does contain structures that would, by agreement, be used and maintained as a learning center by an education and science partner.*

Fiscal Year 2016 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.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**93**	**$3,027**
Future Funding Needed	828	$24,973

Description: Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (P.L. 103-364). Approximately 921 privately owned acres remain to be acquired at the park at an estimated cost of $28,000,000.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The purpose of the park, originally established as a national monument in 1933, is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to 8 tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife.

Threat: The monument consists of two units on the outskirts of Tucson, Arizona: Tucson Mountain Unit (west) and Rincon Mountain Unit (east). Increasing urban encroachment and adjacent development have threatened the integrity of the monument. Stands of the saguaro cactus in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Need: The highest land protection priority at the park is assigned to the acquisition of three privately owned tracts that total 137 acres and have an estimated value of $4.375 million. The tracts are located within the park boundary, along the only significant and critical riparian area in the park. The requested funds will be used to acquire two of those tracts totaling 93 acres. The tracts are undeveloped and the owner is willing to sell to the National Park Service (NPS) at a discounted rate. However, if the NPS doesn't acquire these lands soon, the landowner is likely to sell his parcels to someone who wants to develop the land, greatly threatening Saguaro's most critical riparian and hydrological resources.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of these properties would improve NPS access to treat invasive weeds and complete necessary projects while reducing travel and work hours (savings of up to $10,000/year for 5 years). Some work that now requires helicopter use could be accomplished on-the-ground. One parcel does contain structures that would, by agreement, be used and maintained as a learning center by an education and science partner.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway**

Location: Vicinity of and upriver from St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin

State/County/Congressional District: State of Minnesota/Chisago and Pine Counties/Congressional District No. 8; State of Wisconsin/Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Sawyer and Washburn Counties/Congressional District No. 7.

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $0 (The over-ceiling authority of P.L. 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**109**	**$223**
Future Funding Needed	391	$1,777

Description: Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway was designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System on October 2, 1968, to preserve in free-flowing condition segments of the Saint Croix River and its Namekagon tributary, which possess significant scenic, geologic, cultural, fish, wildlife, and recreational resources.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: From the headwaters of the Namekagon to Taylors Falls, the character changes from a cold and narrow trout stream to a wide warm-water river. The water quality of the Saint Croix is excellent and largely unaffected by pollution. A wide variety of recreational opportunities include canoeing, fishing, and simply enjoying the scenery.

Threat: The unspoiled condition of the national scenic riverway is increasingly threatened by encroaching recreational and commercial development. Acquisition is necessary to prevent subdivision and development that would damage or detract from the resources of the area.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire two tracts totaling 108.96 acres of land with over 4,000 feet of shoreline on both the Namekagon and St. Croix River. At present, both tracts are pristine and intact, containing no improvements. If sold on the open market and developed, severe resource damage would result. The federal acquisition of the tracts will complete a 25-mile protected corridor of the Namekagon and connect a solid corridor of protection on the St. Croix, both with high-quality riparian habitat and outstanding recreational canoeing and camping opportunities.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Beyond the initial construction of campsites (a non-recurring cost of $4,000 to $8,000), there would an ongoing annual cost of approximately $500 per campsite for maintenance and upkeep.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Saratoga National Historical Park**

Location: Town of Saratoga, New York

State/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Saratoga County/Congressional District No. 21

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $332,708 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**182**	**$740**
Future Funding Needed	255	$2,260

Description: Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized June 1, 1938, to preserve certain lands historically associated with the Battle of Saratoga. The Act of January 12, 1983, revised the boundary of the park and directed that acquisition proceed only on a willing-seller basis unless a landowner is using, or planning to use, land in a manner incompatible with park purposes. The Act of June 1, 1938, authorized the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park for the purpose of preserving certain historic structures and properties associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Battle of Saratoga ranks among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history and was the first significant American military victory during the Revolution. Here in 1777 American forces met, defeated and forced a major British army to surrender, an event which led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally of the struggling Americans. The 3,410-acre park now comprises three separate units: the 4-square-mile Battlefield in Stillwater, New York, the General Philip Schuyler House eight miles north in Schuylerville and the Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

Threat: Saratoga County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Residential and commercial developments present an increasing threat to the historic resources of the park.

Need: The funds requested will be obligated to acquire to acquire a tract containing 182 acres of land located outside of and adjacent to the current park boundary. The tract was purchased by the NYS Open Space Conservancy in 2005 on the behalf of the park. Existing authority will be used to include the tract within the park. The tract includes a portion of the primary road used by the advancing British troops, contains the third hill associated with British Hudson River defensive positions, and offers outstanding views of the American river fortifications at the south end of the park. The parcel was facing threats of subdivision and residential development.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Estimated out-year costs totaling $8,000 annually would cover road and trail maintenance.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Saratoga National Historical Park**

Location: Town of Saratoga, New York

State/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Saratoga County/Congressional District No. 21

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: $332,708 (The over-ceiling authority of Public Law 95-42 would permit the requested appropriation.)

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**93**	**$749**
Future Funding Needed	344	$2,260

Description: Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized June 1, 1938, to preserve certain lands historically associated with the Battle of Saratoga. The Act of January 12, 1983, revised the boundary of the park and directed that acquisition proceed only on a willing-seller basis unless a landowner is using, or planning to use, land in a manner incompatible with park purposes. The Act of June 1, 1938, authorized the establishment of Saratoga National Historical Park for the purpose of preserving certain historic structures and properties associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Battle of Saratoga ranks among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history and was the first significant American military victory during the Revolution. Here in 1777 American forces met, defeated and forced a major British army to surrender, an event which led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a decisive military ally of the struggling Americans. The 3,410-acre park now comprises three separate units: the 4-square-mile Battlefield in Stillwater, New York, the General Philip Schuyler House eight miles north in Schuylerville and the Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

Threat: Saratoga County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Residential and commercial developments present an increasing threat to the historic resources of the park.

Need: The funds requested will be obligated to acquire high-priority tracts containing 92.6 acres at Saratoga National Historical Park. The tracts include natural and archeological resources, a critical portion of the Old Champlain Canal which will complete a regional trail system, a farm site dating to the 1760s with British fortifications in the heart of the Battlefield, the remains of three forts from the French and Indian Wars, and the “Sword Surrender Site” where General Burgoyne (British) surrendered to General Gates (American).

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Estimated out- year costs totaling $10,000 would cover road and trail maintenance and the removal of existing structures.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Shiloh National Military Park**

Location: Mississippi and Tennessee

State/County/Congressional District: State of Tennessee/Hardin County/Congressional District No. 4; State of Mississippi/Alcorn County/Congressional District No. 1

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**30**	**$300**
Future Funding Needed	1,018	$4,700

Description: P.L. 53-12, December 27, 1894, established the park to be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. The act authorized land acquisition by condemnation or purchase with appropriated funds. On August 10, 1933, jurisdiction over the park was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6166. The Act of September 22, 2000 (Public Law 106-271), established in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee the Corinth Unit of Shiloh National Military Park, consisting of (1) the 20-acre tract containing the Battery Robinett, and (2) any additional land that the Secretary determines to be suitable for inclusion in the Unit that (A) is under the ownership of a public entity or nonprofit organization, and (B) has been identified by the Siege and Battle of Corinth National Historic Landmark Study, dated January 8, 1991. The act authorized acquisition within the park boundary by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: On April 6, 1862, the Battle of Shiloh began a six-month struggle for the key railroad junction at Corinth, Mississippi.

Threat: Current use of the tracts proposed for acquisition is not compatible with the park's management objectives. Visitors routinely comment on the collection of shacks, mobile homes, rusty cars, deteriorated buses, and the partially dismantled "Cantina" beer hall cluttering the properties.

Need: The requested funds will be used to acquire five tracts totaling 29.55 acres within Shiloh National Military Park (SHIL). Three tracts, located in the northern portion of the 1894 legislated boundary for SHIL, front Tennessee Highway 22, adjacent to the northern entrance to the park's Shiloh Battlefield unit. The Civil War Trust (CWT) has acquired two of the tracts and is working on the third. CWT requires reimbursement for costs of these purchases. CWT has also assisted the preservation of the site by removing all the non-historic structures from the land. The two remaining tracts comprise the only remaining residential property in the immediate area of historic Battery Robinett, a key earthen fortification and battlefield site associated with the October 1862 Civil War battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *CWT has removed structures on two tracts. This will produce a considerable savings to the park, which otherwise would have been faced with the cost of the removal of these structures.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Discretionary

Program or Park Area: **Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**

Location: Saint Johns River Valley near Jacksonville, Florida.

State/County/Congressional District: State of Florida/Duval County/Congressional District No. 4

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**3**	**$110**
Future Funding Needed	13,897	$22,890

Description: Established in 1988, this 46,281-acre preserve includes Fort Caroline National Memorial, the Theodore Roosevelt Area, Kingsley Plantation, Cedar Point, and thousands of acres of woods, water, and salt marsh. These diverse natural and human stories come alive where the Nassau and St. Johns rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean—where the waters meet.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the preserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau Rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French and English colonial ventures can be found as well as Southern plantation life and 19th century military activities. The Battle of Thomas Creek on May 17, 1777, was the final engagement in the second of three attempts by American forces to invade east Florida during the American Revolutionary War.

Threat: Acquisition is necessary to prevent development that would adversely impact natural, historical and cultural resources at the preserve.

Need: The funds requested will be used to acquire, from a willing seller, a 3-acre tract that contains the site of a concrete gun battery from the 1890s which is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If not acquired, the size and current zoning of the tract would allow for development that would adversely impact the historic integrity of the tract. The tract also includes uplands that may hold archaeological resources.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings*: Portions of the preserve have a high incidence of invasive species along the boundary with neighbors. There is an operational cost of not having to patrol and treat introduced invasive plants that migrate across the property line or carried to NPS lands by wildlife.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program – Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River**

Location: Between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, New York, along the Pennsylvania border

State/County/Congressional District: State of New York/Delaware, Orange and Sullivan Counties/Congressional District No. 19; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania/Pike and Wayne Counties/ Congressional District No. 10

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**20**	**$550**
Future Funding Needed	258	$8,450

Description: The Act of November 10, 1978, designated Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River (UPDE) as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: As part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the first 73.4 miles of the Delaware River are protected as the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River. While most of the land along the riverbank is privately owned, the UPDE offers natural beauty, rich history, and a variety of splendid recreational opportunities. The area includes the Zane Grey Home and the Roebling Bridge. When the first pedestrians crossed on December 1, 1866, it was the longest suspension bridge in the world with a 1,057-foot main span.

Threat: Unimproved land in the populous northeastern quarter of the United States is faced with increasing pressure for development.

Need: The requested funds are needed to acquire a 20-acre tract of unimproved land located within the UPDE boundary and owned by the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). The tract is currently leased to NPS as a key river access and hiking trail. Loss of this heavily used trail would have a profound impact on NPS operations and public access to the Upper Delaware River. The balance of the property is undisturbed, with the exception of archeological resources, including an important Native American rock shelter, remains of a pre-revolution European settlement destroyed during the French and Indian Wars, and the remains of a mid-nineteenth-century village

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Out-year costs are not anticipated to change significantly. NPS has established a long-standing visitor use operation at this site, including two picnic tables, an NPS information kiosk, trash and recycling receptacles and portable toilets. Future development would improve the access, significantly increase parking, provide permanent restrooms, and include site circulation, walkways and trails.*

Fiscal Year 2016 National Park Service Federal Land Acquisition Program - Mandatory

Program or Park Area: **Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve**

Location: Southeastern Alaska

State/County/Congressional District: State of Alaska/Yakutat Borough and Unorganized Borough/At Large Congressional District

Land Acquisition Limitation Amount Remaining: There is no limitation.

Cost Detail:

Date	Acres	Total Amount ($000)
FY 2016 Request	**10**	**$645**
Future Funding Needed	683,436	$162,355

Description: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve was established by Public Law 96-487, December 2, 1980.

Natural/Cultural Resources Associated with Proposal: The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park/preserve includes the continent's assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet. The area features remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentration of wildlife.

Threat: Kennecott is an outstanding historic mining complex and National Historic Landmark located in the heart of Wrangell-St. Elias NP and Pres and is the primary park visitor destination. In 1998 the NPS purchased most of the original Kennecott property. However, 88 subdivision lots containing approximately 185 acres remain privately owned. Important structures and key lots are owned by individuals who are willing to sell to the United States. It is not the NPS intent to purchase all of the private parcels in this area, as some private occupation and commercial operations (lodging, food service, guiding) are desirable and serve the public well.

Need: The requested funds, $644,650, will permit the acquisition of five key Kennecott parcels totaling ten acres to prevent development that will be incompatible with the existing historic landscape and disruptive to visitor enjoyment of this resource. Easements across some private lands are needed for access and for park facilities. Many of the privately owned lots are being actively marketed. Historic structures are moved and modified in such a way that their historic context and appearance are degraded. If these historic buildings are not protected, and are allowed to seriously degrade, they will not be able to be saved.

Estimated O&M Costs/Savings: *Acquisition of several small historic buildings will add to annual costs for the Kennecott area; timely acquisition will reduce the ultimate stabilization costs. Some structures will be used for employee housing, which will lead to reduced costs and a more efficient operation.*

Activity: State Conservation Grants Administration

State Conservation Grants ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 Enacted (+/-)
State Conservation Grants Administration	3,090	3,117	+44	0	0	3,161	+44
Total Requirements	3,090	3,117	+44	0	0	3,161	+44
Total FTE Requirements	*21*	*22*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*

Mission Overview

State Conservation Grants Administration supports, through partnerships with -state, and local agencies, a nationwide system of protected 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 program also contributes to 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.

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for State Conservation Grants Administration is $3,161,000 and 22 FTE, with no program changes from FY 2015 Enacted.

Activity Overview

The State Conservation Grants Administration activity encompasses management of new and active grants as well as stewardship of legacy projects. Matching grants are provided 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. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 requires that assisted projects be protected and remain in an outdoor recreation use in perpetuity. Funding supports staff in administering new and open grants and related program functions, as well as conducting ongoing protection and stewardship activities for over 41,000 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.

FY 2016 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

State Conservation Grants ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2016 Request	Change from 2015 (+/-)
State Conservation Grants	42,000	42,000	0	0	+3,000	45,000	+3,000
LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	3,000	3,000	0	0	+2,000	5,000	+2,000
Total Requirements	**45,000**	**45,000**	**0**	**0**	**+5,000**	**50,000**	**+5,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Summary of FY 2016 Program Changes for State Conservation Grants

Activity	($000)	FTE
• Increase Support for Traditional State Conservation Grants	+3,000	0
• Increase Support for Competitive State Conservation Grants	+2,000	0
TOTAL Program Changes	**+5,000**	**0**

Mission Overview

Enacted in 1965, 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 to state and local governments. The State Conservation Grants Program is a key component of 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.

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 also provide 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 42,000 state and local grants have been awarded, totaling just over $4.0 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 2014, more than 4,300 new park acres were

added to the public recreation estate and in total more than 17,000 new acres were permanently protected for outdoor recreation.

Activity: **State Conservation Grants**
Subactivity: **State Conservation Grants**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for State Conservation Grants is $45,000,000, a program change of +$3,000,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Increase State Conservation Grants – (FY 2015 Base: $42,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$3,000,000 / 0 FTE) – Funding is requested to provide increased support to states and local governments to create new and enhance existing opportunities for the public to access parks and other outdoor recreation spaces. Funds under this subactivity are allocated to the States, including the Territories and the District of Columbia, by a formula laid out in the LWCF Act. States receive more grant proposals than available funding each year; with this increase, the National Park Service will be able to support approximately 35 additional projects in communities around the United States that meet state and locally-identified priority outdoor recreation needs such as supporting improvements in state parks that create economic benefits and new active recreation opportunities in communities that promote healthy lifestyles.

Subactivity 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. Additionally, states are required to sustain the property for outdoor recreation purposes in perpetuity. Funding is also provided to assist states in development of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs). These plans assess the need for new and enhanced outdoor recreation areas and facilities. 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. More than 98 percent of grant funds are used for on-the-ground projects.

Additionally, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) established a mandatory stream of funding derived from revenues generated by Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing in the Gulf of Mexico. Under this Act, a portion of certain OCS revenues are distributed to states for conservation purposes through the State Conservation Grants program. Actual receipts in FY 2014 were $1.4 million.

FY 2016 Program Performance

With this funding, the NPS, in partnership with states/territories and local units of government would create, enhance, and expand recreation opportunities through acquisition, development, or rehabilitation in approximately 350 park areas. Through these grants, the program expects to protect approximately 37,000 new park area land acres in perpetuity under Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act.

Activity: **State Conservation Grants**
Subactivity: **LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants**

Justification of FY 2016 Program Changes

The FY 2016 budget request for Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants is $5,000,000, a program change of +$2,000,000 from FY 2015 Enacted.

Increase LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants – (FY 2015 Base: $3,000,000 / FY 2016 Request: +$2,000,000 / 0 FTE) – Funding is requested to expand competitive grant opportunities for state and local recreation projects. For the initial funding level of $3.0 million in FY 2014, the NPS received 46 project proposals totaling $18.8 million from cities around the country; the NPS expects a similar level of interest for the FY 2015 program, and likely additional interest in FY 2016. Proposed projects would establish new trails for walking and biking; acquire land for and/or develop the initial infrastructure for brand new parks; and rehabilitate or renovate existing parks that are older and in need of update or repair. With this proposed $2.0 million increase in funding, the NPS will be able to support 4 to 8 additional projects, in communities around the United States that meet the national priority to connect or re-connect youth with the outdoors in communities that are economically disadvantaged and underserved in terms of outdoor recreation resources.

Program Overview

The Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership program complements the traditional formula State Conservation Grants program by focusing on national priorities, specifically helping urban communities to acquire or develop land to create or reinvigorate public parks and other outdoor recreation spaces in ways that will encourage people, especially youth, to connect or re-connect with the outdoors. Priority is given to projects that engage and empower underserved communities and youth; provide opportunities for employment or job training; involve and expand public-private partnerships, particularly to provide for the leveraging of resources; and rely on a high degree of coordination among all levels of government, to improve recreation opportunities for all.

Like traditional state conservation grants, the LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program is subject to the general authorities of the LWCF Act and program requirements, including the purpose of the grants, types of grants, consistency with SCORP, 50 percent match requirement, and LWCF Act Section 6(f)(3) protection. The program is administered in conjunction with the NPS' state partners. The states are responsible for soliciting, reviewing and submitting proposals for the national competition to the NPS. An evaluation panel scores and ranks proposals, and successful applicants will submit final proposals though their regular state processes. Grant administration and project monitoring is done jointly between the states and NPS.

FY 2016 Program Performance

With this funding, the National Park Service would award 10 to 20 grants to support community enhancement, reinvigoration, and protection of close-to-home parks and recreation opportunities in underserved areas.

Budget Account Schedules
Land Acquisition and State Assistance

LASA Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
	Direct program:			
0.01	Land acquisition	23	35	77
0.02	Land acquisition administration	9	10	11
0.04	States grant administration	3	3	3
0.05	Grants to States	64	43	65
9.00	Total new obligations	99	91	156
	Budgetary resources available:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1	153	161	170
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)	153	161	170
	Budget authority:			
	Discretionary:			
11.01	Appropriation (LWCF)	98	99	118
11.21	Appropriations transferred from other accts [014-1125]	8	0	0
	Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.01	Appropriation(special or trust fund)	1	1	0
12.21	Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-5005]	0	0	153
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1	1	153
	Contract authority, discretionary:			
15.20	Contract authority permanently reduced	0	0	-30
	Contract authority, mandatory:			
16.00	Contract authority	30	30	30
19.00	Budget authority (total)	107	100	271
19.30	Total budgetary resources available	260	261	441
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	161	170	285
	Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	109	149	132
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	99	91	156
30.20	Outlays (gross)	-59	-108	-158
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year (gross)	149	132	130

LASA Program and Financing (continued) (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Outlays, gross:			
	Discretionary:			
40.10	Outlays from new discretionary authority	15	20	26
40.11	Outlays from discretionary balances	44	85	90
40.20	Outlays from gross (total)	59	105	116
	Mandatory:			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority	0	0	39
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances	0	3	3
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority, net (total)	107	100	271
41.90	Outlays, net (total)	59	108	158

LASA Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
11.11	Personnel Compensation: Full-time permanent	8	9	10
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources	5	5	5
13.20	Land and structures	13	21	64
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	69	53	74
14.20	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	0	0
99.99	Total, new obligations	99	91	156

LASA Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5035-0-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	93	98	110

Note: This schedule combines the discretionary funding with the 2016 mandatory proposal for this account.

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriation

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriation ($000)	2014 Actual[2]	2015 Estimate[3]	2016 Estimate[4]	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Recreation Fee Programs[1]	**185,354**	**187,929**	**192,473**	**+4,544**
Recreation Fee Program	[183,554]	[186,111]	[190,637]	[+4,526]
Deed Restricted Parks Fee Program	[1,800]	[1,818]	[1,836]	[+18]
Transportation Systems Fund	**17,416**	**16,443**	**16,854**	**+411**
Payment for Tax Losses on Land Acquired for Grand Teton NP[2]	**16**	**17**	**17**	**0**
Total Receipts	**202,786**	**204,389**	**209,344**	**+4,955**
Total FTE Requirements	*1,508*	*1,508*	*1,508*	*0*

[1] The Interagency Pass revenue is included in total Recreation Fee Programs revenue as of 2007.
[2] FY 2014 Actual does not include these sequestered Receipt amounts since they are not available for obligation ($000s): Recreational Fee Program 2,520 and Grand Teton NP 1; however, it includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2013, but became available in FY 2014: Recreational Fee Program 1,734 and Grand Teton NP 1.
[3] FY 2015 Estimate does not include these estimated sequestered Receipt amounts ($000s): Recreational Fee Program 2,592 and Grand Teton NP 1; however, it includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2014, but are expected to become available in FY 2015: Recreational Fee Program 2,520 and Grand Teton NP 1.
[4] FY 2016 includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2015, but are expected to become available in FY 2016 ($000s): Recreational Fee Program 2,592 and Grand Teton NP 1.

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. The Act is currently scheduled to expire in September 2016 as authorized in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015. The 2016 budget proposes a general provision (Section 413) to further extend authorization for FLREA through September 30, 2017, as a short-term alternative to proposed legislation for long-term reauthorization.

FLREA fee receipts are dependent upon a number of factors including visitation, gas prices, and the health of the larger economy, tour and travel industry trends, weather, construction, new NPS initiatives, and many other park specific variables. 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. Per FLREA, all parks retain at least 80 percent of what they collect. For those units whose revenues collected exceed the reasonable needs for the unit for that fiscal year, they instead retain 60 percent. Per NPS policy, parks collecting under $500,000 in fees annually retain 100 percent of what they collect.

The fees not retained by the collecting 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. These projects must be obligated within one year of allocation.

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. Collection expenses are paid for from the recreation fee funds retained at each park. Collection costs are monitored closely to ensure appropriateness and cost effectiveness. The NPS has been able to keep direct collection costs to less than 20 percent of total revenues. FY 2014 collection costs were lower than normal levels due to reductions in fall seasonal hiring during the government shutdown and spring seasonal hiring due to delays in completing OPM background investigations. FY 2015 and FY 2016 collection costs are projected to return to normal levels. Actual and estimated budgetary resources for FY 2014through FY 2016 are shown in the following table.

At a Glance…
Recreation Fee Program

NPS policies and processes have resulted in improved reporting, efficiency, and accountability of recreation fee revenues.

- The NPS has obligated approximately $2.55 billion in Recreation Fee dollars through the end of FY 2014. The NPS restructured its spending priorities and established more proactive policies to improve obligation rates.
- The obligation rate for FY 2014 was 86 percent of the gross FLREA revenue collected in FY 2014. Obligation policies are still in place; however, due to the implementation of a new financial system, this year's obligation rate was lower than prior years.
- In FY 2014, the NPS funded nearly 1,400 separate projects through FLREA; about half of these addressed deferred maintenance and improved facilities, several hundred projects involved youth, and several hundred had an education and outreach component.
- Approximately 33 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 2013 the Recreation Information Database was enhanced to add new search parameters and improve the display of information on the website.
- NPS continued to offer fee-free days in 2014; Martin Luther King Jr. Day (Jan. 20), President's Day weekend (Feb. 15-17), the first weekend of National Park Week (April 19-20), the National Park Service birthday (Aug. 25), National Public Lands Day (Sept. 27), and Veteran's Day (Nov. 11).

NPS Budgetary Resources: Recreation Fee Programs ($000)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	133,072	159,860	147,789
Total Fees Collected[1]	185,354	187,929	192,473
Total Available For Obligation	**318,426**	**347,789**	**340,262**
Obligations by Project Type			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	5,500	5,500	5,500
Facilities Capital Improvement	4,000	8,500	9,000
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	50,000	70,000	70,000
Interpretation & Visitor Services	32,000	45,000	43,000
Habitat Restoration	14,000	14,000	15,000
Collection Costs	33,132	36,500	37,000
Law Enforcement (for public use and recreation)	1,000	3,500	3,500
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services	8,934	7,000	7,000
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Obligations	**158,566**	**200,000**	**200,000**
End of Year Unobligated Balance	159,860	147,789	140,262
Total Expenditures (Outlays)	**157,160**	**188,000**	**189,000**

[1] FY 2014 and FY 2015 amounts include sequestration reductions as well as pop ups of previously sequestered funds; FY 2016 amount includes pop up of previously sequestered funds.

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 and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) that charge an entrance fee and units of the Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Bureau of Reclamation that charge a standard amenity fee. The pass is valid for 12 months from the date of purchase and costs $80; however, the interagency lifetime senior pass only costs $10, while the interagency access pass is free for citizens with permanent disabilities and for volunteers with over 250 hours of service. Members of the U.S. military may also receive a free annual pass. 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 2014 receipt totals and the estimated number of passes sold for the various types of NPS passes are listed below:

    - Annual interagency pass totals – $26 million; approximately 290,035 passes sold
    - Senior pass totals - $5.1 million; approximately 508,647 passes sold
    - Fees from these passes are retained and reported as part of the total revenues collected by parks

- **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, FWS, BOR, and BLM were consolidated under a contract awarded to Reserve America with a performance period through September of 2016. The NRRS website www.recreation.gov offers trip planning for over 3,000 federal recreation facilities.

  - Recreation.gov provides reservation services for camping in 58 national parks, and for tour reservations in 16 national parks. In FY 2014, there were over 530,000 camping and day use reservations and 1.3 million tour tickets issued for the NPS.
  - Recreation.gov is also used to provide an on-line lottery for free tickets to the National Christmas Tree Lighting Ceremony and the White House Easter Egg Roll, as well as the Denali NP road lottery, the Yosemite NP Half Dome day use permit lottery, the Green and Yampa Rivers at Dinosaur NM, permits for backcountry cabins at Haleakala NP, ORV permits at Cape Hatteras NS, and wilderness camping at Fire Island NS. In 2014, backcountry hiking permits at Grand Teton NP were added, as well as backcountry boating permits at Voyageurs NP and a lottery and permits for non-commercially guided snowmobile trips at Yellowstone NP.
  - In 2014, inventory was added to the system for Fort Dupont Park, Rock Creek Park, Timpanogos Cave NM, San Francisco Maritime NHP, Cape Cod NS, and Chiricahua NM.
  - In 2015 and 2016, NRRS will continue to expand reservation services to additional parks and programs, and will continue to provide changes to the webpage including new search and trip planning functionality.

- **Servicewide Point of Sale (Cash Register) System (POSS):** The POSS will enable 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.

  - A servicewide Point of Sale System (POSS) operates at fours parks: Yosemite NP, Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Castillo de San Marcos NM, and Fort Pulaski NM. Due to a number of issues, including contracting and infrastructure challenges, IT security requirements for Payment Card Industry data, and business process changes, the implementation at other parks has been delayed.
  - In 2014, extensive market research was conducted and an industry day held to explore potential vendors. A bridge contract is currently being developed to add two parks to the current system.
  - In 2015, an RFP will be developed to expand the national POSS, with plans to award a new contract in 2016. In the meantime, parks have been provided guidance for purchasing individual electronic cash registers.

- **Recreation Fee Comprehensive Plan (RFCP):** 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 plans are then archived to enable reporting of past performance and prediction of future trends.

- A newly enhanced version was developed in FY 2013 and FY 2014 to ensure compatibility with the NPS' new financial system (FBMS). Under the 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 planned 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.

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 2014, $1.8 million in receipts were collected. Annual receipts are estimated to remain over $1.8 million through FY 2016.

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, 14 park units have approval to collect a transportation fee.
- In FY 2014, transportation fee receipts were $17.4 million with expenditures of $14.9 million.
- The estimated annual receipts for FY 2015 and FY 2016 are $16.4 million and $16.9 million, respectively.

The NPS Facilities Planning Branch completed an Alternative Transportation System Financial Analysis covering 27 NPS Alternative Transportation Systems (ATS). The financial analysis forecasted 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 support of the ATS Financial Analysis, an Enhanced Financial Proforma Tool and user guide was developed. The Enhanced Financial Pro Forma Tool is an Excel® model designed to evaluate the outcomes of different financial and operational configurations of a park's ATS. It enables a park to assess, and plan for, financial sustainability of their existing or planned National Park Service ATS.

A goal for FY 2015 will be to utilize the findings from the ATS analysis in conjunction with other program areas to collectively coordinate with ATS parks to develop an approach to establishing an ATS asset management framework, including systems management and business practices.

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 2014, $16,000 in Recreation Fee receipts were retained in this account.
- The estimated Recreation Fee receipts to be retained in this account are $17,000 in FY 2015 and $17,000 in FY 2016.

FY 2016 Program Performance

In FY 2016, NPS projects the FLREA program would:

- Address over $84 million worth of facilities and deferred maintenance needs.
- Support enhanced visitor services by providing over $43 million for visitor programs and services.
- Provide $15 million for habitat restoration.
- Provide $3.5 million for law enforcement in public use and recreation areas.
- Contribute to maintaining a high overall visitor satisfaction level of 98 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 Recreation Fee expenditures.
- Improve project management capabilities.

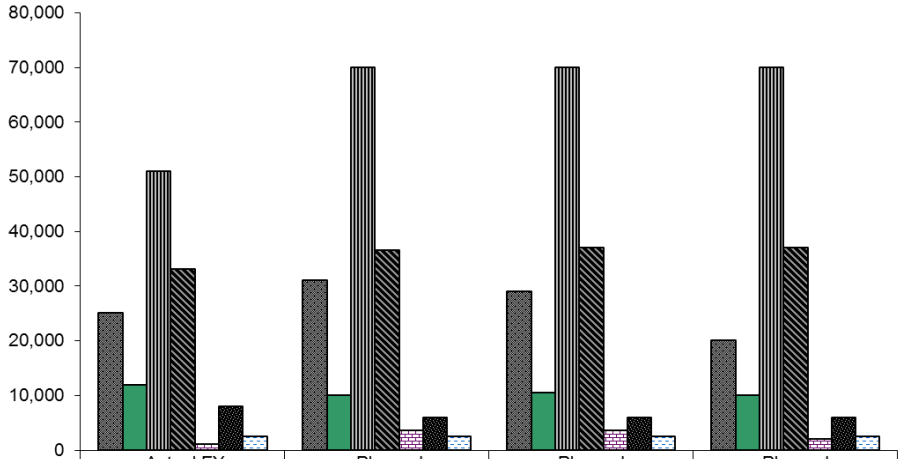
At a Glance…
Public Lands Corps (PLC) Program

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.

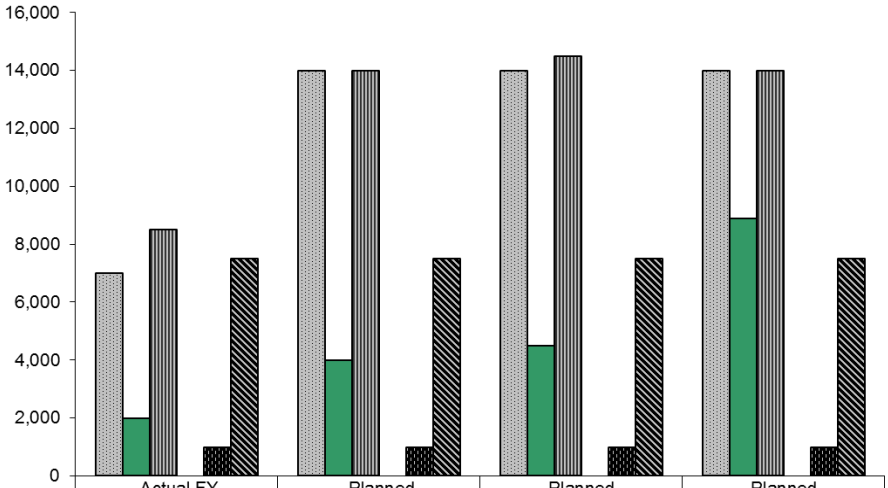
NPS continues to make extensive use of the PLC program. In FY 2014, the NPS allocated approximately $6.4 million from both the 80 percent and 20 percent fee funds to accomplish projects at nearly 100 park units. In FY 2016, the NPS will again direct $6.4 million from Rec Fee funds to the PLC program to accomplish over 160 projects at over 100 park units.

FY 2014-FY 2017 Servicewide 80% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories (in Thousands)



	Actual FY 2014	Planned FY2015	Planned FY2016	Planned FY2017
Interpretation and Visitor Services	25,000	31,000	29,000	20,000
Habitat Restoration	12,000	10,000	10,500	10,000
Facilities/Deferred Maintenance	51,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Cost Of Collection	33,132	36,500	37,000	37,000
Public Use Law Enforcement	1,000	3,500	3,500	2,000
Management Agreement/Reservation	7,934	6,000	6,000	6,000
Administrative Overhead and Indirect Cost	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

FY 2014-FY 2017 Servicewide 20% Recreation Fee Obligations by FLREA Categories (in Thousands)



	Actual FY 2014	Planned FY2015	Planned FY2016	Planned FY2017
Interpretation and Visitor Services	7,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Habitat Restoration	2,000	4,000	4,500	8,900
Facilities/Deferred Maintenance	8,500	14,000	14,500	14,000
Public Use Law Enforcement	0	0	0	0
Management Agreement/Reservation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Administrative Overhead and Indirect Cost	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

FY 2014 Recreation Fee Funded Project Examples

Fort Davis National Historic Site
Replace 40 Year Old Museum and Visitor Center Exhibits

BEFORE

AFTER

- Replaced old and outdated exhibits in the park's main visitor center, which was used from 1869-1891 as a U.S. Army barracks.
- Added 32 new exhibits, 24 of which are interactive displays.
- Universal design practices were incorporated, including a tactile NPS arrowhead, three eight foot tall cottonwood trees, and four drawers of tactile objects. Includes three life size mannequins—a Buffalo Soldier, 1850s soldier, Apache warrior and a 7/8 scale stagecoach.
- Included among the exhibits are two audio programs, including telegraph messages and Apache Language. A children's area is also included, with dress up, signal flags, and a crawl-in army tent.
- 100 percent of the old exhibit cases and wall panels were donated to local area museums and repurposed.
- Portions of the existing building were reused. The 140 year old adobe walls were reutilized and repaired, as well as 100 percent of the wall studs and all of the windows.
- Energy efficient practices employed included an updated HVAC, upgraded electrical wiring, and added interior wall coverings. Old lighting was exchanged for LED lights with a 20-year lifespan, low volatile organic chemical (VOC) paint was used, and nine exhibit cases have motion sensors with lower light levels for energy savings and protection of the artifacts.
- Asbestos containing materials were removed from the building.
- 45,000 visitors view the exhibits annually.

Pipestone National Monument
Replace Asphalt Surface and Extend Mile Nature and Quarry Trail
to Meet Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)

BEFORE

AFTER

- Asphalt surface on 1.2 miles of the Circle Trail from the visitor center to Winnewissa Falls and along Tallgrass Prairie was removed and replaced.
- Designed to the ABAAS standards and allows visitors to fully access the many active pipestone quarries, a prairie, and an approach to view Winnewissa Falls.
- Extended and asphalted 283 linear feet of South Quarry spur trail, which runs from the Visitor Center along active pipestone quarries and an extension of trail to the park entrance road.
- The old asphalt trail was removed and hauled off site and was recycled by a local company put to other use.
- Work completed on the bridge over Pipestone Creek included removal of a flag stone layer and resurfacing of new concrete.
- The trail contains one non-accessible section, 1,100 feet of rock ledge and stairs up to the falls, however, a small accessible section bypasses this to provide a view of Winnewissa Falls.
- The park receives 60,000 visitors annually.

Antietam National Battlefield
Paint Exterior of Historic Joseph Poffenberger Barn to Reflect Historic Appearance

BEFORE

AFTER

- Painted the exterior of the Civil War-era Joseph Poffenberger Barn to enhance the historical significance of the site.
- The barn served as the headquarters to a Union General and was the site where 12,000 Union Troops gathered before a significant battle. Subsequently, it served as a field hospital for over 8,000 Union and Confederate soldiers wounded or killed in the battle. The barn is the starting point of the Cornfield historic trail which takes visitors through the battle lines.
- The work was the final phase of the overall rehabilitation of the barn. The rehabilitation included replacing 600 cubic feet of stone wall, repointing 1,353 square feet of the wall, and replacing 4,800 square feet of wood shingles, 750 square feet of sheathing, 300 square feet of rafters, and 1,145 square feet of wood plank flooring, as well as whitewashing the walls and ceiling and minor structural repairs.
- This project involved the overall cleaning of the wood, priming with one coat and two finishing coats of paint to 4,500 square feet of vertical boards on the sides and door. The white satin paint contained low volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and met high industry standards.
- Three local youth were hired to assist with the project.
- The site serves 400,000 visitors annually.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Construct Accessibility Improvements to Picnic Facilities at Battery Wallace

BEFORE

AFTER

- Provided six new universally accessible picnic units, a wayside display and an accessible path, two new bicycle racks, and a vault toilet to the Battery Wallace area located in the Marin Headlands of the park.
- The site is a very popular day destination with panoramic views of the Golden Gate and the iconic Bridge, next to Battery Wallace, one of several historic dual casemate gun emplacements protecting the Golden Gate, and is the starting point for one of the most popular trails in the park.
- New tables are accessible from each end, providing a more user friendly experience. Each is made of hot dipped galvanized steel frames and contains certified environmentally responsible redwood planks.
- There are six accessible grills. Each grill rotates 180 degrees and has a four foot clearance on all sides.
- Installation of approximately 400 linear feet of accessible concrete path three to five feet wide for travel over a recycled concrete aggregate base slope to comply with ABAAS. The concrete was integrally colored with a surface finish to be visually consistent with the existing concrete battery and the other surrounding historic military features found throughout the Marin Headlands.
- The area hosts 3,600 picnickers and five million visitors to the Marin Headlands. The park receives 14 million visitors annually.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
Plan, Design and Construct Pavilion for Interpretive Talks

BEFORE

AFTER

- Constructed a visitor use pavilion near the main parking lot to address the final stages of the community recreation area.
- The location of the pavilion is in the community recreation area, a large tract of vacated fields which the park designated to include tennis courts, public seating areas, and a garden. The visitor use pavilion was the final design for this area, and is used for outside interpretive programs about the site and to provide shelter during inclement weather including heat, rain, or snow.
- The overhead shade structure and pavilion is approximately 20 x 30 feet and is nearly 1,500 square feet in surface.
- A slightly larger concrete slab was poured to hold the steel beam, rafters, and metal roof. There is added accessibility with a curb cut ramp from the main parking lot into the pavilion, and the picnic tables are ADA compliant.
- Throughout the school year, school-aged educational programs gather here for talks and to eat their lunches. The park presents programs to 10,000 school children.
- The park receives 700,000 visitors annually.

Olympic National Park
Repair Bogachiel Trail with Washington Conservation Corps Crew Youth Crew

BEFORE

AFTER

- A six-person youth work group completed repairs and clearing along 15 miles of the park's Bogachiel Trail, regaining a trail corridor that is 8 feet wide by 10 feet high through clearing, brushing, and removing obstructions, and improving tread by widening and replacing deteriorated structures.
- Removed, cleared or re-used blown down trees.
- Brushed and performed drainage maintenance on over six miles of the trail.
- Rebuilt a bridge approach and 188 linear feet of a Puncheon log.
- Replaced 25 linear feet of a Puncheon log with a rock turnpike to assist elevating the trail above the wet ground. All materials for the Puncheon and turnpike were manufactured by hand from native materials gathered along trail corridor.
- After many years of inaccessibility to stock, over four miles of trail were made accessible to stock.
- Rebuilt 336 feet of trail at eight stream crossings to stock standards which included tread with a 15 percent maximum grade for stock entering and exiting a stream.
- Approximately 200,000 visitors visit this area and park receives three million visitors annually.

Obed Wild and Scenic River
Rehabilitate Rock Creek Campground and Install ADA Bear-Proof Food Storage Lockers

BEFORE

AFTER

- Replaced missing, worn, outdated, or damaged bear-proof canisters and made safety aesthetic upgrades to the campsites.
- Purchased and placed 23 bear proof containers; poured 20 cement pads and anchored each container to the pad.
- Removed 13 concrete picnic tables, benches, lantern pads, and fire rings. These were tripping hazards as they protruded 8-12 inches above ground level. Replaced the picnic tables with new ADA compliant tables made of composite material including recycled lumber.
- Installed new tent pads which consist of a small compactable gravel base of 1-3 inches thick, bordered landscape timbers, and new fire pads, rings, and grills.
- Border timbers and concrete were removed and replaced with split rail fencing to reduce off road and site parking; and eliminated tripping hazards.
- Removed and replaced an old restroom which was a small block building sheathed in plywood and porta-potty tanks. The new building is ADA compliant, a modern pre-fabricated vault restroom with four stalls and one additional unisex bathroom with changing station.
- 1,500 visitors use the campground annually. The park receives 215,000 visitors annually.

Shenandoah National Park
Rehabilitate Limberlost Accessible Trail to Meet Accessibility Standards

BEFORE

AFTER

- Rehabilitated 1.3 mile of the Limberlost Accessible trail in the Central District of the park to meet Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).
- This was an 8-phased project in which the park stabilized tread, replaced all benches, repaired grade dips, removed rotted logs, maintained lateral drains, and created and added rest area pull-outs along the trail.
- The trail is the only park trail designed, constructed and maintained specifically for mobility impaired visitors and fully accommodates wheelchair accessibility.
- The base tread was replaced with “Gravel Pave”, a plastic stabilizer which is successful in using on grade dips and in areas for proper drainage and erosion control.
- Leveling of all surfaces was performed over the full trail to meet a no more than five percent grade. The rest areas are 60’ x 60’, some of which contain benches. There are a total of 27 rest areas and 17 trail benches.
- Seven youth were involved in the completion of this project.
- The Central District of the park receives 30,000 visitors. The park receives over one million visitors annually.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Repair and Replace the Gallery Deck Railing on the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse

BEFORE

AFTER

- Replaced and repaired the railings and spindles on the gallery deck to ensure public safety.
- Climbing the nation's tallest lighthouse and walking out on the platform to view the Atlantic and Pamlico Sound waters, coastal wetlands, historic buildings and the Buxton and Frisco villages is a popular visitor activity. Due to the location of the lighthouse, however, the building has endured over 140 years of salt corrosion and coastal storms beating at the building.
- Half the gallery deck was closed in mid-2013 because a piece of the railing detached due to corrosion. The park took immediate action to replace and to secure the existing iron railing to re-open the popular lighthouse.
- The gallery railing is constructed of iron and comprised of vertical spindles supported by top and bottom rails that create a fence panel; 16 panels encircling the gallery were repaired or replaced. Each large balusters and spindles were secured, repaired or replaced, and painted.
- 150,000 annual visitors climb the lighthouse and utilize the viewing platform. The park receives over 2.2 million visitors annually.

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution			Change in Annual O&M Costs ($)
								API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	**Total ($000)**	
2016	1	Northeast	Independence National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Congress Hall Roof, Cupola and Building Features	PA	01	92.90	40.00	20.00	20.00	12.90	$758	$84	$842	-$37,000
2016	2	Intermountain	Amistad National Recreation Area	Construct Breakwater to Protect Marina Assets and Provide Visitor Safety	TX	3	80.20	40.00	20.00	20.00	0.20	$0	$104	$104	$0
2016	3	Pacific West	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Rehabilitate the 1932 Ohia Wing Building for Visitor Use	HI	02	77.90	38.43	17.16	20.00	2.31	$4,082	$665	$4,747	$15,200
2016	4	Pacific West	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Utilities and Infrastructure in East and South Vancouver Barracks	WA	03	75.50	40.00	13.60	20.00	1.90	$1,396	$327	$1,723	-$100,000
2016	5	Pacific West	Death Valley National Park	Upgrade Visitor Use Area at Dantes View for Visitor Safety	CA	08	74.60	32.00	6.03	16.82	19.75	$0	$582	$582	$1,261
2016	6	Pacific West	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Extend Launch Ramp at Hemenway Harbor	NV	03	71.60	40.00	11.54	16.39	3.68	$0	$768	$768	$1,200
2016	7	Midwest	Fort Larned National Historic Site	Replace 40-Year Old Outdated and Deteriorated Interpretive Exhibits to Enhance Visitor Understanding	KS	01	69.30	32.00	16.98	20.00	0.32	$40	$958	$998	$6,015
2016	8	Intermountain	Grand Canyon National Park	Construct New Water Tank and Improve Water Distribution System at Phantom Ranch	AZ	01	61.10	40.00	14.9	6.18	0.00	$1,098	$3,293	$4,391	$5,500
2016	9	Intermountain	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Engage Visitors with "Stories from the Past" Interpretive Trail and History Exhibits	UT	02	50.90	32.00	10.70	8.20	0.00	$0	$218	$218	$1,000
2016	10	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Construct a750-Space Parking Lot at Yosemite Village Outside the Merced River Corridor	CA	19	48.90	32.84	9.02	7.01	0.03	$1,554	$1,683	$3,237	$49,760

Plan Fund Year	Priority	Region/ Area/ District	Facility or Unit Name	Project Title	State	Cong. District	Total DOI Score	Scoring Categories				Project Cost Distribution			Change in Annual O&M Costs ($)
								API/ FCI Score	SB Score	IS Score	CFA Score	DM ($000)	CI ($000)	**Total ($000)**	
2016	11	Alaska	Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve	Design and Fabricate Kennecott Mines Interpretive Media Exhibits in Primary Historic Structures	AK	AL	48.10	3.95	20.00	20.00	4.15	$0	$1,263	$1,263	$29,386
2016	12	Southeast	San Juan National Historic Park	Extend Paseo del Morro Trail to Santa Maria Magdalena de Pazzis Cemetery	PR	AL	46.20	12.00	20.00	14.20	0.00	$0	$942	$942	$0
2016	13	Northeast	Flight 93 National Memorial	Construct a Pedestrian Trail from the Visitor Center to the Wall of Names at the Flight 93 National Memorial	PA	09	45.60	37.53	7.80	0.27	0.00	$0	$938	$938	$100
2016	14	Midwest	Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	Improve Two Launch Facility Sites to Include Parking, Restrooms, Wayside and Path	SD	AL	43.80	12.00	11.5	15.82	4.53	$0	$1,571	$1,571	$12,500
2016	15	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate and Restore the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias	CA	19	43.70	21.47	9.58	12.56	0.09	$1,421	$4,757	$6,178	$15,796
2016	16	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Replace the Failed Crane Flat Campground Septic Leach Fields	CA	19	42.10	18.42	12.5	11.02	0.12	$143	$31	$174	$3,860
2016	17	Pacific West	Yosemite National Park	Construct a 300-Space Parking Area and New Comfort Station West of Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 Parking	CA	19	38.90	23.65	6.39	8.84	0.02	$75	$1,805	$1,880	$46,305
2016	18	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize Cliff Below Warden's House, Alcatraz Island - Phase II	CA	12	35.90	4.00	19.9	11.96	0.00	$0	$2,133	$2,133	$200
2016	19	Pacific West	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Fabricate and Install New Interpretative Media in the Presidio William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center	CA	12	28.30	12.00	12.5	3.79	0.00	$0	$1,397	$1,397	$20,667
													Total for Fiscal Year 2016	$34,086	$71,750

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	92.90
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Congress Hall Roof, Cupola, and Building Features		
Project Number: PMIS-202488	**Unit/Facility Name:** Independence National Historical Park	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** PA01	**State:** PA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	25962	100	0.091	0.038

Project Description:

The project will rehabilitate the main building roof work by replacing 3,328 square feet of split shake roofing, approximately 100 square feet of roof boards and 660 linear feet of deteriorated sheet metal flashings and gutters. Zinc strips will be installed to deter damaging biological growth. Pole gutters guards will be installed to reduce gutter cleaning frequency. Open cornice miter joints will be closed. At the four cornice roof drain penetrations, deteriorated cornice boards and supporting outriggers will be replaced. The south bay flat seam roof will be repaired. The dormer and gable windows will be refurbished.

The 25 foot tall cupola repairs include shake roofing replacement, wood trim repairs, cupola metal flashings replacement, and flat seam roofing refurbishment. All painted surfaces will be repainted. The original iron weathervane, ball, and spindle will be inspected to insure smooth operation, cleaned and gold leafed. The bird netting will be replaced at the cupola openings. Masonry work will rebuild two 15-foot tall out-of-plumb free standing chimneys and stabilized with internal steel reinforcing. Deteriorated stone chimney caps will be replaced. The lightning protection system will be updated to meet the current National Fire Protection Association lightning protection code. The work will include providing additional roof aerials, protective Polyvinyl Chloride grounding cable guards, grounding boxes and connecting underground piping and basement mechanical equipment to the system. Scaffolding will be installed around the full perimeter of the building and full height of the cupola.

To permit Americans with Disabilities Act access to Independence Square and the building, two temporary accessible ramps will be built. One ramp will provide access to the building and the other will be installed at the west arcade for Independence Square handicapped egress. All work order estimates are based upon construction costs for similar projects in the park and market research.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The wood shake roof was installed in the early 1990s, and the shakes are now cupping and splitting. Shake anchors have failed allowing wood shakes to fall off the roof. At the pole gutters, joints have opened up allowing rain water to run down the existing exterior masonry walls leading to exterior mortar deterioration, unsightly brick staining, and interior plaster failure. Standing water in the gutters is causing moss growth on the shakes resulting in additional deterioration. The standing rain water is backing up on the roof which increases the likelihood of roof board deterioration. There are open miter joints at the decorative wood cornice due to anchor failure. Areas of deteriorated wood cornice at roof drain penetrations are visible from the street level.

The existing wood cupola is in poor condition. The cupola protective paint finishes have reached the end of their life span, exposing wood surfaces to increased weathering. With paint failure, the 1790s cupola will continue to deteriorate at an increasing rate, resulting in the loss of historic fabric. The cupola's base wood panels are cracking and wood deterioration is visible from the ground. The cupola roof shakes are cupping and need to be replaced before water is permitted to enter and impact the 18th century structural framing. Bird netting located at the cupola arched openings has reached the end of its life span and needs to be replaced.

The seven foot weathervane was last refinished in 1996. Due to its location and exposure, its protective finish is failing. Hand wrought iron is vulnerable to rusting and pitting when exposed for long durations to moisture. In addition, the cupola roof cap, spindle, ball, and weathervane are incrusted with bird excrement. The failing gold leaf protective coating is exposing the wrought iron and copper surfaces to bird excrement. It has a very high acidity and will easily destroy the exposed metal surfaces. Installing a new finish will protect the 1790s hand-wrought weathervane from further deterioration.

In addition, the weathervane is an integral part of the building's lightning protection system. All connections will be inspected and the lightning cables secured to insure the proper building protection. The existing lightning protection system is not currently up to code and work needs to be done to properly protect the resource, employees, and visitors.

At the east elevation adjacent to the primary building's access, there are two 15-foot tall chimneys that visibly lean out of plumb. Due to their height and relatively small cross section, they are prone to deflection. In response to complaints and concern about the chimney's stability, a structural engineer inspected the chimneys. Because of the uncertainty as to the chimneys' stability based upon their internal condition, the following recommendations were made: rebuild the chimneys starting a few feet above the roof line with reinforced masonry and salvaged brick as a veneer, repoint any remaining open mortar joints, and install stainless steel cables anchoring the masonry to the existing roof structure. In addition, a structural steel frame will be installed inside each of the chimneys to provide further stability.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Built in the 18th century, Congress Hall served as the temporary seat of Congress until 1800 and is one of most significant historic structures in the country. Visually the building, including its cupola, is a prominent feature of one of the park's most critical resources and is documented in scores of historic images. Given the building's location on Independence Square, the deteriorating, unmaintained appearance adversely impacts the visitor's experience to one of country's most important resources. The structure is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS# 00776) and a Management Category for level of Preservation - must be preserved and maintained.

The work will replace an existing wood shake roof that is at the end of its life span insuring continued protection of both historic interior building fabric and 18th and 19th century museum collections. On the interior, it will stem interior building fabric deterioration including peeling paint and failing plaster which adversely impacts the visitors' interpretive experience of the early years of the federal government's legislative branch. In addition, the project will avert future costly interior and structural repairs due to leaking roofs and avoid a potential life and safety hazard due to lead paint laden interior plaster and two exterior leaning chimneys. Finally, it will correct the adverse visual impact to visitors' visual experience of Independence Square due to the Congress Hall's deteriorating roof and cupola.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to replace the existing roof will result in additional damage to historic interiors and possible damage to historic furnishings. The cupola and weathervane will suffer additional damage and result in the loss of 18th century building fabric. Repair costs will greatly escalate due to accelerating levels of deterioration and damage. Finally, failure to rebuild the two leaning chimneys above visitor/employee access will greatly increase the potential life and safety hazard.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 40.00
SB	**Score** 20.00
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 12.90

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 92.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	758,190	90	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	84,243	10	**Formulated in FY** _16__**Budget:**	$ 842,433
Total Component Estimate:	$	842,433	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 0
				Project Total:	$ 842,433

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI** **Approved:**
Construction Start/Award:	01/16		
Project Complete:	04/16		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $42,000	**Projected:** $5,000	**Net Change:** -$37,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	80.20
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct Breakwater to Protect Marina Assets and Provide Visitor Safety		
Project Number: PMIS-211334	**Unit/Facility Name:** Amistad National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** TX23	**State:** TX

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40130400	90458	100	0.039	0.039

Project Description:

This project will construct a breakwater which will be placed in Lake Amistad to protect boats and marina assets. Each year a new breakwater will be constructed, one for five harbor areas in the park. This component will complete the construction and placement of breakwater at Diablo East where visitors and other lake users have boats slipped or moored.

Each breakwater will be constructed out of large oversized equipment tires, chained or cabled together. The tires are placed horizontally with the inside of the tire completely filled with float devices capable of suspending 400 pounds each. The tires range from 10 feet to 14 feet in diameter. The total length of each breakwater will be 2,000 – 2,200 yards long. The anchoring system is a heavy duty plate with "D" rings that a ½ inch to 5/8 inch cable runs through. The plate is anchored to bedrock with nine inch expansion anchor bolts allowing the park to position the breakwater at one location and add breakwater as the lake level rises so the string will go further into the harbor.

As the lake level drops, the breakwater will move toward the shoreline beaches and as the water rises, the breakwater will move out again. The vertical tires are partially filled with floats so that half of the tire is suspended under water, which removes the damaging wave energy during high wind and storm events.

There will be two strings of breakwater across each harbor entrance. They will overlap and have a gap between them so that boats can go in and out of the harbor area. Each string of breakwater has at least three winches attached to them and anchored at the bottom of the lake by a large concrete anchor. Red and white blinking safety lights are attached to the breakwater at 50 foot intervals to alert boaters of the breakwater.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Significant damage to marina assets occurred over the years from large storm events with winds exceeding 70 miles per hour. In order to minimize or prevent damage to National Park Service assets worth more than $1.5 million, such as visitor docks, and to protect against damage to visitor boats, this breakwater is critical. The project will be accomplished with park day labor.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The majority of the park's one million visitors who use Lake Amistad to recreate will have protected harbors to moor, launch and, if necessary, recover their boats. The most popular site for visitors is Diablo East.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Constructing and placing breakwater will afford visitors protective harbors to launch and recover boats. During high wind and storm events the harbor can be used as a safe haven for visitors. Visitors who have boats slipped or moored will not need to move their boats to protect them from damaging wind and wave action. Park staff will not encounter life-threatening conditions to assist stranded boaters during these high wind events.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 40.00
SB	**Score** 20.00
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 0.20

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 80.20

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	104,000	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	104,000	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY 16 **Budget:**	$ 104,000
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 587,926
Project Total:	$ 691,926

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ ____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ ____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**
Construction Start/Award:	01/16
Project Complete:	04/17

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 06/14 **(mm/yy)**

DOI Approved:

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $108,160	**Projected:** $108,160	**Net Change:** $0.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	77.90
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate the 1932 Ohia Wing Building for Visitor Use		
Project Number: PMIS-196586	**Unit/Facility Name:** Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** HI02	**State:** HI

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35290100	22485	82	1.347	0.689
40711200	230359	75	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will rehabilitate, renovate and adaptively reuse the 3,633 square foot historic 1932 Ohia Wing building as a museum and curatorial facility. The space will provide for public education through the use of park collections, in fixed and interactive displays of some of the 1.9 million-plus objects and artifacts curated in this collection. The park archives and library will be made accessible to the public as part of the extended services provided in this building. This project provides for the interpretation of the park cultural history through the use of park collections of art, history and archeological materials.

This proposal will correct over $4 million of deferred maintenance deficiencies and provide a code compliant structure that takes into account its historic significance. Planned work includes: 1) mitigate asbestos and other hazardous materials, if found; 2) install a new heating ventilation and air condition system to protect the artwork and collections per museum industry standards; 3) install an on-demand hot water system; 4) install a security and communications system; 5) install a code compliant fire suppression system, complete with pressure pump and back-up generator; 6) upgrade the electrical system, supplemented by a non-intrusive photo-voltaic system as appropriate technology allows; 7) restore the exterior and interior finishes and fenestration; 8) install path and site lighting improvements and new interpretation panels; 9) install two accessible, unisex restrooms (one per floor) and 10) install museum display and curatorial furnishings. Accessibility will be improved by creating a rear building entrance and pathway to the upper floor accessible public exhibit and research areas; installing an elevator, and reconfiguring the floor plan and layout, including removal of 10 former hotel room bathrooms.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Currently, only a small number of museum objects are displayed in the park due to a severe lack of museum and curatorial space, and the loss of the Wahaula Visitor Center and Museum, that was overrun by lava in 1989. Most items are stored in various restricted locations scattered throughout the park with minimal access by park visitors. Rehabilitation and conversion of the Ohia Wing to a public museum and curatorial research facility will provide increased opportunities for visitors to the park. With 85 percent of the 1.5 million visitors walking through this area, the park will have the opportunity to educate visitors in the cultural history of the park. The building is an outstanding example of early National Park Service Rustic Architecture adapted to the local culture and environment of the Hawaiian Islands and is significant historically and culturally to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, the National Park Service, the Islands and State of Hawaii, and the expansion of the United States of America.

This project will not increase the footprint of either the Ohia Wing Building or of total constructed space within the park.

This project addresses the issue of climate change with its proposed installation of photo-voltaic panels and an on-demand solar water heater to reduce fossil-based fuel usage in the building. A new heating ventilation and air condition system will reduce both electrical demand and ozone emissions. Due to the 4,000 foot elevation of the summit area where Ohia Wing is located, this project will not be affected by the potential of a rise in sea level which may result from climate change. However, it is located in a tropical rainforest that as a result of climate change may become wetter or drier. The park will clear dense vegetation around the building to improve external and internal air circulation.

Accessibility to and within the building will be improved. Exterior access to the upper and lower floors will be addressed with improvements to doors and exterior pathways. Interior access on and between the two levels will also be addressed with improvements to interior passageways and the installation of an accessible elevator for use by both visitors, including those with mobility limitations, and park staff to move museum and curatorial items from one level to the other.

This proposal will correct over $4 million of deferred maintenance deficiencies that will provide a code-compliant structure that takes into consideration the historic significance of the building. This will make future cyclic maintenance more efficient and effective and will raise the building to a good condition to serve Hawaii Volcanoes National Park well into the park's second century.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park hosts over 1.5 million visitors annually; the majority of them stop at Kilauea Visitor Center. During periods of especially high concentrations of sulfur dioxide (VOG) emissions from Kilauea Volcano, park staff request all visitors remain indoors until the VOG dissipates. High concentrations can occur several times a week and can last for just a few minutes to over an hour. As a result, Kilauea Visitor Center is frequently congested, limiting the park's ability to properly communicate both safety messages and interpretive information regarding lava viewing, ongoing seismic activity, cultural and natural resources, and other park activities and opportunities.

The Ohia Wing is located directly across Crater Rim Drive from Kilauea Visitor Center. Rehabilitating the Ohia Wing will help relieve overcrowding at Kilauea Visitor Center during VOG conditions and will facilitate improved ability of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park staff to present important safety messages to our visitors by providing an additional visitor contact venue. A decision to not proceed with this project will place at risk a highly significant national historic resource, and limit Hawaii Volcanoes National Park staff's ability to improve the dissemination of safety messages and visitor information during the congestion that frequently occurs in Kilauea Visitor Center. Without the proposed improvements, the park's cultural resource collections will remain in crowded spaces unprotected by proper fire suppression and alarm systems.

This project will install motion-sensors, where appropriate, for interior and exterior lighting to minimize light pollution. In accordance with Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and National Park Service's policies to protect the Hawaiian Petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*) and to enhance the view of astronomic vistas, all lighting will be dark-sky friendly.

The rehabilitation will apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties. In addition, this project will address the sustainability directives outlined in Executive Orders 13423, Strengthen Federal Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management, and 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Because the building is vacant and unused, current operational and maintenance costs are minimal, approximately $1,800 per year for electricity. Upon completion of this project, the estimated annual costs for the Ohia Wing area as follows:

- Electricity - $12,000;
- Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning, Elevator, Fire Sprinkler, Fire Alarm, and Security Systems Annual Inspection and Maintenance - $5,000
- Total - $17,000

This project will neither decrease nor increase the total square footage of the building or of all facilities within the park.

By addressing the $4 million of deferred maintenance deficiencies Hawaii Volcanoes National Park anticipates improving the overall condition from serious to good. The excess bathrooms will be removed and interior spaces will be returned as close to their original configurations as possible to reestablish original ceiling heights and floor plans. Gutters and down spouts will be replaced where they have failed and will provide for positive drainage away from the building. Overhanging and encroaching vegetation will be removed. Sustainable systems, materials, and energy options will be implemented as part of the project. Plans include installation of a photovoltaic system to support the upgraded electrical system, and installation of the heating ventilation and air conditioning system. If the current deferred maintenance is not addressed, costly repairs will be needed and the building may suffer irreparable damage. The park would lose a significant resource, a part of park, island, state, national, and international history.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Completion of this rehabilitation will result in 3,633 square feet of currently unused space becoming available to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park for additional exhibit, research, and curatorial purposes for public access.

This project will assure that this historic structure currently vacant and slowly deteriorating due to extreme environmental conditions will be rehabilitated and become usable to the park for many more years to come. Also, with completion of this project, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park will have increased opportunities to exhibit more of the park's 1.9 million-plus collection of cultural, historic, archeological, and artistic objects than can currently be made available to visitors to learn about the cultural history of the park.

This project will bring the structure up to code compliance in the areas of fire protection, security, structural integrity, environmental air quality, and accessibility. If the current investment is not completed, this historic structure will continue to deteriorate and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park will lose the opportunity to publicly exhibit more of the park's cultural, historic, archeological, and artistic objects.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 38.43
SB	**Score** 17.16
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 2.31

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: FY 15	**Total Project Score:** 77.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	4,082,095	86	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	664,527	14	**Formulated in FY** 16 **Budget:**	$ 4,746,622
Total Component Estimate:	$	4,746,622	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 0
				Project Total:	$ 4,746,622

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY NA** $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY N/A** $ _____
Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/15 **Project Complete:** 04/16	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 07/14 **(mm/yy)** **DOI Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $1,800	**Projected:** 17,000	**Net Change:** $15,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	75.50
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Utilities and Infrastructure in East and South Vancouver Barracks		
Project Number: PMIS-174966 A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** WA03	**State:** WA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710800	234913	70	0.537	0.000
40710300	234915	90	0.761	0.000
40711200	234917	47	0.634	0.000
40710800	236301	70	0.560	0.000

Project Description:

This project funding will be used on critical systems deferred maintenance while also protecting critical park resources. The systems are failing and do not provide adequate useable potable water, functioning sewer systems or fire protection. The facilities supported by this utility project will directly benefit visitors to the park. These buildings are located in the middle of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, one immediately adjacent to the central parade grounds. The completion of Phase I of the utility replacement project will allow one of these historic structures to be renovated and put to public use. People visiting the park for recreation, curriculum based education programs and special events will see one preserved historic structure and will use the building for variety of forest service related public activities ranging from obtaining national forest visitor information and permits to attending public meetings. In addition, with the USFS presence a partnership will be created that will lead to numerous special events, activities and programs where both agencies work to bring and support visitors to the site and educate them on the important meaning the site has in the history of the United States. Additionally, the urban park setting is an ideal way for both agencies to work together to connect with people who might not otherwise visit a remote park or forest.

Work to be completed during this first phase of work is as follows:

Potable water: The deteriorated system requires replacement of water lines and building new potable water service including 740 linear feet of 12-inch ductile iron pipe, 674 lineal feet of 6-inch ductile iron pipe, 674 lineal feet of 2-inch copper service lines, 5-inch by 2-inch water meters, and 2 new fire hydrants to then be transferred to the City of Vancouver.

Sanitary sewer: The system was surveyed and found to be deteriorated, undersized, and out of compliance. There will be a replacement of 66 lineal feet of 8-inch polyvinyl chloride pipe, 322 lineal feet of 6-inch polyvinyl chloride pipe, 100 lineal feet of 4-inch polyvinyl pipe, and one manhole for transfer to the City of Vancouver.

Storm water drainage: The existing drainage is undersized, ineffective, and doesn't meet detention requirements,

and dumps to the Columbia River. This includes 225 lineal feet of 12- inch ductile iron pipe, 4 catch basins, and one manhole, all of which will be replaced.
Electrical: The antiquated system is patched with different materials, undersized and fails to meet the standards of Clark Public Utility District. Two Transformers are corroding and failing and will be replaced.

Telecommunication: The system requires additional fiber optic cable to support the needed National Park Service functions. This includes one transformer, 1816 lineal feet of 2-inch polyvinyl chloride conduit, 898 lineal feet of 4-inch polyvinyl conduit, 250 lineal feet of 15 kilo-volt conductors, 400 lineal feet of 600-volt conductors, 3 meter bases, and 4 telephone poles.

Also included are the requisite road and parking lot repairs needed due to the extensive damage caused by the full reconstruction of this area of the infrastructure. Road and parking work will be adjusted to align with new utility corridors and be consistent with the 2012 Master Plan and 2014 transportation design.

Improvements will be engineered to meet current codes and future capacity. Installation costs reflect the excavation precautions required for protecting the underground archaeological resources. New metered services will be provided to 5 buildings. New utility corridors will be aligned both to protect sensitive cultural areas while conforming to new transportation plan, local codes and requirements.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The advantages for replacement of the infrastructure are as follows:

Through redevelopment as described in the 2012 Master Plan, the buildings will be repurposed and tenants will provide a revenue stream to off-set costs. Each building will be designed to accommodate visitor use. The visitor will enjoy the park for recreation, receive curriculum based education programs and attend special events.

As of December 2013, the park has received unsolicited interest in building space at this site from more than 20 federal, state and local government agencies, non-profits and private companies. The Barracks Project Team has also met with the General Services Administration to discuss the need for government owned office space in Vancouver. General Services Administration has confirmed that they have very little government owned space in Vancouver and cannot currently meet the demand for office space for other federal units. General Services Administration supports National Park Service’s efforts to rehabilitate and lease the barracks as a way to meet our mutual federal directive to "Freeze the Footprint" and move out of private leased space into federally owned space.

This component will alleviate $1,400,000 of deferred maintenance and immediately save approximately $50,000 in annual operation and maintenance for utilities only. Additionally, when completed most life cycle costs will become the responsibility of the utility provider and tenant, not the National Park Service.

This project component will reduce the risks associated with the drinking water to the future park visitors anticipated lessees and park employees. The lead and asbestos piping in a portion of the east barracks will be abandoned and replaced. Fire suppression systems will be able to be installed in 5 wood frame, historic structures, made possible with adequate water supply. Two aging fire hydrants will be replaced, as a result of water main supply upgrades. Structural fire response capabilities will improve dramatically.

The very highly sensitive archaeological site, subsurface cultural resources including human remains and cultural landscape will be protected from further damage from the risks associated with a failed utility system. Redevelopment will create an active and prosperous site with protection and use of important historic structures that can only occur with reliable, sufficient utility services.

All work associated with new utility systems will achieve a high level of energy efficiency improvements and the new water systems will be efficient and well-functioning, eliminating the loss of hundreds of thousands of gallons of treated water each month, thereby conserving resources.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The long term responsibilities of these utilities are onerous. The strategy for adaptive redevelopment, generating a revenue stream, and handing off utility mainlines to service providers will reduce total life cycle cost and responsibilities for the National Park Service. Reliable utilities are critical to the park's ability to attract tenants. Significant impacts continue as system failures occur.

In 2012 alone, park staff and contractors repaired four deep subsurface water leaks and incurred $47,226 in repair costs. Cultural resource compliance, consultation, monitoring, and reporting added $18,466 to the cost for a total of $65,692. More leaks exist on site based on the meter readings and the high water bills for a largely unoccupied site. However, locating and repairing these leaks is difficult, expensive and time consuming and involves significant archaeological concerns. The utility costs at the site are extraordinarily high; at one point the almost completely unoccupied site was consuming an average of 1,180,000 gallons of treated, potable water per month at a cost of $6,586. This project will significantly reduce leaking water lines, provide reliable power, and result in significant operational cost savings to the National Park Service.

Replacing the utility systems in this area will provide adequate water pressure to install fire protection in the high priority, historic buildings served by this portion of the utility system. Currently, the buildings have no fire protection and it cannot be installed because the water pressure from the failing system is too low to support it. This is both a hazard to the historic structures as well as park staff and visitors in the area.

This project is extraordinary within the National Park Service because it meets both preservation and visitor access goals of the agency as well as offers the National Park Service the opportunity to earn lease revenue from the buildings which will offset the operational cost of the site to the National Park Service.

In 2011, the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service began a formal partnership to develop a redesign of two building in East and South Vancouver Barracks for lease by the United States Forest Service Gifford Pinchot National Forest. This partnership will result in the United States Forest Service leasing more than 30,000 square feet of space for their Gifford Pinchot National Forest headquarters. This lease benefits both agencies: saving the United States Forest Service substantial money compared to a General Services Administration lease; providing an anchor tenant for the National Park Service for the East Vancouver Barracks; providing protection and visitor use of the historic structures. The feasibility of this project hinges on the replacement of the utility system to provide adequate service to the building the United States Forest Service will lease. A reliable utility infrastructure on-site is expected to increase interest from other entities in leasing available buildings in the East Vancouver Barracks.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Without this full project, 28 buildings (240,000 square feet) of National Park Service assets will be mothballed and closed, visitor access will be further curtailed in order to limit damage to the important historic structures by vandals and others who might want to loot the area's rich archaeological treasures that remain in situ. This first phase will address the critical needs of the utility systems in the most sensitive archaeological area and allow for protection and adaptive reuse of sixof these buildings (84,614 square feet).

As of December 2013, discussions with at least 10 potential federal, state and local government agencies, non-profits and private company tenants currently have ended due to the lack of dependable utility infrastructure or a timetable for rehabilitating the utility infrastructure. A very important federal partner and willing tenant, the United States Forest Service, will not continue to invest capital funds into the site nor provide lease revenue in the future because the capacity and reliability of critical utility services will not be sufficient for occupancy. Due to the minimal continuing General Services Administration government owned office space in Vancouver, the General Services Administration will be unable to meet the demand for office space for other federal units. The federal directive to "Freeze the Footprint" will be compromised.

The severely outdated water, wastewater, storm water and electric utility systems constructed from 1907 through 1930 are well beyond their service life. The Army's 2005 Infrastructure Condition Assessment, which included in-situ inspection by video camera, concluded that all utility systems must be replaced to prevent failure. The ongoing failure of the utility systems continues to exact a toll on cultural resources, natural resources and utility budgets. The heavy life cycle costs and compounding deferred maintenance will continue to drain away precious park resources. All other systems will continue to age and fail at an alarming and costly rate.

Safe, potable water sources will be unavailable to visitors of this historic area. Risks associated with unsafe drinking water continue. The potable water system contains lead and asbestos piping, posing an obvious, real health risk, which was confirmed in a 2010 survey by the United States Public Health Service. Five wood frame historic structures continue to lack adequate or dependable fire protection. Additional aging fire hydrants will be removed because the water main supplying continues to fail. The continued degradation of structural fire response capabilities will continue to as more lines fail.

The 33-acre site is steeped in more than 5,000 years of Native American history, 190 years of fur trade history, and 150 years of United States Army history, which includes a very highly sensitive archaeological site, subsurface cultural resources including human remains, and a cultural landscape containing National Register of Historic Places listed historic structures. The highly sensitive subsurface cultural resources and the many significant historical buildings continue to be at risk associated with a failed utility system. Broken and leaking utility lines and power failures in the aggregate will continue to be very disruptive, and lead to numerous additional adverse effects to the historic property. System failures result in water damaging cultural resources as a result of pipe leakage and emergency construction repairs excavation and associated emergency consultation often requiring Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act consultation.

With more frequent and severe storms forecasted due to climate change the storm water systems and overhead power lines and transformers will be vulnerable to continued damage and continue to exceed their capacity.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 40.00
SB	**Score** 13.60
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 1.90

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 14 Completed: FY 14	**Total Project Score:** 75.50

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	1,395,803	81
Capital Improvement Work:	$	327,410	19
Total Component Estimate:	$	1,723,213	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 665,722
Formulated in FY 16 **Budget:**	$ 1,723,213
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 6,458,985
Project Total:	$ 9,295,034

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd (qtr/yy)
Construction Start/Award:	04/13
Project Complete:	04/16

Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 04/14 **(mm/yy)**

DOI Approved:

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $150,000	**Projected:** $50,000	**Net Change:** -$100,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	74.60
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Upgrade Visitor Use Area at Dantes View for Visitor Safety		
Project Number: PMIS-205012	**Unit/Facility Name:** Death Valley National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA08	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40660100	51505	75	0.306	0.306

Project Description:

This project will design and construct a 375- square foot trapezoidal shaped heavy steel mesh overlook at Dantes View in Death Valley National Park. The overlook will extend six to 10 feet out over the 30-degree slope that drops over 1,000 vertical feet down to the Badwater Visitor Center and will be compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard. The project will include 150 linear feet of a low, 18-inch high adobe brick wall primarily on the west side of the overlook to provide an extra measure of safety for park visitors, and to discourage them from walking off the deteriorated asphalt sidewalk. The sidewalk with raveling edge will also be replaced with new concrete sidewalk tied directly to the new overlook.

Also, an asphalt walkway on the west side of the parking lot would be removed and replaced with a concrete walkway, widened at the north end to six feet. A retaining wall rising two feet above the surface of the concrete walkway would be installed. A steel grate platform would be installed on a level plane with the concrete walkway. This viewing platform would be approximately 40 feet long and would extend approximately 15 feet to the west of the concrete walkway. The viewing platform would have a railing installed at a height of 42 inches to provide for adequate visitor safety.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This project will design and construct a safe overlook at Dantes View in Death Valley National Park that will increase visitor safety and accessibility. Dantes View is one of the most heavily visited sites in the park. At an elevation of 5,475 feet, this area provides sweeping views of Manly Lake, Badwater Basin and the entire valley. This project will improve visitor services with an upgraded overlook facility and interpretive waysides. This project also has the benefit of increased protection of sensitive natural resources. The sidewalk with raveling edge will also be replaced with new concrete sidewalk tied directly to the new overlook.

Investment Strategy (IS):

A new visitor overlook will be constructed, providing visitors with a safe and accessible viewing platform. The park recently completed interim control measure work that placed curb stops at the edge of the sidewalk to help prevent wheelchairs from rolling over the edge.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Currently the overlook area has no railings to prevent visitors from falling. The curb stops intended to prevent wheelchairs from rolling over the edge are meant to be a temporary fix until the park can design and construct a permanent overlook with railings for visitor safety. It is possible the overlook will need to be closed due to safety concerns until these issues can be corrected. Also, without this project, there will be increased degradation of sensitive natural resources due to unsafe social trails below the current overlook.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 32.00
SB	**Score** 6.03
IS	**Score** 16.82
CFA	**Score** 19.75

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N
VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:

Total Project Score: 74.60

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	581,626	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	581,626	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Appropriated to Date:	$	0
Formulated in FY 16 **Budget:**	$	581,626
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	0
Project Total:	$	581,626

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**
Construction Start/Award:	01/15
Project Complete:	04/16

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 04/14 **(mm/yy)**

DOI Approved:

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $13,739	**Projected:** $15,000	**Net Change:** $1,261

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	71.60
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Extend Launch Ramp at Hemenway Harbor		
Project Number: PMIS-207850	**Unit/Facility Name:** Lake Mead National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** NV03	**State:** NV

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40130400	43810	88	0.214	0.214

Project Description:

This project will extend the 6-inch thick, V-grooved concrete, Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp as close as possible to the lowest lake level practical at the time of construction. The United States Bureau of Reclamation recently projected a record low water elevation for Lake Mead of 1,075 feet. This falling target lake elevation dropped to 1,070 feet in summer 2014 and is further projected at 1,068 feet. This project extends the toe of ramp construction to the lowest level practical, whatever that elevation is at the time of construction.

Each 10 feet of fall below the toe of the existing ramp at elevation 1,085 feet results in construction of 3,467 square yards of new re-enforced, cast-in-place, concrete launch ramp once proper grades and compaction are achieved.

The Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp has a flat natural lay of 5.15 percent requiring 195 feet of ramp (160 feet wide) for each 10-foot drop in water elevation below the toe of the existing ramp. This minimal slope requires that many boats larger than a Jet Ski or shallow fishing boat use a 10 percent side slope ramp to the north of the main ramp. This total ramp width of 160 feet enhances ramp usefulness, capacity and safety. A coffer dam may be constructed to gain extra ramp construction at the contractor's option and expense.

The launch ramp shall remain open to the boating public at all times before, during and following this permanent launch ramp construction. This is accomplished by providing an underwater launch surface of steel pipe mats, which may be accessed from the concrete ramp or from an aggregate base of up to 140 cubic yards imported for this purpose. The aggregate materials imported to access the temporary pipe mats will be blended with native materials to provide required ramp base compaction.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Due to continued drought over recent years and resultant high water consumption from down river users, the water level of Lake Mead has been dropping drastically. Unless there is a significant increase in the inflows into the Colorado River Basin immediately, the lake level will continue to drop to record low elevations. At these low lake levels and without new launch ramp construction, all boat access to and from Lake Mead National Recreation Area will cease until lake levels rise. Only boats slipped in marinas would have lake access.

Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp serves the boating public, government agencies, and recreational concessions with a full service marina, lake access and outdoor recreational opportunities close to the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson and Boulder City, Nevada. This launch ramp serves the largest inland marina in the United States. The

Las Vegas Boat Harbor Marina and Lake Mead Marina were relocated to this site as their former harbor sites dried up. Lake Mead Cruises' Desert Princess is a three-level paddle-wheeler certified by the United States Coast Guard for 275 passengers that is serviced from this launch ramp. Government Dock located adjacent to this ramp berths the highest concentration of state and federal government owned law enforcement, maintenance and service water craft at Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The 2½ miles of beach front from the Hemenway Wall to Pyramid Island has been reduced by the relocation of Lake Mead Marina, Lake Mead Cruises, Las Vegas Boat Harbor, and Government Dock. The remaining beach has been reallocated to the accessible public fishing pier, personal watercraft beach, sail beach for paddle boards, Hobie Cats, etc. and the only designated swim beach on Lake Mead. Every effort has been made to prevent unauthorized launch sites in this area. This is achieved primarily due to the safe and easy lake access provided by Hemenway Harbor and Boulder Harbor launch ramps. It would cause significant damage to property and natural resources and create safety issues if boaters attempted vehicle access within these areas. Boats, trailers and tow vehicles would be damaged by such unauthorized launch sites.

Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp also provides access to emergency services and ambulances from area hospitals.

Investment Strategy (IS):

If potential Lake Mead boaters are unable to put their boats in the lake due to the ramp ending short of providing a safe and reliable underwater boat launch surface, many will not schedule recreational trips to the park. Events requiring lake access, such as fishing tournaments and triathlons, would cease. Park income from concessions and the park's Recreation Fee revenue would go down, resulting in less funding being allocated to the park and the park being unable to accomplish important projects to the benefit of park visitors.

Though the total square footage of launch ramp surface increases significantly, the operation and maintenance cost change would be minimal. The cost of placement, relocation, and repair of temporary launch surface via movable panels and pipe mats and gravel within the elevations of new ramp construction is greatly reduced by this permanent concrete launch ramp facility. Material and debris that is washed onto the ramp during storm events accumulates on the ramp at the water interface. Quantity and difficulty of debris removal will not be increased by this new construction.

The asphalt portion of all launch ramps at Lake Mead has failed. However, the 50-year old concrete sections show no measurable sign of deterioration. It is anticipated that this new concrete launch ramp will last a century or longer, with no need for maintenance beyond periodic removal of accumulated debris.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

If this project is not completed, operation and maintenance costs will increase by a factor of 200-300 percent in addition to the cost of maintaining existing temporary panels and mats. These additional operation and maintenance costs result as the native lake bottom will be exposed if the launch ramps are not extended. As the lake bed is exposed and if the ramps are not extended, some visitors will attempt to launch off the dirt lake bottom. There will be spinning of tires and increased steering gouges on the dirt as boats are being launched. The park will continuously need to deploy additional crews with graders and compactors, bring in better fill materials, relocate and manufacture more of the steel mats in order to stabilize the launch area. The current lake level is falling and expected to reach 1,080.3 feet during 2014. Failure to extend this launch ramp will greatly diminish visitor traffic to boat fuel services, marina stores and restaurants at Las Vegas Boat Harbor Marina and Lake Mead Marina. This reduces the viability of both these major lake concession operations that serve recreational boating.

Boulder Harbor Launch Ramp (2½ west of Hemenway) offers our best deep boat launch surface, but the harbor is scheduled to close down at approximately 1065 feet lake elevation due to a shallow harbor depth and narrow harbor access. Park visitors currently utilizing Boulder Harbor will depend on the already busy Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp for their lake access. The viability of both marinas at Hemenway Harbor is greatly reduced should both launch ramps close. There are no viable alternate locations in Boulder Basin for the construction of alternate boat launch facilities.

The Hemenway Harbor Launch Ramp would soon close if this project is not completed. Closing will deny access to lake recreation, as identified in the enabling legislation, to one of the busiest launch ramps within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The concession operations at Las Vegas Boat Harbor and Lake Mead Marina will suffer and likely result in their closure. Additionally, closure of these marinas will result in a large settlement due to the concessioners to cover their capital investments. It will also have a significant negative impact on the gateway communities that gain from visitation to the park including Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas.

Ranking Categories:

	Score 40.00
FCI/API	
SB	**Score** 11.54
IS	**Score** 16.39
CFA	**Score** 3.68

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 71.60

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:	$	768,003	100	**Formulated in FY** 16 **Budget:**	$	768,003
Total Component Estimate:	$	768,003	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$	0
				Project Total:	$	768,003

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 06/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI** **Approved:**
Construction Start/Award:	01/16		
Project Complete:	04/16		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $14,800	**Projected:** $16,000	**Net Change:** $1,200

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	69.30
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace 40-Year Old Outdated and Deteriorated Interpretive Exhibits to Enhance Visitor Understanding		
Project Number: PMIS-197686	**Unit/Facility Name:** Fort Larned National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Midwest	**Congressional District:** KS01	**State:** KS

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750700	233877	80	0.016	0.000

Project Description:

This project will result in the design and the complete replacement of the exhibits in a 2,000 square foot space in the visitor center. Approximately 40 exhibits and 50 interpretive panels will be designed, fabricated, and installed in the exhibit space. The new exhibits will include artifact display cases, graphics, and interactive media to convey a sense of cultural significance. Sustainable museum quality exhibit lighting and accessibility features such as braille interpretation elements, tactile displays, and audio description of the new exhibits are included in the project.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The current exhibits are not environmentally secure for artifacts and are not accessible. Completion of this project protects irreplaceable collection items and provides opportunity for all people to broaden their knowledge and understanding of the park's significance. Visitors with disabilities will be allowed to interact with the exhibits.

Since the visitor center exhibits were installed 40 years ago, new information including historic photographs, letters, documents, and artifacts have been procured. New exhibits will expand the interpretive message by allowing for more site-significant artifacts (currently in storage and unseen by the public) to be displayed and for the park's major interpretive themes to be more competently addressed. The visitor center exhibit space needs display cases that are more accessible in showcasing artifacts. Artifacts can be better viewed and at the same time be protected from detrimental environmental conditions.

Installing interactive exhibits is an important component to this project because it makes the site more attractive to youth.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The museum is at present located in a converted 1867 infantry barracks; no change in square footage can be made, and the building will remain the same size. The entire visitor center exhibit space display incorporates catalogued artifacts and original objects from the history of the fort.

The Fort Larned friends group the "Fort Larned Old Guard" has a strong relationship with the park based on the mutual desire to preserve and interpret the story of Fort Larned. They will be working with the park staff to help develop the appropriate interpretive themes for the new exhibits that preserve and display the artifacts.

No changes in staffing are anticipated.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

There is limited access for some visitors and the exhibits are is not in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. By not having accessible exhibits, a portion of the visiting public may not be served. With new displays, the collections will be updated and correctly displayed with appropriate light levels and be fully compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

There are numerous legal requirements for the preservation of artifacts and original park objects that must be met such as security of the items and anti-theft glass. Without this project, these requirements will not be met.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 32.00
SB	**Score** 16.98
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 0.32

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N	**Total Project Score:** 69.30

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	39,930	4
Capital Improvement Work:	$	958,320	96
Total Component Estimate:	$	998,250	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):		
Appropriated to Date:	$	0
Formulated in FY _16__**Budget:**	$	998,250
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$	33,746
Project Total:	$	1,031,996

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) **Construction Start/Award:** 04/14 **Project Complete:** 05/16	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14 **(mm/yy)** **DOI Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $8,398	**Projected:** $14,413	**Net Change:** $6,015

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	61.10
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct New Water Tank and Improve Water Distribution System at Phantom Ranch		
Project Number: PMIS-194142	**Unit/Facility Name:** Grand Canyon National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** AZ01	**State:** AZ

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710300	99678	100	0.178	0.177

Project Description:

The project will improve the local water distribution system within the developed areas of Phantom Ranch (upper and lower) that is used by over 250,000 plus visitors a year including day hikers, overnight visitors and river trip users. Work will include expanding water storage capacity by 40,000 gallons at Phantom Ranch and improve the local water distribution system to deliver water for both potable and fire suppression uses.

The project will increase water storage capacity from 10,000 gallons to 50,000 gallons by expanding an existing concrete above-ground storage tank. With the tank improvements, the project will also construct a new pump house approximately 600 square feet in size and equipment that will provide regular potable water for use for domestic uses as well as fire suppression to serve visitors to Phantom Ranch. Additionally, the existing water distribution system will be improved by installing approximately 3,500 linear feet of a new standard six inch diameter water system including valves, individual building services, fire hydrants, etc. as determined by the designer in accordance with all applicable design codes and standards. The new potable water distribution system will run from the newly expanded water tank and pump house to both the upper and lower developed areas of Phantom Ranch. The new water lines will be installed below ground in utility trenches back filled up to existing grade.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The developed areas of Phantom Ranch are visited by over 250,000 visitors a year. These visitors either arrive by hiking or riding a pack mule down the busy 9.9 mile corridor trail system within the Grand Canyon or by river raft as they travel down the Colorado River. The area is a focal point for these visitors to rest, replenish their supplies including taking on drinking water and in some cases staying overnight at either the Bright Angel Campground or at the concession operated cabins before they continue their journey through the Grand Canyon.

This project will increase the water storage capacity in Phantom Ranch and improve the existing local water distribution system. It is the Park's priority to establish a larger water reservoir (storage tank) at Phantom Ranch to provide an increased supply of water to be used by the visitors that pass through.

Investment Strategy (IS):

This project addresses deferred maintenance on the park's water system by renewing the existing water system at Phantom Ranch (underground water mains) and constructing additional water storage capacity, which is critically needed to support the visitors. Additionally, the new water system directly improves the firefighting and suppression capabilities for the area. The enhanced water system will allow for adequate firefighting water volume and pressures throughout Phantom Ranch to both fire hydrants and building fire suppression systems, to protect visitors and staff, as well as the historic structures they use.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to replace the existing water system at Phantom Ranch increases the risk of failure of the system, which being in a remote site, can be critical if not fatal to our visitors if repairs cannot be completed. Additionally, the added water storage volume is particularly important during events when new water cannot be delivered to Phantom Ranch due to the failure of the Trans-Canyon Pipeline, which occurs up to 30 times per year. Currently, the fire systems installed in 2006 do not have adequate water supply or pressure to properly operate.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 40.00
SB	**Score** 14.92
IS	**Score** 6.18
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N	**Total Project Score:** 61.10

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	1,097,819	25
Capital Improvement Work:	$	3,293,457	75
Total Component Estimate:	$	4,391,276	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 690,058
Formulated in FY 16 **Budget:**	$ 4,391,276
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 5,081,334

Class of Estimate: D **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2015	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** 14 $690,058

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 03/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI** **Approved:**
Construction Start/Award:	01/14		
Project Complete:	04/16		

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $5,000	**Projected:** $10,500	**Net Change:** $5,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	50.90
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Engage Visitors with “Stories from the Past" Interpretive Trail and History Exhibits		
Project Number: PMIS-178956	**Unit/Facility Name:** Cedar Breaks National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	**Congressional District:** UT02	**State:** UT

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751100	46907	81	0.076	0.076

Project Description:

This component covers the concept design, planning, and compliance documents to enhance visitor elements along the park’s two mile Spectra Point Trail and creates a 500-foot spur trail to the historic water tanks.

The proposed project stabilizes a historic generator shed, re-purposes two historic water tanks to house human history exhibits, and creates a self-guided interpretive experience along trail. Twenty numbered signposts and interpretation of those signposts will be available with both printed and digital application technology. An interpretive display will be created for the historic generator shed and twelve exhibit panels will be created for the two historic water tanks, as well as construction elements to make the generator shed stable and the water tanks open to the public. The modifications to the water tanks include adding doors, a large viewing window and a staircase leading to top of one tank to serve as a viewing platform. Twelve 3-foot by 4-foot fiberglass embedded exhibit panels and four electronic media displays will be installed inside each tank. Electricity will be run to provide lighting and power for the electronic displays.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The concept design, planning, and compliance documents will be based on the following work:

The generator shed work includes replacing the shake roof, log chinking, and approximately seven log ends and applying linseed oil to exterior logs to mitigate wood rot; rehabbing four windows and one entry door; patching the concrete floor; and whitewashing and painting the interior.

Re-purposing the historic water tanks to include exhibit space and scenic viewing areas to provide visitors with a direct and tangible connection to the lodge that they can feel, smell, touch, and discover. Trail guides will provide a unique facility for enclosed exhibit space.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The concept design, planning, and compliance documents will consider the overall investment strategy of the project which includes:

This increased interpretive opportunities to youth audiences through the creation of an interpretive hiking trail and historic exhibits along Spectra Point trail. These improvements will involve youth with engaging and creative signs, electronic media learning opportunities and digital applications, educational exhibits, and activities that will facilitate a fun learning experience. They will also provide opportunities for program development geared toward summer camp groups and school field trips. Park rangers will be able to use the interpretive hiking trail to lead walks and demonstrate concepts relating to human history to geology, ecology, and other park resources to audiences of all ages. The stabilizing and re-purposing of existing historic structures and corresponding historic exhibits will serve as visual aids that will creatively engage youth in the previously under-interpreted subject of human history at the park.

This project doubles the number of interpretive trails available at Cedar Breaks National Monument. By converting the existing historic metal water tanks, which are in sound condition, into unique exhibit space and a scenic viewing platform, a noticeable part of the historic landscape will be put to good practical use for visitors to enjoy, rather than being seen as only obsolete objects by visitors hiking the trail. Stabilizing the historic generator shed preserves an important part of the park's history. It brings to life a story and allows visitors to safely appreciate a 1920's era log structure, and learn about times gone by as they hike and experience the magnificent views of the multicolored rock amphitheater.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

If this component is not funded, the generator shed will remain structurally un-sound; it will face serious and irreparable damage in the near future and could collapse causing injury. The historic water tanks were recently replaced with new underground tanks, but as historic structures are required to remain as part of the historic landscape. Re-using these structures makes them far less susceptible to vandalism, and easier to maintain the surrounding vegetation and trail access areas in a safe condition. The park does not have an adequate number of interpretive facilities to serve 550,000 annual visitors. These existing structures can withstand severe weather conditions at 10,000 feet elevation. It makes for more efficient use of the long term financial investment to maintain them in a safe and suitable condition.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 32.00
SB	**Score** 10.70
IS	**Score** 8.20
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 50.90

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:	$	218,074	100	**Formulated in FY** _16__**Budget:**	$ 218,074
Total Component Estimate:	$	218,074	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 554,793
				Project Total:	$ 772,867

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** **NA** $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** **NA** $ _____
Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/16 **Project Complete:** 04/17	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 01/13 **(mm/yy)** **DOI** **Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $4,500	**Projected:** $5,500	**Net Change:** $1,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	48.90
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct a 750-Space Parking Lot at Yosemite Village Outside the Merced River Corridor		
Project Number: PMIS-198218A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	10661	100	0.109	0.109
40660100	237358	83	0	0.000
40710300	6300	100	0.030	0.028
40710800	6309	100	6.675	3.454
40660100	8253	77	0.400	0.000

Project Description:

This component is part of a larger, multi-phased project.

The larger project includes construction of a new 750-space day-use parking lot in the area of the existing Camp 6 parking area, the existing Concessionaire's General Office and existing Art Center. This new Yosemite Village day-use parking lot will be the primary arrival point for incoming motorists who have no campsite or hotel reservations.

This component will complete the clearing, earthwork, drainage, relocation of existing buried utilities (water, sewer, electrical, communication) and install subgrade road base for construction of a new 750-space parking lot in the general area of the existing Camp 6 parking area. The park will coordinate this first phase of construction with the realignment of Northside Drive, installation of pedestrian pathways, shuttle bus shelter and demolition of the Concessionaire's General Office building and Art Center building.

Components for the pre-design and final design were approved in the fiscal year 2015-2019 Greenbook submission and will be funded in 2015 for a total $1,208,025.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This component implements a key component of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan, which was completed when the United States Eastern California District Court Record of Decision was executed in February 2014. The decision directs the park to move all parking lots out of the Merced River corridor and into less sensitive areas of the park. The plan authorizes actions that were intended to establish carrying capacity limits, to better manage visitor use and to provide for sustainable and high-quality visitor recreational opportunities.

The project will: 1) consolidate and expand parking areas outside the Merced River corridor; 2) establish a sense of arrival at the largest day-use parking area in Yosemite Valley; 3) facilitate a smooth transition from the use of private automobiles to the park's free shuttle system; 4) minimize conflict between pedestrians and automobiles by improved circulation and clearer wayfinding; 5) provide parking spaces related to carrying capacity limits to better manage visitor use; and 6) improve visitor use and recreation-based river values by moving parking facilities out of floodplain.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Preliminary design work started in 2014 and will continue into detailed construction documents in 2015 under the Federal Lands Transportation Program. Beginning in 2016, the National Park Service will complete the parking area improvements using funds from the recreation fee program. Funding will be saved through reduced annual maintenance of lower priority assets in the park and will be used to cover operation and maintenance of this project.

This project allows the park to consolidate parking spaces in Yosemite Village and provide a more compact form of parking area development; to eliminate pedestrian and vehicular conflicts by realigning Northside Drive (Yosemite Valley's primary roadway) to the outer edge of the parking area; to withdraw parking from the edge of the Merced River and restore natural resources; to consolidate transportation functions at a central destination in Yosemite Village; to better manage traffic congestion by providing off-street parking and promoting transit use; and to provide a permanent comfort station at the primary point of arrival for park visitors.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

In 2006, following earlier planning efforts and litigation, the United States Eastern California District Court ordered the National Park Service to prepare a legally-valid comprehensive management plan for the Merced Wild and Scenic River. The project is key in addressing that requirement and in resolving several issues that were raised during litigation. If the project is not completed in a timely manner, the National Park Service will fail to demonstrate a commitment to the plan or to protect the river values that were defined in the Merced River Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

The Yosemite Village day-use parking areas will maintain an equivalent number of parking spaces within a smaller footprint, allowing restoration of wetlands and meadow. The current parking area was established in 1999 to accommodate growing numbers of day-use visitors. The site was previously disturbed by prior uses including a residential area dominated by tent cabins and trailers, and later by trenching and construction staging for an underground utility project. The site was never designed or improved for parking purposes. Arriving visitors cross Northside Drive at risk to personal safety, and contribute to traffic congestion. The existing unsightly parking area is well-documented as a source of confusion and frustration for park visitors. It is not clear how to get to Yosemite Village or the Valley visitor center from the parking area. If these issues are not addressed, park resources will suffer and visitors will continue to experience displeasure and dissatisfaction with the day-use parking area.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 32.84
SB	**Score** 9.02
IS	**Score** 7.01
CFA	**Score** 0.03

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N

Total Project Score: 48.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):	**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$ 1,553,681	48
Capital Improvement Work:	$ 1,683,154	52
Total Component Estimate:	$ 3,236,835	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY _16___**Budget:**	$ 3,236,835
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 4,450,598
Project Total:	$ 7,687,433

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ ___

Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy)
Construction Start/Award: 01/16
Project Complete: 04/19

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 05/14 **(mm/yy)**

DOI Approved: **Y**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $73,990	**Projected:** $123,750	**Net Change:** $49,760

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	48.10
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Design and Fabricate Kennecott Mines Interpretive Media Exhibits in Primary Historic Structures		
Project Number: PMIS-205014	**Unit/Facility Name:** Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Alaska	**Congressional District:** AKAL	**State:** AK

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35800800	12008	100	0.278	0.278
35800800	12009	93	0.060	0.060
35800800	12010	93	0.120	0.120
35800800	12012	93	0.036	0.036
35800800	12014	100	0.059	0.059
35800800	12018	93	0.020	0.020
35800800	12021	87	0	0.000
40750700	226540	90	0	0.000
40750700	239771	83	0	0.000
40750700	239774	77	0	0.000
40750700	239775	50	0	0.000
00000000	243351	83	0	0.000
00000000	243352	63	0	0.000
35290800	36505	27	0.232	0.232
35800800	86841	77	0.018	0.018

Project Description:

This project will design and fabricate Kennecott mines interpretive media exhibits in primary visitor contact areas. Through a design and build contract, this project will insure the continuation and completion of the exhibit planning, design and implementation process in the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark, located in Wrangell St. Elias National Park.

This project will complete the exhibits design plan begun in 2010, the Conceptual Interpretive Plan of 2011, and the Schematic and Design Development Plan to be implemented in 2014. Construction documents will be completed. Interpretive exhibits, waysides, and historic furnishings will be fabricated and installed at the entrance to Kennecott, in 1,200 square feet of exhibit space that is located in various buildings that have been restored and opened to the public including the general store and Blackburn School.

The interpretive media scope includes research of historic furnishings, documents, and photos; indoor exhibit spaces, indoor and outdoor interpretive signs, and a scale model of the mines above and underground in Kennecott. These interpretive design elements will be integrated into the historic site and buildings.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

With the creation of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in 1980, the designation of Kennecott Mines to National Historic Landmark status in 1986, and the purchase of the Kennecott site in 1998, the National Park Service acquired 20 historic buildings in the Mill Town, mining equipment artifacts, furniture, railroad artifacts, bridges, roads and trails and debris from the copper mining years of 1909 through 1938. Abandoned in 1938, the site remains a symbol of early industrial mining in the arctic.

The preservation of Kennecott National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service has a high public profile, has created significant public and political support and interest, and has increased tourism dramatically. Many of the buildings that have been preserved are open to the general public, but most currently lack interpretation. The visitor center, presently located in the general store, is far from the entrance, so most visitors arrive to the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark via private shuttle bus and disembark directly in front of a concessions building. The general manager's office, which has been meticulously restored by the National Park Service, is ready for exhibits. The few existing panels in the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark need to be replaced.

A visitor contact station will be developed at the entrance to the Landmark to properly orient the visitors upon arrival. The general store will be transformed into a central museum area and will display interpretive exhibits, original photographs and artifacts and a scale model displaying above and underground mines. The general manager's office will house historic furnishings, artifacts, photos and documents as they looked in the 1930s. Other structures open to the public will contain an interpretive panel describing the historic buildings and their stories.

This project will insure the seamless continuation of the exhibit planning, design and implementation at Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark that began almost 10 years ago with the Long Range Interpretive Plan. Restoration of historic furnishings and artifacts, coupled with detailed interpretation of the period, will serve as the basis for the design and installation of new exhibits. Exhibits will follow universal design principles to create barrier free access to the public areas while at the same time retaining the historic character of the site. These additions of exhibits, historic furnishings and enhanced orientation modifications will create a powerful and inspiring experience that will introduce a wealth of historical, cultural and natural history stories necessary to maximize the visitor experience, ensuring that visitors to the Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark have opportunities to understand and make connections to the significance of the site.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The National Park Service has taken a strategic approach to the historic preservation effort at Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark by establishing management and preservation priorities as a road map for financial investment. By selecting the most important assets for full preservation, the National Park Service has targeted the financial investment to best preserve the historic scene of Kennecott mine for future generations. With this plan in place, the National Park Service has invested millions of dollars with various line item construction, repair and rehabilitation, cyclic and recreation fees projects to stabilize and rehabilitate the most important assets in the Kennecott mines history. The next phase in the effort is to bring these selected assets to life by sharing the story of the Kennecott mines with the visitors through interpretation. As with all phases in this effort, the interpretation portion has been well planned with public involvement and consultation with interpretive media experts. This project will build on planning efforts to date to bring the interpretation effort into the design and fabrication phases. The interpretive media produced will be proportionate to the site's visitation needs while still providing quality visitor experience, improved visitor safety and fostering stewardship among those who visit and the local community.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

The interpretation phase of the Kennecott mines effort is the phase that brings the story to the visitors and encourages continued stewardship of the site. Without this step, the National Park Service investment to date will not be fully experienced or appreciated by those who visit Kennecott Mines National Historic Landmark. The completion of this project will provide a significantly improved visitor experience, not only in terms of updated historical research and newly restored and placed historical furnishings and artifacts, but in terms of visitor comfort and opportunities for the visiting public to better understand the significance of the site

Failure to move forward with this project will result in the following results not to be actualized:

- A central museum quality exhibit area in the General Store and in the general manager's office;
- A vastly improved location for the visitor contact station in the Blackburn School;
- The installation of interpretive panels, waysides and historical furnishings and artifacts to enrich the visitor experience; and
- The improvement of visitor safety with signage that alerts visitors to potential hazards such as the large drop off to the adjacent glacier as well as provide direction to essential public service which is presently lacking.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 3.95
SB	**Score** 20.00
IS	**Score** 20.00
CFA	**Score** 4.15

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N	**Total Project Score:** 48.10

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,262,771	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	1,262,771	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY __16__Budget:	$ 1,262,771
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$
Project Total:	$ 1,262,771

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ _____

Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/16 **Project Complete:** 04/16	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 04/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI** **Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $0.00	**Projected:** $29,386	**Net Change:** $29,386

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	46.20
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Extend Paseo del Morro Trail to Santa Maria Magdalena de Pazzis Cemetery		
Project Number: PMIS-178537	**Unit/Facility Name:** San Juan National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Southeast	**Congressional District:** PRAL	**State:** PR

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40751000	66173	87	0.113	0.113

Project Description:

In partnership with the Municipality of San Juan and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the park will extend the Paseo del Morro National Recreational Trail from Castillo San Felipe del Morro to the Municipal Santa Maria Magdalena de Pazzis Cemetery. Work will consist of the construction of a concrete trail from El Morro to the Cemetery. The construction will follow the coast away from the shoreline. The steep and irregular terrain will require fill and grading in some areas to level the surface. The construction for this trail will require approximately 112,800 cubic feet of grading of soil and about 170,400 cubic feet of fill. This section will add 1,300 linear feet of trail.

The Municipality of San Juan and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico completed the construction drawings for this section which is on park property and municipality property. The municipality will fund the construction of the portion of the trail on their property and the park will fund the construction of the portion on National Park Service property. This project represents only the National Park Service portion and costs. By completing this section, there will be an additional 1,300 linear feet of trail. The project will be completed by contract.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

Currently, the Paseo del Morro National Recreational Trail ends at Castillo San Felipe del Morro. With this extension, connection to both fortifications will be completed. This will allow visitors to walk around the San Juan Islet while having the option of going back into the city or the fortifications at any time. The new extension will showcase the whole exterior wall of Castillo San Felipe del Morro which is one of the "hidden" parts for the fortification system giving the 100,000 visitors who use the trail the opportunity to experience the wall and its massive dimensions. The Paseo is also used by a number of local visitors who exercise on it and have sent numerous petitions to the park for an option to access the city through the fortifications instead of having to turn back at the current turnaround of El Paseo. The park will also be able, through the addition of five wayside exhibits and the creation of new interpretive programs, to increase visitor opportunities to experience the site from a different perspective (both in a physical and interpretive way).

Investment Strategy (IS):

The Municipality of San Juan and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are partnering with the park and will undertake the construction of the remaining future section of trail from El Morro past the cemetery, and La Perla and from the Outer Defenses of Castillo San Cristobal to the Commonwealth Capitol building which is approximately .8 mile. As this proposed project is part of this effort, it is imperative for the park to complete

this section because the trails are linked to one another. The park does not expect any changes to the operations and maintenance costs of this project.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

If this project is not funded, the relationship with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Municipality of San Juan, and our neighbors at the community of La Perla will be severely damaged. The construction of the Paseo is also of the utmost importance as part of the erosion control measures that the park is undertaking in the north shore of the San Juan Islet. Erosion has caused landslides at both San Cristóbal and El Morro and also considerable loss of shoreline. If funding is not forthcoming we will not be able to address this resource threatening issue.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 12.00
SB	**Score** 20.00
IS	**Score** 14.20
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: N VE Study: Scheduled: Completed:	**Total Project Score:** 46.20

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:	$	942,185	100	**Formulated in FY** 16 **Budget:**	$ 942,185
Total Component Estimate:	$	942,185	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 0
				Project Total:	$ 942,185

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____
Dates: Sch'd (qtr/yy) **Construction Start/Award:** 01/16 **Project Complete:** 04/17	**Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated:** 06/14 **(mm/yy)** **DOI Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $3,200	**Projected:** $3,200	**Net Change:** $0.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	45.60
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct a Pedestrian Trail from the Visitor Center to the Wall of Names at the Flight 93 National Memorial		
Project Number: PMIS-202685F	**Unit/Facility Name:** Flight 93 National Memorial	
Region/Area/District: Northeast	**Congressional District:** PA09	**State:** PA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
00000000	236971	87	0	0.000
40760100	236979	21	0	0.000
00000000	236987	75	0.001	0.001
00000000	241415	78	0	0.000
00000000	241416	78	0	0.000
00000000	242194	52	0	0.000
35290800	85992	88	0	0.000

Project Description:

This is one component of the larger project to develop the visitor use facilities at Flight 93 National Memorial. This component will fund the construction of the 4,000 linear foot accessible pedestrian trail from the visitor center to the memorial wall of names. The visitor center and related memorial features are under construction and funded by other sources.

Pennsylvania State University research and analysis has shown that when all facilities are built, there will be an increase in demand that will average 250,000 visitors a year.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

This component will fund the construction of the pedestrian trail from the visitor center to the memorial wall of names. The pedestrian trail provides non-vehicle access to the wall of names. This feature was included in the General Management Plan and is a key feature in the designed landscape of the memorial.

The memorial was opened on September 11, 2011. The opened facilities and a parking lot provide visitors a clear view of the crash site and a direct view of the memorial wall with the names of the passengers and crews. A modest visitor shelter exists which provides only shelter from the weather. Currently, the visitor can only access the wall of names from an existing parking lot which is approximately a mile away from the visitor center. With the addition of the pedestrian trail, visitors will have direct access from the new visitor center to the wall of names.

The trail completes the pedestrian circulation of the memorial by providing a circular return to the visitor center from the impact site and the wall of names. Completion of the trail will increase three season use; however, the trail will be closed during the winter months.

Investment Strategy (IS) :

The park anticipates no trash cleanup along the trail as the par k is a trash-free park. Volunteer work groups, coordinated by the Friends of Flight 93 will be used to complete maintenance trail repairs and the maintenance of the trail is not considered to a significant increase of maintenance costs.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania transferred its share of funding for the memorial to the National Park Service, and private funds have been raised for the memorial. Federal funds for the partnership must be available to match the commitment of the partners.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

Failure to construct the pedestrian trail will leave a major design feature of the managed landscape unfinished and will leave the visitor routing around the prime assets of the park. These assets include the impact site, the wall of names, the allée and pedestrian bridge, and the visitor center. The interpretation of the central cultural resource, the impact site, will be diminished by failure to construct the pedestrian trail and will reduce accessibility to the memorial wall of names.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 37.53
SB	**Score** 7.80
IS	**Score** 0.27
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
VE Study: Y Scheduled: FY11 Completed: FY11

Total Project Score: 45.60

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	937,830	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	937,830	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 4,959,739
Formulated in FY _16___**Budget:**	$ 937,830
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 28,426,810
Project Total:	$ 34,324,379

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY **NA** $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY **NA** $ _____

Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/16 **Project Complete:** 04/16	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $0.00	**Projected:** $100	**Net Change:** $100

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service

PROJECT DATA SHEET

Total Project Score/Ranking:	43.80
Programmed Funding FY:	2016
Funding Source: Recreation Fee Nationwide 20%	

Project Identification

Project Title: Improve Two Launch Facility Sites to Include Parking, Restrooms, Wayside and Path		
Project Number: PMIS-160573	**Unit/Facility Name:** Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	
Region/Area/District: Midwest	**Congressional District:** SDAL	**State:** SD

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
35240200	228577	73	0	0.000
35290900	229088	67	0	0.000
40660100	229089	67	0	0.000
40660100	234208	68	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will result in a paved parking lot for both the Delta-01 and Delta-09 launch sites, restroom facilities, interpretive waysides and pathways. The park will design and construct the following for both Delta-01 and Delta-09 launch facility sites:

Delta-01 will have a paved parking lot approximately 200 feet by 300 feet for buses, recreational vehicles, and cars. This site will also include an approximately 20 foot by 20 foot bathroom facility with running water, flush toilets, mechanical room, and drain field. Delta-09 is more remote and will have paved parking lot approximately 200 feet by 300 feet for buses, recreational vehicles, and cars. The toilet facility will be 20 foot by 20 foot vault toilet system without running water or drain field.

At both sites there will be electricity to the comfort station for necessary lighting, ventilation and cleaning. Each site will contain a 20-foot diameter round shade structure which serves as the interpretive outdoor meeting area with interpretive wayside and 8-person bench. There will be 6-foot width sidewalks leading to bathrooms, historic site and other locations to ensure visitor access and visitor safety. A 4-strand 200 foot by 300 foot barbwire fence and cattle guards will be placed enclosing the parking lot to prohibit cattle and horses from entering parking area from neighboring ranches.

Delta-01 and Delta-09 are the primary resources for the park. Delta-01 is the Launch Control Facility where the missile crews lived and worked and where the missiles were launched. Tours of Delta-01 are available to visitors where they can go into the underground facility where the missileers would initiate launch of the missiles. Delta-09 is the actual missile silo where visitors can look down onto the top of a real missile. Both sites are on gravel county roads and currently lack sufficient paved parking, do not have restrooms, interpretation or visitor use facilities. The visitors park on the side of the county road in the dirt, when the ground is wet the park has to pull visitors from the mud. The park is working with the Federal Highways program to get the roads paved to the sites in the near future.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The Minuteman Missile National Historic Park is opening a new $4 million visitor center in the spring of 2015. National Park Service visitor studies anticipate 200,000 to 400,000 annual visitors to the park in the next five years. This project is included in the park's General Management Plan, Long Range Interpretative Plan, and Historic Structure and Cultural Landscape Report and associated Environmental Assessment. Additionally, the parking lots, comfort stations, shaded interpretive shelter, and kiosk will be placed outside the historic core of the sites.

Currently, Delta-01 is limited to five asphalt parking spaces for disabled visitor use. No parking spaces are available for the general visitor, recreational vehicles, and school or passenger buses. Overflow vehicles are forced to park on the grass or on the entrance gravel roadways. Due to limited access and space, recreational vehicles and buses are barred from tours and/or are forced to turn around on privately owned cattle pasture or perform unsafe 3-point turns in the middle of the entrance roadways. Delta-01 paved driveway edges are deteriorating due to on/off roadway parking.

Delta-09 parking is on the 100-foot long gravel driveway; however, due to road erosion, dirt and gravel is spreading outwardly deteriorating the driveway entrance. The park diverted parking to an open prairie field adjacent to the historic site. However, rain and/or snow limit the site access due to muddy conditions, forcing visitors to park unsafely on the county access road. Prairie fires due to low profile vehicles and/or cigarette butts discharged from vehicle windows poses other environmental threats. Due to weight constraints of buses and recreational vehicles in the native prairie parking lot, visitors are forced to perform unsafe 3-point turns on roadways exposing visitors to driving dangers.

This project will eliminate environmental impacts on cultural historic road(s), eliminate potential safety hazards, improve basic site access and enhance visitor experience.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The parking lots and comfort facilities are needed and directly support Minuteman Missile National Historic Site's highest priority (critical) assets. Future maintenance, repair and rehabilitation, and replacement long-term life-cycle has minimal impact relative to the destructive cultural impacts, visitor access, and safety related dangers.

The project addresses the current Capital Investment Strategy basic elements**:**

- Financial sustainability: current staff can effectively maintain the new assets, and contribute to reduce future site liabilities.
- Visitor use: the parking lots and comfort facilities will benefit 200,000 – 400,000 annual visitors and promote longer outdoor interpretive experiences.
- Resource protection: the natural environment will be preserved and protected by constructing designated parking areas verses parking on open prairie, exposure to potential prairie fires, erosion and limited/no access due to severe weather conditions.
- Health and Safety: due to the limited access of the sites, public and vehicular hazards exist. The current facilities were never designed to safely accommodate considerable visitor use.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

There are a number of consequences if this project is not completed:

- Reduced access: no parking is available for recreation vehicles, buses, or extended vehicles. Extended vehicles are forced to turn around in an open field on personal property. Rain and snow make off-road and grass parking impossible. Muddy conditions put visitors and their vehicles at risk of getting stranded and stuck in remote areas. The park closed several times in 2013- 2014 due to weather conditions.
- Visitor safety at risk: visitors, including young children are surrounded by moving vehicles within the prairie parking perimeters. Large buses and recreation vehicles have limited visibility in detecting small children at play.
- Vehicular safety: four tort claims happened at the current parking areas ranging from vehicles backing up into each other to domestic horses scratching vehicles.

- Potential prairie fires: low profile vehicles, and disposal of cigarettes on prairie grasses can cause open pasture fires.
- Visitor comfort amenities: no outdoor shade, no visitor bench seating, or other facility protections are available to protect visitors other than a single port-a-pot located at each site.
- Limited interpretive amenities: enhanced facilities (shelters/waysides/sidewalks) will extend the visitor outdoor experience and improve guided tours.
- Liabilities of domestic animal interaction: the installation of cattle guards and parking lot perimeter fences will protect visitors from interacting with horses, donkeys and cows, and will prevent animals from destroying personal property (vehicles).

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 12.00
SB	**Score** 11.45
IS	**Score** 15.82
CFA	**Score** 4.53

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N	**Total Project Score:** 43.80

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,571,169	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	1,571,169	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY _16___**Budget:**	$ 1,571,169
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 1,571,169

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14 **(mm/yy)**	**DOI** **Approved:**
Construction Start/Award:	01/16		
Project Complete:	04/16		

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $0.00	**Projected:** $12,500	**Net Change:** $12,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	43.70
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate and Restore the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias		
Project Number: PMIS-206431 C, E	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40710900	100178	80	0.645	0.645
35240100	10240	100	0.427	0.235
35240200	10246	77	0.437	0.437
35290100	10248	100	0.156	0.156
35240100	10250	100	0.427	0.059
40750300	10323	100	0.006	0.004
40760100	10902	100	7.423	7.423
40760100	10936	100	0.771	0.771
40760100	11234	50	1.531	1.363
40711200	11249	69	0	0.000
40660100	11548	100	0.356	0.356
40660100	11550	100	0.450	0.098
40750300	230717	75	0.728	0.000
40660100	239532	90	0	0.000
00000000	243480	37	0	0.000
00000000	243481	37	0	0.000
00000000	243489	37	0	0.000

00000000	243490	37	0	0.000
00000000	243492	30	0	0.000
40751100	6252	54	0.157	0.000
40710900	6705	80	0.341	0.341
35291800	84538	65	0	0.000
40750200	99956	52	18.163	0.000

Project Description:

This work represents two components of a multi-phased, multi-fund source project.

These two components, totaling over $6.1 million, will be paid for out of Recreation Fee Park Revenue. The goal of the larger project is to rehabilitate and restore the health of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias and enhance the visitor experience. The project builds from actions called for in the 1980 General Management Plan. A subsequent master plan for this area was recently completed and the Record of Decision signed in December 2013 which directs the park to address conditions in the Mariposa Grove area that adversely affect the long term ecological health of the Mariposa Grove's sequoia trees. These conditions include drainage problems, and the impact of fill material, pavement, utilities, and other facility assets. The actions called for the restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement will be implemented in phases.

The two Recreation Fee funded portions of this project will:

- Minimize impacts of roads and trails on natural hydrology to benefit the overall health of the giant sequoias.
- Construct a comfort station with septic system and leach field in the lower grove to replace existing vault toilets including all building components, lift station, back-up generator.
- Upgrade electrical system in lower grove area to support new facilities.
- Upgrade utilities associated with the 1930's era restroom, septic system and leach fields in the upper grove area.
- Demolish and remove the existing gift shop in the lower grove area.

In addition to $6.1 million in recreation fee funds, the other components totaling $23,205,713 will be funded through donations (Yosemite Conservancy Capital Campaign) and Federal Highway Administration Transportation funds.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The grove is a major visitor destination for the park's annual four million visitors. The project addresses long-standing issues associated with parking and roads within the grove, as noted in the park's General Management Plan General Management Plan. Improvements are being planned to begin with the observance of the sesquicentennial of the grove and Yosemite Valley's protection by Congress (2014) as well as the National Park Service's Centennial (2016).

The components focus on overhauling the parking, roads, and trails in the grove to improve visitor access while at the same time maximizing Sequoia habitat restoration. In key habitat areas, roads are being reconfigured and trails are being removed from wetlands in order to restore the natural hydrology, which is critical to improve access as well as critical to the long-term health of the trees. The restoration effort will also address factors that are affecting the long-term health of the giant sequoias such as drainage, fill material, pavement, utilities, and facilities. Sequoias are shallow rooted and live in areas with year-round snow melt. The project will remove

unnecessary infrastructure, replace aging infrastructure, and restore natural hydrology to proactively address visitor experience, health, and safety as well as the effects of climate change on these critical park resources.

Also, there will be a new comfort station, septic system and leach field, and upgraded electrical to the station.

Additionally, at present, none of the facilities in the grove meet current Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard for accessibility. New facilities will be compliant with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The National Park Service developed the Mariposa Grove and Final Environmental Impact Statement in response to conditions in the Mariposa Grove area (including the South Entrance to Yosemite National Park) that adversely affect the ecological health of the grove and diminish the quality of the visitor experience. The current adverse conditions and associated solutions that justify the need for the project components include:

- Replacing critical aging septic infrastructure systems that are imminently failing.
- Replacing vault toilet systems that are poorly sited and create extremely unpleasant experiences for visitors.
- Removing unnecessary roads, buildings and other infrastructure within the sequoia habitat.
- Reconfiguring existing roads and trails to prevent further damage to giant sequoias as a result of current parking and visitation patterns and to provide opportunities for habitat restoration.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

The Record of Decision for the Restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement was completed in December 2013. All actions in these components are consistent with actions called for in the Preferred Alternative.

Failure to act would result in:

- Health, safety, and regulatory consequences associated with failed septic systems.
- Continued consequences to long-term health of the grove as a whole as well as the individual trees affected by the parking, roads, trails, and failing infrastructure within sequoia habitat.
- Lack of Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard compliance.
- Breach of trust with park partners and the public due to the commitments made to restoring grove health in the Mariposa Grove Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 21.47
SB	**Score** 9.58
IS	**Score** 12.56
CFA	**Score** 0.09

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: C/D Scheduled: FY 12, FY 14 Completed: FY 12, FY 14	**Total Project Score:** 43.70

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	1,420,903	23	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	4,756,937	77	**Formulated in FY** 16 **Budget:**	$ 6,177,840
Total Component Estimate:	$	6,177,840	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 23,205,713
				Project Total:	$ 29,383,553

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY NA** $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY NA** $ _____
Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/15 **Project Complete:** 04/21	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 04/14 **(mm/yy)** **DOI Approved:**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $110,884	**Projected:** $126,680	**Net Change:** $15,796

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	42.10
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Replace the Failed Crane Flat Campground Septic Leach Fields		
Project Number: PMIS-197064C	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	11242	80	0.063	0.063
35240100	228860	46	0	0.000
40710900	6566	80	0.550	0.354
40750100	6590	34	0.050	0.050
35240100	7020	46	0.382	0.382
35240100	7021	46	0.114	0.114

Project Description:

This component is for the final design, specifications, and construction cost estimate to replace the septic system in the Crane Flat Campground at Yosemite National Park. The final design documents will be based on the following:

The proposed project will remove and replace the failed septic system for loops A, B, and C in the Crane Flat Campground. The existing system is uncontrollably overrun and requires constant septic tank pumping throughout the summer season. The existing system failed because it is undersized, poorly installed, and is located in soil that saturates on and off during the visitor season. The proposed system will remove the old leach fields and install 1,400 linear feet of new leach line and five waterless urinals. A subsurface absorption trench leach field is not feasible for disposal since the site is in the middle of a Historic Property (major archeological site). An engineered mound system is the system of choice.

The pre-design component was approved as part of the Greenbook submission in 2015-2019 and $81,283 will be allocated in fiscal year 2015 for the pre-design of the project.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The final design document will include estimates for the following work:

The Crane Flat campground is comprised of five loops with 166 sites. Loops A, B, and C include a total of 79 camp sites and are served by two comfort stations, each with its own septic tank and leach field. The comfort stations were constructed in sites that pose a challenge to design a septic system that would allow for gravity flows. The original leach field was constructed in 1963 and modified in the mid-1980s. The two existing septic tanks were replaced in 2004 with 5,000 gallon fiberglass tanks. There is no commercial power serving the campground; if a lift station is installed there would be a need for a generator. On June 27, 2011, the park surveyor discovered that one of the proposed sites for a mound was in a wetland. A subsurface absorption trench leach field is not feasible for disposal since the site is in the middle of a Historic Property (major archeological site) and presence of high ground water in the spring and early summer season. An engineered mound system is the system that will minimize ground disturbance and provide proper ground water separation.

The failed septic system for loops A, B, and C in the Crane Flat Campground will be removed and replaced. 1,400 linear feet of new leach line and five waterless urinals will be installed. The five waterless urinals will replace all five existing urinals in the Crane Flat Campground.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The final design document will consider the overall investment strategy of the project which includes:

This new mound-style leach field will be similar in scale to the current fields. The one notable difference is the addition of a very small generator and small sewage pump to pump septic tank effluent to a suitable mound-style leach field site. The generator will need occasional replacement as part of a regular maintenance. Cost will be about $2,500 off-the-shelf with installation taking about one hour. This is preferable to the much more expensive water-cooled forced-oiling-system autonomous generators used for a full scale fully automated system.

The installation of the pump driven mound system will allow the park the keep the existing comfort stations. Without the pump the system would only work with a totally new set of comfort stations located at a higher elevation in the camp. This option would be a higher cost and would increase campsite to comfort station walking distances. The slight increase to operation and maintenance costs will be managed with in-park funds.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

A failure to take action on this project will result in the following a series of problem and risks to the visitor and government. First, seasonal shutdown of compromised campground sites will continue in late spring and early summer. Second, the park will have to use port-a-johns to reduce the pressure on the leach field system. Third, the park is exposed to potential citations from California regulatory agencies and has risk to the public health of visitors. Lastly, there will be continued environmental degradation where improperly treated human waste is release in the Crane Flat meadow.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 18.42
SB	**Score** 12.54
IS	**Score** 11.02
CFA	**Score** 0.12

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 16 Completed: N	**Total Project Score:** 42.10

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**	Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	143,023	58	**Appropriated to Date:**	$ 0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	31,154	42	**Formulated in FY** 16 **Budget:**	$ 174,177
Total Component Estimate:	$	174,177	100	**Future Funding to Complete Project:**	$ 1,323,736
				Project Total:	$ 1,579,196

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____
Dates: Sch'd **(qtr/yy)** **Construction Start/Award:** 01/15 **Project Complete:** 04/16	**Project Data Sheet** **Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14 **(mm/yy)** **DOI Approved:** **Y**

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: : $10,238	**Projected:** $14,098	**Net Change:** $3,860

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	38.90
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Construct a 300-Space Parking Area and New Comfort Station West of Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 Parking		
Project Number: PMIS-196917A	**Unit/Facility Name:** Yosemite National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA19	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40711200	10661	100	0.109	0.109
40660100	108510	65	0	0.000
40660100	239926	47	0	0.000
40660100	239927	57	0	0.000
00000000	241628	57	0	0.000

Project Description:

This is one component of a multi-phased project.

This component will construct a 300-space visitor parking area for day use west of Yosemite Lodge and construct a new 41-space parking area at the west end of Camp 4, a walk-in campground in the park. The area identified for redevelopment for 300 visitor parking spaces is a previously disturbed site once known as the Yosemite Lodge Annex, an area that is now used for overflow bus parking, miscellaneous maintenance functions, and storage. Parking will be added to Camp 4 to accommodate those visitors using the walk-in campground. Also, this component includes the site preparation work needed for the parking lots which includes asphalt removal, rough grading site preparation, construction of the new access driveways and improvement of the parking areas at the former Yosemite Lodge Annex and Camp 4.

The pre-design was completed in FY 2014 and final design is scheduled to be completed in FY 2015. The project was approved as part of the Greenbook submission for FY 2015- 2019 for the pre-design and final design for a total of $886,987.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan was completed when the Record of Decision was executed in February, 2014 which directs the park in the consolidation and expansion of parking areas in several places outside the river corridor in order to better accommodate current visitation levels and to replace roadside parking that has been eliminated in Yosemite Valley. Transportation models identified the need for more parking spaces, and Yosemite Lodge already serves as a hub of the park's shuttle system. The site is a previously disturbed area. In addition to serving 300 privately-owned vehicles for day-use visitors, the facility will be used for daily parking of regional transit buses, recreational, and other oversized vehicles.

The Camp 4 parking expansions would be built to satisfy latent demand and in conjunction with the future expansion of the walk-in campground. The number of visitor parking vehicles routinely exceeds the capacity of the existing parking area. Visitors are currently directed to park across Northside Drive, the busiest road segment in Yosemite Valley, in the former lodge annex. Forty-one spaces would be added to accommodate more campers at Camp 4.

The project benefits include: 1) consolidation and contained expansion of parking areas outside the river corridor; 2) roadside parking eliminated in Yosemite Valley; 3) parking areas related directly to carrying capacity limits and better visitor use management; 4) additional parking provided for the Camp 4 walk-in campground; 5) a comfort station provided for visitors using the day-use parking area; 6) minimization of conflict between pedestrians and automobiles; 7) a smooth transition from the use of private automobiles to the park's free shuttle system; and 8) improved visitor experience, recreational use and protection of river values by designating parking facilities where they are better integrated with transportation services in the existing built environment.

Investment Strategy (IS):

Initial design work is supported by the Federal Lands Transportation Program, a value of approximately $475,000 and the National Park Service will pay for construction costs.

This component allows the National Park Service to remove parking spaces from non-planned, undeveloped and inappropriate locations; to consolidate transportation activities at a node located within a facility on the west edge of the valley's built environment; to better manage traffic congestion by providing off-street parking and encouraging transit use.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

In 2006, following earlier planning efforts and litigation, the United States Eastern California District Court ordered the National Park Service to prepare a legally-valid comprehensive management plan for the Merced Wild and Scenic River. The project is key to addressing that requirement and resolving several issues raised in litigation. If the project is not completed in a timely manner, the National Park Service could be held in contempt or be otherwise found liable for failing to make a good-faith effort to implement the plan and protect the river values that were defined in the Merced River Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

The Yosemite Lodge day-use and Camp 4 parking areas will provide 341 much-needed parking spaces to replace hundreds of informal parking spaces being removed from the roadways and edges of meadows and other scenic locations or sensitive resource areas. If no action is taken, hundreds of vehicles would continue to circulate on park roads, and park along road edges adding to congestion and impeding other visitors from accessing east Yosemite Valley in peak periods.

The site is currently used for temporary activities including transit bus daytime parking and materials storage. The site does not include natural or cultural resources that can be readily appreciated by park visitors.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 23.65
SB	**Score** 6.39
IS	**Score** 8.84
CFA	**Score** 0.02

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y
VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 15 Completed: N

Total Project Score: 38.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	75,199	4
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,804,765	96
Total Component Estimate:	$	1,879,964	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY _16__**Budget:**	$ 1,879,964
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 2,877,508
Project Total:	$ 4,757,472

Class of Estimate: C
Estimate Escalated to FY: 2016

Planning and Design Funds
Planning Funds Received in FY NA $ _____
Design Funds Received in FY NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**
Construction Start/Award:	01/15
Project Complete:	04/16

Project Data Sheet
Prepared/Last Updated: 08/14
(mm/yy)

DOI Approved: Y

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $9,960	**Projected:** $56,265	**Net Change:** $46,305

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	35.90
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Stabilize Cliff Below Warden's House, Alcatraz Island - Phase II		
Project Number: PMIS-204534	**Unit/Facility Name:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA12	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
40750300	89357	52	0.002	0.002

Project Description:

This project represents Phase II of a stabilization effort for the cliff face north. Phase II includes placing rock anchors, sculpted materials and stained shotcrete. This project covers cliff stabilization to the west rock face; and addresses portions beneath and to the west of the former lighthouse keeper's quarter's foundation to mitigate continued erosion from undermining the structure and the nearby roadway.

The area of work equals approximately 5,870 square feet of rock face. The combination of rock bolts, mesh, and shotcrete is the preferred stabilization alternative to provide lateral restraint to mitigate the potential for future movement of rock down the face. The rock bolts gain support in the rock mass behind the face of the cliff, and the shotcrete provide cohesion through which the covered area restrains the jointed rock mass. Grade 95 steel rock bolts will be spaced 8' x 9' apart on an offset grid pattern. The rock bolts will be exposed to a harsh environment, wind and water, and will be treated with double corrosion protection. The bolts will be in a 3-inch diameter hole with a bonded length of nine feet. The shotcrete will be from seven inches to 10 inches thick at the top of the cliff face and will cover steel bolts and bearing plate anchorages. Steel dowels will be used to engage the shotcrete to the rock and to aid in the placement of the welded wire mesh reinforcing material. To help maintain the character of the slope, the shotcrete will be sculpted and stained to match the existing rock jointing and coloration.

Phase I work was completed in February 2013 under a separate project and completed with other funds. The National Park Service Development Advisory Board approved Phase I and Phase II in 2012.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The project addresses the stabilization of the cliff face directly below the island's main road. This road serves as the primary connection to the west side of the island and is accessed by thousands of visitors a day. It provides access to historic gardens, prison era structures such as the apartment ruins, metal detector building and loop access to the main prison building via stairs up to the recreation yard. Due to its heavy use, the health and safety benefits of the stabilization are apparent. Finally, the foundation to lighthouse keeper's quarters a critical historic resource, will be protected as well.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The main road which accesses most buildings on the island is considered a high priority asset. Presently the main road above the cliff face shows signs of fatigue, evidenced by minor cracking. This requires monitoring and maintenance repair on an occasional basis. Once the stabilization is complete, maintenance work can be focused elsewhere on the island.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

There are notable consequences of failure to act on this project. Should the cliff fail and the main road become damaged, the public and staff access to the island's west side would be reduced or cut off. The safety of visitors on the main road during a failure would be jeopardized. If the road failed but the lighthouse keeper's quarters were left intact, the potential need for a new alignment of the road would impact and potentially destabilize the lighthouse keeper's quarters and other culturally significant features such as the accessible Eagle Plaza area, lighthouse and the cell house's west slope, which is currently restored to its United States Army and Bureau of Prisons era appearance.

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 4.00
SB	**Score** 19.94
IS	**Score** 11.96
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 12 Completed: Y	**Total Project Score:** 35.90

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	2,132,713	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	2,132,713	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY 16 **Budget:**	$ 2,132,713
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 0
Project Total:	$ 2,132,713

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____ **Design Funds Received in FY** NA $ _____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet**	**DOI**
Construction Start/Award:	01/15	**Prepared/Last Updated:** 04/14	**Approved:**
Project Complete:	04/16	**(mm/yy)**	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $300	**Projected:** $500	**Net Change:** $200

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

National Park Service	**Total Project Score/Ranking:**	28.30
	Programmed Funding FY:	2016
PROJECT DATA SHEET	**Funding Source:** Recreation Fee Park Revenue	

Project Identification

Project Title: Fabricate and Install New Interpretive Media in the Presidio William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center		
Project Number: PMIS-211929	**Unit/Facility Name:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	**Congressional District:** CA12	**State:** CA

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code	FRPP Unique Id	API	FCI-Before	FCI-Projected
00000000	244047	44	0	0.000

Project Description:

This project will fabricate and install new, fully accessible interpretive exhibits at Golden Gate National Recreation Area at the Presidio William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center, based on the Presidio interpretive themes and the park long-range interpretive plan, and in accordance with the design already completed. The new visitor center will provide approximately 4,200 square feet of exhibit area to inform visitors about the Presidio of San Francisco and Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The Presidio Visitor Center is a partnership project between the National Park Service, Presidio Trust, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy.

The former visitor facility has been decommissioned due to seismic rehabilitation, and visitor services are provided at a series of temporary facilities. However, an agreement among the NPS, Presidio Trust, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy will result in joint operations of the new Presidio Visitor Center in a mutually-agreed permanent location, Trust owned Building 210, which will remain under the jurisdiction of the Presidio Trust. Exhibits must be developed and implemented for the new site. This project will provide new, accessible exhibits which inform visitors about the Presidio of San Francisco and Golden Gate NRA. Both NPS and partner funding will be applied towards the fabrication and installation of the exhibits.

Presidio Building 210 (under Presidio Trust jurisdiction) will be rehabilitated through a separate effort, funded and managed by the Presidio Trust and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy; the exhibit and facility designs will be fully coordinated.

Scope of Benefits (SB):

The new visitor center will provide a hub for visitor services. Golden Gate National Recreation Area receives approximately 14 million visitors annually; the park anticipates visitation at the Presidio Visitor Center will be at least 10 percent of that. The Presidio Interpretive Plan and Golden Gate Long-Range Interpretive Plan have been updated, and form the basis for the new exhibits design effort. The new exhibits will be fabricated and installed through this project. The project will provide exhibits welcoming visitors to the Presidio of San Francisco on behalf of three partners: the National Park Service, Presidio Trust, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy. The exhibits will provide orientation to the natural, cultural and historic resources of the Presidio of San Francisco, and will incorporate sustainable design and accessibility.

Investment Strategy (IS):

The creation of the William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center facility is included in the General Management Plan Amendment for the Presidio of San Francisco and the provision of visitor services at the Main Post is part of the Presidio Trust Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Trust 2002) and the Trust's Main Post Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (Trust 2010). This is a partnership project with cooperating agreements among three partners: the National Park Service, Presidio Trust and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy. Presidio Building 210 will remain under the administration of the Presidio Trust. Rehabilitation of the building for the visitor center will be managed by the Presidio Trust, while the design and fabrication of the exhibits will be managed by National Park Service.

Operations and maintenance costs for the facility will be equally shared by the three partners; the National Park Service portion will be approximately $20,667 annually. The National Park Service currently operates in a temporary facility for which it pay utility costs. Staff costs will remain the same.

Consequences of Failure to Act (CFA):

The former William Penn Mott, Jr. Visitor Center has been decommissioned due to seismic rehabilitation, and the former exhibit plan was not fully implemented. Existing exhibit materials are temporary, not fully-accessible, and must be replaced. The park needs a visitor center for visitors to receive park information. The National Park Service and Presidio Trust have executed a Memorandum of Agreement for adjustments to the Administrative Jurisdiction of Presidio Building 210 and a commitment for joint operations of the visitor center in that Trust owned building in concert with the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy. In addition, the Presidio Visitor Center is identified as a key facility in both the National Park Service General Management Plan Amendment for the Presidio of San Francisco (1994) and the Presidio Trust Management Plan (2002).

If this project is not completed:

- Partnership commitments will not be met
- No permanent Presidio Visitor Center – National Park Service General Management Plan Amendment and Presidio Trust Management Plan commitments not met
- No permanent location for Presidio interpretive exhibits and programs
- Accessible exhibits for the Presidio of San Francisco will not be available

Ranking Categories:

FCI/API	**Score** 12.00
SB	**Score** 12.51
IS	**Score** 3.79
CFA	**Score** 0.00

Combined ranking factors = (.40 x API/FCI score) + (.20 x SB score) + (.20 x IS score) + (.20 x CFA score)

Capital Asset Planning Exhibit 300 Analysis Required: Y VE Study: D Scheduled: FY 14 Completed: FY 14	**Total Project Score:** 28.30

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		**$'s**	**%**
Deferred Maintenance Work :	$	0	0
Capital Improvement Work:	$	1,397,290	100
Total Component Estimate:	$	1,397,290	100

Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Appropriated to Date:	$ 0
Formulated in FY 16 Budget:	$ 1,397,290
Future Funding to Complete Project:	$ 720,520
Project Total:	$ 2,117,810

Class of Estimate: C **Estimate Escalated to FY:** 2016	**Planning and Design Funds** **Planning Funds Received in FY NA** $ ____ **Design Funds Received in FY NA** $ ____

Dates:	Sch'd **(qtr/yy)**	**Project Data Sheet**	**DOI**
Construction Start/Award:	01/15	**Prepared/Last Updated:** 05/14	**Approved:**
Project Complete:	04/16	**(mm/yy)**	

Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs($s)

Current: $0.00	**Projected:** $20,667	**Net Change:** $20,667

Budget Account Schedules
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Recreational fee demonstration program and deed-restricted and non-demonstration parks	158	200	200
00.02	Transportation systems fund	15	19	18
09.00	Total new obligations	173	219	218
	Budgetary resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	150	180	165
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)	150	180	165
	Budget authority:			
	Appropriations, mandatory:			
12.01	Appropriation (special fund)	204	204	207
12.32	Appropriations temporarily reduced	-3	-3	0
19.30	Total budgetary resources available	353	384	375
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	180	165	157
	Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	65	66	129
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	173	219	218
30.20	Outlays (gross)	-172	-156	-170
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year (net)	66	129	177
	Outlays, gross:			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	42	42
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances	171	114	128
41.10	Outlays, gross (total)	172	156	170
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	203	204	210
41.90	Outlays	172	156	170

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	27	27	27
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	36	36	36
11.15	Other personnel compensation	4	4	4
11.19	Total personnel compensation	67	67	67
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	15	17	17
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
12.20	Transportation of things	1	2	2
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	11	10	10
12.40	Printing and reproduction	2	3	3
12.52	Other services from non-Federal sources	15	50	46
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources	4	5	5
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	13	13	13
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	3	3
12.60	Supplies and materials	8	10	12
13.10	Equipment	3	5	5
13.20	Land and structures	15	18	19
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	16	14	14
99.99	Total new obligations	173	219	218

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9928-0/4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,508	1,508	1,508

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Other Permanent Appropriations

Other Permanent Appropriations

Other Permanent Appropriations ($000)	2014 Actual[1,2]	2015 Estimate[3,4]	2016 Estimate[5]	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Contribution for Annuity Benefits for USPP	45,519	45,035	44,828	-207
Park Concessions Franchise Fees	85,282	80,799	88,561	+7,762
Concessions Improvement Accounts	7,548	6,370	496	-5,874
[Subtotal, Concessions Fees and Accounts]	[92,830]	[87,169]	[89,057]	[+1,888]
Park Building Lease and Maintenance Fund	7,919	7,755	8,363	+608
Filming and Photography Special Use Fee Program	1,322	1,400	1,400	0
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	23,087	23,961	24,623	+662
Glacier Bay NP Resource Protection	3,265	3,500	3,516	+16
Delaware Water Gap NRA Route 209 Operations	2	50	50	0
Total Requirements	**173,944**	**168,870**	**171,837**	**+2,967**
Total FTE Requirements	*418*	*418*	*418*	*0*

[1] FY 2014 Actual does not include these sequestered Receipt amounts since they are not available for obligation: Park Concessions Franchise Fees $475,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund $24,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters $61,000, Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection $16,000.
[2] FY 2014 Actual includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2013, but became available in FY 2014: Park Concessions Franchise Fees $337,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund $17,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters $43,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection $11,000.
[3] FY 2015 Estimate does not include these estimated sequestered Receipt amounts: Park Concessions Franchise Fees $482,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund $25,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters $62,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection $16,000.
[4] FY 2015 Estimate includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2014, but are expected to become available in FY 2015: Park Concessions Franchise Fees $475,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund $24,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters $61,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection $16,000.
[5] FY 2016 Estimate includes pop up of funds that were sequestered in FY 2015, but are expected to become available in FY 2016: Park Concessions Franchise Fees $482,000, Park Building Lease & Maintenance Fund $25,000, Operation & Maintenance of Quarters $62,000, and Glacier Bay NP&Pres Resource Protection $16,000.

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 US 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 $45.035 million for FY 2015 and $44.828 million for FY 2016 are based on the best available information, including actuarial tables, and projected pay increases, retirements, and cost-of-living increases.

Appropriation: 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 outfitters and guides operators. 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 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. 5911), 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 2014, in addition to funds derived from rental income, the National Park Service recorded charges totaling $1,510,309 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 US Route 209 within the boundaries of Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area are available for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of US Route 209 within the park boundaries. By law, US 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		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
01.00	Balance, start of year	0	2	2
	Receipts:			
02.20	Rents and charges for quarters	23	24	25
02.21	Park buildings lease and maintenance fund	8	8	8
02.22	Concessions improvement accounts	8	6	1
02.23	User fees for filming and photography on park lands	1	1	1
02.24	Miscellaneous fees, Glacier Bay National Park	4	4	4
02.25	Park concessions franchise fees	85	81	88
02.99	Total receipts and collections	129	124	127
04.00	Total balances and collections	129	126	129
	Appropriations:			
05.00	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1201]	-129	-124	-126
05.01	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1232]	-1	-1	-1
05.02	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1950]	1	1	0
05.99	Total Appropriations	-129	-124	-127
06.10	Other Permanent Appropriations [010-24-9924-0-1950]	1	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Operations and maintenance of quarters	20	28	25
00.02	Glacier Bay National Park resource protection vessel management plan	3	3	3
00.03	Park concessions franchise fees	55	155	67
00.05	Rental Payments, Park Buildings Lease and Maintenance Fund	4	10	9
00.06	Concessions improvement accounts	15	9	4
00.07	Contribution for annuity benefits for USPP	40	45	45
00.08	Filming and photography and special use fee	1	2	2
09.00	Total new obligations	138	252	155
	Budgetary Resources:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	131	161	78
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)	131	161	78

	Budget authority:			
	Mandatory:			
12.00	Appropriation	46	45	45
12.01	Appropriation (special fund)	129	124	126
12.03	Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1	1	1
12.32	Appropriation and/or unboligated balance of approps temp reduced	-1	-1	0
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total)	175	169	172
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	306	330	250
19.40	Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-7	0	0
19.41	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	161	78	95
	Change in obligated balance:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	38	38	110
30.10	Total new obligations	138	252	155
30.20	Outlays (gross)	-138	-180	-181
30.50	Obligated balance, end of year	38	110	84
	Outlays, gross			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority	39	152	154
41.01	Outlays from mandatory balances	99	28	27
41.10	Total outlays, gross	138	180	181
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	175	169	172
41.90	Outlays	138	180	181

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		**2014 Actual**	**2015 Estimate**	**2016 Estimate**
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	10	10	11
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	11	11	11
11.15	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation	22	22	23
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	6	6	6
12.10	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
12.20	Transportation of things	0	1	1
12.33	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	3
12.51	Advisory and assistance services	0	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources	76	178	93
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources	0	1	1
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	10	16	6
12.57	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	2	1
12.60	Supplies and materials	6	6	5
13.10	Equipment	2	2	2
13.20	Land and structures	7	9	9
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	3	3
99.99	Total new obligations	138	252	155

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9924-0-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment……	418	418	418

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Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Donations (General)	94,682	95,000	170,000	+75,000
Preservation, Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	3	3	3	0
Total Requirements	**94,685**	**95,003**	**170,003**	**+75,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*151*	*151*	*187*	*+36*

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 net estimated change of $75.0 million for FY 2016 reflects estimates for donations to match the federal funds proposed for the Centennial Challenge account, $50.0 million in discretionary in FY 2016 and $100.0 million each year for three years proposed as mandatory funding, and a decline in the amount of funds deposited for the expansive partnership project at the St. Louis Arch. Additional information regarding the Centennial Challenge proposal can be found in the Mandatory Centennial Challenge section.

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.

ⓘ 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 14-9972-0/4-7-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
01.00	Balance, start of year	0	0	0
	Receipts:			
02.99	Donations to the National Park Service	95	95	170
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	95	95	170
	Appropriation:			
05.99	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	-95	-95	-170
07.99	Balance, end of year	0	0	0

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Donations to the National Park Service	58	90	105
09.00	Total new obligations	58	90	105
	Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	45	82	87
12.60	New budget authority (gross)	95	95	170
19.30	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	140	177	257
09.00	Total new obligations	-58	-90	-105
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	82	87	152
	New budget authority (gross), detail:			
	Mandatory:			
12.01	Appropriation (special or trust fund)	95	95	170
12.60	Appropriation, mandatory (total)	95	95	170
19.30	Total budgetary resources available	140	177	257
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	82	87	152
	Change in obligated balances:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year	30	54	66
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	58	90	105
30.20	Outlays (gross)	-34	-78	-145
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year	54	66	26
	Outlays (gross), detail:			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	48	85
41.10	Total outlays	34	78	95
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority	95	95	170
41.90	Outlays	34	78	145

Miscellaneous Trust Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.11	Full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.13	Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
11.15	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.19	Total personnel compensation	8	8	8
11.21	Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
12.33	Communications, utilties, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
12.52	Other services from non-federal sources	5	10	24
12.53	Other goods and services from Federal sources	1	1	1
12.54	Operation and maintenance of facilities	28	48	25
12.57	Operation & maintenance of equip	1	1	2
12.60	Supplies and materials	2	2	4
13.10	Equipment	0	1	2
13.20	Land and structures	8	14	35
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	2	1
99.99	Total new obligations	58	90	105

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9972-0/4-7-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment	151	151	187

Note: This schedule combines the 2016 permanent proposal for funding with this account with the 2016 current request.

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Mandatory

LASA – GOMESA

Activity: Mandatory Land Acquisition and State Assistance - GOMESA

Outer Continental Shelf Oil Lease Revenues ($000)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	Change from FY 2015 Estimate (+/-)
State Conservation Grants from GOMESA	1,390	790	67	-723
Administrative Support	43	24	2	-22
Total Requirements	**1,433**	**814**	**69**	**-745**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Program Overview

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) established a mandatory stream of funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) state grants, to be derived from revenues generated by Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing in the Gulf of Mexico. Under the Act, a portion of certain OCS revenues are distributed to states for conservation grants through the NPS State Assistance program in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

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. An expected increase in revenue will be generated by this program, beginning in 2017, from all post-2006 Gulf of Mexico leases. Under current law, the available funding (the year after actual receipt) from this source is expected to increase significantly, beginning in 2018.

GOMESA Administrative Support

The FY 2015 enacted administrative provisions for NPS include language allowing the use of up to three percent of the permanent funds for administration. This administrative provision has been included since FY 2009 and is proposed to be continued in FY 2016.

For more information about the programs funded with the appropriated side of the OCS leasing revenue, see the Land Acquisition and State Assistance, State Grants section.

FY 2016 Program Performance

See FY 2016 Program Performance section under Land Acquisition and State Assistance, State Conservation Grants.

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Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge

Appropriation: Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation

Centennial Initiative – Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Centennial Challenge	0	0	100,000	+100,000
Total Requirements	**0**	**0**	**100,000**	**+100,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*36*	*+36*

Appropriation Overview

The National Park Service will begin its second century by celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2016. The anniversary of the NPS is an opportunity to restore the luster of our national parks and inspire future generations to protect our national treasures. The NPS will continue 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. Partnerships are an important tool to accomplish these goals and meet the expectations of the American people.

In preparation for NPS' second 100 years, in FY 2015 Congress appropriated $10.0 million in discretionary funding for the Centennial Challenge Program to provide the federal match to complete signature projects and programs targeted at enhancing visitor services while improving cultural and natural resources. This funding reinvigorated the Centennial Challenge program, which last received funds in FY 2008 and FY 2010. The NPS more than doubled federal funds of $39.6 million in those years through private contributions, which resulted in combined benefits of $88.3 million to national parks and their visitors. Projects were evaluated against merit-based criteria such as mission-relevancy, need, park capacity, and the economic stability of the partners. These projects were diverse in focus and scope and benefited every aspect of park operations, from museum management to infrastructure. Projects completed previously include rehabilitation of the underground Franklin Court Museum at Independence NHP, the only NPS-managed site to honor Ben Franklin; project components included ADA accessibility, new HVAC, security, and fire suppression systems, and interpretive programming. The partner provided a match of greater than 2:1. A second example is the outdoor education programs for urban youth at Santa Monica Mountains NRA. The park provided supplies, materials, and transportation for over 7,500 students from schools in underserved communities; for many students this was their first visit to a park. Students participated in one of the five hands on science programs which helped foster an interest and awareness in the natural environment. More information on the estimates for the donations that would match these federal funds can be found under the Miscellaneous Trust Funds appropriation.

Program Overview

The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide mandatory funding totaling $100.0 million each year for three years beginning in 2016 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs.

Funding would provide a mandatory federal match to leverage partner donations for signature projects at national parks in support of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the NPS in 2016 and into the NPS' second century. As the NPS enters its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation. Preference would be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match.

While the federal funds would match those donations directed toward signature projects, the NPS will continue to welcome other non-matched donations. The Challenge will require at least a dollar-for-dollar match from non-federal entities, with some projects leveraging a higher proportion of non-federal funds. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed $300.0 million (discretionary: $50.0 million in federal funds and at least $50.0 million from philanthropic donations and mandatory: $100.0 million in federal funds and at least $100.0 million from philanthropic donations). All projects would be administered under existing NPS partnership authorities.

FY 2016 Program Performance

Accomplishments of the Centennial Challenge will include enabling the NPS to continue projects that will bring facilities and resources into good condition while developing new and improved educational and interpretive programs for visitors, including youth. As the NPS enters its Centennial year, garnering partner support will be instrumental in preparing park sites across the country for increased visitation and for investments in priority park assets; this project funding will strengthen existing partnerships and draw new ones.

Centennial Initiative – Construction

Appropriation: Construction
Mandatory Appropriation

Second Century Infrastructure Investment Mandatory Appropriation ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Second Century Infrastructure Investment – *New Proposal*	0	0	300,000	+300,000
Total Requirements	**0**	**0**	**300,000**	**+300,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*51*	*+51*

Appropriation Overview

The National Park Service faces severe infrastructure challenges that must be met head-on in order to provide visitors the experience they expect at our nation's crown jewels. Congressional appropriators have urged the NPS to come up with an innovative approach for funding the maintenance backlog. Addressing this issue in a meaningful fashion requires a steady, multi-year commitment of funding. Attempts to resolve infrastructure deficiencies over the years through the appropriations process have been sporadic and have provided only short-term benefits. Measurable reductions in the deferred maintenance backlog cannot be achieved with existing annual discretionary appropriated funding levels.

The Second Century Infrastructure Investment mandatory appropriation is part of a significant Centennial Initiative within the budget request to address the deferred maintenance backlog. This approach also includes discretionary funding increases of: $66.7 million within the Operation of the National Park System (ONPS) account for repair and rehabilitation; $64.1 million increase within the ONPS account for Cyclic Maintenance; and a $111.9 million increase in the Construction account to address major maintenance needs. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including discretionary and mandatory proposals - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over ten years.

Program Overview

The proposal for an FY 2016 Second Century Infrastructure Investment fund includes $300.0 million a year for three years to improve the condition of NPS assets. Mandatory funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. Stable funding streams would result in projects that are appropriately scheduled and phased for effective project delivery and completion from a capital investment standpoint. This permanent appropriation would allow the NPS to focus a body of resources on expeditiously completing a large number of projects.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the deferred maintenance backlog stood at $11.49 billion (of which $5.9 billion represented non-transportation assets). The National Park Service owns and maintains 6,735 non-transportation assets which are considered high priority resources. Of these 6,735 highest priority non-transportation assets, approximately 4,000 need repairs which have been deferred; the deferred maintenance backlog on these assets having a total cost of $2.17 billion. A mandatory appropriation dedicated to correcting deficiencies on National Park Service infrastructure and facilities allows the NPS

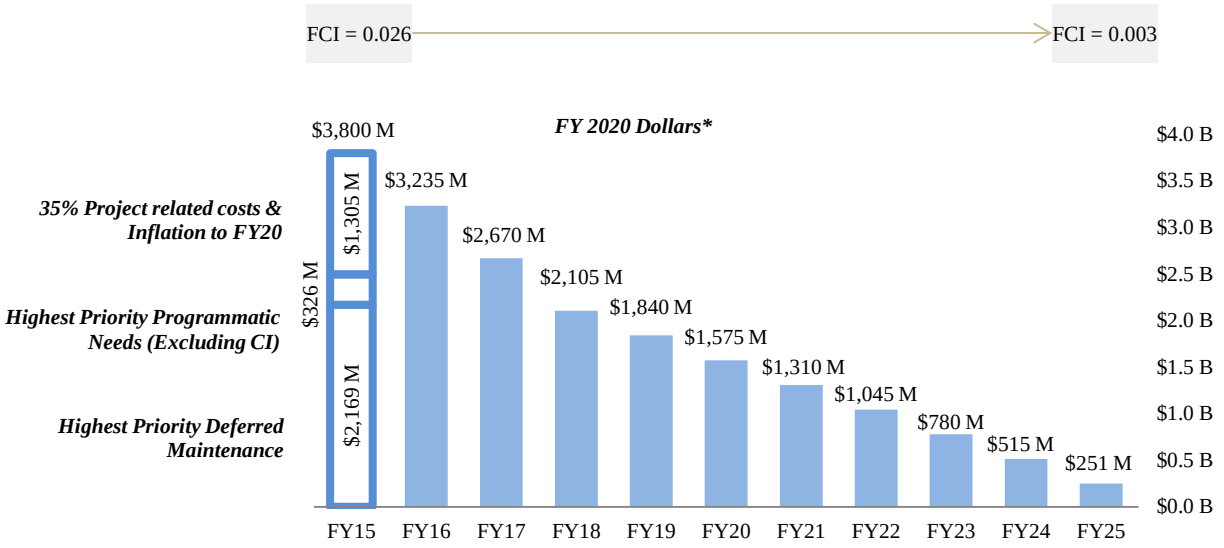
to focus on assets of highest importance and show measurable and meaningful reductions in deferred maintenance.

This investment would address work that is beyond the reach of the NPS at current funding levels. Measurable reductions in deferred maintenance would also include:

- **Improved Energy Efficiency.** Alternative energy and efficiency projects can help the NPS reduce operating costs, emissions, and energy consumption, while educating visitors.
- **Improved Accessibility.** The NPS faces significant accessibility deficiencies including access to facilities and interpretive media. When the NPS addresses deferred maintenance, it simultaneously addresses accessibility deficiencies.
- **Improved Resource Protection.** The failure of sewer and wastewater systems has terrible consequences, especially in our natural resource parks.
- **Improved Health and Safety.** Rehabilitation projects are required to upgrade systems and structural components to meet all current national and local building code regulations. Fire and alarm systems are upgraded, hazardous knob and tube electrical wiring components are replaced, seismic structural upgrades are installed.

FY 2016 Program Performance

The graph below reflects the buy-down of deferred maintenance and programmatic needs over ten years using the funding levels proposed in this request for both discretionary and mandatory accounts across ONPS and Construction. Overall, the Centennial Initiative - including total discretionary deferred maintenance funding of $559.1 million along with the $300.0 million mandatory proposal - will allow the NPS to ensure that all of its highest priority non-transportation park assets are restored and maintained in good condition over a ten year period. Addressing the critical needs of these assets avoids further deterioration. This significant effort ensures the national treasures entrusted to the NPS will be preserved for future generations.



Note: $ values represent the need at the end of the fiscal year

* FY20 represents the mid-point of the ten-year period to obtain an inflation-corrected need in constant year dollars

† 35% project-related costs = 2% for Supplemental services , 5% Pre-Design, 10% Design, 10% Construction Contingency, 8% Supv/Cons Mgmt

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Mandatory
LWCF – UPARR

Appropriation: Urban Park Recreation and Recovery Mandatory Appropriation

Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants Mandatory Appropriation ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants	0	0	25,000	+25,000
Total Requirements	**0**	**0**	**25,000**	**+25,000**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*5*	*+5*

Appropriation Overview

The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 authorizes matching grants and technical assistance to eligible economically distressed urban communities to revitalize and improve recreation opportunities. The program provides direct federal grants to local governments 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.

Permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Department of the Interior 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). Starting in 2017, $900.0 million annually in permanent funds would be available. During the transition to full permanent funding in 2017, the budget proposes $900.0 million in total LWCF funding in FY 2016, comprised of $500.0 million in permanent and $400.0 million discretionary funds. The amounts requested include the authorized levels for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. In 2016, the proposal includes $25.0 million in permanent funding, for the Urban Park Recreation & Recovery Grants appropriation.

With regard to NPS funding in 2016, the proposal includes $25.0 million for mandatory Urban Park Recreation and Recovery (UPARR) funding. The funding would re-establish and reinvigorate the UPARR program, utilizing monies derived from the LWCF, to provide competitive grants that improve existing recreational opportunities in urban communities, including indoor opportunities. This program aligns 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 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. This funding also includes UPARR administration costs.

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 indoor and outdoor 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. 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.

Program 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 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 (RAP) Planning Grant, which matches 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 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.

Funding for UPARR grants has not been appropriated since 2002. However, since the program's 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. 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 2016, the eligible universe of economically distressed urban jurisdictions would be reestablished using new Census data. The criteria used to define the eligible universe would also need to be adjusted where parameters are outdated. 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 2016 Program Performance

Based on prior UPARR competitions, the NPS anticipates applications from 150 to 200 urban localities requesting funds totaling up to approximately $90.0 million. At the $25.0 million level, NPS would likely be able to award funds for 40 to 50 projects. 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, 2016 with all but a few projects completed by 2018.

Budget Account Schedules
Urban Park and Recreation Fund

Urban Park and Recreation Fund and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-1031-4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Obligations by program activity			
00.01	UPARR Grants……	0	0	17
09.00	Total new obligations……	0	0	17
	Budgetary Resources			
10.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, Oct 1….	0	0	0
10.50	Unobligated balance (total)……	0	0	0
	Budget authority:			
	Appropriations, discretionary:			
11.60	Appropriation, discretionary (total)……	0	0	0
12.60	Appropriations, mandatory (total)……	0	0	25
19.00	Budget authority (total)……	0	0	25
19.30	Total budgetary resources available……	0	0	25
19.41	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year….	0	0	8
	Change in obligated balance:			
30.00	Obligated balance, start of year……	0	0	0
30.10	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts…….	0	0	17
30.20	Outlays (gross)……	0	0	-1
30.50	Unpaid obligations, end of year……	0	0	16
32.00	Obligated balance, end of year……	0	0	16
	Outlays (gross), detail:			
41.00	Outlays from new mandatory authority……	0	0	1
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
41.80	Budget authority, net (total)……	0	0	25
41.90	Outlays, net (total)……	0	0	1

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 14-9928-4-2-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
	Direct obligations:			
14.10	Grants, subsidies, and contributions……	0	0	17
99.99	Total new obligations……	0	0	17

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1031-4-1-303		2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
10.01	Civilian full-time equivalent employment……	0	0	5

Mandatory
LWCF – LASA

Appropriation: Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation Proposal

Land Acquisition and State Assistance Mandatory Appropriation ($000)	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Estimate (+/-)
Federal Land Acquisition –*New Proposal*	0	0	106,698	+106,698
State Conservation Grants – *New Proposal*	0	0	46,960	+46,960
Total Requirements	**0**	**0**	**153,658**	**+153,658**
Total FTE Requirements	*0*	*0*	*12*	*+12*

Appropriation 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 LWCF currently supports: NPS federal land acquisition activities, 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.

Mandatory Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Administration proposes $900 million in discretionary and mandatory funding in FY 2016, and proposes to permanently authorize $900 million in annual mandatory funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture Land and Water Conservation Fund programs beginning in FY 2017.

In 2016, the LWCF mandatory proposal for NPS includes $153.7 million for the NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation. This includes $47.0 million for the State Assistance program, which provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program helps to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the country.

The remaining $106.7 million is for Federal Land acquisition, of which $85.4 million is for federal acquisition projects. This is includes $23.5 million for acquisition of Collaborative Landscape Planning projects to address specific conservation priorities identified through a collaborative process conducted by Interior's land management bureaus and the US Forest Service, and $500,000 to acquire land to secure recreational access for the American public to their federal lands. Also included within the mandatory federal land acquisition funding is $4.5 million for American Battlefield Protection Program land acquisition grants.

Program Overview

Federal Land Acquisition

Federal Land Acquisition is an on-going activity. The NPS has identified over $2 billion worth of acreage deemed endangered or important to the NPS mission. Mandatory funding would allow NPS to better address the highest priority acquisition opportunities that become available, and it would allow NPS to, plan for upcoming acquisitions or phasing large acquisitions more easily. For FY 2016, the requested mandatory funding would provide over 34,000 acres in 18 parks and seven trails, impacting 23 states. This proposal also includes funding for American Battlefield Protection land acquisition grants and administrative costs to support federal land acquisition.

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 mandatory funding would allow the states to better plan their efforts from year to year. This 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. This proposal also includes funding to support the administration of State Conservation Grants.

FY 2016 Program Performance

See the Land Acquisition and State Assistance Appropriation.

Administrative Provisions

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. *(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)*

Justification of Major Proposed Language Changes

No changes are requested.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. **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.**

   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).

2. **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.**

   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.

3. **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.**

   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.

Allocations

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	US 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
	Departmentwide Programs	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
		Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
		Wildland Fire Management
	Departmental Offices	Salaries and Expenses

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Special Exhibits

Exhibit A: Budget Realignment

In a January 2005 audit (CIN-NPS-0013-2004), the Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General recommended that the National Park Service 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, 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 utilized, 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.

Within the FY 2016 budget presentation for the ONPS Park Management budget activity, the FY 2014 column represents adjusted amounts by budget subactivity and program component based on an analysis of charges in the accounting system for FY 2014. The FY 2016 President's Budget is built on the adjusted FY 2014 amounts. The following table shows the variance in enacted amounts and actual charges in FY 2014 by ONPS subactivity.

National Park Service
FY 2016 Budget Realignment
(dollars in thousands)

Adjustment Based on FY 2014 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted in FY 2015 PB	Adjusted FY 2014 for FY16 PB [1, 2]	Variance	Percent Variance
OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM				
PARK MANAGEMENT				
RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	329,683	315,696	-13,987	-4.2%
VISITOR SERVICES	237,763	230,939	-6,824	-2.9%
PARK PROTECTION	356,665	344,587	-12,078	-3.4%
FACILITY OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	679,904	680,685	+781	+0.1%
PARK SUPPORT	454,938	487,046	+32,108	+7.1%
Total PARK MANAGEMENT	**2,058,953**	**2,058,953**	**0**	**0**
EXTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	**177,800**	**177,800**	**0**	**-**
TOTAL ONPS APPROPRIATION	**2,236,753**	**2,236,753**	**0**	**0**

[1] These adjusted FY 2014 figures do not include transfers received after the transmittal of the FY 2015 President's Budget ($188,000 for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area).
[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 funds:

- 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 there is an urgent and unforeseen need.

Amounts used to fund unforeseen emergencies and other specific unfunded needs since 2005:

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
2013	11,224
2014	12,163

FY 2014

The procedures for FY 2014 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 $12.163 million in FY 2014. Categories of costs paid from these accounts were as follows:

2014 NPS Contingency Costs

Contingency Category	($000)	Percent of Total (%)
Emergency Damage Response Costs	838	6.9
Law Enforcement Readiness and Response	615	5.1
Park Employee Relocation Costs	3,271	26.9
Operational Needs at Parks	1,286	10.6
Extraordinary Personnel Costs	1,854	15.2
Unfunded, Non-Recurring Park Projects	1,907	15.7
Management Reviews, Audits, and Project Oversight	201	1.6
Legal Support	623	5.1
Non-Law Enforcement Training	317	2.6
Other Multi-Park/Regional Support	1,248	10.3
Total 2014 Contingency Costs	**12,163**	**100**

An explanation of the major uses of the contingency accounts follows:

- *Emergencies:* $1.5 million or 13.0 percent was spent for emergency damage and law enforcement response costs.
- *Park Employee Relocation Costs:* $3.3 million or 26.9 percent was used to cover the cost of relocating park employees. Parks with small annual budgets cannot afford these moves, accomplished according to federal rules, without help from a central fund.

- *Critical Operational Need:* $1.3 million or 10.6 percent was returned to parks to cover critical, unforeseen operational needs, particularly relating to visitor use and access. An additional 15.7 percent was returned to parks to meet one-time project needs.
- *Personnel Costs:* $1.9 million or 15.2 percent went for extraordinary personnel costs. These costs can be beyond the ability of the employing office to afford.

FY 2015 and FY 2016

The amount of funds to be used for contingencies during both FY 2015 and FY 2016 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. 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: 2016 Working Capital Fund Centralized & Direct Bills

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Centralized Billing
FY 2016 President's Budget
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
($ in thousands)

ACTIVITY	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	184.61	184.78	184.78	185.85
Alaska Affairs Office	226.36	227.54	227.54	230.20
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	165.21	165.21	165.23	165.28
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	14.94	14.90	14.90	15.01
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management	719.24	534.75	534.75	580.61
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	10.54	9.77	9.77	9.33
Assessment & Authorization Services	47.45	35.28	35.28	34.53
Aviation Management	2,137.19	1,859.61	1,859.61	2,030.58
Boise Acquisition Office	580.51	547.35	547.35	582.49
CFO Financial Statement Audit	1,332.64	1,571.70	1,571.70	1,350.98
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.37	16.36	16.36	16.36
Conference and Special Events Services	78.93	71.60	71.60	70.78
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	90.59	90.73	90.73	91.39
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	-	231.15	231.15	221.07
Consolidated Financial Statement System	148.95	-	-	-
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	51.42	51.42	51.42	50.96
CPIC	56.44	60.36	60.36	66.24
Departmental Library	119.50	120.37	120.37	105.19
Departmental Museum	320.80	320.67	292.83	353.07
Departmental News and Information	271.21	271.38	271.38	371.33
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program Coordination	241.83	242.57	217.64	234.57
Dept-Wide Training Programs (including Online Learning)	786.02	777.12	777.12	773.62
Document Management Unit	2.20	181.66	202.29	25.52
DOIU Management	197.27	197.51	197.51	200.11
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08
Drug Testing	624.30	624.35	624.35	615.84
EEO Complaints Tracking System	10.40	11.24	11.24	10.86
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	886.79	1,038.38	1,038.38	853.83
Electronic Records Management (inc. e-Forms)	554.44	621.71	621.71	857.75
Emergency Preparedness (COOP)	319.96	319.49	280.79	284.30
Emergency Response	314.98	315.58	354.32	360.15
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	9.91	9.87	9.87	9.93
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	-	262.85	262.85	288.60
Enterprise Directory Services (formerly Active Directory)	517.52	561.42	561.42	985.93
Enterprise Resource Management	366.00	389.74	389.74	
Enterprise Security Information & Event Mgmt Solution (SIEM)	-	568.72	568.72	624.36
Enterprise Service Desk	-	-	-	252.02
Enterprise Services Network	7,910.60	3,233.45	3,233.45	2,734.59
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Throughs	-	4,807.09	4,807.09	5,319.86
Ethics	157.76	157.47	157.47	158.91
e-Travel	338.75	241.25	241.25	213.30
FBMS Hosting / Applications Management	200.23	-	-	-
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	-	3,562.83	3,527.55	4,065.34
FBMS Master Data Management	182.88	-	-	-
FBMS Master Data Management	-	184.97	182.34	-

ACTIVITY	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
FBMS Master Data Systems & Hosting	307.90	-	-	-
FBMS Redirect - FFS	1,454.46	-	-	-
FBMS Redirect - IDEAS	1,080.17	-	-	-
FedCenter	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
Federal Executive Board	78.71	78.90	78.90	83.17
Federal Relay Service	19.88	17.72	17.72	75.04
Financial Statement, Internal Controls & Performance Report	213.34	148.87	148.87	201.28
Financial Systems	594.49	-	-	-
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	156.55	151.46	133.65	121.82
FOIA Appeals	87.64	87.65	87.65	87.98
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	218.69	242.87	259.39	221.75
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	6,726.44	6,671.16	6,126.14	6,133.37
Frequency Management Support	450.02	488.42	441.06	388.83
Geospatial Services	-	-	-	72.39
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management	130.40	130.40	130.40	130.72
Hosting Services (formerly Hosting/Cloud Services)	106.39	121.20	121.20	239.51
Human Resources Accountability Team	189.18	195.99	195.99	198.91
IDEAS	81.24	-	-	-
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	262.31	279.34	279.34	336.34
Independent Verification and Validation - Risk Mgmt (formerly IT Security -	437.57	518.62	518.62	518.36
Information Systems Sercuity Operatons (ISSO) (Formerly ITD ISSO Inform	438.10	438.10	438.10	29.45
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	-	5.05	5.05	5.05
Interior Collections Management System	392.63	392.56	392.56	392.56
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	49.68	45.37	45.37	34.77
Interior Operations Center	635.81	654.62	654.62	666.08
Invasive Species Coordinator	38.57	38.77	38.77	39.18
Invasive Species Council	210.67	211.45	214.42	216.38
IOS Collaboration	200.02	213.00	213.00	317.33
IT Asset Management	194.61	201.80	201.80	229.37
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Development	537.63	399.42	399.42	359.78
IT Security	65.16	77.23	77.23	62.11
IT Transformation Planning (ITT)	1,353.50	985.50	985.50	985.00
ITD Desktop Services	8.32	-	-	
ITD Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	60.86	60.86	60.86	63.79
ITD MIB Data Networking	29.39	29.39	29.39	30.07
ITD PPCD Privacy Records	48.94	48.96	48.96	
ITD Telecommunication Services	67.38	67.38	67.38	76.64
Law Enforcement Coordination	195.49	195.96	206.45	210.48
Leadership Development Programs	279.14	280.07	280.07	288.04
Learning & Performance Center Management	176.87	177.63	177.63	178.06
Mail and Messenger Services	105.49	95.88	95.88	93.06
Mail Policy	91.96	93.00	93.00	81.10
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	9.39	8.46	8.46	8.89
NTIA Spectrum Management	756.00	769.11	769.11	641.19
Occupational Safety and Health	453.53	453.87	453.87	459.61
Office of Information Assurance (OIA) (formerly Information Management	139.29	103.56	103.56	92.78
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	-	-	221.97	221.97
OPM Federal Employment Services	132.63	116.09	111.74	112.56

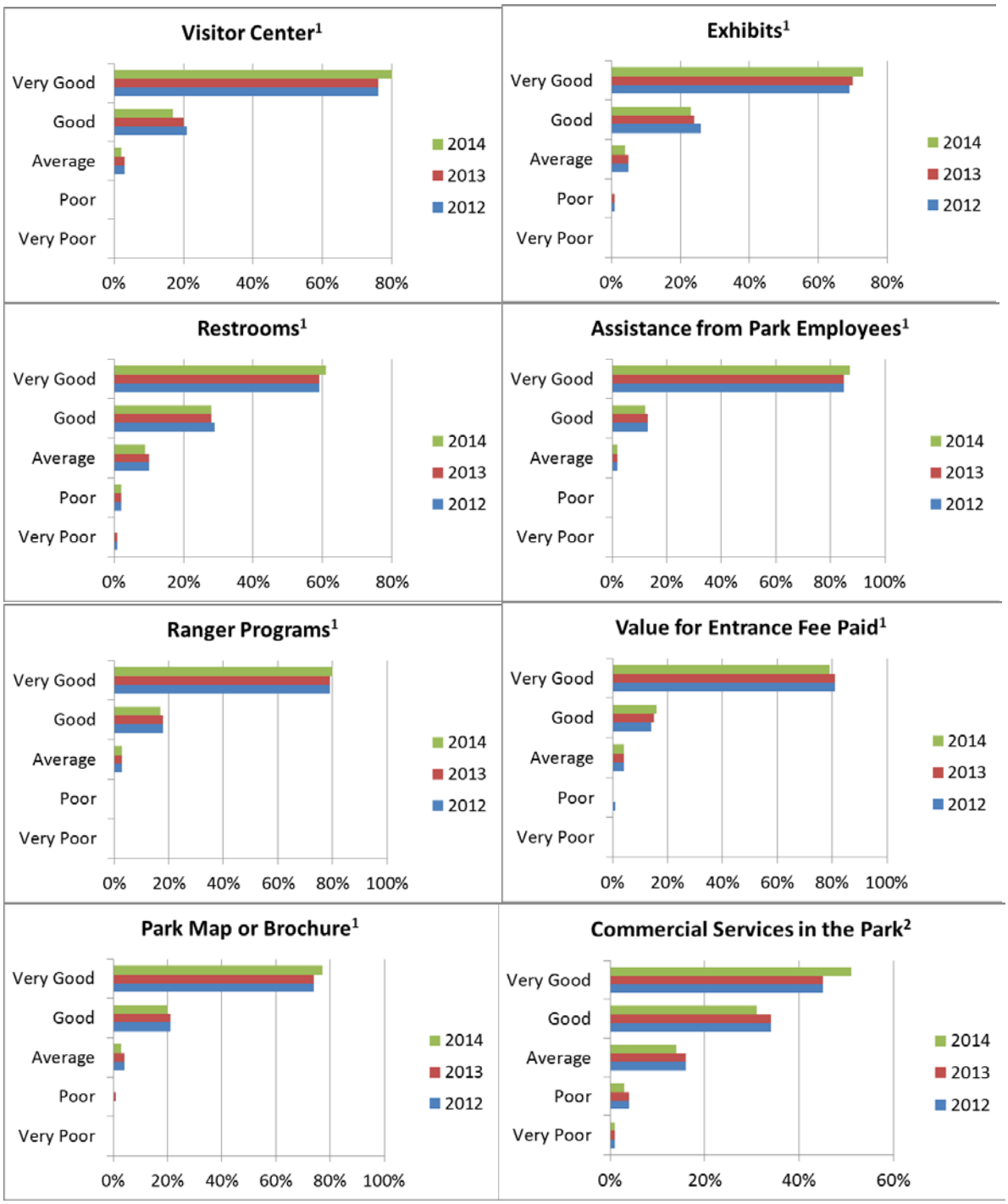
ACTIVITY	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Passport and Visa Services	58.18	18.71	18.71	20.13
Personal Property Accountability Services (formerly Property Accountability	47.00	42.44	42.44	38.05
Planning and Performance Management	351.52	352.18	352.18	359.97
Privacy and Civil Liberties	170.40	201.97	201.97	198.45
Quarters Program	344.78	352.07	352.07	371.82
Radio Program Management Office	478.21	461.73	461.73	420.24
Recreation One-Stop	50.50	50.50	50.50	25.00
Renewable Energy Certificates	9.99	1.28	1.28	108.14
Safety Management Information System	363.95	363.94	363.94	368.00
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	56.30	50.94	50.94	49.43
Security (Classified Information Facility)	145.72	145.89	145.89	156.74
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	403.37	362.60	362.60	378.53
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	32.81	30.27	30.27	30.75
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	123.72	123.64	123.64	336.74
Space Management Initiative	106.04	106.28	106.28	107.86
Space Management Services	27.33	24.88	24.88	22.05
Special Emphasis Program	12.02	12.01	12.01	12.08
Threat Management	1,116.70	1,161.00	1,161.00	2,252.77
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	18.03	18.26	18.26	18.45
Travel Management Center	39.21	41.80	41.80	39.15
Unified Messaging	256.87	254.87	254.87	368.21
Vehicle Fleet	2.70	2.67	2.67	2.62
Victim Witness Coordinator	55.39	55.50	55.50	56.64
Volunteer.gov	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10
TOTAL, NPS CENTRAL BILL	**43,756.04**	**44,249.40**	**43,816.83**	**45,871.31**

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE – Direct Billing
FY 2016 President's Budget
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
($ in thousands)

ACTIVITY	2014 Revised	2015 Pres Budget	2015 Revised	2016 Estimate
Accounting Operations	151.03	278.30	178.13	179.59
Acquisition Services	22.14	-	-	-
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	70.78	69.39	-	-
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	303.10	332.24	332.24	332.24
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership & Perf Centers	-	-	196.30	196.30
Creative Communications	10.21	10.29	10.29	11.63
Data at Rest Initiative	40.12	36.99	40.10	39.72
Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Planning, Analysis	-	171.73	185.15	203.33
Denver Learning & Performance Center	49.25	48.28	-	-
EAP Consolidation	279.46	-	-	-
EID Office and Rack Space	20.86	88.42	-	-
EID Rack Space	38.18	85.39	39.09	38.59
Electronic Records Management	1,211.22	-	1,212.47	1,364.30
Enterprise Services Network	10,199.76	9,367.11	10,067.19	10,061.97
e-OPF	488.91	488.91	488.91	422.26
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	28.61	28.61	28.61	38.89
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	-	-	31.08	31.08
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	690.48	703.20	704.07	717.18
FBMS Change Orders	180.03	-	-	-
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	185.98	185.98	61.24	61.24
Government-Wide Forums	3.67	3.67	0.91	0.91
Identity, Credential Access Management (ICAM)	2,193.76	1,868.09	2,082.67	2,610.45
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN)	138.51	138.52	138.52	138.51
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	1,488.29	-	1,488.29	1,488.29
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Support	-	121.97	116.60	112.40
Information Systems Security Line of Business (Formerly	81.15	-	-	-
ISSO ITD Telecommunications	5.00	-	5.02	5.66
ITD ISSO Hosting Services	-	5.08	-	-
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	20.00	-	20.00	20.00
Online Learning	113.45	113.45	115.71	117.16
Payroll & HR Systems	2,916.82	3,010.40	2,756.16	2,797.08
Reimbursable Mail Services	6.53	6.85	6.85	6.79
Unified Messaging	2,134.44	3,835.02	2,522.10	2,856.28
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	80.19	78.61	-	-
Worker's Comp Nurse Case Management	166.35	164.55	164.55	165.39
TOTAL, NPS DIRECT BILL	**23,318.26**	**21,241.05**	**22,992.25**	**24,017.23**

Exhibit D: Visitor Survey Results

Overall, park visitors were 98 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 2012-322, FY 2013-320, FY 2014-315.

[2] Number of parks with commercial services and completing surveys: FY 2012-120, FY 2013-120, FY 2014-144.

Exhibit E: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2015

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 2015. 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 2015

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1	$20,000
	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	1	$25,000
	Sitka National Historical Park	1	$30,000
	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	1	$30,000
Florida	Everglades National Park	1	$20,000
	Gulf Islands National Seashore	1	$40,000
Georgia	Chattahoochee National Recreation Area	1	$30,000
Indiana	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park	1	$13,000
	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	2	$20,000
	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial	1	$10,000
Kentucky	Big South Fork National River/Recreation Area	1	$30,000
Mississippi	Natchez Trace Parkway	1	$40,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	$200,000
Nebraska	Niobrara National Scenic River	1	$15,000
New Mexico	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1	$1,000,000
	Pecos National Historical Park	1	$310,000
	Petroglyph National Monument	1	$300,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	$300,000
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	2	$30,000
Ohio	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	3	$50,000
	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	1	$10,000
Pennsylvania	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	$40,000
South Dakota	Badlands National Park	1	$25,000
Tennessee	Chickamauga-Chattanooga Natl. Military Park	1	$30,000
	Obed Wild and Scenic River	1	$30,000
Virginia	Blue Ridge Parkway	1	$10,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	$700,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	2	$250,000
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	$3,000,000
TOTAL		**34**	**$6,608,000**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATEMENT ON LAND EXCHANGES IN FY 2016

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 2016. 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 2016

STATE	PARK UNIT	PLANNED	ESTIMATED
Florida	Everglades National Park	1	$20,000
	Gulf Islands National Seashore	1	$40,000
Georgia	Chattahoochee National Recreation Area	1	$30,000
Indiana	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park	1	$13,000
	Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore	2	$10,000
	Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial	1	$10,000
Kentucky	Big South Fork National River/Recreation Area	1	$30,000
Mississippi	Natchez Trace Parkway	1	$40,000
Montana	Glacier National Park	1	$200,000
Nebraska	Niobrara National Scenic River	1	$15,000
New Mexico	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	1	$1,000,000
	Pecos National Historical Park	1	$310,000
	Petroglyph National Monument	1	$300,000
	White Sands National Monument	1	$300,000
North Carolina	Blue Ridge Parkway	2	$25,000
Ohio	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	3	$25,000
	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	1	$10,000
Pennsylvania	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	1	$35,000
Tennessee	Chickamauga-Chattanooga Natl. Military Park	1	$30,000
Washington	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1	$700,000
	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	2	$250,000
Wyoming	Grand Teton National Park	1	$3,000,000
TOTAL		**27**	**$6,393,000**

Exhibit F: National Park Service
Employee Count by Grade, End of Fiscal Year

Grade	2014 Actual	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
Executive Service Grades			
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	24	24	24
Subtotal	25	25	25
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
General Service/Government Merit Grades			
GS-15	175	176	176
GS-14	473	475	475
GS-13	1,192	1,268	1,273
GS-12	2,075	2,207	2,232
GS-11	2,232	2,374	2,402
GS-10	11	12	12
GS-9	2,552	2,715	2,902
GS-8	134	143	146
GS-7	1,983	2,110	2,157
GS-6	776	826	844
GS-5	3,402	3,619	3,700
GS-4	1,572	1,672	1,710
GS-3	381	405	414
GS-2	52	55	57
GS-1	51	54	55
Subtotal	**17,061**	**18,112**	**18,554**
Other Pay Schedule Systems	**6,151**	**6,544**	**6,689**
TOTAL NPS Employment	**23,237**	**24,681**	**25,268**

Exhibit G: National Park Service Mandatory Budget Proposals

Account:	Centennial Challenge Mandatory Appropriation
Proposed Changes:	The Administration is proposing a Centennial Initiative to prepare for the National Park Service's 100th anniversary in 2016.
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request would authorize $100 million each year for three years beginning in 2016 for Centennial Challenge projects and programs. The total cost of this portion of the Centennial Initiative proposal for the three years would be $300 million, but would provide at least $300 million in matching non-federal support.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide $100 million in new mandatory funding as a federal match to leverage partner donations (1:1) for signature projects at national parks in anticipation and support of the 2016 100th anniversary of the NPS.
Justification:	The proposed fund source would aid in garnering partner support, instrumental in preparing parks across the country for the increased visitation associated with the 100th anniversary with preference being given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match. Fully subscribed, the annual overall benefit to the NPS would exceed $200 million annually (mandatory $100 million federal funds and $100 million in non-federal matching). The overall benefit of these funds for the three years would minimally be $600 million, providing a substantial boost to the NPS' ability to provide for visitors from around the world. This proposal is further described on page M-CENT-Chall-1.

Account:	Construction Mandatory Appropriation / Second Century Infrastructure Investment
Proposed Changes:	The Administration is proposing a Centennial Initiative for the National Park Service's 100th anniversary in 2016.
Cost/Revenue Estimate:	The request would authorize $300 million each year for three years beginning in 2016 for funding to address the NPS deferred maintenance backlog. The total cost of this portion of the Centennial Initiative proposal for the three years would be $900 million.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to provide $300 million in new mandatory funding to provide a stable stream of funding for three years. The proposed funding would be dedicated to correcting deficiencies on NPS non-transportation assets.
Justification:	A mandatory source of funding to address the $11.5 billion deferred maintenance backlog would allow the NPS to be more efficient and effective in project programming and execution. This proposal is further described on page M-CENT-Infr-1.

Account:	Urban Parks and Recreation Fund Mandatory Appropriation / Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) Grants
Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal for mandatory funding for the UPARR program, 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, across the DOI and USDA, $500 million in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2016, of which $25 million would be for UPARR.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize $900 million in annual funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture LWCF programs. Fiscal year 2016 will be a transition year with a request of $400 million in discretionary funding and $500 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2016, 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) Mandatory Appropriation / Federal Land Acquisition and State Conservation Grants
Proposed Changes:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal for mandatory funding for these activities, 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, across the DOI and USDA, $500 million in mandatory funding from LWCF in FY 2016, of which $153.658 million would be for the LASA account. This would be broken down into $106.698 million for Federal Land Acquisition and $49.960 million for State Conservation Grants.
Description of Proposed Change:	The Administration will submit a legislative proposal to permanently authorize $900 million in annual funding for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture LWCF programs. Fiscal year 2016 will be a transition year with a request of $400 million in discretionary funding and $500 million in mandatory funding inclusive of both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Starting in 2016, 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 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.