



## Fiscal Year 2000

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### Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

## Stewardship and Heritage Assets

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

Subsets of lands within the authorized boundaries of the National Park System can have additional stewardship asset designations such as *wilderness areas*, *wild and scenic rivers*, and *trails*. Stewardship areas such as wilderness areas may encompass lands owned by entities other than the National Park Service. Changes in NPS boundaries occur only when authorized by Presidential proclamations or by acts of Congress. While individual units of stewardship land can be improved, the condition of NPS stewardship land as a whole is generally sufficient to support the NPS mission.

## National Park Service Land

The objective of acquiring land and interests in land is to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of Congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System. Acquisition of land helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for federal recreation areas, conserves outstanding resources for public recreational use before they are converted to incompatible uses, and preserves the nation’s natural and historic heritage.

The 379 units of the National Park System contain a total of 83,645,303.45 acres within their boundaries. Of that total,

78,197,903.64 acres are in federal ownership: 77,945,990.95 acres in fee simple title, and 251,912.69 acres in less-than-fee title (ie., scenic easements). Non-federal land within the NPS is either privately-owned (4,319,478.22 acres) or owned by state and local governments (1,127,921.59 acres). Subject to the availability of funds, privately-owned land will be acquired as opportunities for acquisition arise, or when an owner uses or threatens to use the property in a manner not compatible with park purposes. During FY 2000, the Service acquired 135,918.32 acres and disposed of 470.32 acres. This table summarizes ownership of acreage within park boundaries by type of park unit:

NPS Unit Type	Federal Acreage	Non-Federal Acreage	Total Acreage
International Historic Site	28.44	16.46	44.90
National Battlefields	11,940.49	1,234.48	13,174.97
National Battlefields Parks	8,059.55	1,614.36	9,673.91
National Battlefields Site	1.00	0.00	1.00
National Historic Sites	20,138.14	4,545.30	24,683.44
National Historical Parks	115,566.03	47,329.80	162,895.83
National Lakeshores	145,743.92	83,226.17	228,970.09
National Memorials	8,041.10	489.75	8,530.85
National Military Parks	35,640.02	3,083.46	38,723.48
National Monuments	1,881,499.66	163,371.41	2,044,871.07
National Parks	49,839,064.88	2,123,877.16	51,962,942.04
National Preserves	21,492,411.61	2,225,110.92	23,717,522.53
National Recreation Areas	3,406,266.64	317,793.59	3,724,060.23
National Reserves	10,932.70	22,193.13	33,125.83
National Rivers	311,143.03	112,853.60	423,996.63
National Scenic Trails	158,400.42	66,909.79	225,310.21
National Seashores	478,289.93	116,227.92	594,517.85
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	72,912.86	146,556.00	219,468.86
Parks (Other)	37,723.38	1,508.66	39,232.04
Parkways	164,099.84	9,457.85	173,557.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,197,903.64</b>	<b>5,447,399.81</b>	<b>83,645,303.45</b>

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

## Wilderness Areas

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

In the United States, there are over 100 million acres of federal land designated *wilderness* by Congressional legislation under the Wilderness Act of 1964. In addition to the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management also manage wilderness areas. Because of the abundance of NPS wilderness acreage in Alaska, the National Park Service manages the greatest proportion of wilderness areas, at 53 percent of the entire National Wilderness Preservation System. This includes over 44 million acres within 45 different wilderness areas. The park units in the following table have areas recognized as wilderness, although they may not be designated wilderness areas that have a permit system.

Wilderness Area Name	Park Unit	Acreage
<b>Alaska</b>		
Denali	Denali National Park	2,146,580
Gates of the Arctic	Gates of the Arctic National Park	7,245,600
Glacier Bay	Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve	2,659,876
Katmai	Katmai National Park & Preserve	3,425,811
Kobuk Valley	Kobuk Valley National Park	164,112
Lake Clark	Lake Clark National Park	2,618,455
Noatak	Noatak National Preserve	5,816,168
Wrangell-St. Elias	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	9,676,994
<b>Arkansas</b>		
Buffalo National River	Buffalo National River	34,933
<b>Arizona</b>		
Chiricahua	Chiricahua National Monument	10,680
Organ Pipe Cactus	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	312,600
Petrified Forest	Petrified Forest National Park	50,260
Saguaro	Saguaro National Monument	70,905
<b>California</b>		
Death Valley	Death Valley National Park	3,128,028
Joshua Tree	Joshua Tree National Park	557,802
Lassen Volcanic	Lassen Volcanic National Park	78,982
Lava Beds	Lava Beds National Monument	27,970
Mojave	Mojave National Preserve	695,200
Philip Burton	Point Reyes National Seashore	25,370
Pinnacles	Pinnacles National Monument	13,270
Sequoia-Kings Canyon	Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park	736,980
Yosemite	Yosemite National Park	704,624
<b>Colorado</b>		
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	15,599
Great Sand Dunes	Great Sand Dunes National Monument	33,450
Indian Peaks	Rocky Mountain National Park	2,917
Mesa Verde	Mesa Verde National Park	8,100
<b>Florida</b>		
Marjory Stoneman Douglas	Everglades National Park	1,296,500
<b>Georgia</b>		
Cumberland Island	Cumberland Island National Seashore	8,840

(continued)



Isle Royale National Park's Mott Island draws visitors seeking the essential character of wilderness from serenity and solitude to wildlife and physical challenges.

Wilderness Area Name	Park Unit	Acreage
<b>Hawaii (continued)</b>		
Haleakala	Haleakala National Park	19,270
Hawaii Volcanoes	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	123,100
<b>Idaho</b>		
Craters of the Moon	Craters of the Moon National Monument	43,243
<b>Michigan</b>		
Isle Royale	Isle Royale National Park	132,018
<b>Mississippi</b>		
Gulf Islands	Gulf Islands National Seashore	4,637
<b>Nevada</b>		
Death Valley	Death Valley National Park	125,000
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bandelier	Bandelier National Monument	23,267
Carlsbad Caverns	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	33,125
<b>New York</b>		
Fire Island	Fire Island National Seashore	1,363
<b>North Dakota</b>		
Theodore Roosevelt	Theodore Roosevelt National Park	29,920
<b>South Carolina</b>		
Congaree Swamp	Congaree Swamp National Monument	15,010
<b>South Dakota</b>		
Badlands	Badlands National Park	64,144
<b>Texas</b>		
Guadalupe Mountains	Guadalupe Mountains National Park	46,850
<b>Virginia</b>		
Shenandoah	Shenandoah National Park	79,579
<b>Washington</b>		
Mount Rainier	Mount Rainier National Park	228,480
Olympic	Olympic National Park	876,669
Stephen Mather	North Cascades National Park	634,614
<b>TOTAL ACREAGE</b>		<b>44,046,895</b>

## National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

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

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

There are 160 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Each mile of each river is classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. There are many governing agencies of these rivers: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. The National Park Service administers, either solely or in conjunction with other agencies, the rivers in the following table.

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

(continued)



Reenactors immerse themselves in early 19th-century history along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Year	River	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles
<i>(continued)</i>					
2000	Lamprey, NH	-	-	12.0	12.0
2000	Wekiva, FL	31.4	2.1	8.1	41.6
2000	White Clay Creek, DE & PA	-	24.0	166.0	190.0
2000	Delaware (lower), NJ & PA	-	25.4	41.9	67.3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,661.8</b>	<b>656.7</b>	<b>710.7</b>	<b>3,029.2</b>

## National Trails System

The National Trails System, created by law in 1968, includes 14 national scenic trails, eight national historic trails, over 800 national recreation trails, and two side/connecting trails. Of the 22 national scenic and historic trails, the National Park Service provides trail-wide coordination for 16 trails. Together, these 22 trail corridors measure almost 40,000 miles in combined lengths, and cross 56 national park areas and 90 national forests. In addition, hundreds of miles of trails cross lands under the care of the Bureau of Land Management.

The National Park Service administers 16 of 22 scenic and historic trails in the National Park System. In FY 2000, trail operations totaled \$4.3 million. This funded all the trail field offices, with some funds reserved for national program activities. An additional \$614,000 was available through the NPS Challenge Cost-Share Program for partnership projects. In FY 2000, almost 100 National Trail System cost-share projects were matched three-to-one by partners. Volunteers serving these trails provided nearly 500,000 hours of labor.

Year (est.)	Trail	Length (miles)	States Crossed
1968	Appalachian NST	2,150	ME,NH,VT,MA,CT,NY,NJ, PA,MD,WV,VA,NC,TN,GA
1978	Oregon Trail	2,170	MO,KS,NE,WY,ID,OR
1978	Mormon Pioneer NHT	1,300	IL,IA,NE,WY,UT
1978	Lewis and Clark NHT	3,700	IL,MO,KS,NE,IA,SD, ND,MT,ID,WA,OR
1980	North Country NST	3,200	NY,PA,OH,MI,WI,MN,ND
1980	Overmountain Victory NHT	300	VA,TN,NC,SC
1980	Ice Age NST	1,000	WI
1983	Potomac Heritage NST	700	VA,MD,PA
1983	Natchez Trace NST	690	TN,AL,MS
1987	Santa Fe NHT	1,200	MO,KS,OK,CO,NM
1987	Trail of Tears NHT	1,800	TN,AL,MS,KY,IL,MO,AR,OK
1990	Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	1,200	AZ,CA
1990	California NHT	5,660	MO,KS,NE,WY,ID, UT,NV,CA,OR
1992	Pony Express NHT	1,970	MO,KS,NE,CO,WY,UT,NV,CA
1996	Selma to Montgomery NHT	54	AL
2000	Ala Kahakai NHT	175	HA

## Heritage Areas

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

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

## Archeological Sites

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

The NPS estimates that there may be as many as 1.5 million archeological sites located within units of the National Park System. Of these, about 63,000 have been identified and about

National Heritage Area	State
America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)	IA
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	CA
Automobile National Heritage Area	MI
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	CO
Cane River National Heritage Area	LA
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	PA
Essex National Heritage Area	MA
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	NY
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	IL
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	MA/RI
National Coal Heritage	PA
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	OH
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	CT
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	PA
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	VA
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	SC
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	TN

48,188 are recorded in our national archeological database. The National Park Service is making a concerted effort to collect standardized information about all known sites into the national database. All known sites will be recorded eventually in the database.

The National Park Service has a national program of archeological inventory and annually identifies and collects information on about 1,000 to 2,000 new sites. The NPS does not normally withdraw sites from the inventory. For those that are damaged or destroyed, the NPS continues to care for the data and collections of artifacts and other materials from the sites.

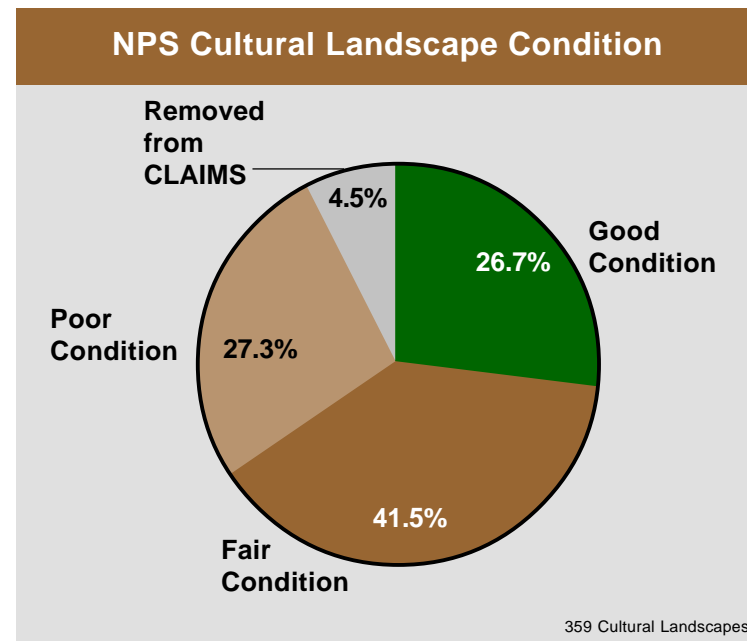
Of the recorded sites for which condition information is available, 38 percent are listed in “good” condition; however, this information is very incomplete and available for only about 31 percent of the nationally recorded sites. Based upon projects identified as necessary in approved park resource management plans, funding of over \$160 million is needed for archeological projects. Only a portion of this funding relates to maintenance work.

### Cultural Landscapes

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

Cultural landscapes are inventoried, and basic management information summarizing significance, impacts, condition, and approved treatments is collected and maintained in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI). Information associated with the CLI is entered into the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) to provide a computerized, analytical tool for assessing the information. The inventory process includes four levels: Level O - Park Reconnaissance Survey; Level I - Landscape Reconnaissance Survey; Level II - Landscape Analysis and Evaluation; and Level III - Feature Inventory and Assessment. This four-level process facilitates identifying the potential scope of cultural landscapes in a systematic manner, establishing priorities for further inventory and research, and responding to specific park management needs. The four levels correspond to a varying degree of effort and detail contained in the inventory.

In FY 2000, each National Park Service region prepared a six-year prioritized list of inventory projects as an addendum to their CLI Strategic Plan. As of the end of FY 2000, 2,743 cultural landscapes had been entered into CLAIMS at the following levels: Level 0 - 2,006; Level I - 548; Level II - 152; and of an unknown level - 37. Of the 359 landscapes in the FY 1999 GPRA baseline, 26.7 percent are in good condition, 41.5 percent are in fair condition, 27.3 percent are in poor condition, and 4.5 percent have been removed from CLAIMS as of the end of FY 2000.



A recently completed Cultural Landscape Inventory and Report will provide positive and controlled direction for maintenance of important cultural resources at Fort Laramie National Historic Site.



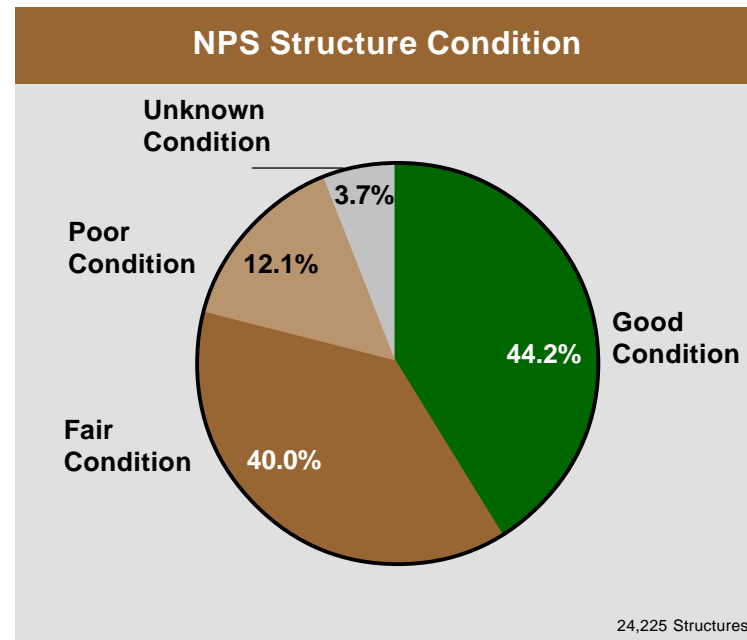
## Historic and Prehistoric Structures

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

Beginning in FY 1992, the National Park Service commenced a multi-year project to update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) for the estimated 26,000-27,000 park historic and prehistoric structures. The LCS is the primary computerized database containing information about structures in which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Structures included in the LCS are either listed in or eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decision reached through the planning process, even though they do not meet the National Register requirements.

As of the end of FY 2000, data on 25,507 historic and prehistoric structures in 373 parks have been updated. In the past fiscal year 1,502 structures were added to the inventory. Structures are deleted from the inventory as a result of physical destruction based upon a planned management action, or natural occurrence, or inventory error.

The condition of the historic and prehistoric structures (as shown in the chart below) is continually threatened by weather, structural deterioration, erosion, and vandalism. Of the 24,225 structures in the FY 1999 GPRAs baseline, 44.2 percent are in good condition, 40 percent are in fair condition, 12.1 percent are in poor condition, and 3.7 percent are of unknown condition or were removed from the LCS as of the end of FY 1999.



Mesa Verde National Park protects the most notable and best preserved Ancestral Puebloan dwellings in the United States.

The National Park Service takes actions such as maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and/or changes the use of the structure to mitigate adverse effects to preserve and protect the structures for interpretation and continued use. Unfunded costs associated with treatments that have been approved by park planning documents for 25,507 inventoried structures total \$1,139.3 million the end of FY2000. Of these costs, \$810.1 million (71.1 percent) is for rehabilitation and preservation, and \$225.8 million (19.8 percent) is for stabilization, with the remaining 9.1 percent used for other prescribed treatments.

### Museum Collections

At the end of FY 1999, the most current information available shows that National Park Service museum collections totaled over 80 million items, 35 million objects and specimens, and 45 million archival documents. These collections support the interpretation of resources and significant events associated with NPS lands. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, to flags that flew over Fort Sumter, to Thomas Edison’s handwritten notes on inventions, to the tools and furnishings of a working ranch in Montana, to botanical specimens from Yosemite, and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These museum collections are important not only individually, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites within the National Park System.

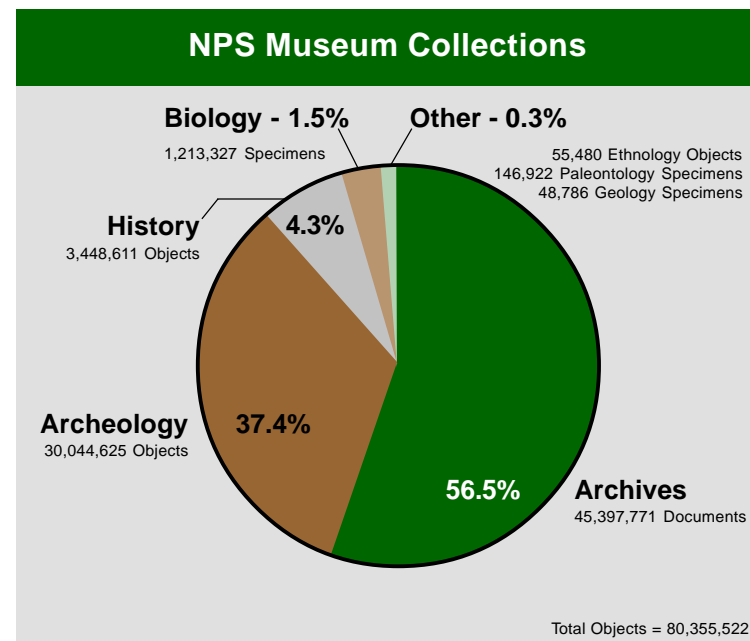
The NPS acquires and documents collections that support the mission and scope of each park and uses those collections to increase public enjoyment and understanding of our heritage, and its associated values. Parks use the documentation associated with collections to make informed decisions about interpreting and managing these and other park resources. For example, the drawings and photographs in the collection at Frederick Law Olmsted NHS have enabled the park manager to make decisions about restoring the park’s cultural landscape.

The public has access to these collections through exhibits, interpretive programs, publications, Web sites, films, and videos. For research purposes, the public can directly access information in collections catalogs and other databases, as well as access the collections themselves. Typically, parks respond to over 40,000 public research requests and park visitors view nearly 350,000 objects on exhibit annually.

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



This war-torn flag once flew over Fort Sumter, site of the first engagement of the Civil War on April 12, 1861.



In FY 1999, the National Park Service acquired over 4.4 million items through gifts, exchanges, purchases, field collections, and transfers. Acquisitions were in the disciplines of archeology, ethnology, history, archives, biology, paleontology, and geology. The NPS deaccessioned 14,597 items through exchanges, transfers, conveyances, losses, thefts, repatriation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and other means.

As of FY 1999, 61 percent of the objects and specimens and 35 percent of the archives are cataloged. At current cataloging rates and funding levels, the collection will be cataloged in 2022.

Using the standardized National Park Service Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections, parks assess the status of museum storage and exhibits relative to professional standards for environment, security, fire protection, housekeeping and planning. Parks take corrective actions as needed. Only 64 percent of the conditions in park museum collections meet these professional standards. An estimated 1,927 deficiencies were corrected in parks in FY 1999. At current funding levels for correction of deficiencies, 95 percent of the standards will be met in 2029.

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

## National Historic Landmarks

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

National historic landmarks are identified by theme and special studies are prepared or overseen by NPS historians and archeologists. Landmark designation is the Federal Government's official recognition of the national importance of historic properties. Currently there are approximately 2,300 places with landmark designation.

On February 16, 2000, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt approved the designation of 18 properties in 16 states as national historic landmarks. On May 16, 2000, the Secretary approved the designation of 15 additional properties in 10 states and one boundary expansion to a previously designated national historic landmark. There were no historic designation withdrawals during FY 2000. The chart on the following page lists the recently designated landmarks.

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There is something infinitely appealing in this land which contains our oldest history, something which once known will linger in one's memory with a haunting tenacity.

Laura Gilpin

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**FY 2000 National Historic Landmarks (and Locations)**

**(February 16, 2000)**

Rancho Camulos	Ventura County, CA
Shenandoah-Dives (Mayflower) Mill	San Juan County, CO
Grove Street Cemetery	New Haven, CT
Whitehall (Henry M. Flagler House)	Palm Beach, FL
Fort James Jackson	Chatham County, GA
Herndon Home	Atlanta, GA
Arthur Heurtley House	Oak Park, IL
Kennebec Arsenal	Augusta, ME
Bollman Truss Railroad Bridge	Howard County, MD
Scotterley	St. Mary's County, MD
Nathan and Polly Johnson Properties	New Bedford, MA
Fort St. Pierre Site	Warren County, MS
Abel and Mary Nicholson House	Salem County, NJ
Stonewall	New York, NY
Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Pittsburgh, PA
Mulberry Plantation	
(James and Mary Boykin Chesnut House)	Camden, SC
Highland Park Shopping Village	Highland Park, TX
George Washington's Boyhood Home Site	Fredericksburg, VA

**(May 16, 2000)**

Portland Brownstone Quarries	Portland, CT
First Baptist Church	Columbus, IN
Irwin Union Bank and Trust	Columbus, IN
Miller House	Columbus, IN
North Christian Church	Columbus, IN
Labrot & Graham's Old Oscar Pepper	
Distillery	Woodford County, KY
Parker Cleaveland House	Brunswick, ME
Gropius House	Lincoln, MA
Sagamore Lodge	Hamilton County, NY
Santanoni Preserve	Essex County, NY
Columbia River Highway	Multnomah, Hood River
	& Wasco Counties, OR
I.N. and Bernardine Hagan House	Fayette County, PA
John N.A. Griswold House	Newport, RI
Rockingham Meeting House	Rockingham, VT
Socialist Labor Party Hall	Barre, VT

**FY 2000 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK BOUNDARY EXPANSION**

**(May 16, 2000)**

Great Northern Railway Buildings	West Glacier, MT
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## Paleontological Sites

While only eight National Park Service units were established primarily for their paleontological resources, significant fossil resources have been documented in 146 NPS areas. These areas preserve a diversity of fossils including plants ranging from microscopic algae to petrified logs and animals ranging from marine shells to dinosaurs, tracks, and burrows. Many of the fossil resources protected and interpreted within NPS units are of international significance and are critical to our understanding of the history of life on earth. National Park Service paleontologists and rangers often work with researchers from museums and universities to understand such fossil resources.

In order to enhance the quality of protection of fossil resources within National Park System units, the Geologic Resources Division (GRD) has established a position of program manager for paleontology. During FY 2000, scoping sessions were held at a number of parks in Alaska: Yukon-Charley Rivers, Katmai, Aniakchak, and Denali. At Wrangell-St. Elias, a preliminary paleontological reconnaissance was conducted to evaluate the Frederika Formation for Miocene fossils. Surveys at Arches and Zion in Utah have been completed, and final reports are being prepared for publication. Preliminary surveys were initiated at Joshua Tree and Santa Monica Mountains in California, Curecanti in Colorado, and at Big Bend in Texas. These projects are designed to assist parks in achieving the Servicewide performance goal for paleontological resources. These efforts are just the beginning of the GRD's long-term goal to assist park managers to manage and document paleontological resources at parks with fossils.

The GRD Paleontology Program also provided technical assistance to Channel Islands to aid in obtaining carbon 14 dates on newly discovered pygmy mammoths and to assist Petrified Forest in developing a plan to protect petrified wood from theft. The program has also worked to assist Yellowstone in mitigating impact to fossils during road construction at the east entrance. Big Bend also benefited from the program during the transfer of park dinosaur fossils to the Dallas Museum for storage and study. Assistance was also provided to Fossil Butte for the transfer of Green River Formation plant fossils from Brigham Young University to the park. The GRD paleontology program also worked with other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct paleontological inventories at Red Fleet and Steinnaker Reservoirs in Utah.

During FY 2000, no new parks were authorized primarily for their paleontological resources, and none were de-authorized.



The fossil laboratory at John Day Fossil Beds National Monument is reminiscent of the bygone era of 19th-century paleontological explorations in the West.