

**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS, COMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 2788, TO DESIGNATE A
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS NATIONAL MEMORIAL AT THE MARCH
FIELD AIR MUSEUM IN RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.**

JANUARY 21, 2009

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 2788, a bill to designate a Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at the March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California.

The Department would defer to the Department of Defense for a position on H.R. 2788 since the purpose of the legislation is to further honor military personnel who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross at a site which is not under the jurisdiction of the Department.

The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to a member of the United States armed forces who distinguishes himself or herself in support of operations by “heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.” We applaud the effort of the March Field Air Museum to create a suitable memorial to the honor, bravery, and sacrifice of members of our Armed Forces who have earned this medal.

This legislation explicitly states that this memorial is not a unit of the National Park System. As this language makes clear, the use of the title “national memorial” creates a reasonable expectation among the general public that it must have an affiliation with the National Park Service, which currently administers 27 national memorials across the country. This is not the first time this issue has arisen, nor is it likely to be the last, and the Department respectfully encourages only the most thoughtful and judicious designation of any future “national” memorials, museums, or other similar sites.

That concludes my testimony Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to respond to any questions from you and members of the committee.

**Statement of
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Deputy Director
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
House Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands
H.R. 2944, Southern Arizona Public Lands Protection Act
January 21, 2010**

Thank you for the invitation to testify on H.R. 2944, the Southern Arizona Public Lands Protection Act. The Department of the Interior supports the goals of the legislation, which in part seeks to enhance and assist Pima County's Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP). However, we are concerned that the scope of the bill may be broader than intended and may lead to some unanticipated consequences. We would like to work with the Congress as it crafts legislation to address the legitimate concerns of Pima County.

We defer to the Department of Agriculture on all issues affecting lands within the Coronado National Forest in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, including matters related to the proposed Rosemont Mine.

Background

Pima County, Arizona, stretches for nearly 200 miles across southern Arizona and encompasses over 9,000 square miles (nearly 6 million acres) of land. Approximately 380,000 surface acres within the county are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Additionally, the BLM manages over 450,000 acres of Federal mineral estate underlying non-Federal surface within Pima County.

Mining, particularly of copper, has been a significant part of the history of this part of the country. Other significant minerals mined in Pima County include molybdenum and limestone. Today, there are nearly 3,500 existing mining claims (encompassing about 70,000 acres) in Pima County on the Federal mineral estate.

Under current law, unless specifically closed to mineral entry, mining claims can be located on Federal lands or interest in lands managed by the BLM, including most National Forest System lands which were reserved from the public domain. Areas that are typically withdrawn from mineral entry include National Parks and Monuments, Wildlife Refuges, American Indian Reservations, acquired lands, and designated wilderness. In Pima County, a number of areas are not open to mineral entry, including the Tohono O'odham Nation and Pascua Yaqui Nation lands; the Saguaro National Park and Organ Pipe National Monument managed by the National Park Service; the Buenos Aires and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuges managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; wilderness areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM; and the BLM's Ironwood Forest National Monument and Las Cienegas National Conservation Area.

Public Law 87-747, enacted in 1962, withdrew from new mining claims approximately 475,000 acres of land located in the heart of Tucson and the immediately surrounding communities. This action was taken to address problems that had arisen from the high incidence of split estate in the Tucson area. A split estate often arises when the Federal government transfers the interest in surface land out of Federal ownership but retains the mineral rights. A significant amount of residential housing was being constructed on split estate lands during that time period, and private property owners were faced with the prospect of having mining claims filed on the Federal mineral estate underlying their homes. This law prohibited such mining claims.

Over the last fifty years, the population of Pima County, particularly in the Tucson area, has grown dramatically. In 1998, in an effort to address a multitude of issues related to that growth, Pima County engaged in a process that resulted in the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP). The SDCP provides guidance for land use, land conservation, and multi-species conservation in Pima County. One element of the SDCP has been the acquisition by the county of lands specifically for conservation purposes and meeting the needs of its Multi-Species Conservation Plan (MSCP).

About half of the lands acquired by the county are split estate lands with underlying Federal mineral estate. Unless specifically withdrawn, those lands are open to mining claims as well as discretionary acts of the Federal government, including the sale of mineral materials (such as sand and gravel), land sales, or land exchanges. Those mineral interests are managed by the BLM.

Of particular recent concern in the local community is a proposal by Arizona Portland Cement (APC) for a limestone quarry for the production of cement southeast of Tucson. The proposed quarry is partially within Pima County's environmentally sensitive Davidson Canyon Natural Preserve on lands owned by the State of Arizona. Pima County owns over 9,000 acres in the surrounding Davidson Canyon area; the BLM manages the mineral estate on approximately one-third of those acres. APC possesses unpatented mining claims on the underlying Federal mineral estate associated with the proposed quarry. A second proposed quarry would also include adjacent State Trust Lands which are leased to APC by the state of Arizona. There has been widespread public opposition to mining activity within or adjacent to Davidson Canyon.

H.R. 2944

H.R. 2944 has three provisions. First, section 2(1), subject to valid existing rights, withdraws from the land laws, mining law, mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and mineral materials laws all Federal lands or interest in lands within the Coronado National Forest in Santa Cruz and Pima Counties in Arizona. The Department of the Interior defers to the Department of Agriculture on section 2(1).

Section 2(2) of H.R. 2944 would withdraw the mineral estate underlying lands owned by Pima County from the public land laws, mining laws, mineral leasing, geothermal leasing and mineral materials laws, subject to valid existing rights. The implications of this provision are extensive. Among the many actions that would be prohibited are the sale or

exchange of mineral interests, the filing of new mining claims, and the sale of any mineral materials such as sand and gravel for road construction. The withdrawal, however, would not prevent development of existing valid mining claims.

The Department of the Interior understands Pima County's concern about potential actions that could undermine the SDCP and result in degradation to lands acquired for conservation purposes. Undoubtedly, many of these lands deserve protection. However, we believe there may be significant unintended consequences of the proposed withdrawals, as well as diminution in the value of the Federal mineral estate.

Under the proposed withdrawal of the Federal mineral estate from "all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws" (section 2(2)(A)), the BLM would be unable to exchange the mineral estate with the county. Section 2(2)(A) would prevent both the BLM and the county from using exchange authority to consolidate their land holdings to further the objectives of the SDCP.

A withdrawal from the mineral materials laws also would prohibit the BLM from selling or granting free use permits to the county or the Arizona Department of Transportation for sand and gravel from the mineral estate underlying county lands. While this withdrawal may be appropriate where lands were acquired for conservation purposes, there may be other locations where local sand and gravel operations may reasonably support beneficial public uses, such as county or state road maintenance.

Before Congress moves forward with such a significant withdrawal of the Federal mineral interest, we would recommend an analysis of the full implications and consequences. To ensure any legislative withdrawal is appropriately targeted, we urge the Congress to propose a process with full and open public participation, particularly given the nature and scale of the proposed withdrawal.

Finally, section 2(3) of H.R. 2944 would withdraw the Federal mineral estate managed by the BLM within Pima County "from entry, location or patent under the general mining laws," subject to valid existing rights. In conjunction with the withdrawal in section 2(1)(B) of Forest System lands, this section would prevent the filing of any new Federal mining claims in Pima County. The withdrawal would not prevent development of existing valid mining claims.

Again, we are sensitive to the desire of Pima County residents and their elected Representatives to protect and conserve lands with important resource values. However, this approach may not need to be as far-reaching as the current draft. Though many areas of Pima County have been extensively mined, other areas have yet to be fully explored and may yield significant resources. For example, lands to the west of the Sierrita open pit copper mine and to the east of the Ajo copper mine are less environmentally-sensitive lands and extensive exploration has not taken place in these areas which have the potential for undiscovered deposits. Any future opportunity to evaluate and make decisions about a potential discovery would be foregone under the proposed withdrawal.

For this reason, the BLM believes that more complete information about the Federal mineral resources and the implications of a mining withdrawal is needed before the Congress imposes a permanent withdrawal across such a wide area. Including the public in an open and transparent public process would help in identifying and avoiding unintended consequences and in reaching a better-informed decision.

The BLM would like to work with the Sponsor and the Committee to develop some alternatives to H.R. 2944's extensive withdrawals. For example, Congressionally imposed, but term limited withdrawals, of the county's sensitive lands while a comprehensive review is undertaken could provide needed protections for both Pima County's interests as well as the public's value in the Federal mineral estate.

Conclusion

The BLM looks forward to working with the Congress to modify H.R. 2944 to achieve Pima County's goals to protect their acquired lands through targeted actions, such as the sale or exchange of BLM mineral estate underlying county lands. We applaud Pima County's proactive efforts through the SDCP to address the valuable natural resources of this diverse Sonoran landscape. We look forward to continuing to work with Pima County in that effort.

**Statement of
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House Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands
H.R. 3914, San Juan Mountains Wilderness Act
January 21, 2010**

Thank you for the invitation to testify on H.R. 3914, the San Juan Mountains Wilderness Act. The Department of the Interior supports the designation of the McKenna Peak Wilderness on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We defer to the Department of Agriculture regarding designations on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service (FS).

Background

The McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area (WSA) covers nearly 20,000 acres of BLM-managed lands in San Miguel and Dolores Counties in southwestern Colorado. This WSA is currently managed by the BLM to protect its wilderness characteristics while awaiting Congressional action.

This area is rich in wildlife, including mule deer, elk, mountain lions, black bear, and a variety of raptors. McKenna Peak is also home to the Spring Creek wild horse herd. Geologically, the area is quite diverse. It includes 100 million year-old remnants of inland seas (now black Mancos shale rich in invertebrate marine fossils), as well as the 8,000-foot McKenna Peak with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, and mountain mahogany. This area offers a wide variety of recreational opportunities, including hunting, hiking, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing, all of which are compatible with this wilderness designation.

H.R. 3914

We understand that H.R. 3914 is the result of a collaborative process, which included discussions between Representative John Salazar, county commissioners, adjacent landowners, ranchers, conservationists, recreationists, and other interested parties. The results are the proposed extensive wilderness designations on both BLM- and FS-managed lands in San Miguel, Ouray, and San Juan Counties. As I noted, the Department of the Interior defers to the Department of Agriculture regarding designations on lands managed by the FS.

Section 3(a)(4) of the bill designates 8,614 acres of the existing BLM-managed McKenna Peak WSA as wilderness. The BLM supports this designation. The legislation covers only those areas of the WSA in San Miguel County. The remaining almost 11,000 acres of the WSA are south of the proposed wilderness in Dolores County and are not addressed in the legislation. These acres will remain in WSA status, pending

Congressional action. The BLM and the Department would support future designation of this area in order to improve the manageability of the area.

We would request the opportunity to work with the Sponsor and the Committee on some technical provisions, including corrections to the map reference. The BLM is currently completing a careful review of the boundaries of the proposed wilderness area to ensure manageability and would welcome the opportunity to work with the sponsor on possible minor modifications.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of H.R. 3914. We look forward to its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 4003, A BILL
TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONDUCT A
SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY TO EVALUATE RESOURCES IN THE HUDSON
RIVER VALLEY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO DETERMINE THE
SUITABILITY AND FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING THE SITE AS A UNIT
OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

JANUARY 21, 2010

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 4003, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study on natural and cultural resources on certain lands in the Hudson River Valley of New York.

The Department supports enactment of this legislation. However, we feel that priority should be given to the 48 previously authorized studies for potential units of the National Park System, potential new National Heritage Areas, and potential additions to the National Trails System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that have not yet been transmitted to Congress.

New York's Hudson River Valley is one of this nation's most treasured landscapes, a place of significant historic events and natural beauty. The region has a rich Native American history, as well as a myriad of important historic sites and stories dating from the period of European contact through the modern era of our nation's evolution. It has been the subject of some of our best known literature and art, a birthplace of the

environmental movement, and the location of early industrial progress, political discourse, and transportation innovations. It is the home place of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Martin Van Buren, Robert Fulton's invention of the steamboat, and Revolutionary War events including the joint decision of Washington and Rochambeau to march from the Hudson to final victory at Yorktown, Virginia. It was on the shores of the Hudson, too, that Benedict Arnold betrayed the Continental Army offering to surrender West Point and where his contact, British Major John Andre, was arrested near Tarrytown and hung as a spy in Tappan, New York.

The natural beauty of this landscape has been captured forever by the famous Hudson River School of painters including the works of Thomas Cole, Robert Weir, Asher Durand, and Frederic E. Church. Washington Irving, in his classic tale of Rip Van Winkle, wrote, "He saw at a distance *the lordly Hudson*, far, far below him, moving on its silent but majestic course, with the reflection of a purple cloud, or the sail of a lagging bark, here and there sleeping on its glassy bosom, and at last losing itself in the blue highlands." Naturalist and essayist John Burroughs viewing the Hudson River Valley from its highest point declared, "The works of man dwindle, and the original features of the huge globe come out. Every single object or point is dwarfed; the valley of the Hudson is only a wrinkle in the earth's surface. You discover with a feeling of surprise that the great thing is the earth itself, which stretches away on every hand so far beyond your ken."

The Hudson River Valley is characterized by a mosaic of river corridors, wetlands, forests, agricultural lands, villages, and urban and suburban communities. It has been recognized for its ecological significance where the effects of ocean tides and saltwater intrusion create a transitional ecosystem that provides habitat for a wide range of plant and animal species including rare species such as the Bicknell's sedge and Violet lespedeza, and endangered species such as the Karner blue butterfly and Indiana bat. The Hudson River Valley provides important migration stops for many species of waterfowl, including tens of thousands of geese and ducks, that winter on the river. It also provides essential habitat for anadromous fish species such as the striped bass, as well as other species such as the marsh wren and muskrat, which reside in tidal creeks and other permanently flooded habitats.

Existing units of the National Park System in the Hudson River Valley protect a few of its many historic resources and include the homes of Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt, Martin Van Buren, and Frederick Vanderbilt. Saratoga National Historical Park protects a key site of the American Revolution. Congress recognized that there was more to this nationally distinctive landscape when it established the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area pursuant to Public Law 104-333. The region, too, contains natural and historic sites protected by the State of New York, its local governments and nonprofit organizations. Much of the region, however, remains subject to the pressures of urbanization, resulting in landscape destruction and historic site impact.

H.R. 4003 would provide the opportunity for the National Park Service to work with state and local organizations to determine if other critical natural and historic resources in the region merit consideration by Congress for potential unit designation. More importantly, it provides the potential for a wider public dialog on how best to protect these treasured resources at the local, state, and national levels and through privately initiated conservation initiatives. We anticipate that the study will cost between \$350,000 and \$400,000 to complete.

We note that the elements included in section 4(b)(2) would be considered in a special resource study and are not necessary to include in the bill language.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my testimony and I would be pleased to answer any questions that members of the subcommittee may have regarding the Department's position on H.R. 4003.

**Statement of
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House Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands
H.R. 4192, Stornetta Public Lands Outstanding Natural Area
January 21, 2010**

Thank you for the invitation to testify on H.R. 4192, the Stornetta Public Lands Outstanding Natural Area Act. The Department of the Interior supports H.R. 4192, which would designate approximately 1,100 acres of public land along the Pacific coast of northern California as an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) within the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS).

Background

The coast of northern California is rugged and spectacular. Along that coast in Mendocino County, the BLM manages 1,132 acres commonly known as the Stornetta Public Lands, named after the family from whom they were acquired in 2004. These lands are magnificent, including over two miles of coastline and the estuary of the Garcia River, lying adjacent to the historic Point Arena Lighthouse.

This relatively small area contains significant natural resources, including several riparian corridors, wetlands, cypress groves, meadows, and sand dunes. As a result, the area is home to a broad range of wildlife, including a number of threatened or endangered species. These species include the endangered Coho and Chinook salmon, Point Arena mountain beaver, and Behren's silverspot butterfly, as well as the threatened Western snowy plover and California red-legged frog.

Extensive cultural resources attest to a history of occupation of this site going back at least 9,000 years. Up until the early 19th century, it was home to the Bokeya Pomo people. Today, the Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians partners with the BLM to conserve and protect the resource values on the Stornetta lands.

There are many recreational opportunities in the area. The Garcia River is a destination fishing site, and the coastal areas offer marine wildlife viewing, including Gray and Blue whales, seals, sea lions, and river otters. While not within the Stornetta lands, the adjacent Point Arena Lighthouse, operated by the nonprofit Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, welcomes over 30,000 visitors annually. These visitors frequent the tidepools and beaches on the adjacent Stornetta lands.

The BLM currently manages this area to protect its important natural, cultural and historic resources. The BLM works cooperatively with a number of key partners, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Coastal Conservancy, the Nature Conservancy, the Mendocino Coast Audubon Society, the California Departments of Parks and Recreation Fish and Game, and Forestry and Fire Protection, Manchester –

Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians, Mendocino County, the City of Point Arena, California, and the Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers.

H.R. 4192

H.R. 4192 would designate the Stornetta lands as an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) to be managed by the BLM within the NLCS. The BLM manages three other ONAs as part of the NLCS, all of which are located along the East and West coasts and are associated with historic lighthouses.

The Stornetta ONA would be an appropriate addition to the system, and we support the legislation. Designation will allow the BLM and the many local partners to continue to protect the special resources of the area, while encouraging public access and appreciation of those resources. We would like the opportunity to work with the sponsor and the Committee on some minor modifications to the legislation.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of H.R. 4192. We look forward to the inclusion of the Stornetta Outstanding Natural Area in the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 4395, A BILL
TO REVISE THE BOUNDARIES OF GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY
PARK TO INCLUDE THE GETTYSBURG TRAIN STATION, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.**

January 21, 2010

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 4395, a bill to add the historic Lincoln Train Station in the Borough of Gettysburg and 45 acres at the base of Big Round Top to Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Department supports enactment of this legislation.

Gettysburg National Military Park protects major portions of the site of the largest battle waged during this nation's Civil War. Fought in the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg resulted in a victory for Union forces and successfully ended the second invasion of the North by Confederate forces commanded by General Robert E. Lee. Historians have referred to the battle as a major turning point in the war - the "High Water Mark of the Confederacy". It was also the Civil War's bloodiest single battle, resulting in over 51,000 soldiers killed, wounded, captured or missing.

The Soldiers' National Cemetery within the park was dedicated on November 19, 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address. The cemetery contains more than 7,000 interments including over 3,500 from the Civil War.

The park currently includes nearly 6,000 acres, with 26 miles of park roads and over 1,400 monuments, markers, and memorials.

Gettysburg's Lincoln Train Station was built in 1858 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The station served as a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg, and the wounded and the dead were transported from Gettysburg through this station in the aftermath of battle. President Abraham Lincoln arrived at this station when he visited to give the Gettysburg Address.

Gettysburg National Military Park's 1999 General Management Plan called for expanding cooperative relationships and partnerships with the Borough of Gettysburg and other sites "to ensure that resources closely linked to the park, the battle, and the non-combatant civilian involvement in the battle and its aftermath are appropriately protected and used." In particular, the plan stated that the National Park Service would initiate "cooperation agreements with willing owners, and seek the assistance of the Borough of Gettysburg and other appropriate entities to preserve, operate and manage the Wills House and Lincoln Train Station."

The Borough of Gettysburg Interpretive Plan called for the Lincoln Train Station to be used as a downtown information and orientation center for visitors – where all park visitors would arrive after coming downtown – to receive information and orientation to downtown historic attractions, including the David Wills House. This is the house where Lincoln stayed the night before delivering the Gettysburg Address. The Interpretive Plan

also called for rehabilitation of the Wills House, which was added to the park's boundary through Public Law 106-290 in October 2000, and is now a historic house museum in the borough and an official site within Gettysburg National Military Park. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the David Wills House is operated by Main Street Gettysburg at no cost to the National Park Service.

The Lincoln Train Station is next to the downtown terminus of Freedom Transit, Gettysburg's shuttle system, which started operations in July 2009 with a grant from the Federal Transit Administration in the Department of Transportation.

In 2006, the Borough of Gettysburg completed rehabilitation of the Lincoln Train Station with funds from a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania grant. Due to a lack of funds, however, the borough has been unable to operate a visitor information and orientation center there. Through formal vote of the Borough Council, the Borough of Gettysburg has asked the National Park Service to take over the ownership and operations of the train station. The anticipated acquisition cost for the completely rehabilitated train station is approximately \$772,000, subject to an appraisal by the federal government. Funding to acquire this land would be subject to the availability of appropriations and NPS priorities.

The park has a preliminary commitment from the Gettysburg Convention and Visitor Bureau (CVB) to provide all staffing requirements for operations of an information and orientation center in the train station, thereby alleviating the park of staff costs.

Anticipated operating costs for the train station that will be the responsibility of the NPS

are limited to utility costs, the rest will be paid by the Gettysburg CVB. In the event that the Gettysburg CVB is unable to provide staffing and funding for operations, the NPS would seek another park partner to cover these costs and requirements.

This legislation would also add 45 acres near Big Round Top along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, Pennsylvania to the boundary of the park. The 45-acre tract of land is adjacent to the Gettysburg National Military Park and is within the Battlefield Historic District. The land is at the southern base of Big Round Top at the southern end of the Gettysburg battlefield. There were cavalry skirmishers in this area during the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863, but the real significance is environmental. The tract has critical wetlands and wildlife habitat related to Plum Run. Wayne and Susan Hill donated it to the Gettysburg Foundation in April 2009. The Gettysburg Foundation plans to donate “fee title interest” in the parcel to the National Park Service once it is within the park boundary. It abuts land already owned by the National Park Service.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or members of the committee may have regarding the Department’s position on H.R. 4395.