THE PRESERVATION BUDGET

Select Preservation Priorities for FY 2023 Appropriations

April 2022
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. and our field offices, 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 that all of us can take pride in our part of the American story.

For more information, visit SavingPlaces.org.
THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION is pleased to publish our fourth 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.

Congress recognizes the importance of the HPF and has increased funding during each of the past four years. President Biden’s inaugural budget request for the program, $151.8 million, exceeded HPF’s authorized amount of $150 million. Strong support of the HPF by the Administration and Congress is a clear indication that a higher authorized funding level is warranted. With funding authorization for the HPF set to expire in 2023, Representatives Teresa Leger Fernandez (D-NM) and Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) introduced the Historic Preservation Enhancement Act (H.R. 6589) in February 2022. This legislation would permanently authorize funding for the HPF, increase its authorization from $150 to $300 million annually, and ensure $300 million is appropriated each year. If enacted, the legislation would represent the first increase in the HPF’s authorized funding level since its inception in 1980. Adjusted for inflation, $150 million in 1980 is the equivalent of more than $537 million today. The National Trust and our preservation partners drew on the greater need for funding for the HPF when formulating FY 2023 funding requests over the program’s authorized amount of $150 million.

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 AND POLICY, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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* Formerly known as the Civil Rights for All Americans Grants
1 The American Battlefield Protection Program is funded at $20 million through the Land and Water Conservation Fund as authorized by P.L. 113-287.
Dearfield was the largest African American homesteading settlement in Colorado formed in 1910 by Oliver Toussaint Jackson as the Negro Townsite and Land Company. The Dust Bowl forced homesteaders to seek employment in cities, and most of Dearfield’s structures were torn down to reuse the lumber. The Historic Preservation Fund’s African American Civil Rights Grant Program recently awarded the University of Northern Colorado $497,776 to support rehabilitation efforts at Dearfield.

PHOTO BY GUY MASON

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) is the principal source of funding to implement the nation’s historic preservation programs. Funding for the HPF comes from revenue generated by oil and gas development 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.

As the nation continues to contend with important issues of racial and social justice, increased support for HPF programs is protecting and preserving more places and stories associated with intentionally disenfranchised and underrepresented groups. Additionally, increased funding for State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and HPF competitive grant programs will support many historic rehabilitation projects, which create well-paying, preservation-related jobs and invest in local communities.

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 racial equity and inclusion and support bricks and mortar job creation.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request
Please support $200 million for the Historic Preservation Fund in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: National Park Service
ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

Recent Funding History:
FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $118.66 million
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $144.30 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $173.072 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $151.80 million
FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $200.00 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 nations historic and cultural resources. The National Trust and preservation partners looked to growing support from Congress and the importance of increased investment in managing irreplaceable historic and cultural resources when formulating FY 2023 funding requests over the authorized amount.
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 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 states 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.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, a certified local government and an accredited New Mexico Main Street Program, received almost $40,000 as a CLG grant from the State of New Mexico’s Historic Preservation Division in 2021. Founded in 1835 along the Santa Fe Trail, Las Vegas was laid out in the traditional Spanish Colonial style, with a central plaza surrounded by buildings. Its plaza is preserved and remains a focal point of the city.

PHOTO BY MINESH BACRANIA

The Town of Bristol, Rhode Island, received a CLG grant in 2021 to complete an assessment of historic resources in the Waterfront Historic District that are located within the 100-year flood plain and endangered by sea level rise and storm events. The heart of Bristol is surrounded by the Narragansett and Mt. Hope Bays, potentially threatening much of its 18th century architecture.

PHOTO BY MATT CALOURO
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 2020, the federal Historic Tax Credit program leveraged $6.5 billion in total rehabilitation expenses and created 120,000 jobs
- Reviewing federal projects for their impact on historic resources (Section 106 review)
  SHPOs reviewed nearly 110,500 federal undertakings in 2020
- Locating, surveying, and recording historic and cultural resources
  In 2020, SHPOs and consultants surveyed approximately 7 million acres for cultural resources
- Facilitating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register)
  In 2020, SHPOs processed and reviewed 82,600 nominations for inclusion in the National Register, of which 1,080 were added to the National Register of Historic Places
- Supporting local historic preservation programs through the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $65 million for State Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2023 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:

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JUSTIFICATION: SHPOs are essential for the implementation of the nation’s historic preservation programs. For years, they have received relatively level funding while SHPO responsibilities and the number of cultural resource surveys have increased. With the passage of the 2021 infrastructure bill, states and Tribes may face an influx of Section 106 review projects 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 project and also a Historic Tax Credit project.

Golden Rule Building, West Virginia

After being listed by the state advocacy organization as an endangered property several years ago, the Golden Rule building in downtown Belington, WV was purchased and rehabilitated by combining Historic Tax Credits, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and local and regional funds. The 1902 building was one of the first retail establishments in town as a grocery and department store. After the closure of the coal mines in the 1970s, the building was abandoned and left to decay. The Woodlands Development Group worked in partnership with Vibrant Communities Development Corporation, the Belington Revitalization Committee, and The Barbour County Development Authority to bring the $3.1 million project to fruition. Construction was completed in 2021, and the first floor now features commercial space with an artist market, a ticket booth for a scenic railroad in the town, a small museum, and a community space. The second and third floors have been turned into ten apartments offering affordable housing for members of the community.

The Wayne N. Aspinall Federal Building and Courthouse, Colorado

The U.S. Post Office in Grand Junction, the largest city in western Colorado, was built in 1918 and served in this capacity until 1965. The General Services Administration (GSA) received $15 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds to rehabilitate the original spaces and the exterior of the Aspinall Building. GSA was responsible for conducting the Section 106 process under the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires that federal agencies identify historic properties and assess the effects of the projects they carry out, fund, or permit on those properties. The rehabilitated Aspinall Building, completed in 2015, continues to play an important role in the vitality of downtown Grand Junction and houses many federal offices. The courtroom, postal lobby, and elevator lobbies were rehabilitated; hardwood floors refurbished; and a historic mural was restored and reinstalled. The historic building achieved LEED Platinum certification and unprecedented operational savings with green technology. GSA's enlightened stewardship, informed by the Section 106 consultative process, has ensured the long-term use and viability of this significant building, which serves as a model for adapting historic buildings to meet contemporary energy conservation needs.
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.

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 (National Register) 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 45,000 federal undertakings, providing 3,500 National Register eligibility opinions
- Surveyed approximately 75,000 acres for cultural resources and inventoried, evaluated, or designated over 2,600 significant historical and archeological properties
- Nominated more than 1,100 properties to Tribal Registers

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $34 million for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2023 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 2020 Enacted Funding: $13.735 million
- FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $15.000 million
- FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $16.000 million
- FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $23.000 million
- FY 2023 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 almost 200 despite the significant shortfalls in THPO funding. The FY22 enacted funding falls drastically short of the needs for the growing number of THPOs.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

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
- 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
- Habematopteel Band of Pomo Indians
- Hopo Valley Tribe
- Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
- Jamul Indian Village
- Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria
- Karuk Tribe
- Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- Mechoopda Band of Chico
- Middle Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
- Pикayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians
- Pinoleville Pomo Nation
- Pit River Tribe
- Resighini Rancheria
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
- Round Valley Indian Tribes
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- San Pascual Band of Diegueño Indians
- Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
- Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Stewarts Point Rancheria Kashia Band of Pomo Indians
- Susannahville Indian Rancheria
- Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
- Tolowa-Di-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 Potawatomi 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 Assiniboine 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
- The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
- The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

**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
- Mesquagee Creeke 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
- Ogala Sioux Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Indians
- Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
- Yankton Sioux Tribe

**TEXAS**
- Yeleta 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 Coeur d’Alene Reservation
- Cowlitz Indian Tribe
- Ho-Chunk Nation
- Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe
- Lummi Nation
- Makah Tribe
- Nooksack Tribe
- Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
- Quinault Indian Nation
- Samish Indian Nation
- Sauk-Su-Salla Tribe
- Skokomish Indian Tribe
- Spokane Tribe of Indians
- Squaxin Island Tribe
- Suquamish 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
- Stockbridge-Mississippi Band of Mohican Indians

**WYOMING**
- Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
- Northern Arapaho Tribe

*As of March 2022: https://www.nathpo.org/thpo-search/
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. 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
Between FY 2016 and FY 2019, Congress appropriated $48.5 million to the AACR Grant Program, supporting 185 projects. 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. The funds will go to structural stabilization and improvements to the house’s exterior.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request
Please support $24 million for African American Civil Rights Grants and $5 million for History of Equal Rights Grants in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Rights Grant Programs</th>
<th>History of Equal Rights Grants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
<td>APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGENCY: National Park Service</td>
<td>AGENCY: National Park Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund</td>
<td>ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY: Competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the African American Civil Rights Movement</td>
<td>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</td>
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Recent Funding History:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African American Civil Rights Grants</th>
<th>History of Equal Rights Grants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $15.50 million</td>
<td>FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $2.500 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $16.75 million</td>
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<td>FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $21.750 million</td>
<td>FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $4.625 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $21.750 million</td>
<td>FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $3.375 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $24.000 million</td>
<td>FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $5.000 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Pauisdale, 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.

**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.

**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 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.
Mount Zion Baptist Church is the only resource in Washington state listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to its association with African American history.

In FY 2020, Washington’s Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation received a $50,000 grant to identify and survey historic sites in Washington relating to African American history.

PHOTO COURTESY MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

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. As our nation struggles to reconcile the difficult moments in our history and create a more inclusive future, this grant program can be used to identify and protect the places that tell the stories of all Americans.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $3 million for the Underrepresented Community Grant Program in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

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 2020 Enacted Funding: $750,000
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $1 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $1.25 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $1 million
FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $3 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

The NN Cannery History Project, Alaska
FY 2015 $33,153
The NN Cannery History Project was created to preserve the stories of the diverse and often underrecognized cannery workers who labored at the old NN Cannery, Alaska’s most important salmon fishery. This grant was used to nominate the Diamond NN Cannery Maritime Historic District to the National Register and organize a digital storytelling workshop in Naknek with Bristol Bay High School students.

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.

New York City LGBT Historic Sites Survey and Nomination Project, New York
FY 2019 $25,000; FY 2018 $25,000; FY 2016 $49,999; FY 2014 $49,999
Over the years, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation has received multiple grants to support the NYC LGBT Historic Sites Program, an effort to expand public recognition of sites associated with LGBTQ communities in New York City. As of January 2021, seven properties have been successfully added to the National Register and 310 sites across the city have been documented. The most recent round of funding will support efforts to nominate women’s history sites to the National Register.

Survey and Historical Context for Portland’s LGBTQ Community, Oregon
FY 2020 $50,000
The City of Portland’s Bureau of Planning and Sustainability will use 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.

Spanish and Mexican American Sites in Tucson Nomination Project, Arizona
FY 2017 $42,760
The National Historic Landmark-eligible, Barrio Viejo is a neighborhood located in the traditional Hispanic area of Tucson, parts of which date back to the 1860s. It contains Barrio Libre, a National Register-listed historic district, significant for its collection of Sonoran row house architecture. The Arizona Department of Parks is using grant funds to update the inventory of Barrio Libre and the broader Barrio Viejo neighborhood and provide context development in support of the National Historic Landmark nomination.

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.

Cupeño Traditional Cultural Landscape Nomination, California
FY 2018 $49,531
The Pala Band of Mission Indians was pleased to receive an Underrepresented Community Grant to prepare a National Register nomination for a deeply significant part of the traditional territory of the Kuupangawichum (Cupeño) people. The Traditional Cultural Landscape that is being nominated for inclusion includes portions of the village of Kupa, from which the Cupeño were forcibly removed by the federal government in 1903 for a 3-day march to the Pala Reservation. Fortunately, the Pala Band is now the trustee of a 240-acre parcel of land surrounding Kupa that includes the Kupa cemetery, the chapel of St. Francis of Assisi, and numerous cultural, historic, and sacred sites.
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.

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 $16.3 million between FY 2017 and FY 2019. 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 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $12 million for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program in the FY 2023 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:

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<th>Fiscal Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
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</table>

FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $12 million

JUSTIFICATION: Full 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

**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 Tyrone 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.

**Morgan State University, Maryland**  
**FY 2019 $499,869**

Miles College received a grant to restore historic Williams Hall, the oldest building on the college's campus. Erected in 1907, Williams Hall served as a historic site of the Civil Rights Movement but has fallen into disrepair over recent years. Miles College intends to stabilize and restore the building and then repurpose it into a teaching museum that would honor the founders, students, alumni, and the college's role in the modern-day fight for racial justice.

**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.
FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $35 million for the Save America’s Treasures program in the FY 2023 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 2020 Enacted Funding: $16 million
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $25 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $26.5 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $25 million
FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $35 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 2020

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.

Alabama: $10,931,202
Alaska: $4,268,532
Arizona: $4,760,186
Arkansas: $4,005,032
California: $19,181,418
Colorado: $5,269,435
Connecticut: $8,072,764
Delaware: $2,743,305
District of Columbia: $14,470,333
Florida: $6,828,614
Georgia: $5,528,019
Hawaii: $2,042,342
Idaho: $1,880,103
Illinois: $7,086,155
Indiana: $4,729,662
Iowa: $5,758,149
Kansas: $2,639,269
Kentucky: $6,937,547
Louisiana: $3,244,017
Maine: $2,702,198
Maryland: $7,423,525
Massachusetts: $18,567,569
Michigan: $4,550,383
Midway Islands: $308,681
Minnesota: $3,968,362
Mississippi: $8,179,500
Missouri: $5,176,362
Montana: $3,722,081
Nebraska: $2,214,000
Nevada: $4,479,102
New Hampshire: $2,562,543
New Jersey: $5,243,130
New Mexico: $8,535,654
New York: $36,124,083
North Carolina: $4,414,032
North Dakota: $1,072,973
Ohio: $14,660,166
Oklahoma: $2,091,361
Oregon: $2,852,696
Pennsylvania: $27,525,795
Puerto Rico: $1,700,546
Rhode Island: $7,381,519
South Carolina: $6,251,050
South Dakota: $2,054,079
Tennessee: $2,273,359
Texas: $11,875,859
Utah: $1,918,464
Vermont: $6,576,630
Virginia: $9,564,176
Washington: $7,416,493
West Virginia: $5,402,062
Wisconsin: $7,395,059
Wyoming: $1,903,433

The City of Rochester, MN Parks and Recreation Department received a $383,650 grant to support the rehabilitation of the Plummer House Water Tower. The Plummer House was home to Dr. Henry Plummer, an early partner at the Mayo Clinic. The water tower on his estate is an example of the novel and modern innovation Plummer championed at this home and the Mayo Clinic.

PHOTO BY BEN STEPHENSON
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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request
Please support $12 million for the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program in the FY 2023 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 2020 Enacted Funding: $7.5 million
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $7.5 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $10.0 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $10.0 million
FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $12.0 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 three years of funding, the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program provided $17 million in grants to 28 organizations that support the preservation of historic buildings in rural communities across the United States.

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

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

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

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

IOWA
Iowa’s Rural Heritage
Revitalization Project
FY 2019 $600,000

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

KANSAS
Kansas Rural Preservation Grants
FY 2019 $500,000

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE
REVitalizeME
FY 2018 $750,000
FY 2020 $750,000

MARYLAND
Historic Main Street
Revitalization Program of Maryland
FY 2019 $750,000

NEW YORK
Genesee Valley Rural Revitalization
Grant Program
FY 2019 $750,000

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

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

TOP: Stone Valley Arts at Fox Hill in Poultney, VT aims to inspire community interest and participation in the arts by offering a wide variety of educational and cultural programs and events. By integrating the arts into the fabric of the community, SVA can serve to enrich the quality of life in the region and add to the economic activity of the area. Their $100,000 grant will support roof replacement.

BOTTOM: The Sheldon Store has been a part of Rupert's community and history since it was first opened as the Farmers' Exchange and the Grange Hall in the late 1800's. The building is still intact and holds most of its original characteristics and fixtures. Bringing it back to life as a community center and café will make it possible to showcase this history to the community and visitors alike. Their $100,000 grant will support structural and roof repairs on the main building and porch.

PHOTOS COURTESY PRESERVATION TRUST OF VERMONT
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, of over $13 billion. In FY 2018, approximately 47% of the backlog was attributed to historic assets.

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 by half, increased annual appropriations remain necessary to tackle the remainder of the backlog and prevent it from growing to such levels again.

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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $134.7 million for NPS Line-Item Construction, $135.98 million for Repair and Rehabilitation, and $188.184 million for Cyclic Maintenance in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service
ACCOUNT: Construction (Line Item)
ONPS, Facilities, Operations, and Maintenance

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<th>FY 2021 ENACTED</th>
<th>FY 2022 ENACTED</th>
<th>FY 2023 PRESIDENT’S REQUEST</th>
<th>FY 2023 NTHP RECOMMENDATION</th>
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<td>$188.184</td>
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<td>$188.184</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
After decades of inconsistent public funding, the deferred maintenance backlog has ballooned to over $13 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.
Affiliated Areas

Congress and the Secretary of the Interior have designated 25 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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $6.2 million for National Park System Affiliated Areas in the FY 2023 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
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<th>President's Budget Request</th>
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<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>$5.622 million</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>$5.790 million</td>
<td>$6.200 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

JUSTIFICATION: In order to qualify for federal funding, Congress must specifically appropriate funding for an individual site and there are currently only 8 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.
Touro Synagogue, Newport, RI

The Touro Synagogue dedicated in 1763, is the oldest synagogue in the United States. It is the only remaining synagogue from the colonial era and still serves an active congregation. Each year it greets over 30,000 visitors who come to see the magnificent interior and hear its remarkable story. The site is a NPS Affiliate Site, a National Historic Landmark, and a National Trust Historic Site.

The congregation that built Touro Synagogue was founded in 1658 by Jewish families fleeing the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions, drawn to the Rhode Island colony by its religious tolerance. By 1763, they had built a graceful and dignified synagogue. Designed by Peter Harrison, the foremost architect of his day, the building is a masterpiece of American colonial design. The Touro Synagogue was designated a National Historic Site, an affiliate of the National Park Service, in 1946.

PHOTO COURTESY JIMMY EMERSON/FLICKR
Cultural Programs

The National Park Service (NPS) administers many of our nation’s most significant historic preservation programs that help tell a fuller story of our 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.

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 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $35 million for NPS Cultural Programs in the FY 2023 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 2020 Enacted Funding: $31.127 million
• FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $31.938 million
• FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $31.938 million
• FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $32.977 million
• FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $35.000 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.
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 95,000 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—$173.7 billion since inception—to preserve historic buildings and create jobs. Through 2019, the rehabilitation of more than 45,000 historic buildings has created more than 2.8 million jobs.

Recent National Historic Landmark Theme Studies
- 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 Academy Lofts development in southwest Atlanta is a mixed-use preservation project with the goal of connecting people and building community. Formerly George W. Adair Elementary School, the building now features 10 units of affordable housing for artists, 20 additional affordable housing units, 5 market-rate apartment units, a café, event venue, and nonprofit office space. The financing of the project included $1.3 million in federal historic tax credits, $2 million in New Markets Tax Credits, state historic tax credits, and a loan from the city of Atlanta.

PHOTO BY ART MERIPOL
National Recreation and Preservation: Office of International Affairs

The United States was the world leader in the creation of the World Heritage Program in 1972 and the first to ratify the Convention in 1973. Yellowstone National Park and Mesa Verde National Park were among the first 12 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. In recent years, the Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point in Louisiana, the San Antonio Missions in Texas, and eight Frank Lloyd Wright sites spanning the country were inscribed.

Background

The Office of International Affairs (OIA) within the National Park Service (NPS) works to protect and enhance parks, protected areas, and cultural sites with outstanding cultural and natural resources and critical habitats. Among other responsibilities, OIA responds to issues relating to 24 existing World Heritage sites in the United States, 19 of which are managed by the NPS. OIA is also responsible for selecting sites for the World Heritage Tentative List and shepherding them through the detailed nomination process. Examples include Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks in Ohio; Bethlehem Moravian Church in Pennsylvania; and Civil Rights Movement Sites in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi. OIA is also a liaison to other federal agencies, including the State Department, on international park and heritage issues.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $2.25 million for the Office of International Affairs in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: National Recreation and Preservation

ACTIVITY: International Park Affairs, Office of International Affairs

Recent Funding History:

| FY 2020 Enacted Funding: | $1.903 million |
| FY 2021 Enacted Funding: | $1.924 million |
| FY 2022 Enacted Funding: | $1.924 million |
| FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: | $1.990 million |
| FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: | $2.25 million |

JUSTIFICATION: An increase in funding for the Office of International Affairs is necessary to ensure robust engagement during the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Program and to support the multiple communities and sites across the country seeking nomination to the World Heritage List. Designation as a World Heritage site brings communities and sites substantial social, cultural, and economic benefits. The World Heritage Program builds mutual respect for the cultural and natural heritage and peaceful coexistence of all humanity.
The U.S. World Heritage Tentative List includes a proposal to inscribe Petrified Forest National Park. Found on the southern part of the Colorado Plateau in Arizona, Petrified Forest National Park showcases paleontological resources of the Late Triassic period (roughly 225 to 205 million years ago), most notably vast, colorful, and well-preserved deposits of petrified wood found nowhere else in the United States, such as the Rainbow Forest (pictured above).

PHOTO COURTESY T. SCOTT WILLIAMS/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Current U.S. World Heritage Tentative List

CULTURAL SITES

Brooklyn Bridge, New York

Central Park, New York

Civil Rights Movement Sites, Alabama
[other sites to be considered for inclusion]
- Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Montgomery
- Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham
- 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham

Dayton Aviation Sites, Ohio
- Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park

Early Chicago Skyscrapers, Illinois
[other properties may be added]
- The Rookery
- Auditorium Building
- Monadnock Building
- Ludington Building
- Marquette Building
- Old Colony Building
- Schlesinger & Mayer (Carson, Pirie Scott) Department Store
- Second Leiter Building
- Fisher Building

Ellis Island, New Jersey and New York

Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, Ohio
- Fort Ancient State Memorial
- Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
- Newark Earthworks State Historic Site

Moravian Bethlehem District, Pennsylvania (an extension to Christiansfield, a Moravian Church Settlement, Denmark)

Mount Vernon, Virginia

Serpent Mound, Ohio

Thomas Jefferson Buildings, Virginia (an extension to the Monticello and the University of Virginia Historic District)
- Poplar Forest
- Virginia State Capitol

NATURAL SITES

Big Bend National Park, Texas

California Current Conservation Complex, California
- California Coastal National Monument
- Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
- Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge
- Point Reyes National Seashore
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Marianas Trench National Monument, U.S. Territory, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam

National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa/Rose Atoll National Marine Monument (formerly Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary)

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia

Pacific Remote Islands National Monument, U.S. Territorial Waters

Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona

White Sands National Park, New Mexico

The U.S. World Heritage Tentative List includes a proposal to inscribe Petrified Forest National Park. Found on the southern part of the Colorado Plateau in Arizona, Petrified Forest National Park showcases paleontological resources of the Late Triassic period (roughly 225 to 205 million years ago), most notably vast, colorful, and well-preserved deposits of petrified wood found nowhere else in the United States, such as the Rainbow Forest (pictured above).

PHOTO COURTESY T. SCOTT WILLIAMS/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Heritage Areas

Congress has designated 55 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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $32 million for National Heritage Areas in the FY 2023 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 2020 Enacted Funding: $21.944 million
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $23.889 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $27.144 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $22.281 million
FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $32 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 each of the NHAs with additional support for NPS management and new heritage areas.
## National Heritage Areas by State

### ALABAMA
Muscle Shoals 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

### 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

### KANSAS
Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area (KS, MO)

### LOUISIANA
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
Cane River 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

### TENNESSEE
Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area

### UTAH
Great Basin National Heritage Area (NV, UT)
Mormon Pioneer 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

### 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

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

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program commemorates, honors, and interprets the significance of the historic Underground Railroad not only in the eradication of slavery, but also as a cornerstone of the national African American civil rights movement. The program designates sites to be included in the Network to Freedom listing and administers competitive grants to sites, programs, and facilities listed in the Network to complete preservation and research projects.

Background

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. Through the program, the National Park Service partners with local, state, and federal agencies as well as private individuals and organizations to educate the public about the historical significance of the Underground Railroad; provide technical assistance to identify, document, preserve, and interpret sites; and develop a network of sites and programs associated with the Underground Railroad. The Network to Freedom now recognizes 695 sites in 39 states plus Washington, DC, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Between 2002 and 2014, $2,086 million in grants for “preservation and related research” were awarded to 115 projects.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $1.248 million to administer and enhance the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: National Park Service
ACCOUNT: ONPS Resource Stewardship
ACTIVITY: Park Management
SUBACTIVITY: Resource Stewardship
PROGRAM: The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

Recent Funding History:

- FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $1.109 million
- FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $1.239 million
- FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $2.500 million
- FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $2.750 million
- FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $2.750 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding would provide additional support for the National Park Service to enhance the administration and expansion of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program.
The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Listings by State*

The Network to Freedom is composed of sites, facilities, and programs that are important to the commemoration and interpretation of Underground Railroad history.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>3 programs</td>
<td>2 sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1 facility</td>
<td>3 programs</td>
<td>3 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1 site</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1 facility</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>1 site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>1 site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1 site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>1 facility</td>
<td>1 site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1 facility</td>
<td>1 program</td>
<td>8 sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of January 2022

Moccasin Bend National Archaeological District is part of Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Moccasin Bend (pictured here) was the site where many enslaved African Americans, including Jacob Cummings, made their first steps toward freedom. In 1839, Cummings crossed Moccasin Bend and made it as far as Canada where he became an active agent in the Underground Railroad, heroically working to bring others to freedom.

Photo courtesy National Park Service
OTHER PROGRAMS

African American Civil Rights Network

The African American Civil Rights Network (AACRN) program authorizes the National Park Service (NPS) to identify and interpret sites that commemorate and honor the history of the modern civil rights movement (1939-1968). The AACRN encompasses all NPS units and programs related to the struggle for African American equality. It also includes places in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and other directly related sites with permission of the owner.

Background

Modeled after the National Underground Railroad to Freedom Network, the AACRN recognizes sites associated with African American civil rights from 1939 to 1968. This date range was identified because 1939 was the year Marian Anderson sang from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Congress passed the African American Civil Rights Network Act in December 2017 and it was signed into law in January 2018. The AACRN program offers an overview of the people, places, and events associated with the civil rights movement of the 20th Century. Sixty-one 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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $5.900 million to administer and enhance the African American Civil Rights Network in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: National Park Service
ACCOUNT: Operation of the National Park System
ACTIVITY: Park Cultural Resource Support Function, National Networks

Recent Funding History:

- FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $0.375 million
- FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $5.375 million
- FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $5.384 million
- FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $5.900 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding would provide additional support for the National Park Service to enhance the administration and expansion of the African American Civil Rights Network.
Sandy Island School on Sandy Island, South Carolina served as a center for civil rights advancement in South Carolina through adult education, political and social activism, and African American community representation.

PHOTO COURTESY HALEY YARBOROUGH/SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

African American Civil Rights Network: Highlighted Sites

Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles, CA

The congregation of the Second Baptist Church in Los Angeles first gathered in 1885 and developed strong early ties with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and various labor organizations. Local African American architect Paul R. Williams was hired to build the current church, which opened in 1926. Civil rights leaders such as W.E.B. DuBois and A. Philip Randolph spoke at the church and Martin Luther King, Jr. regularly preached there. The church has been a long-standing leader in the civil rights movement throughout the twentieth and into the twenty-first century.

Racing to Change: Oregon’s Civil Rights Years

This digital exhibit explores the civil rights movement in Oregon layering thematic and geographic elements. Visitors to the exhibit learn about the influx of African American workers to Oregon during the Great Migration in the 1940s to World War II shipyards and machinery facilities. Hostile white communities in Portland and other cities yielded severe redlining, the practice of specifically excluding African Americans from housing in certain neighborhoods.

Housing discrimination, voter suppression, and general unrest continued through the 1960s, which saw non-violent activism and efforts from the NAACP give way to local chapters of the Black Panthers and the Black United Front. This virtual exhibit helps fill the gap in understanding of the Civil Rights Era, showing that the illegal discrimination of African Americans was not relegated to the southern states, but took place anywhere African Americans lived.

Sandy Island School, Sandy Island, SC

The Sandy Island School holds a significant place in African American history through the way it provided childhood and adult education and voter registration and engagement. The school has served as an anchor for the island community since its establishment in the 1930s.

The school transformed education for Sandy Islanders as it regulated a nine-month school term for children. Additionally, adults sought literacy and arithmetic education at the school. Predatory literacy tests in the Jim Crow South barred many African American adults from exercising their right to vote, but concerted efforts by teachers at the Sandy Island School and community leaders yielded a highly engaged electorate. Efforts like these to educate adults so they could pass literacy tests became a foundational component of the Civil Rights movement.

The Sandy Island School was added to the AACRN in September 2021 and is on the National Register of Historic Places.
OTHER PROGRAMS

The Reconstruction Era National Historic Network

The Reconstruction Era National Historic Network (Reconstruction Era 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. All National Park Service (NPS) units and programs connected to the Reconstruction Era will be included in the Network in addition to sites managed by state, local, and private entities that preserve places and stories affiliated with the story of the African American transition from slavery to freedom.

Background

In March 2019, legislation created the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network and redesignated the Reconstruction Era National Monument as the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park. Based on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the African American Civil Rights Network, the Reconstruction Era Network is administered by the NPS. The Network now includes 68 sites, such 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; Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania; and Fort Monroe National Monument in Virginia.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $0.523 million to administer and enhance the Reconstruction Era Network Program in the FY 2023 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

Recent Funding History:

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<td>$0.475 million</td>
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JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding would provide additional support for the National Park Service to enhance the administration and expansion of the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.
ABOVE: The Nicodemus National Historic Park in Nicodemus, Kansas, commemorates a community of formerly enslaved African Americans during the Reconstruction period and their westward expansion and settlement of the Great Plains. It is the oldest and only remaining African American settlement west of the Mississippi River. The District #1 Schoolhouse (pictured above) reveals an early commitment to education for both children and adults in Nicodemus.

PHOTO COURTESY WILL POPE/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LEFT: The Harriet Tubman National Historic Park in Auburn, New York, explores and preserves Tubman’s efforts during the Reconstruction Era to house and educate formerly enslaved African Americans. She lived in the house (pictured here) for the latter half of the nineteenth century where she continued to fight for human rights and universal suffrage until her death in 1913.

PHOTO COURTESY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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 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.

McMaster Ranch located north of Winston, Montana, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2021 for its 19th century structures built by Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania settlers.

PHOTO COURTESY BOB WICK/BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $23.6 million for the Cultural Resources Management at the Bureau of Land Management in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill, including an additional $1 million for the NCRIMS.

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:

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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. This is especially important as the agency implements the recent infrastructure bill, including fuels reduction to minimize wildfire risk, siting of multitstate power and transmission lines and renewable energy projects. 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.

The 84 miles of the Green River winds through Desolation Canyon in Utah creating stunning vistas. Geologist John Wesley Powell explored Desolation Canyon over 150 years ago and detailing its formations and specimens. The Desolation Canyon area managed by the Bureau of Land Management was expanded in 2019.

PHOTO COURTESY BOB WICK/BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $78.145 million for the Bureau of Land Management’s National Conservation Lands in the FY 2023 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:

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<tr>
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<td>$68.304 million</td>
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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.
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
- Patuxent Heritage National Scenic Trail
- Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

**MONTANA**
- Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
- Lewis and Clark 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

**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
DEPARTMENT-WIDE

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Since 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has played a pivotal role in preserving historic places as the principal funding source for adding to our national parks and other public lands. In 2020, after decades of sustained advocacy, Congress enacted the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), which provides, for the first time, full and dedicated funding for the LWCF at $900 million annually. This long-sought achievement will provide new and unprecedented opportunities for land acquisition projects at the federal and state level.

LWCF helps people experience places that tell diverse American stories.

LWCF has helped ensure permanent stewardship of and public access to:
- Women’s history sites like the Women’s Rights National Historical Park in New York
- Iconic civil rights sites like the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park in Georgia
- Civil War battlefields like those at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Virginia
- Native American cultural landscapes like the Great Bend of the Gila in Arizona

Background

Each year, $900 million—primarily from offshore oil and gas revenues—is deposited into the LWCF. Because of GAOA, $900 million is now available to the LWCF annually without need of appropriations. However, funding levels for particular programs within the LWCF will be established by the Congressional appropriations committees. These funds provide sustained investments for federal land acquisition by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and other land managers. It will provide unprecedented levels of funding for State Conservation Grants, Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants, the American Battlefield Protection Program, and other land protection programs.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

LWCF advocacy is moving to a new phase. If there is a historic site within or adjacent to a national park or BLM area that should be protected, meet with the local agency staff and advocate for its acquisition. Locally supported projects will then enter into the agency process that leads to Congressional funding. Explore whether your state park agency will use its NPS state acquisition authority to acquire historic properties.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: Crosscutting
ACTIVITY: Land and Water Conservation Fund

Recent Funding History:
- FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $495.103 million
- FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $900.000 million
- FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $900.000 million
- FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $900.000 million
- FY 2023 NTHP Recommendation: $900.000 million

JUSTIFICATION: When the President’s budget is released, determine whether there are historic places you care about that are included in the LWCF funding request. Educate your Congressional representatives of the importance of the project and its funding.
DEPARTMENT-WIDE

Historic and Cultural Units of the National Park System Protected with LWCF

ALABAMA
Cape Krusenstern NMP
Freedom Riders NMP
Tuskegee Airmen NHS
Tuskegee Institute NHS
Selma To Montgomery NHT

AKASKA
Arkansas Post Nmem
Fort Smith NHS (also OK)
Little Rock Central High School NHS
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS

CALIFORNIA
Eugene O’Neill NHS
John Muir NHS
Manzanar NHS
San Francisco Maritime NHS
Tule Lake NM

COLORADO
Bent’s Old Fort NHS
Mesa Verde NP
Sand Creek Massacre NHS
Yucca House NM

CONNECTICUT
Weir Farm NHS

DELWARE
Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHS
(first DC, MD, NY, PA, VA)
First State NHS (also PA)

FLORIDA
Castillo de San Marcos NM
Fort Caroline Nmem
Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve

GEORGIA
Andersonville NHS
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP (also TN)
Fort Frederica NM
Jimmy Carter NHS
Kennesaw Mountain NP
Martin Luther King Jr., NHS
Ocmulgee Mounds NHS

GUAM
War in the Pacific NHS

HAWAII
Alii Kahaalani NHS
Hanoaulii NHS
Kalapana NHS (lease)
Pu’u’u‘ono’o O Hōnaunau NHS
Pu’ukohola Heiau NHS

IDAHO
Lewis & Clark NHT (also IL, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, OR, SD, WA)
Minidoka NHS (also WA)
Nez Perce NHS (also MT, OR, WA)

ILLINOIS
Lincoln Home NHS

INDIANA
George Rogers Clark NHS
Lincoln Boyhood Nmem

IOWA
Effigy Mounds NM
Herbert Hoover NHS

KANSAS
Brown v. Board of Education NHS
Fort Larned NHS
Fort Scott NHS
Nicolodemus NHS

KENTUCKY
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS
Camp Nelson NHS
Cumberland Gap NHS (also TN, VA)
Louisiana
Cane River Creole NHS
Jean Lafitte NHP&P

MAINE
Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

MARYLAND
Antietam NM
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHS (also DC, WV)
Clara Barton NHS
Hampton NHS
Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad NHS
Monocacy NB
Piscataway Park
Thomas Stone NHS

MASSACHUSETTS
Adams NHS
Boston NHS
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS
John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS
Longfellow House-Washington’s Headquarters NHS
Lowell NHS
Minute Man NHS
New Bedford Whaling NHS
Salem Maritime NHS
Saugus Iron Works NHS
Springfield Armory NHS

MICHIGAN
Keweenaw NHS
River Raisin NHS

MINNESOTA
Grand Portage NHS

MISSISSIPPI
Natchez NHS
Vicksburg NMP (also LA)

MISSOURI
George Washington Carver NM
Harry S Truman NHS
Wilson’s Creek NB

MONTANA
Big Hole NB
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS

NEBRASKA
Homestead National Monument of America
Scotts Bluff NM

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saint-Gaudens NHS

NEW JERSEY
Morristown NHS
Paterson Great Falls NHS
Thomas Edison NHS

NEW MEXICO
Aztec Ruins NM
Bandelier NM
Chaco Culture NHS
El Malpais NM
El Morro NM
Pecos NHS
Petroglyph NM
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM

NEW YORK
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS
Fort Stanwix NHS
General Grant NHS
Governors Island NHS
Hamilton Grange NHS
Harriet Tubman NHS
Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS
Martin Van Buren NHS
Sagamore Hill NHS
Saint Paul’s Church NHS
Saratoga NHS
Stoneham NHS
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS
Women’s Rights NHS

NORTH CAROLINA
Carl Sandburg Home NHS
Fort Raleigh NHS
Guilford Courthouse NMP
Moores Creek NB

NORTH DAKOTA
Fort Union Trading Post NHS (also MT)
Knife River Indian Villages NHS
Theodore Roosevelt NP

OHIO
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NHS
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHS
First Ladies NHS
Hopewell Culture NHS
James A Garfield NHS
Perry’s Victory & International Peace Memorial
William Howard Taft NHS

OKLAHOMA
Washita Battlefield NHS

OREGON
Wasilla NHS

Pennsylvania
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS
Edgar Allan Poe NHS
Eisenhower NHS
Flight 93 NMem
Fort Necessity NB
Friendship Hill NHS
Gettysburg NHS
Independence NHP
Johnstown Flood NHS
Valentine Ford NHS

Puerto Rico
San Juan NHS

Rhode Island
Roger Williams NHS

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charles Pinckney NHS
Cowpens NB
Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie NHS
Georges Island NHS
Reconstruction Era NHS

TENNESSEE
Fort Donelson NB (also KY)
Shiloh NHS (also MS)
Stones River NB

TEXAS
Allabates Flint Quarries NHS
Fort Davis NHS
Lyndon B Johnson NHS
 Palo Alto Battlefield NHS
San Antonio Missions NHS
Waco Mammoth NHS

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
Salt River Bay NHS and Ecological Preserve

UTAH
Golden Spike NHS

VERMONT
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHS

VIRGINIA
Appomattox Court House NHS
Blacksburg NHS
Cedar Creek & Belle Grove NHS
Colonial NHS
Fort Monroe NM
Frederickburg & Spotsylvania NHS
George Washington Birthplace NHS
Maggie L Walker NHS
Manassas NHS
Peterburg NB
Richmond NB

WASHINGTON
Fort Vancouver NHS (also OR)
San Juan Island NHS
Whitman Mission NHS

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Carter G. Woodson Home NHS
Ford’s Theatre NHS
Frederick Douglass NHS
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS

WEST VIRGINIA
Harpers Ferry NHS (also MD, VA)

WYOMING
Fort Laramie NHS

ABBREVIATIONS
NB: National Battlefield
NBP: National Battlefield Park
NHT: National Historic Trail
NHS: National Historic Site
NH: National Historical Park
NHP: National Historical Park
NMP: National Military Park
NHS: National Historical Park and Preserve
NP: National Park
NPS: National Park Service
NR: National Recreation Area
NHS: National Historic Site
NHT: National Historic Trail
NMP: National Monument
NMP: National Military Park
NHS: National Historical Park
NMP: National Memorial
NHS: National Historical Park
NMP: National Monument
NHS: National Historical Park
NMP: National Military Park

NOTE: This list only includes NPS historic and cultural units and does not reflect recent acquisitions. Many other NPS units have protected historic or cultural resources with LWCF, including a historic ranch and traditional Lakota sites at Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota and historic resources at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin. Other federal agencies also use LWCF. For example, the BLM has added lands at the Sears Point ACEC in Arizona, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado, and many others. States also use LWCF for state and local historic parks, including sites like Fort Churchill State Historic Park along the Pony Express National Historic Trail in Nevada.
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 2023, 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 will implement findings from its “Digital Information Task Force” that can bring 21st century mapping tools into greater use to identify and protect historic resources in more efficient agency planning. And the ACHP will advance the work of its “Preservation Trades Training Task Force” that will enable future skilled craftsmen 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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request
Please support $10.5 million for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Recent Funding History:
FY 2020 Enacted Funding: $7.378 million
FY 2021 Enacted Funding: $7.400 million
FY 2022 Enacted Funding: $8.255 million
FY 2023 President’s Budget Request: $8.585 million
FY 2023 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, including implementing the Administration’s commitment to racial equity, 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

BLACK OFFICERS CLUB, BUILDING 2101, FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

Building 2101 at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri was built in 1941 and designated as the 7th Engineer Training Group Officer’s Club Annex. The term “annex” was used to designate the club as a segregated facility. It became a place of respite for African American officers. The property is one of the last standing World War II-era African American officers clubs.

In the summer of 1945 Staff Sergeant Samuel A. Countee, an artist and African American Soldier stationed at FLW, painted a mural over the fireplace. Countee had been an instructor at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts prior to serving in the Army during WWII. After the war he resumed his career exhibiting his work and teaching. During his enlistment, Countee painted dozens of murals and other paintings at military installations in the United States and abroad. The mural in the BOC is believed to be the only known piece from his military art period.

The rehabilitation of Building 2101, now dedicated as Staff Sergeant Samuel A. Countee Hall, was completed in 2019 after a successful Section 106 historic preservation review that involved a coalition of local, state, and national advocates, and the Countee family. The Army originally proposed the demolition of Building 2101 in 2019. Through the Section 106 process, a compatible long-term use was found for the building. Countee’s original mural has been carefully restored and reinstalled with a glass, climate-controlled enclosure. The transformed multi-use facility now includes classroom, meeting, and event space, and is open for public visitation. The building is now one of the last few tangible pieces of the segregated Army history.

THE DELUXE THEATER, HOUSTON, TEXAS

In 1941, the DeLuxe Theater opened in the Fifth Ward as the first African American movie house in Houston. It remained a vibrant part of the community until it shuttered in 1973 and remained vacant and abandoned for 40 years. In 2009, the City of Houston acquired the building with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a federal agency grantee, the City of Houston had to comply with the Section 106 process. Through evaluation and consultation with the Texas State Historic Preservation Office, the City decided to rehabilitate the DeLuxe Theater. Completed in 2015, the rehabilitated 8,000 square foot theater is back to its original 1940s Art Deco exterior, with a new marquee, rebuilt structure, and renovations. The theater’s interior seating was re-designed to accommodate an audience of 125 people for small performances and productions. In addition, what was once a furniture store next to the DeLuxe Theater was designed as a multi-purpose area with maximum flexibility so it can be used as performance or classroom space. The $5.7 million project was a collaborative effort between the City of Houston, Texas Southern University, and the Fifth Ward Community Redevelopment Corporation. The renovation of the historic theater has brought back to life an architectural gem and made it the pride of the Fifth Ward once again.
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.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

Please support $201 million for the National Endowment for the Arts and $201 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities in the FY 2023 Interior Appropriations bill.

In 2021, the Thomas Cole National Historic Site in Catskill, New York, received $35,000 from NEA Grants for Arts to support an exhibition and catalogue of Thomas Cole's later works. The exhibit will open during the 2022 season. Cole (1801-1848) founded the first major art movement in the United States, now known as the Hudson River School.

PHOTO COURTESY DEVIN PICKERING

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.
A recent grant from the National Endowment for the Arts supported the exhibition Women’s Work at Lyndhurst, a National Trust Historic Site in Tarrytown, New York (right photo). The exhibition pairs work from contemporary women artists with original works from the 19th century, examining the enduring impact of traditional crafts used by women artists from the Victorian era to today.

The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded a $500,000 grant to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to help sustain historic sites after the drastic economic impacts of the pandemic. This grant will provide five historic sites owned and operated by the National Trust with a financial lifeline to help support existing staff and engage community members and humanities scholars in the development of new interpretive programs focused on African American, Indigenous, and LatinX stories at these iconic properties, including at Cooper Molera Adobe in Monterey, California (below photo). The grants support the National Trust’s mission to tell the full American story and diversify the interpretation and meaning of historic sites.
This report could not have been published without the consistent and enthusiastic support of internal colleagues and external partners. The Government Relations and Policy team at the National Trust gratefully acknowledges the extraordinary work of our colleagues throughout our organization, especially in Public Affairs, Marketing, Field Services, Legal, Historic Sites, and Outreach and Support, who strengthen and amplify the National Trust’s policy priorities and messages. We are especially thankful for the advocacy of our many partners whose sustained advocacy and solid on-the-ground efforts bring the preservation movement to life.

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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