

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Haleakala National Park

Priority: 1

State(s): HI

Congressional District(s): HI-2

Location:
On the island of Maui

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
3,070	\$12,900,000
Acquired to Date	
16,134	\$18,504,857
Remaining to be Acquired	
3,823	\$11,000,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project Description:

The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along 'Ohe'o Gulch, and many rare and endangered species. In 1980, the Park was designated a Biosphere Reserve. Lands identified for acquisition are needed to manage park resources and to provide visitor services. The Act of November 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-510) authorized the acquisition of lands adjacent or contiguous to the park and determined to be necessary for proper rounding out of the park boundary.

Purpose / Need:

This proposal would expand recreational opportunities for visitors and the community in South Maui and protect valuable recreational access in the Summit District and protect sacred lands within Haleakala Crater. The only access for hikers between the Haleakala Crater, at 7,000 ft. elevation, and the NPS coastal lands near Kaupo lies on Kaupo Ranch land. Although hikers have crossed the private property of the ranch for years, the current hiking route is not maintained, resulting in frequent injuries. Acquisition of this parcel, allowing park maintenance of a safe trail, would permit legal through-hiking from the Summit of Haleakala through the Crater and down to the Park's Kipahulu District. Acquisition of a second parcel (51 acres) within the Haleakala Crater, will protect sacred land for Native Hawaiians currently owned by an agricultural/irrigation company interested in divesting. This site is a destination for thousands of hikers each year and protects a viewshed many other visitors enjoy.

The acquisitions would also increase strategic habitat conservation for the Hawaiian Goose, the Hawaiian Hoary Bat, numerous rare and listed plant species and extraordinarily rare native forest birds. The lands in these two parcels contain significant upper elevation habitat which is becoming increasingly important as the climate changes.

Cooperator(s):

The landowner is working with the Trust for Public Land. There is local support for this transaction.

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$50,000	Annual: \$25,000

Describe O&M:

The ability to manage the larger parcel and convert the social trail into a formal one would require an initial investment of approximately \$50,000. Out-year sustainable costs for this would be approximately \$25,000/year, primarily for trail maintenance, which is challenging due to erosion, habitat, and access. The parcel located in the Crater area would be managed for resource protection, as are the lands surrounding it; and the increase of 51 Federal acres would not change the funding currently spent in the total Crater area.

Agency: National Park Service**Fiscal Year:** 2023**Project / Unit:** Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**Priority:** 2**State(s):** Florida**Congressional District(s):** FL-4**Location:**

In the St. Johns River Valley of Duval County, Florida

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
142	\$2,800,000
Acquired to Date	
15,690	\$13,365,603
Remaining to be Acquired	
10,916	\$18,100,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project 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. Efforts to protect this area encompass a partnership of Federal, State, Private and local community initiatives. There are numerous prehistoric archeological sites over 1,000 years old, as well as threatened and endangered species that inhabit the lands within the boundary of the Preserve.

Purpose / Need:

The 142 acres have significant prehistoric archeological sites related to the Timucua peoples, habitat for the gopher tortoise, and uplands to provide a buffer from storms. Acquisition of these tracts qualifies under State of Florida regulations as a State buffer preserve because it will protect uplands important to the hydrology of the sensitive tidal marshes of the aquatic preserve. These tracts are immediately adjacent to Pumpkin Hill Preserve State Park which contains two colonial wading bird rookeries, one of which is used by the USFWS Federally endangered wood stork. West Indian Manatees also have been observed in this area.

Acquisition of these parcels would allow enhanced connectivity and expand the 7 Creeks Recreation Area, a group of seven parks owned and managed by the NPS, City of Jacksonville, Florida State Parks, North Florida Land Trust, and the Timucuan Parks Foundation that offers visitors 30+ miles of trails including hiking, biking, and horseback riding through diverse ecosystems. Visitors can explore an extensive network of tidal creeks for kayakers, boaters, paddleboarders and fishermen. The parcels purchased through this arrangement would increase visitor access, both from land via trails connecting to the existing 7 Creeks Recreation Area, and water, via kayak landings placed in the adjoining tidal creeks that connect the Nassau River/Thomas Creek waterway trail, the Timucuan Trails waterway, and the Intracoastal Salt Marsh waterways.

Cooperator(s):

The Trust for Public Land, State of Florida, City of Jacksonville

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$2,000	Annual: \$2,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0

Describe O&M:

The cost savings from this acquisition are associated with reduction from the threat of naturally occurring fire and the spread of invasive species to the natural community. Throughout the Preserve, invasive species on private lands have moved across property boundaries. There is an operational cost savings of not having to patrol and treat introduced invasive plants that migrate across the property line.

Additionally, recent mastication efforts to reduce the risk and increase management of naturally occurring fires have been conducted on the park's adjacent properties. Incorporating these properties into the park's fire management plan would protect not only Federal property but also the more developed areas to the north and result in additional cost savings. Fire breaks constructed through the existing fire management plan could also serve as hiking trails connecting these properties to the 30+ miles of existing hiking trails that currently exist.

Any costs to maintain these lands, while somewhat offset by savings, will be borne by the park's existing base operation and/or completed with park staff.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**Priority: 3**

State(s): California

Congressional District(s): CA-28, CA-30, CA-33

Location:

Los Angeles and Ventura Counties in southern California

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
448	\$12,600,000
Acquired to Date	
23,084	\$169,315,483
Remaining to be Acquired	
4,569	\$50,179,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project Description:

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) encompasses more than 150,000 acres, including 74,000 acres of Federal, State, and local public lands accessible to more than 17 million people in greater Los Angeles.

Many inholdings around the Zuma and Trancas Canyons area were damaged over the last five years by wildfires, which burned both undeveloped tracts and homes in the Santa Monica Mountains, causing significant public and private costs and emotional hardship for private landowners. Acquiring these lands would resolve preexisting park management challenges and help address landowners' economic strains.

Purpose / Need:

The acquisition of these properties will conserve the largest remaining undeveloped, unprotected example of a Mediterranean-type ecosystem between the Mexican border and Santa Barbara County. An intact habitat block of this size that includes uplands, riparian areas, streams and coastal bluffs is unique in the 5 southern California coastal counties. The lands included in this request cover 2.7 miles of pristine, undeveloped oceanfront with native coastal sage scrub-blanketed hillsides plummeting to the coast, and kelp beds visible from Pacific Coast Highway as well as five blue-line streams and 27 documented archaeological sites.

These lands will increase the core habitat of native flora and fauna, including Mountain Lions, and will increase access to recreation within SMMNRA. The acquisition will, connect areas of scenic ridgelines, coastal vistas, and colorful native flora as well as provide diversity of landscapes for hiking, horseback riding, and other trail activities. Total visitation and use of the existing 20-mile recreational trail system in Zuma and Trancas Canyons exceeds 100,000 visitors annually.

Cooperator(s):

Trust for Public Land, County of Venture, California State Parks

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$250,000	Annual: \$15,000

Describe O&M:

No new development is proposed by NPS other than a recreational trail route and an unpaved trailhead. Out-year costs associated with acquisition would be limited to visitor protection services and regular trail maintenance. A one-time investment of \$250,000 would be necessary to complete the trailhead. Operations and maintenance costs for administering the newly acquired parcel are expected to be \$10,000-\$20,000 per year.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Cumberland Island National Seashore

Priority: 4

State(s): GA

Congressional District(s): GA-4

Location:
Camden County

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
658	\$2,850,000
Acquired to Date	
18,868	\$42,504,824
Remaining to be Acquired	
234	\$14,350,000

Limitation Amount:

Statutory ceiling of 40,500 acres and \$28,500,000 - Annual overceiling authority of 10 percent permits this request (54 USC 200306(a)(4)).

Project Description:

Cumberland Island National Seashore is Georgia's largest and southernmost barrier island. The National Seashore has the greatest diversity of habitats and biotic communities of any of Georgia's coastal islands and is home to over 9,800 acres of Congressionally-designated Wilderness. The park was established on October 23, 1972, to maintain the primitive, undeveloped character of one of the largest and most ecologically diverse barrier islands on the Atlantic coast, while preserving scenic, scientific, and historical values and providing outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation and solitude.

Purpose / Need:

Protection of these parcels would provide visitor use of undeveloped pristine beach for recreational activities including swimming, bird watching, and wildlife viewing. It will ensure the continuity of the Parallel Trail - the 6.1 mile primary north/south artery for hikers and bicyclists; and protect both cultural and natural areas in a prominent section of the park. This acquisition will reduce the incidence of visitor trespass onto private lands as they navigate the island.

These tracts contain a unique ecosystem of oak maritime forest. This important habitat supports nesting for threatened sea turtles and shorebirds. In addition, the area contains historic resources that are part of the Stafford Plantation Historic District. Protection of these lands would allow access to the Historic District for visitors, and interpretation by Park staff, and preserve remnants associated with the plantation era and the enslaved African-American community. These lands bisect the park, while one parcel is located immediately adjacent to park facilities, including a ferry dock, visitor contact station, and campground, which creates significant opportunity for unwitting trespass by visitors.

This request adds to the FY 2022 effort to complete this acquisition with three additional tracts identified as part of the exchange process.

Cooperator(s):

The Nature Conservancy; Georgia Conservancy

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$25,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$50,000	Annual: \$0

Describe O&M:

There would be start-up costs associated with biological monitoring, control of invasive species, and archaeological investigations. If the exchange is successful, the park has indicated there will be savings of a nominal amount from reduced law enforcement efforts for trespass. There may be other savings, but they are not fully identified at this time. Any routine costs to maintain the lands acquired would be borne by the park's existing base operating budget and/or completed with park staff.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Buffalo National River

Priority: 5

State(s): Arkansas

Congressional District(s): AR-1, AR-3, AR-4

Location:

Baxter, Marion, Newton, and Searcy Counties, Arkansas

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
264	\$1,635,000
Acquired to Date	
92,703	\$45,805,471
Remaining to be Acquired	
146	\$1,000,000

Limitation Amount:

There is an acreage limitation of 95,730 and a dollar limitation of \$39,948,000 - Annual overceiling authority of 10 percent permits this request (54 USC 200306(a)(4)).

Project Description:

The Buffalo River winds through the Arkansas Ozarks and its lower 135 miles and adjacent lands were designated as the nation's first National River in 1972. Recreational and educational opportunities abound in these lands, including canoeing, hiking, exploring a 19th century mining town, viewing paleontological and archeological sites, and traversing the karst landscape of sinkholes and caves.

The site, which was first excavated at the beginning of the 20th century, is very well known to amateur paleontologists. In addition to paleontological resources, the site has archeological resources left behind by Native Americans. Protection and interpretation of these resources, paleontological resources, and karst groundwater resources is very important to the management of Buffalo National River.

Purpose / Need:

The property is a large inholding within the national river with a conservation easement that does not allow public access. The property was condemned through the Federal court system in the early 1980s, but unlike many other properties along the Buffalo River, a conservation easement was acquired instead of fee simple government ownership. This action has been widely criticized throughout the history of the park, which celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2022. Purchase of this property would open a significant area for public hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Once the purchase is complete, the easement will terminate.

Cooperator(s):

National Park Foundation, Buffalo River Foundation, The Nature Conservancy

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$50,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$75,000	Annual: \$0

Describe O&M:

The acquisition would result in substantial cost savings in the out years. The acquisition will protect the water quality of Wells Creek, helping to ensure the scenic and scientific features of the Buffalo River can be fully appreciated by future generations. Initial costs will include adding the structures and agricultural fields to the leasing program and conducting necessary resource studies.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Big Cypress National Preserve

Priority: 6

State(s): FL

Congressional District(s): FL-25, FL-26

Location:

Collier, Dade, and Monroe Counties, Florida

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
601	\$1,500,000
Acquired to Date	
140,006	\$24,874,632
Remaining to be Acquired	
429	\$9,000,000

Limitation Amount:

Statutory ceiling of \$49,500,000 applies to only the “Addition” defined by P.L. 100-301. Table above represents just the “Addition” area of the unit.

Project Description:

The Big Cypress National Preserve was set aside in 1974 to ensure the preservation, conservation, and protection of the natural scenic, flora and fauna, and recreational values of the Big Cypress Watershed. The importance of this watershed to Everglades National Park was a major consideration for its establishment. In 1988, Big Cypress National Preserve was expanded by about 146,000 acres with the passage of the Big Cypress National Preserve Addition Act (P.L. 100-301).

The acreage that was added by P.L. 100-301 is relatively undeveloped and serves as a large natural reservoir and nutrient filter, permitting natural biological processes to nourish diverse ecological communities that are distinctive to southern Florida. Extensive prairies and marshes, forested swamps, pinelands, and shallow sloughs characterize the Addition. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this area, which is home to endangered species such as the Florida panther and the Red-Cockaded Woodpecker. Most of Big Cypress National Preserve qualifies as an example of one of the last undisturbed ecosystems in the South Florida region.

Purpose / Need:

The properties have been in single ownership since before 1980 and border the Seminole Indian Reservation and a delicate wetland swamp ecosystem in the northeast corner of the preserve. The owner has been cited numerous times for resource violations, filling wetlands without permits, building non-permitted roads and trails on both Preserve and Seminole Tribal land, and operating a commercial operation on residential land without changing zoning (planting an orange and fruit tree orchard, and storage of commercial trucks and heavy equipment).

Cooperator(s):

The private landowners are working directly with the National Park Service.

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$25,000	Annual: \$25,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$10,000	Annual: \$0

Describe O&M:

Law enforcement and general management on these lands has been extremely difficult. Access by State law enforcement to these parcels is challenging and must be coordinated with - and often completely supplied by - Federal entities, which do not have jurisdiction on the private parcels. This land management results in the expenditure of Federal funds on non-Federal property for a variety of things including fighting of wildfires, control of invasive species/noxious weeds, prescription burning to prevent the spread of wildfire, protection/rescue of park visitors, monitoring and dealing with erosion, hazardous materials dumping, and littering. It is estimated this assistance costs approximately \$25,000 annually.

Once acquisition of the parcels is complete, a considerable savings in Federal expenditures will result from the change to whole landscape management by Federal personnel. However, initial costs upon acquisition will include management planning and removal of incidental fencing that has been erected. By eliminating the unauthorized commercial activities, it is anticipated the park will no longer have hundreds of cubic yards of trash to remove each year, saving approximately \$10,000 annually. Additionally, with management of the whole landscape wildfires will be permitted to burn, significantly reducing the cost of firefighting crews, saving at least \$15,000 annually.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Ice Age National Scenic Trail

Priority: 7

State(s): WI

Congressional District(s): WI-2

Location:
Dane County

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
198	\$2,150,000
Acquired to Date	
163	\$19,216,448
Remaining to be Acquired	
442	\$5,000,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation

Project Description:

The nearly 1,200-mile Ice Age National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, traces the glacier's edge. Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. During the Ice Age, much of North America lay under a huge glacier. At the time, prehistoric animals including mammoths, saber-toothed cats, and cave lions roamed the Earth. Some of the best evidence of the glacial period is found in Wisconsin's many lakes, river valleys, gently rolling hills, and ridges. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail provides recreational opportunities, as well as educational experiences, for a diverse population in the upper Midwest.

Purpose / Need:

The 198-acre property is within the boundaries of the Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains. The complex comprises lands maintained by four public land agencies: NPS-Ice Age National Scenic Trail; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR); U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS); and Dane County.

Acquisition will provide landscape connectivity to adjacent property already owned by FWS, WDNR, and Dane County Parks within the complex and will allow for greater land management efficiencies as the complex partners continue to develop compatible recreation opportunities. The complex is known as the single best example of an undeveloped terminal moraine, with nearby proglacial lakes. Evidence of rusty patched bumble bees, a Federally endangered species, has also been found within the complex.

This project also expands recreational access opportunities. Acquisition would allow for hiking, birdwatching, and educational tours. Black Earth Creek (a Class A trout stream) passes through the property, and its acquisition will allow a 12-mile loop trail to be completed.

Cooperator(s):

The Conservation Fund, Dane County and Ice Age Trail Alliance

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$15,000	Annual: \$1,000

Describe O&M:

A survey and boundary marking are needed for this property. Prairie restoration would be undertaken, with seed purchased and Trail Volunteers, partners and personnel working to complete this effort in the out-years.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area

Priority: 8

State(s): KY, TN

Congressional District(s): KY-5, TN-3, TN-6

Location:

McCreary County, KY and Fentress, Morgan, Pickett, and Scott Counties, TN

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
2,518	\$5,600,000
Acquired to Date	
10,388.86	\$7,400,000
Remaining to be Acquired	
5,413.22	\$ 19,000,000

Limitation Amount:

Statutory ceiling of \$13,000,000 with the current unappropriated balance at \$5,600,000.

Project Description:

Originally authorized in 1974 to be administered by the Secretary of the Army, Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (NRRA) was established on November 15, 1990 and administrative jurisdiction was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The unit was established to protect the free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. This was the first National Park System unit designated as both a National River and a National Recreation Area, reflecting the decision to preserve the area and offer recreational opportunities at the same time.

Purpose / Need:

This request will protect several tracts that encompass the most vulnerable areas of the scenic New River area within Big South Fork NRRA. This land contains remote, steep, and pristine areas that have a high backcountry recreational value for solitude and exploration and abundant recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, hiking and boating. This land is an important natural migration pathway for aquatic and terrestrial organisms, especially fish moving upstream to spawn and these tracts also link to larger existing protected areas and provide a refuge for species avoiding the adjoining developed areas and associated threats. This effort follows on the FY2022 effort and continues to address the efforts already underway within the river corridor.

Cooperator(s):

The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$150,000	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$15,000

Describe O&M:

Acquiring these tracts and associated mineral rights will help prevent damage to park land from mineral extraction activities that may be undertaken in the future as well as provide specific boundaries to inform law enforcement jurisdiction for relic hunters and others. The remediation of the aftermath of such activities is extremely costly and labor intensive and acquisition will result in a savings from actions not taken by others. There is likely to be a small cost for law enforcement efforts on these additional attractive lands.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Battlefield Parks

Priority: 9

State(s): GA, MA, MD, MS, NC, NM, NY, PA, SC, TN, VA, WV

Congressional District(s): Various throughout the States

Location:
Various throughout the StatesLimitation Amount:
Various depending on the unit

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
TBD	\$2,500,000
Acquired to Date	
TBD	TBD
Remaining to be Acquired	
TBD	TBD

Project Description:

Funds provided will be used for the Federal acquisition of lands or interests in lands needed to preserve and protect battlefield sites within the National Park System. Historic fields of battle that shaped the country are being developed into suburban landscapes as populations continue to grow.

NPS partners have acquired and continue to hold, in anticipation of Federal acquisition, lands within the core areas of battlefields within the National Park System. This funding request will provide the flexibility necessary to acquire such land as the need arises. Priority needs exist at Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, Moores Creek National Battlefield, Petersburg National Battlefield, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Saratoga National Historical Park, Shiloh National Military Park, and Vicksburg National Military Park, among others.

Purpose / Need:

The funds will be used to acquire high-priority battlefield land that is privately held within the National Park System. These Battlefield units are experiencing significant threat to the resources they are authorized to protect, including relic hunting, development and vandalism of historic landscapes and structures. This is especially true of the resources associated with stories of the underserved communities which were displaced or disrupted in these areas. Resources that help tell the back-story of the battles and the peoples effected by the actions will be protected by these funds. These lands are often temporarily protected by partner organizations able to nimbly navigate real estate acquisitions who then work with the Federal Government to bring land into the individual park units. As of December 31, 2020, within park units that protect battlefields, there were more than 35,500 unprotected acres that are in smaller, individual parcels. These funds will be directed to the highest priority "shovel ready" acquisitions, which will be dynamic as landowners consider options once funding is available for NPS. Units that tell the story of the American Revolution, including Guilford Courthouse National Military Park and Moores Creek National Battlefield have active land acquisition programs with willing sellers.

Cooperator(s):

American Battlefield Trust and unit-specific Friends groups

Estimated O&M Savings: Start-up: n/a Annual: n/a

Estimated O&M Costs: Start-up: n/a Annual: n/a

Describe O&M:

Annual maintenance costs for each individual acquisition would be negligible due to the small size of most tracts, and savings are likely to result because of management efficiencies with more contiguous lands.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National
Historic Site

Priority: 10**State(s):** New York**Congressional District(s):** NY-4

Location:
Hyde Park, New York

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
90	\$840,000
Acquired to Date	
603.73	\$2,141,363
Remaining to be Acquired	
106	\$3,300,000

Limitation Amount:
There is no limitation.

Project Description:

The Joint Resolution of July 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 1062), provided for both the establishment of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York, and the Federal acceptance by donation of any additional portions of the Roosevelt estate. The Dingell Act (P.L. 116-9) further authorized the NPS to purchase this parcel.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, on the east bank of the Hudson River in Dutchess County, New York, is the birthplace and lifelong home of the 32nd president of the United States. The site comprises a portion of the former 1,522-acre historic Roosevelt Family Estate. It served as a wellspring for the ideals that he championed in his political life and as his family home. It is the only place where a U.S. president maintained lifelong connections, from birth through his career to his final resting place. The actual home, called Springwood, is the centerpiece of the estate.

Purpose / Need:

This parcel is owned by The Scenic Hudson Land Trust, Inc., and it abuts the park's north boundary and the main entrance road. It separates subdivided and developed neighborhoods to the north from the historic Roosevelt estate. It is also directly across from the historic Roosevelt farm field and connects parcels that allow access to the Hudson River and protect wildlife corridors. Acquisition would ensure the integrity and open spaces of the lands that Roosevelt traversed as a child and retreated to throughout his life. The Scenic Hudson Land Trust wants to transfer ownership of these parcels to the NPS.

Cooperator(s):

The Scenic Hudson Land Trust, Inc and the FDR Hyde Park Foundation

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$48,000	Annual: \$20,000

Describe O&M:

After initial studies to determine appropriate use and create an inventory of natural and historical resources and program development, the annual maintenance cost is estimated at \$20,000.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

Priority: 11

State(s): MT, WY

Congressional District(s): MT – At Large; WY – At Large

Location:

Big Horn and Carbon Counties, Montana and Big Horn County, Wyoming

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
668	\$770,000
Acquired to Date	
4,867	\$1,394,013
Remaining to be Acquired	
2,061	\$2,400,000

Limitation Amount:

Statutory limit of \$780,000 - Annual overceiling authority of \$1,000,000 permits this request (54 USC 200306(a)(4)).

Project Description:

The Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area was established by an Act of Congress (Public Law 89-664) on October 15, 1966 “to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of Yellowtail Reservoir and lands adjacent thereto...and for the preservation of the scenic, scientific and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters...” Adjoining lands are owned and managed by private landowners and multiple governmental and Tribal authorities, including the Crow Nation, the U.S. Forest Service (Custer National Forest on the west and Bighorn National Forest on the east), the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the States of Wyoming and Montana. Some areas and resources within the national recreation area are cooperatively managed among State and Federal agencies, such as the Bighorn River/Lake and the Yellowtail Dam (managed by the Bureau of Reclamation), Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Management area (managed by the State of Wyoming), and the Pryor Mountain National Wild Horse Range (managed by the Bureau of Land Management). Approximately 56,000 acres of Crow Indian Reservation lands within the recreation area are closed to public use.

Purpose / Need:

This privately owned tract contains an array of valuable natural and cultural resources including a significant cave system, known as Frozen Leg Caves, discovered in the early 1960s by construction workers building a road to a boat dock in Bighorn Canyon. Inside several of the caves are paintings dating to a period between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1900. Portions of the rock art observed in the Frozen Leg Cave appear to be associated with the Crow Tobacco Society, indicating possible significance to the Crow Tribe, although this cannot be confirmed with the Crow elders. There is evidence of vandalism and graffiti in the cave system, which can seriously impact the integrity of the property.

Cooperator(s):

The National Park Trust, The Conservation Fund and the Trust for Public Land have all expressed interest in assisting to protect this property.

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$100,000	Annual: \$75,000

Describe O&M:

Initial costs will include cultural and natural resource studies and development of interpretive programs. Ongoing costs will include providing additional interpretive rangers and law enforcement monitoring.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park

Priority: 12

State(s): GA

Congressional District(s): GA-8

Location:

Bibb County in Georgia near the city of Macon

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
312	\$1,150,000
Acquired to Date	
18.06	\$3,198,991
Remaining to be Acquired	
2,265	\$8,000,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project Description:

Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park contains 17,000 years of human history. The Paleo-Indians first came to Middle Georgia during the Ice Age. The first people to this area were nomadic hunters and gatherers who occupied the region for thousands of years. Around 900 C.E. a new culture arrived who constructed unique mounds for the elite members of their society. The mounds are still present today, and the area is part of a designated Traditional Cultural Property (TCP).

Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in present-day Macon, Georgia preserves traces of over ten millennia of Southeastern Native American culture. Its chief remains are major earthworks built before 1000 C.E. by the South Appalachian Mississippian culture. These include the Great Temple and other ceremonial mounds, a burial mound, and defensive trenches. They represented highly skilled engineering techniques and soil knowledge, and the organization of many laborers. The park is located on the east bank of the Ocmulgee River and the city developed around the site after the United States built Fort Benjamin Hawkins nearby in 1806 to support trading with Native Americans.

The recently enacted Dingell Act (Public Law 116-9) expanded the boundary by 2,100 acres to encompass the area that was defined in the park's original 1934 bill.

Purpose / Need:

This acquisition, authorized under the "Dingell Act," will connect the park's two units, the Main Unit and the Lamar Unit, and will preserve an area that has been used since the last Ice Age. The park currently preserves the mounds and village site where the leaders of the society lived and the area where the "common people" lived and farmed to support the village called the Ocmulgee Old Fields. According to Muscogee (Creek) oral tradition, this site is where they first "sat down" as a Nation and is the first Traditional Cultural Property determined eligible for listing east of the Mississippi River. This acquisition will protect these unique resources and fulfill the intent of the original 1934 law, PL 73-350. This property will be combined with over 700 acres of donated property in the same area.

Cooperator(s):

Ocmulgee National Park and Preserve Initiative, the Archaeological Conservancy, NewTown Macon, Macon-Bibb County Government

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$50,000	Annual: \$2,000

Describe O&M:

Start-up costs include initial scoping of the resources. Ongoing costs are for minor maintenance to preserve the open space, such as mowing and vegetation care.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Congaree National Park

Priority: 13

State(s): SC

Congressional District(s): SC-6

Location:

Richland County, South Carolina

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
40	\$200,000
Acquired to Date	
26,557	\$95,392,642
Remaining to be Acquired	
83	\$3,500,000

Limitation Amount:

There is an acreage limitation of 26,776 acres established by P.L. 108-108. There is no dollar ceiling.

Project Description:

Congaree National Park is located in the Longleaf Pine Landscape. Originally established as a National Monument in 1973, the Act of November 10, 2003, designated the unit as a National Park and authorized the appropriation of funds necessary to acquire an additional 4,500 acres of land by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, by transfer, or by exchange. Situated along the meandering Congaree River in central South Carolina, Congaree National Park is home to champion trees, primeval forest landscapes, and diverse plant and animal life. This 26,640-acre park protects the largest contiguous tract of old-growth bottomland hardwood forest remaining in the United States. Known for its giant hardwoods and towering pines, the park's floodplain forest includes one of the highest canopies in the world and some of the tallest trees in the eastern United States. The park provides a sanctuary for plants and animals, a research site for scientists, and a place for visitors to walk and relax in a tranquil wilderness setting.

Purpose / Need:

These tracts contain features and attributes of considerable importance to the park: 1) a historic (pre-1840) dike, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and representing a salient component of the story of enslaved persons who lived and worked in the floodplain of the Congaree River; 2) a gravel road ("west boundary road") providing the only vehicular access to the western portion of the park and the only river access/boat ramp on the Congaree River available to staff within 26 miles, without which both search and rescue operations and key research efforts would be greatly hindered; and 3) a vulnerable viewshed near South Cedar Creek, a unique and unparalleled feature which was designated the State's first and only Outstanding National Resource Water and is a very popular recreational paddling trail.

Cooperator(s):

National Park Foundation; The Conservation Fund; The National Park Trust, The Friends of Congaree Swamp

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$5,000	Annual: \$7,500
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$15,000	Annual: \$5,000

Describe O&M:

Savings in both staff time and vehicle costs will be realized immediately with more efficient access to the western portion of the park and expedient response to needs on the river, while costs in the first year will include documentation of the area's history and importance to enslaved persons in the area and in the out-years additional interpretation needs and maintenance of the fields and natural environs will be ongoing.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Petroglyph National Monument

Priority: 14

State(s): NM

Congressional District(s): NM-1

Location:
Bernalillo County, New Mexico

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
91	\$2,630,000
Acquired to Date	
4,038	\$35,583,716
Remaining to be Acquired	
112	\$2,300,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project Description:

Petroglyph National Monument is located on a basalt escarpment on the west side of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Over 50,000 petroglyphs have been carved or pecked onto the 17-mile long West Mesa escarpment. These petroglyphs date back as far as 3,000 years and trace the progress of Indian civilization in New Mexico. The monument consists of 7,209 acres of which 5,208 acres are to be administered by the National Park Service; the remainder is administered by the city with funding assistance from the State.

Purpose / Need:

The park is within the expanding exurban growth of the city of Albuquerque. The parcels contain some of the most significant petroglyphs in the monument. These areas are extremely significant to a diverse assemblage of ethnographic communities that maintain association with the monument and West Mesa, including 29 Tribal and pueblo communities. This is the place where American Indians and settlers of Spanish, Mexican, and American Indian descent chose to carve thousands of petroglyphs - more than 20,000 have been documented in the Monument, along with 350 archeological sites. The diverse and unique array of petroglyphs lend cultural significance to the unique geologic features of the area.

Cooperator(s):

City of Albuquerque-Open Space Division

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$15,000	Annual: \$15,000

Describe O&M:

With the addition of these significant resources, a slight increase in law enforcement effort to ensure the resource is not damaged will be necessary.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Priority: 15

State(s): MI

Congressional District(s): MI-1

Location:
Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
257	\$2,170,000
Acquired to Date	
71,345	\$108,862,724
Remaining to be Acquired	
1,099	\$8,330,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no acreage limitation.

Statutory limit of \$84,149,558 - Annual overceiling authority of 10 percent permits this request (54 USC 200306(a)(4)).

Project Description:

The Act of October 21, 1970, authorized establishment of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore to protect and preserve outstanding natural resources along the mainland shore of Lake Michigan and on certain nearby islands in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Michigan. The national lakeshore is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.

The 975-acre Bow Lakes area of the Lakeshore contains excellent examples of ice block lakes and long forested valleys that were formed when the great ice blocks melted. The area contains an outstanding example of a floating leatherleaf bog and prime examples of plant succession, including the bog, an open marl lake, meadows and forest. These glacial features and bog habitats are found nowhere else in the park.

Purpose / Need:

These tracts are pristine pieces of virtually undeveloped properties critical to wildlife migration and open space along with providing recreational opportunities such as hiking, skiing, hunting, birding, etc. These properties also link connectivity to other large undeveloped NPS and State forest lands. All tracts are currently privately-owned, thus public access, recreational opportunities and resource protection do not exist. The tracts are critical to the protection of natural and cultural resources within Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore and will enhance recreational opportunities for 1.3 million annual visitors.

Cooperator(s):

The landowners are working directly with the NPS Realty staff to convey the land into the Federal estate.

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$1,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$1,500

Describe O&M:

There are negligible operational costs and savings associated with this acquisition as there will be no improvements and the lands will be operated in their natural state. Funds are estimated for small additional mileage on law enforcement patrols, and reduced impacts of trespass activities.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Saguaro National Park

Priority: 16

State(s): AZ

Congressional District(s): AZ-2, AZ-3

Location:

Vicinity of Tucson, Arizona

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
552	\$4,125,000
Acquired to Date	
8,697	\$45,648,673
Remaining to be Acquired	
866	\$28,000,000

Limitation Amount: There is no limitation**Project Description:**

Originally established as a national monument in 1933, Saguaro National Park was designated in 1994 by Congress (Public Law 103-364). The purpose of the park is to protect natural resources, particularly the saguaro cactus, which can reach heights of up to 50 feet, weigh up to eight tons, and live for more than 150 years. The area is also home to desert tortoise, gila monsters, and other desert wildlife. The park 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 park. Stands of the saguaro cactus in the vicinity of the park have declined dramatically since the 1930s.

Purpose / Need:

The Saguaro National Park Boundary Expansion was passed as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), and the land described is part of the expansion. Acquisition will include two corridors of land linking the Park's 91,716-acre Rincon Mountain District with the Coronado National Forest and important riparian habitat that supports high species diversity and sustains natural wildlife movement corridors as well as outstanding recreational opportunities. Acquiring these properties will preserve an essential wildlife corridor, prevent the loss of open space, and protect scenic views.

Cooperator(s):

The Trust for Public Land (TPL)

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$10,000
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0

Describe O&M:

The park will enhance boundary management in order to reduce the likelihood of livestock trespasses. The parcel would share 0.9 miles of border with the U.S. Forest Service, which would maintain the boundary fence.

Agency: National Park Service

Fiscal Year: 2023

Project / Unit: Petrified Forest National Park

Priority: 17

State(s): AZ

Congressional District(s): AZ-1

Location:

Apache and Navajo Counties, Arizona

Estimate for FY 2023	
Acres	\$
2,081	\$1,235,000
Acquired to Date	
38,452	\$15,577,748
Remaining to be Acquired	
34,038	\$16,000,000

Limitation Amount:

There is no limitation.

Project Description:

Petrified Forest National Park contains globally significant fossils from the Late Triassic Period. The park is a virtual laboratory offering opportunities for paleontological research and visitor appreciation that are unparalleled. The conservation and protection of the fossil resources, especially petrified wood (critical park resource), is the reason for the original establishment of the park, while the protection of vast cultural resources (the secondary unit resource) is a major focus and the intent of the 2004 boundary expansion. The Petrified Forest National Park Expansion Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-430), revised the boundary of the park to include an additional 125,000 acres of land, of which approximately 76,473 acres were privately owned.

Purpose / Need:

The parcels contain significant paleontological and archaeological resources including early Puebloan sites as well as a series of badland exposures that are scenic and also fossil rich. Fossils from the park and the surrounding areas help guide global research on the Triassic Period of Earth's history, and are specific to the park's enabling legislation, which specifies protection of these fossiliferous areas for their high scientific value. These parcels provide unparalleled open space opportunities to hikers, explorers, wildlife enthusiasts, horseback riders, and photographers.

Cooperator(s):

The Trust for Public Lands (TPL)

Estimated O&M Savings:	Start-up: \$0	Annual: \$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	Start-up: \$40,000	Annual: \$2,000

Describe O&M:

Startup costs will include archaeology, paleontology, and ecology resource surveys, and annual, cyclic costs will include maintenance of two track ranch roads. External boundary fences will be maintained. However, this cost will be offset by not having to maintain the current fence between the park and ranch. As with the costs to

maintain other lands acquired under P.L. 108-430, most of these costs would be borne by the park's existing base operating budget and/or completed with park staff.