



THE PRESERVATION BUDGET

Select Preservation Priorities for FY 2024 Appropriations

March 2023



National Trust *for*
Historic Preservation®



The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a privately funded nonprofit organization that works to save America's historic places. From our headquarters in Washington, D.C., we take direct, on-the-ground action when historic sites are threatened. Our work helps build vibrant, sustainable communities. We facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest. We advocate with governments to save America's heritage, and we strive to create a cultural legacy that is as diverse as the nation itself so all of us can take pride in our part of the American story.

For more information, visit [SavingPlaces.org](https://www.savingplaces.org).



THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION is pleased to publish our fifth annual report recommending funding levels for select federal preservation programs. These programs have a significant impact on the stewardship of historic resources in every state and congressional district.

Preservationists have long advocated for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), including funding for state and tribal historic preservation officers (SHPOs and THPOs). These offices implement the nation's key preservation programs on the ground, including evaluating the impacts of federal projects, reviewing historic tax credit projects, and other essential activities. In addition, the HPF also supports several competitive grant programs that preserve, document, and exhibit diverse histories. These programs address a wide variety of preservation needs across the country and fund various types of work.

In 2015, Congress approved \$150 million to be deposited in the Historic Preservation Fund each year for fiscal years 2016–2023. Over that time, Congress has appropriated well short of the amount of funds available for the preservation and protection of our nation's historic resources. While the past several appropriations cycles has seen significant and appropriate increases in appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund, the need for funding far outpaces our ability to properly steward the nation's historic resources.

With support for historic preservation programs reaching new highs, the time is right to increase the authorized level of funding for the HPF. The program authorization is set to expire on September 30, the end of FY 2023. The authorized funding level has not been adjusted since its inception in 1976 when lawmakers set the investment at \$150 million annually. The critical work of the HPF has expanded since then, and the authorized funding amount for the program should reflect the ways in which it has grown to preserve the histories of more communities in America. The National Trust, other preservation partners, and congressional champions are working to introduce legislation to ensure stability and proper funding for the HPF program.

This report also recommends funding for other key agencies and programs that protect our nation's historic and cultural resources. Many of the initiatives and grant programs described in this report are led and administered by the National Park Service (NPS), whose efforts include the stewardship of thousands of historic buildings and cultural sites throughout the National Park System. With increased visitation and continued understaffing, we support robust investments for NPS operations to ensure staffing levels keep pace with conservation, preservation, maintenance, and management needs. We also highlight programs of the Bureau of Land Management, which stewards the largest and most diverse body of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on federal lands.

We are hopeful this report will serve federal policymakers and their staff, as well as historic preservation stakeholders throughout the country advocating for key federal programs that protect our nation's historical legacy for the benefit of all Americans.

**SHAW SPRAGUE, VICE PRESIDENT OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS,
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**



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PRESERVATION BUDGET AT-A-GLANCE

PROGRAM	FY21-23 ENACTED LEVELS AND FY24 BUDGET REQUESTS (IN MILLIONS)				
	FY21 ENACTED	FY22 ENACTED	FY23 ENACTED	FY24 ADMIN REQUEST	FY24 NTHP REQUEST
Historic Preservation Fund					
State Historic Preservation Officers	\$55.675	\$57.675	\$62.150	\$62.150	\$70.000
Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	\$15.000	\$16.000	\$23.000	\$23.000	\$34.000
African American Civil Rights Grants	\$16.750	\$21.750	\$24.000	\$24.000	\$28.000
History of Equal Rights Grants*	\$3.375	\$4.625	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$7.000
Underrepresented Community Grants	\$1.000	\$1.250	\$1.250	\$1.250	\$5.000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grants	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$11.000	\$11.000	\$13.000
Save America's Treasures Grants	\$25.000	\$26.500	\$26.500	\$26.500	\$40.000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	\$7.500	\$10.000	\$12.500	\$12.500	\$17.000
Congressionally Directed Spending	N/A	\$15.272	\$29.115	N/A	N/A
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$10.000	\$11.000
Historic Preservation Fund (Total)	\$144.300	\$173.072	\$204.515	\$177.900**	\$225.000
Deferred Maintenance					
Line-Item Construction on Projects	\$131.788	\$361.260	\$126.700	\$128.700	\$145.000
Repair and Rehabilitation	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$150.000
Cyclic Maintenance	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$205.000
Other NPS Programs					
Affiliated Areas	\$5.590	\$5.622	\$5.787	\$6.050	\$6.750
Cultural Programs	\$31.938	\$31.938	\$39.327	\$44.187	\$46.000
African American Burial Grounds Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3.000	\$3.000
National Heritage Areas	\$23.889	\$27.144	\$29.232	\$29.281	\$34.000
National Networks					
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom	\$1.239	\$2.500	\$2.505	\$2.506	\$2.750
African American Civil Rights Network	\$0.375	\$5.375	\$5.384	\$5.384	\$6.000
Reconstruction Era National Historic Network	\$0.375	\$0.475	\$0.627	\$0.655	\$1.000
WWII Heritage Cities Network	\$0.375	\$0.475	\$0.627	\$0.627	\$1.000
Japanese American World War II History Network	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.250	\$1.000
Bureau of Land Management					
Cultural Resources Management	\$19.631	\$19.631	\$20.026	\$22.100	\$25.000
Conservation Lands	\$45.819	\$45.819	\$61.599	\$72.903	\$78.000
Independent Agencies					
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	\$7.400	\$8.255	\$8.585	\$9.494	\$10.500
National Endowment for the Arts	\$167.500	\$180.000	\$207.000	\$211.000	\$211.000
National Endowment for the Humanities	\$167.500	\$180.000	\$207.000	\$211.000	\$211.000

* Formerly known as the Civil Rights for All Americans Grants

** The FY 2024 Administration request includes \$2.5 million for Tribal Heritage Grants.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Historic Preservation Fund

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) is the principal source of funding to implement the nation's historic preservation programs. Funding to preserve our nation's historic resources through the HPF comes from revenue generated by oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, not from taxpayer receipts. The HPF is authorized at \$150 million annually, though it is subject to annual appropriations. The program's authorized amount has not been increased since its inception in 1976.

Authorization for the HPF is set to expire in September 2023. The HPF should receive the support and certainty needed to adequately protect our nation's historic resources well into the future.

Background

Preserving America's diverse heritage, cultures, and traditions requires coordination of federal, state, local, and private efforts. Administered by the National Park Service, the HPF provides matching grants by formula for SHPOs and THPOs, which are essential in supporting preservation initiatives across the nation. While funding for SHPOs and THPOs has increased in recent years, the significant growth in HPF funding has been for the competitive grant programs, which both advance equity and inclusion and support bricks and mortar job creation.



The Colburn House State Historic Site in Pittston, Maine, received \$500,000 from the Semiquincentennial Grant Program, commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States. The Colburn House is renowned for its ownership by Major Reuben Colburn, a shipbuilder and friend of George Washington. The house played a prominent role in Benedict Arnold's 1775 Quebec expedition.

PHOTO COURTESY IVERJIM/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$225 million for the Historic Preservation Fund in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$144.30 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$173.07 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$204.51 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$177.900 million*
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$225.00 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the Historic Preservation Fund would allow SHPOs and THPOs to keep pace with increasing demands and essential responsibilities. Enhanced funding for successful competitive grant programs will help to better protect more places and preserve stories associated with diverse communities. Strong support of the HPF by the Administration and Congress indicates a higher authorized funding level is needed for appropriate stewardship of our nation's historic and cultural resources. Funding recommendations from the National Trust and preservation partners reflect the needs from the field when formulating FY 2024 funding requests.

* The FY 2024 Administration request includes \$2.5 million for Tribal Heritage Grants.

Preserving Main Street

The Historic Preservation Fund benefits preservation in local communities through various programs such as the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program, which includes over 2,000 communities nationwide. Jointly administered by the National Park Service and SHPOs, the CLG Program allows local communities to access funding for surveys, National Register nominations, rehabilitation work, educational programs, structural assessments, feasibility studies, and more. At least 10% of HPF funding to SHPOs must be passed along to CLGs as subgrants. These local communities can also access SHPO staff for technical assistance. Preserving the historic fabric of main streets helps revitalize local economies and strengthen communities.



In 2021, the city of New Haven, CT, received a \$20,000 CLG grant for an economic feasibility study to explore the reuse and rehabilitation of the River Street Historic District. The area has significant industrial history as the location of several metalworking enterprises that characterized the city's transformation into a manufacturing center between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of WWI.

PHOTO COURTESY NEW HAVEN PRESERVATION TRUST



Influential Native American jazz artist Jim Pepper's Portland, OR, home was nominated in December 2022 to the National Register of Historic Places. Pepper, a Kaw and Muscogee Creek musician, is internationally renowned for his compositions melding popular jazz music with rock, folk, and especially traditional Native American music. The nomination was funded, in part, by a CLG grant from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

PHOTO COURTESY OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

State Historic Preservation Officers

State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) administer federal historic preservation programs at the state and local level, as well as administer their own state programs. These programs help communities identify, evaluate, preserve, and revitalize their historic, archaeological, and cultural resources. The National Park Service (NPS) distributes Historic Preservation Fund grants to SHPOs by apportionment formula, with states and territories required to match 40% of the funding they receive.

SHPO responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Reviewing Federal Historic Tax Credit projects
In FY 2021, the federal Historic Tax Credit program leveraged \$7.2 billion in total rehabilitation expenses and created 135,000 jobs
- Reviewing federal projects for their impact on historic resources (Section 106 review)
SHPOs reviewed nearly 124,300 federal undertakings in 2021
- Locating, surveying, and recording historic and cultural resources
In 2021, SHPOs and consultants surveyed approximately 8.5 million acres for cultural resources
- Facilitating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register)
In 2021, SHPOs processed and reviewed 89,600 nominations for inclusion in the National Register, of which 1,167 were added to the National Register of Historic Places
- Supporting local historic preservation programs through the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program



Red John's Cabin was built in the 1930s by an early developer of gold mines near Talkeetna, Alaska. It suffered from rotted logs, a leaky roof, and an uneven foundation. The property utilized the federal historic tax credit program to finance its restoration and now serves as a vacation rental at the base of iconic Denali National Park and Preserve.

PHOTO COURTESY ALASKA ASSOCIATION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$70 million for State Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Grants to States

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding: \$55.675 million

FY 2022 Enacted Funding: \$57.675 million

FY 2023 Enacted Funding: \$62.150 million

FY 2024 President Budget Request: \$62.150 million

FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation: **\$70.000 million**

JUSTIFICATION: SHPOs are essential for the implementation of the nation's historic preservation programs. With the passage of the 2021 infrastructure bill, states and Tribes are facing an influx of Section 106 project reviews impacting historic resources. Increased funding will allow SHPOs to maximize efficiencies in federal project reviews and better carry out their duties under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Select Preservation Success Stories

One of the core duties of State Historic Preservation Officers is to work with federal agencies to review federal projects for their impact on historic resources, determine whether and how such resources may be affected, and mitigate adverse effects. Below are successful examples of a Section 106 review process and also a Historic Tax Credit project.

Red John's Cabin, Alaska

In 2018, Red John's Cabin in Talkeetna, AK, was listed on the Alaska Association for Historic Preservation's Ten Most Endangered Historic Properties list. It was relatively untouched since its construction in the 1930s and suffered from rotted logs, a leaky roof, and an uneven foundation. The property utilized the federal historic tax credit program to finance its restoration. The building was temporarily moved to construct a permanent foundation in the original location. The project salvaged all the viable log rounds and replaced

rotten logs. The exterior finishes were primarily retained and reinstalled, with the historic windows repaired. The property now serves as a vacation rental at the base of iconic Denali within the Talkeetna Historic District.

New Fork River Crossing Historical Park, Wyoming

In 2008, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologists realized two proposed projects on BLM-managed land in Sublette County, WY, would alter the setting of the historic Lander Trail. Built as an alternative to the Oregon Trail, the Lander Trail was the

first federally funded road built west of the Mississippi. BLM was responsible for conducting the Section 106 process under the National Historic Preservation Act. Numerous consulting parties were involved, including tribes and the three project companies. BLM led efforts to offset the effects to the trail by permanently protecting another segment of the trail. Eight-two acres were purchased and donated to the Sublette County Historical Society to establish the New Fork River Crossing Historical Park. The creative mitigation is a testimony to BLM leadership, coalition building, and partnerships.



Through a creative Section 106 mitigation, the New Fork River Crossing Historical Park was established in Sublette County, Wyoming, where tens of thousands of emigrants using the Lander Trail crossed in wagons and often camped on their long journey west.

PHOTO COURTESY SUBLETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) are officially designated by federally-recognized Native American Tribes to direct preservation programs approved by the National Park Service (NPS). The THPO assumes some or all of the functions and responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Officers on tribal lands. The NPS distributes Historic Preservation Fund grants, which are typically matched by Tribes, to THPOs by apportionment formula.

Background

For many years, THPOs have received insufficient federal funding to fully implement their federally mandated responsibilities. There were only 12 federally recognized THPOs when the program began in 1996, with \$79,875 allocated to each. In FY 2021, by contrast, 198 THPOs received an average of \$69,369 in funding. As of March 2023, there are now 215 THPOs

Collectively, Tribes with NPS-recognized THPOs exercise responsibilities over a land base that exceeds 50 million acres in 30 states. THPOs review federal undertakings—including projects using federal funding or requiring federal approval—for their impacts on tribal historic resources (Section 106 review). THPOs also survey and maintain inventories of tribal historic resources, prepare preservation plans, and provide technical assistance and funding for preservation activities. THPOs also facilitate nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and Tribal Registers. Along with federal, state, and local law enforcement, THPOs work to prosecute looters of Indian remains and sacred objects. They also provide oversight for repatriation per the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

In FY 2021, THPOs:

- Reviewed more than 148,000 federal undertakings, providing 3,500 National Register eligibility opinions
- Surveyed approximately 164,000 acres for cultural resources
- Nominated almost 7,000 properties to Tribal Registers



The Serpent Mound is a National Historic Landmark in Peebles, Ohio built by the Shawnee tribe. In 2021, the state of Ohio welcomed the tribe back to the mound. The Chief and THPO of the Shawnee Tribe and the Chief and THPO of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe returned from their reservations in Oklahoma to hold presentations on the Shawnee tribe's relationship to the mound.

PHOTO COURTESY STEPHANIE A. TERRY/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$34 million for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Grants to Tribes

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$15.000 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$16.000 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$23.000 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$23.000 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$34.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: Since the creation of the program, the number of federally-recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Officers has grown from 12 to over 200 despite the significant shortfalls in THPO funding.

Recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Officers*

ALABAMA

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

ALASKA

Organized Village of Kake

ARIZONA

Colorado River Indian Tribes
Gila River Indian Community
Hopi Tribe of Arizona
Hualapai Tribe
The Navajo Nation
Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
San Carlos Apache Tribe
Tohono Nation
White Mountain Apache Tribe

CALIFORNIA

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians
Bishop Paiute Tribe
Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe of Indians
Bridgeport Indian Colony
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Elem Indian Colony
Elk Valley Rancheria
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Fort Independence Paiute Indians
Habematolel Band of Pomo Indians
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Jamul Indian Village
Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
Karuk Tribe
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Mechoopda Band of Chico
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians
Pinoleville Pomo Nation
Pit River Tribe
Resighini Rancheria
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
Round Valley Indian Tribes
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Stewarts Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
Susanville Indian Rancheria
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
United Auburn Indian Community
Wilton Rancheria
Wiyot Tribe
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Yurok Tribe

COLORADO

Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

CONNECTICUT

Mashantucket Western Pequot Tribal Nation
Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

FLORIDA

Seminole Tribe of Florida

IDAHO

Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Nez Perce Tribe

KANSAS

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

LOUISIANA

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana

MAINE

Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Passamaquoddy Tribe
Penobscot Nation

MASSACHUSETTS

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head-Aquinnah

MICHIGAN

Bay Mills Indian Community
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

MINNESOTA

Bois Forte Band of Chippewa Indians
Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe
Lower Sioux Indian Community
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
Upper Sioux Community
White Earth Nation of Minnesota Chippewa

MONTANA

The Blackfeet Nation
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

The Crow Tribe of Indians
Fort Belknap Indian Community
Fort Peck Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes
Northern Cheyenne Tribe

NEBRASKA

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Santee Sioux Nation
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

NEVADA

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

NEW MEXICO

Jicarilla Apache Nation
Mescalero Apache Tribe
The Navajo Nation
Pueblo of Acoma
The Pueblo of Isleta
Pueblo of Jemez
Pueblo of Laguna
Pueblo of Pojoaque
Pueblo of San Felipe
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
Pueblo of Santa Ana
Pueblo of Santa Clara
Pueblo of Tesuque
Pueblo of Zia
Santo Domingo Pueblo
Zuni Pueblo

NEVADA

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation

NEW YORK

The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Seneca Nation of Indians

NORTH CAROLINA

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

NORTH DAKOTA

Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nation
Spirit Lake Tribe of Fort Totten
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa

OKLAHOMA

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Caddo Nation
Cherokee Nation
Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Comanche Nation
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Muscogee Creek Nation
Osage Nation
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma (O-Gah-Pah)
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Seneca Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Wyandotte Nation

OREGON

Burns Paiute
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
Coquille Indian Tribe
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians

RHODE ISLAND

Narragansett Indian Tribe

SOUTH CAROLINA

Catawba Indian Nation

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
Oglala Sioux Tribe
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Indians
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
Yankton Sioux Tribe

TEXAS

Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

UTAH

The Navajo Nation

WASHINGTON

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Hoh Indian Tribe
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Lummi Nation
Makah Tribe
Nooksack Indian Tribe
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Quinalt Indian Nation
Samish Indian Nation
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
Skokomish Indian Tribe
Spokane Tribe of Indians
Squaxin Island Tribe
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians
Suquamish Tribe
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community

WISCONSIN

Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of the Chippewa
Forest County Potawatomi Community
The Ho-Chunk Nation
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Oneida Nation of Wisconsin
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
Sokaogon Chippewa Community of Mole Lake
Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians

WYOMING

Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
Northern Arapaho Tribe

*As of March 2023:
<https://www.nathpo.org/thpo-search/>

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The African American Civil Rights Grant Program

The African American Civil Rights (AACR) Grant Program funds the preservation of the sites and stories associated with the African American struggle for equal rights. This competitive grant program provides grants to states, tribes, local governments (including Certified Local Governments), and nonprofits. Non-federal matching shares are not required.

Background

AACR grants fund a broad range of planning, development, and research projects for historic sites including: survey, inventory, documentation, interpretation, education, architectural services, historic structure reports, preservation plans, and “bricks and mortar” repair. Grant projects are split into two categories: preservation projects and history projects. Preservation project grants are for the repair of historic properties. History project grants are for more interpretive work such as exhibit design or historical research. Between FY 2016 and FY 2021, Congress appropriated \$80.75 million to the AACR Grant Program, supporting 282 documentation, survey, planning, education, interpretation, and bricks and mortar preservation projects. The FY 2020 funding round expanded the scope of the program from projects solely related to the Civil Rights Movement of the 20th century to sites associated with the African American struggle for equal rights from the transatlantic slave trade onwards.



Brown Chapel AME Church played a pivotal role in the Selma to Montgomery marches that helped lead to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In FY 2021, it received \$500,000 from the AACR grant program for its preservation.

PHOTO COURTESY RON COGSWELL/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$28 million for African American Civil Rights Grants in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

African American Civil Rights Grants

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the African American Civil Rights Movement

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$16.75 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$21.750 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$24.000 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$24.000 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$28.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the expanded African American Civil Rights Grant Program would better protect and interpret important places associated with the African American struggle for equal rights while creating well-paying, preservation-related jobs and investment in local communities.

The African American Civil Rights Grant Program: Highlighted Projects

Greenwood Center Buildings in Historic “Black Wall Street,” Oklahoma

AACR FY 2019 \$500,000

The Greenwood Community Development Corporation will use this grant to add new roofs and make other important repairs and improvements to 10 buildings comprising the Greenwood Center. This block is all that remains of Black Wall Street, at one time the greatest thriving African American business community in the United States that was destroyed during the 1921 Tulsa race massacre.

Lowndesboro School, Alabama

AACR FY 2020 \$236,313

The Lowndesboro School was founded by a formerly enslaved man in 1868. The school is the only extant example of a 19th century rural school for African American youth in Alabama. The Elmore Bolling Initiative received \$236,313 for the preservation and restoration of the school in FY 2020. The Initiative is named in honor of Bolling who was lynched and whose children attended the school. The goal is to turn the site into a space that celebrates the achievements of African Americans throughout the history of Lowndes County.

Historic Brown Chapel AME Church, Alabama

AACR FY 2021 \$500,000

Brown Chapel AME Church played a pivotal role in the Selma to Montgomery marches that helped lead to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Severe termite damage has forced Brown Chapel to close its doors to its active congregation and visiting public for the foreseeable future. In FY 2021, it received \$500,00 from the AACR grant program and \$150,000 from the National Trust’s African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund to ensure its preservation.

Summit Street Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), Ohio

AACR FY 2019 \$500,000

Since the founding of YWCA Dayton in 1870, the organization has been on the forefront of promoting social movements from voting and civil rights to affordable housing and racial justice. In 1889, the YWCA Dayton was the first YWCA to open a branch for African American women and girls. One of the original buildings for African American women, the “West Side Y,” was added to the National Register of

Historic Places in 2019. Dayton nonprofit Early Visions will revitalize the historic property and re-purpose it as the Early Visions Purpose Center, dedicated to sharing women’s history, especially the history of African American women in West Dayton, while providing responsive programs to advance the skills of resident girls and young women.

Historic Hamtramck Stadium, Michigan

AACR FY 2019 \$490,729

Hamtramck Stadium, one of the five remaining Negro League ballparks, was home to the Detroit Stars and the Detroit Wolves and hosted many great league players such as Satchel Paige, Ty Cobb, Josh Gibson, and Turkey Stearnes. This grant will be used to rehabilitate the grandstands of this National Register property.

Bronzeville Historic Wabash YMCA, Illinois

AACR FY 2021 \$436,375

The Wabash Avenue YMCA was a major social and educational center in the center of Chicago’s African American community in the early 1900s. It provided housing and job training for African Americans migrating into Chicago in the early 20th century. In

FY 2021, \$436,375 was awarded for its rehabilitation. It is an important site in the newly created Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area.

The African-American Civil Rights and Women’s Suffrage Experience in NY, New York

AACR FY 2018 \$50,000

The City of Mount Vernon received a grant that will help them identify, evaluate, and nominate historic sites, events, locations, and people that tell the stories of women’s struggle for suffrage and African Americans’ struggles for civil rights in the area.

Vancouver Avenue First Baptist Church, Oregon

AACR FY 2018 \$350,000

Funding from the NPS and the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s National Fund for Sacred Spaces program will allow the Vancouver Avenue First Baptist Church congregation to restore the church and renovate community spaces, install energy-efficient equipment, and improve accessibility. The church played a leading role in the region during the Civil Rights Movement and is one of the last remaining landmarks of the African American community that once thrived in that area.

The Wabash Avenue YMCA was a place where African Americans could obtain an education and job training as many fled the racial violence and discrimination prevalent in the South and sought new opportunities in Chicago.

PHOTO COURTESY
ANDREW JAMESON/
WIKIMEDIA COMMONS



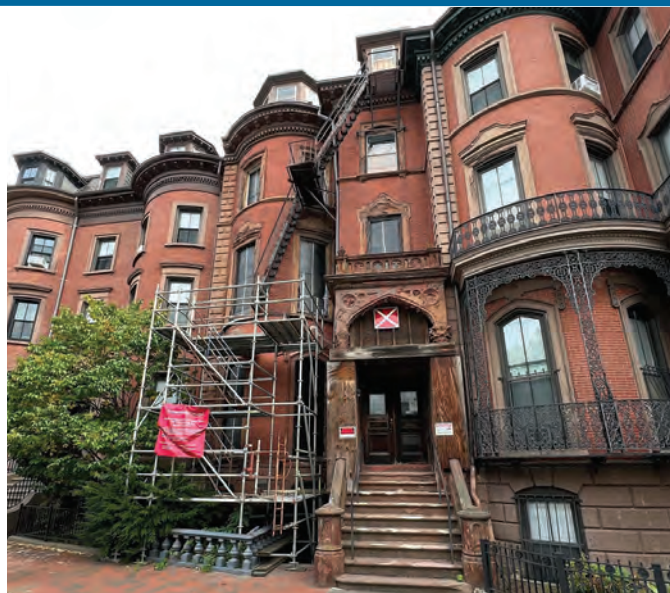
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

History of Equal Rights Grant Program

Building upon the success of the AACR program, the FY 2020 appropriations bill created a new competitive grant program to protect the sites important in securing civil rights for all Americans, including women, American Latino, Native American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ Americans. The National Park Service has renamed the Civil Rights for All Americans Grant Program to the “History of Equal Rights (HER) Grant Program.”

Background

HER grants fund a broad range of preservation projects for historic sites, including architectural services, historic structure reports, preservation plans, and physical preservation of structures. The first round of recipients was announced in June 2021. Sites are eligible for this grant if they are listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark. Should a site not be listed, or not listed for its association with equal rights, then a new nomination or amendment must be created as part of the grant project. Grants under this program are awarded through a competitive process and do not require non-Federal match.



The League of Women for Community Service is among the country's oldest continuing Black women's clubs. In FY 2020, it received funds for the exterior stabilization and restoration of its 1857 brownstone headquarters in Boston's South End.

PHOTO COURTESY LEAGUE OF WOMEN FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$7 million for History of Equal Rights Grants in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

History of Equal Rights Grants

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Civil rights grant program that would preserve and highlight the sites and stories associated with securing civil rights for All Americans, including women, American Latino, Native American, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ Americans

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$3.375 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$4.625 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$5.000 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$5.000 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$7.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the History of Equal Rights Grants will promote a more inclusive narrative for the work to achieve civil rights for all Americans through identification and protection of noteworthy places of our shared history.

History of Equal Rights Grant Program: Highlighted Projects



The Peoria Tribal cemetery represents one of the only remaining physical resources of the Tribe and its former reservation lands in Oklahoma. It is still an active burial ground for tribal members.

PHOTO COURTESY THE PEORIA TRIBE

The League of Women for Community Service Building, Massachusetts

HER FY 2020 \$497,826

The League of Women for Community Service is among the country's oldest continuing Black women's clubs. In 1920, the League purchased a 1857 brownstone in Boston's South End for its headquarters. It provided rooms to Black women college students who were not allowed to stay in dormitories due to segregation, such as Coretta Scott King when she attended the Boston Conservatory. In FY 2020, it received funds for its exterior stabilization and restoration.

Eleanor B. Rainey Memorial Institute, Ohio

HER FY 2021 \$500,000

The Eleanor B. Rainey Institute opened in 1904 in Cleveland, OH to help Eastern European immigrant children learn trades,

home economics and more. The historic landmark was purchased in 2017 by the Cliquepoint Data Foundation, a grassroots nonprofit that helps educate kids about online and technology safety. It recently received \$500,000 to rehabilitate the former-institute into a co-working space for community nonprofits.

Paulsdale, New Jersey

HER FY 2020 \$302,950

Paulsdale, the childhood home of suffragist Alice Paul and the current headquarters of the Alice Paul Institute, received \$302,950 from the History of Equal Rights grant program. Alice Paul authored the Equal Rights Amendment, advocated for the passing of the 19th amendment, and fought tirelessly for gender equality in the United States. The funds will go to structural stabilization and improvements to the house's exterior. The house is New Jersey's only National Historic Landmark

dedicated to a woman. It currently serves as a museum dedicated to the struggle for gender equality.

Peoria Tribal Cemetery, Oklahoma

HER FY 2020 \$447,262

The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma received \$447,262 for the rehabilitation and conservation of the Peoria Tribal Cemetery. The Peoria Tribe originally resided in lands bordering the Great Lakes and Mississippi River but were forcibly moved to Oklahoma in the 1830s. The Tribe established a cemetery in 1867 as a burial ground for their tribal leaders. Their original allotment of reservation land was incrementally reduced and by 1915 they retained no tribal lands. The cemetery is located in the northwest corner of the former reservation lands. The cemetery represents one of the only remaining physical resources of the Peoria Tribe and still serves as an active burial ground for tribal members.



The Elnu Abenaki Tribe and the town of Rockingham, Vermont was awarded a grant to support amending and enhancing the existing National Register of Historic Places listing for the Bellows Falls petroglyph site, Kchi Pöntegok. The site is a rare instance of petroglyphs in New England and marks a sacred place.

PHOTO COURTESY PBERGSTROM/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Background

The National Register and NHLs are inventories of the nation’s historic and archaeological places considered “worthy of preservation.” Yet, these repositories have historically not told the stories of all Americans. The inaugural FY 2014 federal budget justification for the grant program notes that only a small percentage of National Register and NHL designations reflect diverse stories. This competitive grant program was created to better recognize places that tell a richer American story, including women, African American, Asian American, American Indian, American Latino, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ history sites and stories.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Underrepresented Community Grant Program

The Underrepresented Community Grant Program is a small but important program that enables the National Park Service (NPS) to better recognize, preserve, and interpret the stories of historically disenfranchised and underrepresented groups. Grants support projects to survey, inventory, and nominate new sites or amend previous listings represented in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) to increase diversity. This grant program can be used to identify and protect the places that tell the stories of all Americans.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$5 million for the Underrepresented Community Grant Program in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$1 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$1.25 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$1.25 million
FY 2024 President’s Budget Request:	\$1.25 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$5 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the Underrepresented Community Grant Program will further protect and interpret America’s diverse heritage and support economic opportunities in local communities. It would also allow for more inclusive nominations to the National Register or NHL designations, or amendments to existing nominations.

Underrepresented Community Grant Program: Highlighted Projects

Historical African American Neighborhoods Survey in San Antonio, Texas

FY 2021 \$50,000

The Office of Historic Preservation launched an initiative to preserve and promote San Antonio's African American heritage. The Unrepresented Community grant will facilitate the historic resource survey of five historically African American neighborhoods within a 3-mile radius of downtown that remain largely untouched from urban renewal and modern redevelopment.

Washington Black History Survey and Nomination, Washington

FY 2020 \$50,000

With this grant, Washington's Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is creating a comprehensive list of African American "creators" (architects, designers, engineers, artists, builders, etc.) with work completed in Washington State; completing five biographies of identified individuals; preparing 30-50 Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for properties associated with said individuals; and preparing at least two National Register nominations. Identifying African American creators who have made contributions to Washington's built environment will help tell the full story of Washington state history.

Kchi Pôntegok - Revisiting the Historic Landscape of the Bellows Falls Petroglyphs, Vermont

FY 2021 \$36,832

The Town of Rockingham, VT, received a grant for its proposal "Kchi Pôntegok - Revisiting the Historic Landscape of the Bellows Falls Petroglyphs". The Town is partnering with Elnu Abenaki Tribe to amend and enhance the existing 1990 National Register of Historic Places listing of the Bellows Falls Petroglyphs site, bringing Indigenous voices into the dialogue around one of the most significant and, at the same time, disrespected cultural landscapes in the northeast. The petroglyphs depict a rarely-seen assemblage of anthropomorphic figures that are believed to be unique in New England and uncommon even in surrounding geographic areas.

Survey and Historical Context for Portland's LGBTQ Community, Oregon

FY 2020 \$50,000

The City of Portland's Bureau of Planning and Sustainability used this grant to develop a historic context statement, historic resource survey, and National Register nominations for sites associated with Portland's LGBTQ histories. The 2020 listing of the Darcelle XV Showplace in the National Register—a first for Portland and Oregon—generated public interest and elevated the urgency for prioritizing the documentation and protection of important places associated with lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, and other histories currently absent from the City's Historic Resources Inventory.

Historic Context of the Middle Eastern Community in Detroit, Michigan

FY 2021 \$50,000

The City of Detroit developed a broad, multi-year initiative to document and highlight underrepresented communities in Detroit. Part of this initiative is the development of a historic context for the Middle Eastern community in Detroit. It is home to one of the largest, oldest and most diverse Middle Eastern communities in the United States. The work will include nominating a property associated with this historic context to the National Register of Historic Places.

American Indian Multiple Property Documentation in Baltimore, Maryland

FY 2020 \$50,000

Baltimore is part of the ancestral homelands of the Piscataway and the Susquehannock, and many other Native people who have lived in the city over time. After World War II, thousands of Lumbee Tribe members, whose ancestral lands are in North Carolina, migrated to Baltimore City, seeking a better quality of life. They settled within a 64-block area in East Baltimore, referred to as "the reservation." The Maryland Historical Trust will prepare a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form to document American Indian heritage in Baltimore City.



Fort Totten, North Dakota is one of the best-preserved frontier military posts in the United States. The fort was built between 1868 and 1873 as a military outpost, but it served for most of its history as the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School.

PHOTO COURTESY NORTH DAKOTA TOURISM DIVISION

Fort Totten Indian Boarding School National Register Nomination Update, North Dakota

FY 2022 \$50,700

Fort Totten sits on the shores of Devils Lake. It operated from 1890 to 1959 as the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School. The school focused on assimilating local Sioux and Chippewa children into white American society and cutting them off from their indigenous cultures. It was added to the National Register in 1971, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota will use its grant funds to update Fort Totten's nomination.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program

Since Reconstruction, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have provided African Americans with greater access to higher education and told the story of the struggle for social justice. The historic buildings and landscapes on HBCU campuses—many of which were built and designed by African American architects, planners, and students—hold a diverse and empowering collection of stories and artifacts that help tell the full American story and reflect the important legacy of the African American educational experience and communities that surround and support these institutions.



Ayer Hall houses the Margaret Walker Center at Jackson State University, an archive and museum dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and dissemination of African American history and culture.

PHOTO COURTESY JACKSON STATE UNIVERSITY OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Background

The HBCU Grant Program was enacted in 1996 and competitive grants were awarded to projects “honoring and preserving the unique and important role (HBCUs) played in advancing the realization of a more free, equal, and just society.” However, appropriations for the program lapsed in FY 2009. In FY 2017, Congress renewed its commitment to preservation projects at HBCUs and appropriated \$54.7 million between FY 2017 and FY 2023. All of these awards have gone to support bricks and mortar, job-creating projects. Recently passed legislation extends the authorization of this program to FY 2025 and the program received full funding for the first time in FY 2020.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$13 million for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$10 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$10 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$11 million
FY 2024 President’s Budget Request:	\$11 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$13 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program will further protect and interpret America’s diverse heritage, demonstrate a clear investment in education for underrepresented communities, and support job-creating projects to preserve our nationally significant historic fabric.

HBCU Grant Program: Highlighted Projects



With its large bulk and height, neo-Gothic detailing of brick and stone, and stepped-back tower, the Administration Building, Erastus Milo Cravath Library is both a visual focal point and the administrative heart of Fisk University's campus.

PHOTO COURTESY CMH2315FL/FLICIKR

Benedict College, South Carolina **FY 2020 \$500,000**

Duckett Hall, erected in 1925, is Benedict College's third-oldest building and one of five structures in the College's Historic District. Today, the historic structure houses the Tyronne A. Burroughs School of Business & Entrepreneurship. Close to a third of the student population walks its halls daily. For many years, the College's Historic District has been threatened by deferred maintenance. Strategically devising a building plan for Duckett Hall will allow the structure to continue having a positive impact on campus.

Fisk University, Tennessee **FY 2021 \$500,000**

Fisk University's historic Erastus Milo Cravath Library is a remarkable landmark that contributes to the allure of the university's Historic District. This nine-story structure was built in 1930 to meet the reading needs of students and house 175,000 books. It is located at the crossroads of two main streets, holds a commanding location on campus,

and continues to contribute significantly to the district's overall historical aesthetic. The grant money will be used to fund the roof, exterior brick, and window phases of the restoration.

Jackson State University, Mississippi **FY 2021 \$500,000**

The Margaret Walker Center in Ayer Hall on Jackson University's campus is an archive and museum dedicated to the preservation, interpretation, and dissemination of African American history and culture. The 1903 structure is the older building on campus.

Virginia State University, Virginia **FY 2020 \$500,000**

Lula Johnson Hall, formerly Vawter Hall, was constructed in 1908 and was the first building on campus built explicitly for classroom use and continues today as the home of the Language and Literature Department. The FY 2020 grant will cover the costs of renovating the building's interior, as a FY 2018 grant went toward exterior renovation.

Kentucky State University, Kentucky **FY 2020 \$494,850**

In 1887, Jackson Hall was the first building constructed as part of Kentucky State University's campus. Upgrades will address structural issues, improve space use and accessibility and implement environmental upgrades that will directly support the museum and the Center for Excellence for the Study of Kentucky African Americans.



Duckett Hall, erected in 1925, is Benedict College's third-oldest building and one of five structures in the College's Historic District.

PHOTO BY AJ SJORTER

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Save America's Treasures

The Save America's Treasures (SAT) competitive grant program preserves nationally significant historic and cultural resources. Grants are available for preservation and conservation work on historic districts, buildings, sites, and objects as well as collections, including artifacts, museum collections, documents, and works of art. Through funded projects and community engagement, SAT grants enable a richer and more diverse American history to be told.



Well into its second century, the Colorado Chautauqua remains committed to its historic purpose, offering outstanding cultural and educational programs to more than a million visitors each year. They are also committed to making the Chautauqua the most sustainable National Historic Landmark in the country. Their \$280,721 grant award will support mitigation work to protect the property and park from the ever-growing threat of wildfires.

PHOTO COURTESY HAWTHORNEPHOTOS/FICKR

Background

In 1998, President Clinton issued an Executive Order creating the Save America's Treasures Program, providing funding both for preservation projects and collections work. The National Park Service administers the program in partnership with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts. Unlike many other federal competitive grant programs, the SAT program requires dollar-for-dollar private matching funds. After lapsing in FY 2011, Congress renewed its commitment to the SAT program in FY 2017. Between FY 2017 and FY 2021, Congress appropriated \$70.5 million, supporting a total of 99 grants, including approximately 145 grants for preservation projects. More than \$46 million, or roughly 65% of the recently awarded funding, has gone to bricks and mortar, job-creating projects.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$40 million for the Save America's Treasures program in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Save America's Treasures grants

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$25 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$26.5 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$26.5 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$26.5 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$40 million

JUSTIFICATION: Over the life of the program, application requests have far outpaced available federal support. Significant funding is needed to help restore and conserve our nationally significant structures, collections, and artifacts. The Save America's Treasure program helps to tell a more inclusive American story and creates well-paying, preservation-related jobs and invests in local communities.

Save America's Treasures Grant Awards by State and Territory, FY 1999–FY 2021

The SAT grant program's completed restoration and preservation projects include Martin Luther King's Ebenezer Baptist Church and the iconic Star-Spangled Banner that flew above Fort McHenry during the War of 1812 and that now hangs in the Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Many diverse sites and stories have also benefited from the funding opportunities provided by the SAT grant program, including the poems carved by Chinese immigrants into the walls of Angel Island; Mesa Verde's cliff dwellings and associated collections of Native American artifacts; the complex at Fort Snelling; and the Harriet Tubman House in Auburn, NY.



The Shell House at the University of Washington received \$499,975 for its stabilization. The structure was the home to UW rowing team for several decades and was where the boat which carried the UW team to gold at the 1936 Olympics was built. That victory is the subject of the acclaimed novel "The Boys in the Boat" by Daniel James Brown, which will be an upcoming film directed by George Clooney.

PHOTO COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Alabama: \$11,133,602	Montana: \$3,722,081
Alaska: \$4,268,532	Nebraska: \$2,214,000
Arizona: \$4,760,186	Nevada: \$4,479,102
Arkansas: \$4,005,032	New Hampshire: \$2,692,210
California: \$19,681,418	New Jersey: \$6,243,130
Colorado: \$5,826,194	New Mexico: \$8,535,654
Connecticut: \$8,072,764	New York: \$38,024,083
Delaware: \$2,743,305	North Carolina: \$4,414,032
District of Columbia: \$14,470,333	North Dakota: \$1,072,973
Florida: \$7,328,614	Ohio: \$14,943,416
Georgia: \$6,028,019	Oklahoma: \$2,091,361
Hawaii: \$2,483,242	Oregon: \$2,852,696
Idaho: \$1,880,103	Pennsylvania: \$28,493,904
Illinois: \$7,5086,155	Puerto Rico: \$1,700,546
Indiana: \$4,729,662	Rhode Island: \$7,795,228
Iowa: \$5,758,149	South Carolina: \$6,525,265
Kansas: \$2,639,269	South Dakota: \$2,054,079
Kentucky: \$6,937,547	Tennessee: \$2,273,359
Louisiana: \$3,727,517	Texas: \$11,875,859
Maine: \$3,202,198	Utah: \$1,918,464
Maryland: \$7,423,525	Vermont: \$7,076,630
Massachusetts: \$19,867,519	Virginia: \$10,837,008
Michigan: \$5,050,383	Washington: \$7,916,468
Midway Islands: \$308,681	West Virginia: \$5,402,062
Minnesota: \$3,968,362	Wisconsin: \$8,302,398
Mississippi: \$8,675,042	Wyoming: \$1,903,433
Missouri: \$5,616,362	

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants

The Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants Program provides competitive grants to revive historic properties in rural communities across America. Based upon the highly successful Vermont Village Revitalization Initiative, Congress created the new grant program in FY 2018 with an initial appropriation of \$5 million. The program, formerly known as the Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program, was renamed in honor of Paul Bruhn, the late executive director of the Preservation Trust of Vermont.

Background

The Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants are designed to foster economic development while preserving the history of rural communities by awarding grants to rehabilitate historic properties of significance in areas defined as rural by the U.S. Census (population less than 50,000). Under the program, states, Tribes, Certified Local Governments, or non-profits can receive funds that are then sub-granted to eligible properties for preservation projects at National Register Historic Sites. All of the awarded projects are bricks and mortar, job-creating projects, including architectural and engineering services and physical building preservation.



The Preservation Alliance of Minnesota and Rethos: Places Reimagined, the coordinating partner of the Minnesota Main Street program, received \$700,000 to build a grant program, “Looking Up,” for Main Street building owners to boost investment in their upper floor spaces. Many Minnesota Main Street communities, like Red Wing, experience underutilized upper floors.

PHOTO COURTESY TONY WEBSTER/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$17 million for the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Historic Revitalization Grants

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$7.5 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$10.0 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$12.5 million
FY 2024 President’s Budget Request:	\$12.5 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$17.0 million

JUSTIFICATION: Historic revitalization grants invest in preserving the unique cultures of the nation’s rural communities, fostering economic development and creating jobs.

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program

In its first four years of funding, the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program provided over \$24 million in grants to 38 organizations that support the preservation of historic buildings in rural communities across the United States.

ALABAMA

Alabama Black Belt Historic Revitalization Grant Program
FY 2021, \$750,000

ALASKA

Historic Rehabilitation of National Register Properties in Sitka
FY 2018 \$238,033

COLORADO

Historic Downtowns in Rural Colorado Subgrant Program
FY 2021 \$750,000

FLORIDA

Revitalization of Historic Houses on the Campus of the Florida Chautauqua
FY 2020 \$217,000

IDAHO

Idaho's Historic Theater Revitalization Grant Program
FY 2021 \$750,000

INDIANNA

Attica Revitalization Subgrant Program
FY 2021 \$650,000
Preservation and Community Enhancement Program
FY 2021 \$325,000

IOWA

Iowa's Rural Heritage Revitalization Project
FY 2019 \$600,000

KANSAS

Kansas Rural Preservation Grants
FY 2019 \$500,000

KENTUCKY

Dawson Springs Downtown Historic District Revitalization Project
FY 2021 \$750,000

LOUISIANA

Rehabilitation of Commercial Structures in Louisiana's Main Street District
FY 2018 \$662,000
FY 2020 \$749,000

MAINE

RevitalizeME
FY 2018 \$750,000
FY 2020 \$750,000

MICHIGAN

Resilient Lakeshore Heritage Subgrant Program
FY 2020 \$750,000

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Main Streets Looking Up Downtown Program
FY 2021 \$700,000

MISSOURI

Sedalia Commercial Historic District Subgrant Program
FY 2021 \$750,000

NEW YORK

Genesee Valley Rural Revitalization Grant Program
FY 2019 \$750,000
Adirondack Rural Revitalization Program
FY 2021 \$750,000

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Rural Historic Preservation Grant Program
FY 2021 \$350,000

NORTH CAROLINA

Downtown Salisbury Historic Revitalization Incentive Grants
FY 2019 \$543,185

OHIO

Historic Revitalization Grant Program for Rural Ohio Main Street Communities
FY 2019 \$556,327
Appalachian Region Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program
FY 2020 \$750,000

TEXAS

Texas Rural African-American Heritage Grants Program
FY 2020 \$750,000

UTAH

Utah Rural Main Street Revitalization Program
FY 2020 \$675,000

VERMONT

Historic Restoration Subgrant Program of Vermont
FY 2018 \$747,000
Bruhn Village Revitalization Grant Program of Vermont
FY 2019 \$745,000
FY 2020 \$659,000

WASHINGTON

The Third Places Matter Fund
FY 2019 \$750,000
FY 2020 \$550,000

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program
FY 2018 \$350,000
Wheeling Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program
FY 2020 \$750,000

WYOMING

State of Wyoming Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program
FY 2019 \$355,488



The Idaho Heritage Trust will use its \$750,000 grant to support the rehabilitation of historic theaters in rural communities across the state. Theaters not only provide a social aspect to rural communities, but they often drive a town's economy, as well. The Historic Wilson Theatre in Rupert, Idaho, underwent a two-decade restoration that served as a catalyst for a downtown renaissance in the community.

PHOTO COURTESY ROADSIDEPICTURES/FICKR

African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program

The African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023. This program authorizes the National Park Service, in consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and members of the Black heritage community, to establish a \$3 million annual grant program to aid preservation efforts across the country to research, identify, document, preserve, and interpret historic African American burial grounds.

Background

For more than five years, advocates urged Congress to pass legislation that protects and preserves historic African American cemeteries. This newly created program will allow descendant-led and preservation organizations working to protect African American burial grounds to receive funding to preserve these sacred landscapes. Assisting with the discovery of these places of tribute and memory ahead of commercial development will help avoid disturbances of these sacred places and aid family members, descendants, and community members in honoring and remembering their shared past.



Incorporated in 1875, Olivewood Cemetery in Houston, Texas, is one of the oldest-known platted African American cemeteries in Houston, with more than 4,000 burials on its 7.5-acre site. It was named as one of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places of 2022.

PHOTO COURTESY DESCENDANTS OF OLIVEWOOD

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$3.0 million for the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: National Recreation and Preservation

ACTIVITY: Cultural Programs

SUBACTIVITY: African American Burial Grounds Preservation

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	N/A
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	N/A
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	N/A
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$3.0 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$3.0 million

JUSTIFICATION: The protection and documentation of African American burial grounds has long been neglected and many African American burial grounds are in a state of disrepair, are inaccessible, or unmapped. This grant program provides competitive funding to aid communities, descendants, and localities to preserve and document these sites.



ABOVE: Olivewood illustrates unique African American burial practices developed in pre-Emancipation Black communities, including upright pipes as grave features, the use of ocean shells as grave ornaments, and upside-down or inverted text.

LEFT: Over time, changing demographics and increased development led to the cemetery's decline and abandonment. Decades of neglect, vandalism, and uncontrolled invasive vegetation took their toll. But the most persistent threat is the impact of extreme weather events due to climate change. Historic gravesites are damaged and lost entirely due to extreme precipitation that causes erosion as uncontrolled run-off and greater volumes of water move through the bayou adjacent to the cemetery.

PHOTOS COURTESY DESCENDANTS OF OLIVEWOOD

Cultural Programs

The National Park Service (NPS) administers many of our nation's most significant historic preservation programs that help preserve a more complete history. Within its cultural programs, the NPS manages the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), certifies federal Historic Tax Credit projects, coordinates federal archaeology programs, and provides funding through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants, Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants, and American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.



The Historical Museum at Fort Missoula, MT received \$533,000 from the Japanese American Confinement Sites grant program in FY 2020 to rehabilitate and reconstruct two original barrack buildings from the Fort Missoula Internment Camp. Construction of these missing barracks will enhance the public's understanding of the original internment camp.

PHOTO BY BARRY SWACKHAMER

Background

NPS Cultural Programs support preservation of our cultural heritage through:

- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks Program
- Heritage documentation programs
- Technical Preservation Services that administers the federal Historic Tax Credit
- National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation (NAGPRA) Grants
- Japanese American Confinement Site Grants
- American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants
- Historic Preservation Fund Grants

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$46 million for NPS Cultural Programs in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: National Recreation and Preservation

ACTIVITY: Cultural Programs

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$31.938 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$31.938 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$39.327 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$44.187 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$46.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: The NPS's Cultural Programs support many of our nation's premier preservation programs that benefit local communities. Increased funding will maintain and improve access to the National Register, including modernizing its information system. It will also support ongoing demands to review and approve federal historic tax credits and administer expanded grant programs. This also includes \$3 million for the new African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program within the Cultural Programs.

NPS Cultural Programs Highlights

About the National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. More than 96,000 sites listed in the National Register represent 1.8 million contributing resources, including buildings, sites, districts, objects, and structures.

About the Federal Historic Tax Credit (HTC)

The federal Historic Tax Credit provides incentives to catalyze economic development through the reuse of historic buildings. The credit applies to historic structures listed individually or eligible for listing in the National Register, or to historic buildings that contribute to the character of a National Register-listed Historic District. The tax credit is available for any income producing property, including residential rental and low-income housing projects.

The credit generates new economic activity by leveraging private dollars—\$199.1 billion since inception—to preserve historic buildings and create jobs. Through 2021, the rehabilitation of more than 47,000 historic buildings has created more than 3 million jobs.

Recent National Historic Landmark Theme Studies

National Historic Landmarks are often identified through theme studies. Theme studies are an effective way of identifying and nominating properties because they provide a comparative analysis of properties associated with a specific area of American history. The historic contexts found in NHL theme studies also can be useful in preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations.

- Protecting America: Cold War Defensive Sites (2022)
- Labor History in the United States (2022)
- Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing (2021)
- Finding A Path Forward: Asian American Pacific Islander National Historic Landmarks Theme Study (2018)
- The Era of Reconstruction: 1861-1900 (2017)
- LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Transgender, and Queer History (2016)



The “Labor History in the United States” theme study identified the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Shops in Martinsburg, West Virginia, as nationally significant for its role in labor history. In July 1877, this complex played a key role in one of the first national labor uprisings. Workers went on strike after their wages were cut during an economic depression. Soon, the strike spread across the country, with over one hundred thousand workers joining.

PHOTO COURTESY
ACROTERION/WIKIMEDIA
COMMONS

Deferred Maintenance

The National Park Service (NPS) manages a network of 423 parks and sites that protect spectacular historic, cultural, and natural resources and tell the stories of remarkable people and events in our nation's history. The size and complexity of NPS infrastructure and its mission to preserve our parks' resources represent a significant challenge. After more than 100 years of operation and inconsistent public funding, the National Park System faces a backlog of repairs, or deferred maintenance.

In August 2020, the Great American Outdoors Act was signed into law, dedicating up to \$6.5 billion over 5 years to help tackle the NPS backlog. While this substantial one-time investment will reduce the backlog, increased and robust annual appropriations remain necessary to tackle the remainder of the backlog and prevent it from growing to such levels again. The GAOA established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund which sunsets in 2025 and should be extended to fund large projects that otherwise take several years to accomplish via the NPS's other discretionary funding sources.

Background

Each year, Congress appropriates funds for three principal accounts that help address the maintenance backlog of the NPS. Line-Item Construction funds major rehabilitation and replacement projects that cost \$1 million or more. Repair and Rehabilitation projects are large-scale, non-recurring needs that cost less than \$1 million and where scheduled maintenance is no longer sufficient. Cyclic Maintenance includes periodically scheduled upkeep and repairs.



As of December 2022, the Fort Smith National Historic Site in Arkansas reported \$12 million in deferred maintenance needs. The site includes two historic forts, dating from 1817 and 1838, as well as the 19th century Federal Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Deferred maintenance for the historic site includes repairing boundary fences, increasing accessibility for visitors, addressing sewage repairs, and more.

PHOTO COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$145 million for NPS Line-Item Construction, \$150 million for Repair and Rehabilitation, and \$205 million for Cyclic Maintenance in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Construction (Line Item)

ONPS, Facilities, Operations, and Maintenance

NPS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	FY 2021 ENACTED	FY 2022 ENACTED	FY2023 ENACTED	FY 2024 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	FY 2024 NTHP RECOMMENDATION
Line-Item Construction	\$131.788	\$361.260	\$126.700	\$128.700	\$145.000
Repair and Rehabilitation	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$135.980	\$150.000
Cyclic Maintenance	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$188.184	\$205.000

IN MILLIONS

JUSTIFICATION: An increase to annual appropriations is necessary to address the deferred maintenance backlog and prevent historic and cultural resources from permanent damage or loss.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

After decades of inconsistent public funding, the deferred maintenance backlog has ballooned to over \$22 billion, putting irreplaceable historic and cultural artifacts at risk of permanent damage or loss. Without robust funding, the condition of these assets will continue to deteriorate and become more expensive to repair and preserve in the future. Reliable, dedicated funding will preserve the ability for Americans and international visitors to enjoy and experience iconic historic resources and natural wonders on federal lands.



The Ninety Six National Historic Site in Greenwood County, SC marks where settlers struggled for survival, Cherokees hunted and fought, and two Revolutionary War battles were waged. Ninety-Six figured prominently in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. The first Revolutionary land battle south of New England was fought here in 1775 and in 1780, the British fortified the strategically important frontier town. As of December 2022, the site reported \$2.1 million in deferred maintenance needs. These include the rehabilitation of the Logan log cabin and the administrative building.

PHOTOS COURTESYACROTIERION/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Affiliated Areas

Congress and the Secretary of the Interior have designated 27 National Park Service (NPS) affiliated areas to recognize significant properties and sites that enhance the portfolio of the National Park System. Typically owned and managed by non-federal entities, many of these unique places interpret our nation's history via strategic partnerships forged with the NPS.

Background

Affiliated areas are linked in importance and purpose to the larger National Park System of 423 units. While many of these sites receive technical or financial assistance from the NPS, they are typically administered by state, local, or private entities, which retain their ownership of the site. Affiliated areas typically have a management plan or cooperative agreement with the NPS that defines the scope of collaboration.

The diverse portfolio of NPS affiliated areas ranges from a singular statue of Ben Franklin in Philadelphia to over a million acres at the Pinelands National Reserve in New Jersey. In many cases, the affiliated areas are titled national historic sites or national memorials that interpret the rich history of our nation. For example, the Jamestown National Historic Site in Virginia, designated in 1940, was the first affiliated area.



Located on the border of Maine and New Brunswick, Canada, the Roosevelt Campobello International Park is staffed and visited equally by Americans and Canadians. It serves as a memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a symbol of international friendship and cooperation.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$6.75 million for National Park System Affiliated Areas in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Operation of the National Park System

ACTIVITY: Affiliated Areas

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$5.590 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$5.622 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$5.787 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$6.050 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$6.750 million

JUSTIFICATION: In order to qualify for federal funding, Congress must specifically appropriate funding for an individual site and there are currently only eight affiliated areas that receive an appropriation. NPS affiliated areas provide significant sites with an opportunity to benefit from a relationship with the NPS, which includes greater publicity that in turn can translate into economic benefits for a community. Affiliated areas do not contribute to the NPS deferred maintenance backlog and provide visitors with unique experiences and educational opportunities.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Sites

In 2022, President Biden signed into law the Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Expansion and Redesignation Act (S. 270). The bill will help share the full history of the landmark Brown v. Board of Education case, which led to the end of the separate but equal doctrine in public education and mandated the desegregation of public schools. After a multi-year advocacy campaign led by the National Trust and Representative Jim Clyburn (D-SC) and Senator Chris Coons (D-DE), the Senate and House both passed the bill unanimously. The innovative legislation helps connect communities in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia and tell their stories within the National Park System as affiliate areas.

In Farmville, VA, in 1951, 16-year-old Barbara Rose Johns led a walkout at Russa Moton High School, pictured below, to protest the Black school's classroom conditions, where overcrowding forced students to attend class in tar paper shacks. The bravery of Johns led the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to file *Davis v. Prince Edward County*, which became a part of the broader *Brown v. Board* Supreme Court case.

PHOTO BY CURTIS MARTIN



National Heritage Areas

As of 2023, Congress has designated 62 National Heritage Areas (NHAs) to recognize the unique national significance of a region's sites and history. Through local and regional partnerships with the National Park Service (NPS), these large lived-in landscapes connect heritage conservation with recreation and economic development. NHAs may be managed by federal commissions, nonprofit groups, universities, and state agencies or municipal authorities, guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Through this partnership strategy, heritage areas combine historic preservation, cultural and natural resource conservation, local and regional preservation planning, and heritage education and tourism.

Background

National Heritage Areas are partnerships among the National Park Service, states, and local communities, in which the NPS supports state and local conservation through federal recognition, seed money, and technical assistance. NHAs are designated by individual legislation with specific provisions for operation unique to the area's specific resources and desired goals. NHAs are often organized around a theme, industry, and/or geographic feature that has influenced our national culture and history. Lands within NHAs remain in state, local, private ownership, or a combination thereof. NHA designation does not affect private property rights.



The Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area encompasses the six southernmost counties in Mississippi and highlights the rich historical, ecological, and cultural attributes of the area. Heritage tourism economically benefits the entire region and supports continued investments in preserving this dynamic collection of communities, sites, and landscapes.

PHOTO COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$34 million for National Heritage Areas in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: National Recreation and Preservation

ACTIVITY: Heritage Partnership Programs/National Heritage Areas

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$23.889 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$27.144 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$29.232 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$29.281 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$34 million

JUSTIFICATION: According to the National Park Service, NHAs leverage an average of \$5.50 for every \$1 of federal investment to create jobs, generate local government revenue, and sustain local communities through revitalization and heritage tourism. The requested level would provide \$500,000 for all heritage areas, including the seven newly designated NHAs from the 2022 National Heritage Area Act, and includes funding for the authorized feasibility studies.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Heritage Areas by State

ALABAMA

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area
Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area

ALASKA

Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area

ARIZONA

Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area

COLORADO

Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area
South Park National Heritage Area

CONNECTICUT

The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (CT, MA)
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area (CT, MA)

FLORIDA

Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (FL, GA, NC, SC)

GEORGIA

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (FL, GA, NC, SC)

IOWA

Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area

ILLINOIS

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
Black Metropolis National Heritage Area

KANSAS

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (KS, MO)

LOUISIANA

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
Cane River National Heritage Area

MAINE

Downeast Maine National Heritage Area

MARYLAND

Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area (MD, WV)
Baltimore National Heritage Area
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (MD, PA, VA, WV)

MASSACHUSETTS

Essex National Heritage Area
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area (MA, NH)
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (MA, RI)
The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (CT, MA)
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area (CT, MA)

MICHIGAN

MotorCities National Heritage Area

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area

MISSOURI

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (KS, MO)

NEVADA

Great Basin National Heritage Area (NV, UT)

NEW JERSEY

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Freedom's Way National Heritage Area (MA, NH)

NEW MEXICO

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

NEW YORK

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (NY, VT)
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area

NORTH CAROLINA

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (FL, GA, NC, SC)

NORTH DAKOTA

Northern Plains National Heritage Area

OHIO

Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway
National Aviation Heritage Area

PENNSYLVANIA

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (MD, PA, VA, WV)
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area
Oil Region National Heritage Area
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
Schuylkill River Greenways National Heritage Area
Susquehanna National Heritage Area

RHODE ISLAND

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (MA, RI)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (FL, GA, NC, SC)
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
Southern Campaign of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area

UTAH

Great Basin National Heritage Area (NV, UT)
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area
U.S. Virgin Islands St. Croix National Heritage Area

VERMONT

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (NY, VT)

VIRGINIA

Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (MD, PA, VA, WV)
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District
Northern Neck National Heritage Area

WASHINGTON

Maritime Washington National Heritage Area
Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area

WEST VIRGINIA

Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area (MD, WV)
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (MD, PA, VA, WV)
National Coal Heritage Area
Wheeling National Heritage Area

Information compiled from: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/visit_nhas_online.htm

OTHER PROGRAMS

National Networks

The NPS manages five national networks around important themes in American history: African American Civil Rights, the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, the Reconstruction Era, World War II Heritage Cities, and Japanese American World War II History. These programs coordinate preservation, research, and education efforts nationwide across large networks of partners. Through shared leadership with local, State, and Federal entities, as well as other stakeholders, the NPS educates the public about the history and significance of these themes; provides technical assistance to empower communities to document, preserve, and tell their stories; and maintains listings of historic sites, interpretive and educational programs, and facilities with verifiable connections to the themes.



From its founding in 1836 through the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Second Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan served as a key station on the Underground Railroad. With the Canadian border just 1,000 yards away across the Detroit River, the Second Baptist Church was often the last stop for some enslaved people on their long journey to freedom. The church constructed a safe room under the sanctuary where they fed, housed, and clothed some 5,000 people before they crossed into Canada. The Second Baptist Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

PHOTO BY ANDREW JAMESON

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$11.750 million to administer and enhance National Networks programs in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: ONPS Resource Stewardship

ACTIVITY: Park Cultural Resource Support

FUNCTION: National Networks

NATIONAL NETWORKS	FY 2021 ENACTED	FY 2022 ENACTED	FY2023 ENACTED	FY 2024 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	FY 2024 NTHP RECOMMENDATION
African American Civil Rights Network	\$0.375	\$5.375	\$5.384	\$5.384	\$6.000
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom	\$1.239	\$2.500	\$2.505	\$2.506	\$2.750
Reconstruction Era National Historic Network	\$0.375	\$0.475	\$0.627	\$0.655	\$1.000
World War II Heritage Cities Network	\$0.375	\$0.475	\$0.627	\$0.627	\$1.000
Japanese American World War II History Network	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.250	\$1.000

IN MILLIONS

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding would provide additional support for the National Park Service to enhance the administration and expansion of National Networks programs.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Networks: Quick Facts

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

In 1998, Congress passed the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act, which created the Network of Freedom Program to better commemorate and interpret the Underground Railroad and those who experienced it. The Network to Freedom now recognizes over 700 locations in 39 states plus Washington, DC, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

African American Civil Rights Network

Created in 2017, the AACRN recognizes sites associated with the modern African American civil rights movement from 1939 to 1968. Sixty-seven sites, facilities, and programs have been chosen for inclusion in the AACRN thus far, including Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas; the 1908 Springfield Race Riot Archaeological Site in Illinois; the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Kansas; and the Leona Tate Foundation for Change in Louisiana.

Reconstruction Era National Historic Network

The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act was signed into law on March 12, 2019, and created the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network. The network helps to preserve and interpret sites and stories important to understanding the successes and struggles of African Americans in the decades following the Civil War. It includes almost 90 sites, such



Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley is part of the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network for its interpretation of the experiences of African Americans on its plantation before, during, and after the Civil War.

PHOTO BY AGNOSTICPREACHERSKID

as the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site in Alabama; the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland; the Boston African American National Historic Site in Massachusetts; and Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania.

American World War II Heritage Cities Network

The World War II Heritage Cities Network was also established by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019. The network honors the importance and contributions of cities' domestic involvement in World War II and ensures the preservation of this defining period in American history. There are nineteen communities designated across the country, including

Pensacola and Escambia counties, Florida; Evansville, Indiana; Wichita, Kansas; and Wilmington North Carolina.

Japanese American World War II History Network

Legislation creating the Japanese American World War II History Network was included in the FY 2023 appropriations omnibus package passed in December 2022. The network will recognize sites, facilities, and programs related to Japanese American experiences during the war, including relocation centers and confinement sites. The network helps honor the people who were incarcerated through the sharing of their stories and allows more to learn from the difficult stories of formerly incarcerated Japanese Americans.

Cultural Resources Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) stewards the largest, most diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on federal lands. Yet only about 10% of BLM lands have been surveyed for heritage resources, meaning we have limited data about the types and density of cultural resources that exist on nearly 90% of our public lands.

Background

BLM's Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program inventories, evaluates, and manages historic landscapes, archaeological sites, and paleontological resources on public lands, as well as associated data and museum collections, for the benefit of the public. The cultural resources program also supports National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 review of land-use proposals, Section 110 inventory and protection of cultural resources, compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and consultation with Tribes and Alaska Native Governments. This work includes surveys of sensitive areas, site protection, and stabilization projects for sites vulnerable to unauthorized activities and damage.

National Cultural Resources Information Management System (NCRIMS)

In FY 2020, Congress provided \$1.5 million in funding directed to the NCRIMS. In FY 2021, Congress provided an additional \$1 million for the program's predictive modeling capacity. Recent successes include a BLM California effort to support rights-of-way



The Ojito Wilderness in Sandoval County, New Mexico is administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Established in 2005, the 11,823 acre area protects mesas, canyons, and badlands with archaeological evidence of Pueblo, Navajo, and Spanish colonial settlements.

PHOTO COURTESY BLM NEW MEXICO

consolidation for large utilities. This will allow more proactive work to address wildfire risk factors associated with the utilities' electrical transmission and distribution facilities, while ensuring better management of cultural resources. BLM Oregon is using NCRIMS to plan and prioritize anticipated broadband rights-of-way requests. This will enable the agency to more efficiently work with applicants to establish best management practices for avoiding, minimizing and mitigating effects to historic properties. NCRIMS is a significant and often overlooked preservation success story.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$25 million for the Cultural Resources Management at the Bureau of Land Management in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management

ACCOUNT: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY: Land Resources

SUBACTIVITY: Cultural Resources Management

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$19.631 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$19.631 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$20.026 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$22.100 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$25.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding is necessary to fulfill BLM's statutory requirements for inventory and protection of cultural resources. Directed funding for NCRIMS would support sustained digitization of data and expansion of predictive modeling to include factors like soil, vegetation, and geology. NCRIMS ensures that cultural resources are considered early in the planning process to inform decisions, reduce conflicts with cultural resources, and facilitate more efficient project planning and implementation. It also supports enhanced collaboration with State Historic Preservation Offices and can also support additional data sharing with Tribes, including improving Tribal access to information about ancestral cultural sites and resources.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Cultural Resources Management*

BLM has inventoried cultural resources on 29.271 million acres (roughly 12% of its land base) and recorded approximately 447,208 properties. Resources include:

- 208 National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listed properties
- 2,191 National Register contributing properties
- 61,643 National Register eligible properties
- 444 maintained historic structures
- 42,391 recorded paleontological localities
- 12 million artifacts and specimens in 170 museums and universities

**Data current through the FY 2021 reporting year.*

Pine Grove is a nineteenth century gold and silver mining ghost town in Lyon County, Nevada. Founded in 1866, the town reached its peak in population and production in the 1870s but was totally abandoned in the 1930s. Pine Grove is managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

PHOTO COURTESY NIKOLAI KOLUPAEV/BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT NEVADA

National Conservation Lands

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) system of National Conservation Lands includes approximately 37 million acres of nationally significant landscapes with outstanding historic, cultural, ecological, and scientific values. Congress and presidents have provided specific designations to these lands to conserve, protect, and restore them for the benefit of current and future generations.

Background

BLM created the National Landscape Conservation System (National Conservation Lands) in 2000. Congress codified the system in the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (PL 111-11) and directed the Secretary of the Interior to manage these lands "in a manner that protects the values for which the components of the system were designated" and in accordance with any applicable law. Mostly located in the West, these lands provide outstanding cultural and ecological resources, abundant recreational opportunities, and important scientific research grounds.

National Conservation Lands

The National Conservation Lands system include BLM lands with the following congressional and presidential designations:

- National Monuments
- National Historic Trails
- National Scenic Trails
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Wilderness Areas
- Wilderness Study Areas
- National Conservation Areas
- Additional areas designated by Congress for inclusion in the system



Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve in south-central Idaho is cooperatively managed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. It encompasses three lava fields, open rift cracks, caves, and other volcanic features. Indian Tunnel, shown here, is an 800 foot long lava tube cave that has been used for shelter and exploration for hundreds of years to both Indigenous peoples and American pioneers heading West.

PHOTO COURTESY DAVE CLARK/BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support at least \$78 million for the Bureau of Land Management's National Conservation Lands in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management

ACCOUNT: Management of Lands and Resources

ACTIVITY: National Landscape Conservation System (National Conservation Lands)

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$45.819 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$45.819 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$61.599 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$72.903 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$78.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: A sharp increase in funding for the National Conservation Lands is necessary to return to its FY 2006 funding level. Such an increase is needed to properly administer the system's expansion by 10 million acres since 2006. Increased funding will permit increased inventory, monitoring, and protection of cultural resources, enhancing proper management of all resources and providing a quality visitor experience.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

National Conservation Lands by State

ALASKA

Iditarod National Historic Trail
Steese National Conservation Area
1 Wilderness Study Area
6 Wild and Scenic Rivers

ARIZONA

Agua Fria National Monument
Arizona National Scenic Trail
Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Ironwood Forest National Monument
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area
Sonoran Desert National Monument
Vermilion Cliffs National Monument
47 Wilderness Areas; 2 Wilderness Study Areas

CALIFORNIA

Alabama Hills National Scenic Area
Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
California Coastal National Monument
California National Historic Trail
Carrizo Plain National Monument
Fort Ord National Monument
Headwaters Forest Reserve
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
King Range National Conservation Area
Mojave Trails National Monument
National Conservation Lands of the California Desert
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area
Sand To Snow National Monument
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument
10 Wild and Scenic Rivers
92 Wilderness Areas; 68 Wilderness Study Areas

COLORADO

Browns Canyon National Monument
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area
Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area
McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
5 Wilderness Areas; 54 Wilderness Study Areas

FLORIDA

Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area

IDAHO

California National Historic Trail
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Craters of the Moon National Monument
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
Nez Perce National Historic Trail
Oregon National Historic Trail
16 Wild and Scenic Rivers
8 Wilderness Areas; 42 Wilderness Study Areas

MARYLAND

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

MONTANA

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
Nez Perce National Historic Trail
Pompeys Pillar National Monument
Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument
1 Wild and Scenic River
1 Wilderness Area; 37 Wilderness Study Areas

NEVADA

Basin and Range National Monument
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area
California National Historic Trail
Gold Butte National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area
46 Wilderness Areas; 59 Wilderness Study Areas

NEW MEXICO

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
El Malpais National Conservation Area
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument
Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
2 Wild and Scenic Rivers
16 Wilderness Areas; 47 Wilderness Study Areas

NORTH DAKOTA

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail

OREGON

California National Historic Trail
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon National Historic Trail
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area
34 Wild and Scenic Rivers
9 Wilderness Areas; 87 Wilderness Study Areas

UTAH

Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area
Bears Ears National Monument
California National Historic Trail
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area
Jurassic National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area
12 Wild and Scenic Rivers
35 Wilderness Areas; 78 Wilderness Study Areas

VIRGINIA

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail

WASHINGTON

Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail
San Juan Islands National Monument
1 Wilderness Area; 1 Wilderness Study Area

WYOMING

California National Historic Trail
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Nez Perce National Historic Trail
Oregon National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
43 Wilderness Study Areas

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of our nation’s diverse historic resources and advises the President and the Congress on national historic preservation policies.

Background

The ACHP oversees administrative rulemaking for preservation programs, assists in resolving conflicts arising from Section 106 reviews of federal undertakings, identifies efficiencies in the review process of infrastructure projects, and engages in other preservation issues. It is also responsible for advising the Administration, Congress, and state agencies on legislative, regulatory, and administrative policies related to historic preservation and tribal consultation.

In FY 2024, the ACHP will continue its work to develop efficiencies for Section 106 review of federal undertakings. It will also advance actions identified through its “Leveraging Federal Historic Buildings Working Group” that identified opportunities to lease federal buildings for adaptive reuse. The ACHP’s “Climate Change and Historic Preservation Task Force” will continue to promote sustainable and resilient communities where historic properties are used as assets for promoting energy efficiency and community livability and are prepared for climate impacts. And the ACHP will advance the work of its “Preservation Trades

Training Task Force” that will enable future skilled craftspeople to learn preservation trades while contributing to the maintenance of federal historic properties.

The ACHP also performs a critical role in the long-range planning necessary to respond to natural disasters as well as in the emergency response and recovery from disasters.



Completed in the fall of 1942, the Mountain View Officers’ Club at Fort Huachuca, AZ, is one of only two documented World War II-era African-American officers’ clubs in the U.S. Army. Following the Section 106 process, the Army proposed to rehabilitate and reuse the building as a multipurpose facility that honors the history of the site and fulfills pressing needs for the community.

PHOTO BY STEVEN MECKLER

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$10.5 million for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$7.400 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$8.255 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$8.585 million
FY 2024 President’s Budget Request:	\$9.494 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$10.500 million

JUSTIFICATION: An increase in funding would enhance the ACHP’s performance of its essential roles in ensuring that the nation’s historic and cultural resources are protected while also advancing timely delivery of major infrastructure projects, and enhancing consultation with Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and intertribal organizations.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Section 106 Success Stories

MOUNTAIN VIEW OFFICERS' CLUB, FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA

The Mountain View Officers' Club is significant for its association with the black military experience during World War II, a time when the U.S. Army enforced strict racial segregation in its forces. Between 1940 and 1945, Fort Huachuca in southern Arizona was the largest training facility for black soldiers in the United States, where two divisions, the 92nd and 93rd, trained during the Army's rapid buildup of forces during the War. The MVOC is one of two remaining officer's clubs in the nation that tells the important story of segregation within our Armed Forces.

For over a decade, the Department of the Army engaged various consulting parties in the Section 106 process to explore options for adaptive reuse. The Army has proposed military reuse of the building, with an area set aside to honor the legacy of the MVOC and Buffalo Soldiers previously stationed at Fort Huachuca.

MILWAUKEE SOLDIERS HOME, WISCONSIN

Established in 1867, the Milwaukee Soldiers Home is one of the earliest branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, created by President Abraham Lincoln to care for Union soldiers disabled during the Civil War. In 2010, when efforts began to find a use for six historic buildings on campus, the most prominent building, known as Old Main, had been vacant for 20 years and was in disrepair. The other historic buildings included the Administration Building, the Catholic Chaplain's Quarters, and three duplexes. Ultimately, through Section 106 and 110 consultation, it was determined that these buildings could be reused through the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Enhanced-Use Lease Program, which allows private developers to lease and rehabilitate underutilized VA property for veteran-related purposes. Committed stakeholder engagement ensured public involvement throughout the process. Completed in March 2021, the project rehabilitated six buildings into 101 housing units for veterans and their families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.



Following a 10-year preservation effort, six historic buildings in the Milwaukee Soldiers Home National Historic Landmark District have reopened to provide housing for homeless veterans. This pioneering and impactful rehabilitation was made possible by committed Section 106 consultation, sustained public engagement, strong advocacy, and creative public/private partnerships.

PHOTO BY MATTHEW GILSON

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) support our cultural heritage, including efforts by communities around the country to tell a fuller American story and engage people with history in compelling ways.

Background

The NEA provides Americans in every congressional district the opportunity to experience and participate in the arts. Since 1965, NEA has awarded more than \$5.5 billion in grants, which have been distributed in all fifty states. Each dollar of federal investment leverages up to \$9 in private and other public funds. The NEH has distributed more than \$5.6 billion through more than 64,000 grants for education, research, preservation, and other public programs in the humanities.



In 2022, the Steeples Project received an NEA grant to support the design of Johnstown, Pennsylvania's former St. Columba church, pictured here, into a 300-seat theater dedicated to the dramatic arts. The project will preserve a historic cultural asset, dating to 1915, while adaptively reusing it as a dramatic-arts venue.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE STEEPLES PROJECT

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

Please support \$211 million for the National Endowment for the Arts and \$211 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities in the FY 2024 Interior Appropriations bill.

National Endowment for the Arts

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

ACCOUNT: National Endowment for the Arts

ACTIVITY: Grants and Administration

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$167.50 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$180.00 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$207.00 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$211.00 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$211.00 million

National Endowment for the Humanities

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

ACCOUNT: National Endowment for the Humanities

ACTIVITY: Grants and Administration

Recent Funding History:

FY 2021 Enacted Funding:	\$167.50 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding:	\$180.00 million
FY 2023 Enacted Funding:	\$207.00 million
FY 2024 President's Budget Request:	\$211.00 million
FY 2024 NTHP Recommendation:	\$211.00 million

JUSTIFICATION: NEA and NEH investments promote access to the arts and advance knowledge and understanding in the humanities for all Americans. The federal commitment to the arts and humanities spurs innovation, promotes economic development, and helps tell our nation's many diverse stories.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Telling the Full History Preservation Fund

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, together with National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), launched the Telling the Full History Preservation Fund in 2022. Made possible with support from NEH through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, the Telling the Full History grant program helps interpret and preserve historic places of importance to underrepresented communities across states and territories of the United States.

With \$2.5 million in grants awarded across 39 states to 80 organizations, these projects demonstrate how preservation is a powerful tool for advancing justice and equity as well as for expanding the vitally important humanities infrastructure of our nation.

Grantees included the Whitney Plantation in Wallace, Louisiana (below) and the Pui Tak Center in Chicago, Illinois (right).



PHOTO COURTESY PUI TAK CENTER



PHOTO COURTESY WHITNEY PLANTATION/MIKE GREENBERG

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The creation of this report was co-managed by **Lauren Cohen, Associate Director of Government Relations**, and **Hanna Stark, Public Policy Communication Coordinator**. We would like to acknowledge the rest of our team, whose contributions made this report possible:

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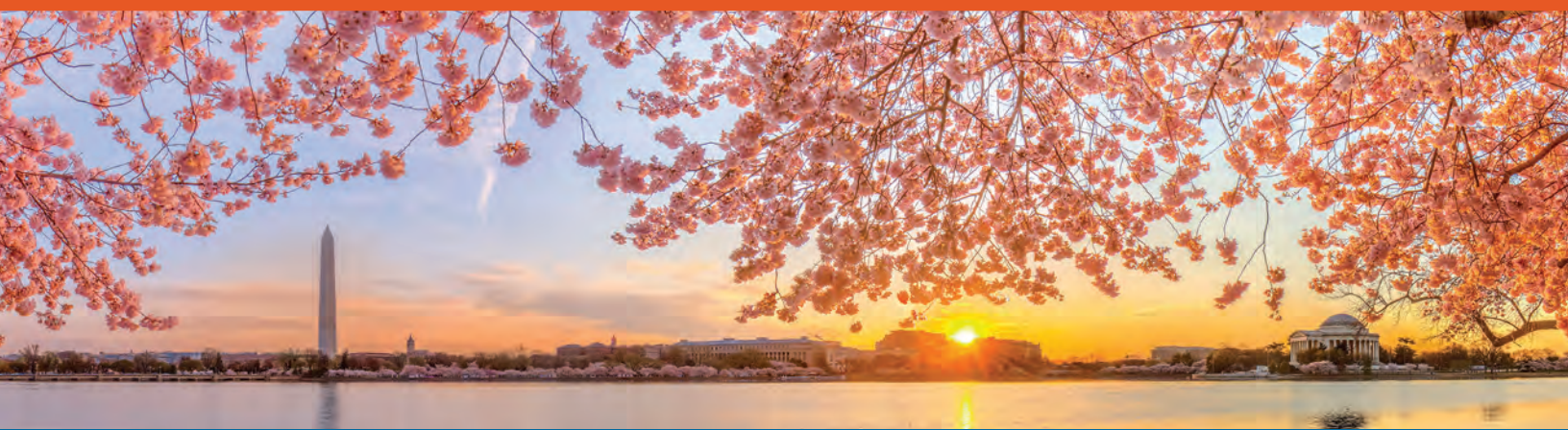
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