THE PRESERVATION BUDGET

Select Preservation Priorities for FY 2020 Appropriations

February 2019
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 this report recommending funding levels for select federal preservation programs. Each of these programs has a significant impact on the stewardship of our nation’s remarkable historic resources in every state and congressional district throughout our country.

Preservationists have long advocated for the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), including funding for state and tribal historic preservation officers. These offices implement preservation programs on the ground, including evaluating the impacts of federal projects, reviews of tax credit projects, and other essential activities.

In FY 2018 and FY 2019, we have seen historically high levels of funding for the HPF. Most of this growth has been for grant programs that are expanding the scope of preservation to better tell the story of all Americans, such as African American Civil Rights Grants and the revitalized Historically Black College and University preservation program. This year preservationists are supporting an enhanced “Underrepresented Communities Civil Rights Program” to include and build upon the success of the African American Civil Rights program and to better interpret and protect sites important to the civil rights of all Americans. We are also supporting a new grant program for states and tribes to invest in 21st century geographic information mapping systems. Such systems can ensure that historic resources are considered early in the planning process, both to better protect historic sites and to advance more efficient planning of infrastructure projects.

This report also recommends funding for key programs to abate the nearly $12 billion maintenance backlog in our national parks. Congress had made significant advances in funding these programs, but more work is necessary, including securing dedicated funding as proposed in the bi-partisan “Restore Our Parks Act.” We are also pleased to highlight programs of the Bureau of Land Management, steward of the largest and most diverse body of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on federal lands.

We are hopeful that this report will assist Congressional staff and our preservation partners in appreciating—and advocating for—key federal programs that protect our nation’s legacy of historic resources to benefit all Americans.

THOMAS J. CASSIDY, VICE PRESIDENT OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS AND POLICY, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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LEFT: BEARS EARS BY DONALD J. ROMMES
## PRESERVATION BUDGET AT-A-GLANCE

### PROGRAM FY17-FY19 ENACTED LEVELS AND FY20 BUDGET REQUESTS (IN MILLIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>FY17 ENACTED</th>
<th>FY18 ENACTED</th>
<th>FY19 CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS</th>
<th>ADMIN FY20 BUDGET REQUEST*</th>
<th>NTHP FY20 REQUEST</th>
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The President’s budget request was not available at the time of printing.
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Historic Preservation Fund Overview

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 the enormous revenue generated from oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf, not from American taxpayer receipts. The HPF is authorized at $150 million annually, though it is subject to annual appropriations and has yet to receive full funding in any annual appropriation.

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 State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, as well as funding for several targeted competitive grant programs, including:

- The African American Civil Rights Grants program;
- The Underrepresented Community Grant Program;
- The Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program;
- The Save America’s Treasures grants; and
- The Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $148.5 million for the Historic Preservation Fund in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

Recent Funding History:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Enacted Funding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017</td>
<td>$80.91 million</td>
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<td>FY 2020 President’s Budget Request</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation</td>
<td>$148.5 million</td>
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</table>

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the Historic Preservation Fund would allow state and tribal historic preservation officers to complete necessary duties and enhance funding for successful competitive grant programs, such as the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program.
Preserving Main Street

The Historic Preservation Fund benefits preservation in local communities through various programs, including the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. Jointly administered by the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Officers (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.

Named “America’s Best Main Street” in 2014 by Parade Magazine, Collierville is a Certified Local Government and participates in the Tennessee Main Street program.

As a Certified Local Government, the City of Cleveland, TN, encourages preservation of its historic resources. One of the city’s most recent success stories is a direct result of the Federal Historic Tax Credit. The 2014 conversion of the 1915 C.C. Card Auto Company building into 14 loft apartments and two commercial spaces has been a catalyst for the budding entertainment district along 1st Street. One new business in the renovated building, Stack Southern Bistro, has hired 25 employees while the other new business, the AR Cleveland DIY Workshop, is hiring 11 employees for its opening in March 2019. This project also inspired the conversion of the building next door into the new Mash & Hops microbrewery, creating 4 jobs, as well as the opening of The Press winery just two doors down, adding 7 new jobs. The benefit of 14 new downtown residences is huge for the area.
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.

Background

The National Park Service 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 rehabilitation tax credit projects
  In FY 2017, the federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program leveraged $6.5 billion in private investment and created 107,000 jobs
- Reviewing federal projects for their impact on historic resources (Section 106 review)
  Working under 30-day deadlines, SHPOs reviewed and commented on nearly 100,000 federal undertakings in 2017
- Locating, surveying, and recording historic and cultural resources
  In 2016, SHPOs and consultants surveyed more than 15 million acres
- Facilitating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
  SHPOs, in coordination with the National Park Service, added 1,111 new listings to the National Register of Historic Places in 2017
- Supporting local historic preservation programs through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $60 million for State Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

ACTIVITY: Grants to States

Recent Funding History:

- FY 2017 Enacted Funding: $47.925 million
- FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $48.925 million
- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $49.675 million
- FY 2020 President Budget Request: TBD
- FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $60 million

JUSTIFICATION: SHPOs are essential to the implementation of the nation's historic preservation programs. For years, they have received relatively level funding while SHPO responsibilities and pressure to speed up the Section 106 review process have increased. Additional funding will allow SHPOs to maximize efficiencies in the federal project review process 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 an Historic Tax Credit project.

The Permian Basin Programmatic Agreement

In New Mexico, the Permian Basin is well known for its rich oil and gas reserves, including 2 million acres managed by the Pecos District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The area is also known for its rich Native American history dating back to 5,000 BC. By 2003, more than 300,000 acres had been surveyed for oil and gas projects and more than 8,000 archaeological sites had been identified and recorded. Processing thousands of oil-and-gas drilling applications per year strained BLM’s ability to protect historic resources in the area.

BLM and the New Mexico SHPO worked together to build common ground among archaeologists, tribes, and the oil-and-gas industry to create a more collaborative and balanced approach to energy development and archaeology in the region. The result was a Section 106 agreement that encompassed 1,700 square miles with the most active oil and gas areas. Operating under the agreement remains voluntary—but if a company accepts the agreement procedures, it contributes to a mitigation pool that, in part, covers the cost of archaeological survey.

Since 2008, the oil industry has contributed nearly $11 million to the mitigation pool. This has allowed for a comprehensive field program with all archaeological resources managed through a Geographic Information System integrated with the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System. Use of the agreement procedures gives the oil-and-gas industry predictability and control over schedules and budgets needed to operate efficiently while also highlighting and protecting the area’s extensive cultural resources.

The Simon Theater, Brenham, TX

Completed in 1925, the Simon Theater served as a cultural and entertainment center from Vaudeville to “Talkies” to “B-movies” before it was finally shuttered in the early 1980s. In 2003, a nonprofit formed to preserve the architectural history of the National Register District and recognized the potential adaptive reuse of the Simon Built in 1925, the Simon Theater in the main street community of Brenham, TX, gained new life through the Historic Tax Credit and now serves as a multi-use conference center and event facility. PHOTO BY KATHLYN DRAGNA

Theater. Brenham Main Street Historic Preservation, Inc. embarked on a $9.75 million development project, utilizing $1.52 million in Federal Historic Tax Credits, $1.9 million in State Historic Tax Credits, and $5.4 million in community donations to restore this building. Through the project, approximately 188 rehabilitation jobs were created. The Barnhill Center at Historic Simon Theater opened in February 2016 as a multi-use conference center and event facility with tremendous historic character.
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 going to each THPO. In 2017, for example, 180 THPOs received an average of $58,000 in funding, representing an average decrease of $20,000 from when the program was first established.

THPO responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
- Reviewing federal projects for their impact on tribal historic resources (Section 106 review);
- Locating, surveying, recording, and maintaining inventories of tribal historic resources;
- Facilitating nominations to the National Register of Historic Places;
- Preparing tribal historic preservation plans;
- Providing technical assistance and funding for historic preservation projects and activities;
- Reviewing federal historic rehabilitation tax credit projects;
- Providing technical assistance essential to Native language conservation and rejuvenation;
- Working with local, state, and federal law enforcement to apprehend and prosecute looters of Indian remains and sacred objects; and
- Providing oversight for repatriation per the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $20 million for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in the FY 2020 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:

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JUSTIFICATION: Tribal Historic Preservation Officers are in great need of federal funding as the number of THPOs has grown dramatically since the creation of the program. In FY 2020, there will be an estimated 200 THPOs. The requested appropriation would provide $100,000 to each THPO.
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
Hualapai Tribe
The Navajo Nation
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 Heats Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians
Elen Indian Colony
Elk Valley Rancheria
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Fort Independence Paiute Indians
Hoopa Valley Tribe
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Karuk Tribe
Mechapoa Band of Chico Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians
Pineville Pomo Nation
Pit River Tribe
Rincón Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
Round Valley Indian Tribes
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission 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
Susuwalln Indian Rancheria
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
Tolowa Dee-ni’ Nation
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
United Auburn Indian Community
Wilton Rancheria
Wiyot Tribe
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Yurok Tribe

COLORADO
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

CONNECTICUT
 Mashantucket (Western) Pequot Tribal Nation
 Mohican 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
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
Notawassipi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

MINNESOTA
Beis Fort 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
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
Wasgohe 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
Zuni Pueblo

NEW YORK
The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Seneca Nation of New York

NORTH CAROLINA
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

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

OKLAHOMA
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Caddo Nation
Cherokee Nation
Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Comanche Nation
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Muscogee Creek Nation
Osage Nation
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma (O-Gah-Pah)
Seneca Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Wynadote 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
Coeur D’Alene Indian Tribe
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians

RHODE ISLAND
Narragansett Indian Tribe

SOUTH CAROLINA
Catawba Indian Nation

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

UTAH
The Navajo Nation

VIRGINIA
Pamunkey Indian Tribe

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

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

WYOMING
Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation
Northern Arapaho Tribe

*As of January 1, 2019: http://nathpo.org/wp/tribal-officers
Competitive Grants Program to Invest in GIS-Based Historic Resource Databases

Federal investment in our country’s aging infrastructure is overdue and is critical to the communities where we work and live. Efficient delivery of infrastructure projects and the preservation of our nation’s cultural resources can and should be complimentary goals, as intended by Congress when it passed the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966.

Background

We support efforts to make the federal infrastructure project review process more efficient. We share the broad goals outlined in the One Federal Decision policy established in Executive Order 13807 to promote the timely processing of reviews for major infrastructure projects, as well as related efforts of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. The most effective way to save time and money in the historic preservation review process for infrastructure projects is to develop better 21st century digital maps that allow project planners and agency reviewers to know where cultural resources have already been located and where they are likely to be identified.

Gathering information about existing and predicted historic resources typically occur late in the project development process, often during a Section 106 review of the impacts of the preferred alternative, with the potential for delays and constrained options that make preservation of important historic places less feasible. Conversely, developing more robust GIS-based maps enable infrastructure project planners and decision makers to incorporate and avoid historic resources early in the planning process, resulting in shorter project review timelines.

Instead of waiting until the final stages, consideration of historic resources should happen early in the project planning process, when most project elements—purpose, location, alignment, and scale—are still fluid. Early participation in project planning enables preservation planners to work with project sponsors to plan, design, and develop projects that avoid historic resources, lessen conflict, and expedite project delivery.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $5 million to create a new competitive grants program to fund GIS-based historic resource databases for SHPOs and THPOs in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund

JUSTIFICATION: Congress should establish a pool of competitive grants to enable SHPOs and THPOs to create and enhance GIS-based maps of historic and cultural resources and develop predictive models. Such an investment would advance the faster, less expensive, and more efficient delivery of infrastructure projects while ensuring the protection of our nation’s most cherished historic resources.
This map demonstrates a cultural resources dataset layer in the state of Virginia. The map includes national historic landmarks, sites that are “listed on, contributing to, or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places / Virginia Landmarks Register,” as well as “surveyed sites/properties without formal recommendations of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places but have potential for eligibility.”

DATA COURTESY OF THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
Establishing a new Underrepresented Communities Civil Rights Grant program—by expanding the successful African American Civil Rights Grant program—would preserve and highlight the sites and stories associated with securing civil rights for all Americans, including women, American Latino, Native American, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ Americans. The grants fund documentation, survey, planning, education, interpretation, oral histories, and bricks and mortar preservation. Completed projects promote vibrant communities, foster informed dialogue, and catalyze economic growth.

**Background**

Congress created the African American Civil Rights Grant Program in FY 2016 with an initial appropriation of $8 million and increased funding by $5 million in FY 2017. In its second year alone, the National Park Service (NPS) received more than 140 applications requesting nearly $30 million in funding. Thus far, the NPS has awarded grants to 90 projects totaling $20.36 million across 26 states and the District of Columbia. Approximately 40% of the awarded grants have gone to bricks and mortar preservation projects.

**FY 2020 Appropriations Request**

Please support $30 million for the Underrepresented Communities Civil Rights Grant Program, including $20 million for African American Civil Rights Grants in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill

**APPROPRIATIONS BILL:** Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies  
**AGENCY:** National Park Service  
**ACCOUNT:** Historic Preservation Fund  
**ACTIVITY:** Competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of Civil Rights for Underrepresented Communities, including African American Civil Rights

**Recent Funding History:**  
**FY 2017 Enacted Funding:** $13 million  
**FY 2018 Enacted Funding:** $13 million  
**FY 2019 Enacted Funding:** $14.5 million  
**FY 2020 President’s Budget Request:** TBD  
**FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation:** $30 million

**JUSTIFICATION:** An expansion of the existing African American Civil Rights Grant program to include civil rights sites and stories associated with underrepresented communities, including women, American Latino, Native American, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian and LGBTQ Americans, would better protect and interpret important civil rights sites for all Americans.
African American Civil Rights Grant Program: Highlighted Projects

Clayborn Temple, Tennessee (Bricks and Mortar, Education)
FY 2016 $400,000; FY 2017 $500,000 and $20,000

The City of Memphis received two grants enabling it to restore the previously shuttered Clayborn Temple, home base of the 1968 Sanitation Worker’s strike that brought Martin Luther King, Jr. to the city. The National Trust for Historic Preservation also received funding to develop an exhibit on Clayborn’s story.

Central High School, Arkansas (Bricks and Mortar)
FY 2016 $499,372; FY 2017 $499,218

Little Rock Central High School played a significant role in the desegregation of public schools when nine African American students enrolled in 1957. The City of Little Rock and the Little Rock School District both received grants to prevent water damage by restoring the exterior of Central High School.

Mountain View Officers’ Club, Arizona (Bricks and Mortar)
FY 2017 $500,000

The Arizona Department of Parks will use this grant to restore the building’s exterior and key elements of the Dance Hall to their 1942 appearance. Currently vacant, the goal is to reopen the building as a multipurpose community center.

Emmett Till Memorial, Mississippi (Bricks and Mortar)
FY 2016 $500,000

The Emmett Till Memorial Commission of Tallahatchie, Inc. aims to completely restore the courthouse where Emmett Till’s murderers, whom later confessed, were acquitted. The award also supports a digital exhibit and an accompanying mobile GIS app where locations of related sites will be projected on the courtroom’s windows and visitors will be encouraged to explore the city.

16th Street Baptist Church, Alabama (Bricks and Mortar)
FY 2016 $500,000; FY 2017 $500,000

The 16th Street Baptist Church was a key meeting place for civil rights rallies led by Martin Luther King, Jr. as well as the site of the 1963 bombing that killed four young girls and injured 22 others. The grants will help the church complete phases II and III of its preservation efforts, including restoration of the pews and stained-glass windows.

Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, Alabama (Training)
FY 2016 $47,000

The Birmingham Civil Rights Institute led a National Trust for Historic Preservation “Preservation Leadership Training” to equip preservationists, developers, and entrepreneurs to tackle unique challenges in preserving African American heritage and culture.

Hamtramck Stadium, Michigan (Planning)
FY 2016 $50,000

The City of Hamtramck received a grant to conduct a conditions assessment and develop architectural plans for the Hamtramck Stadium, one of the last remaining Negro League stadiums in the country. The vision is to rehabilitate and reactivate the site as a multipurpose facility for youth sports leagues and events honoring its legacy.

University of South Carolina, South Carolina (Education)
FY 2016 $50,000

The University of South Carolina Center for Civil Rights History and Research conducted a Teacher’s Institute training program for middle school instructors. The teachers then submitted learning activities that were compiled into a sourcebook and distributed to public school districts in the state and published on the Center’s website.

Pauli Murray House, North Carolina (Bricks and Mortar)
FY 2016 $237,575

The home of Pauli Murray, a civil rights activist, author, priest, and attorney, will undergo an extensive interior rehabilitation project conducted by the Pauli Murray Project. The home will reopen as a modern center for social justice in 2020.

Various (Survey, Documentation, and Nomination)

Multiple grants have also been awarded to numerous projects to survey and document African American sites with the goal of nominating them for the National Register of Historic Places. Some projects include: “New Sites, Statewide” (Idaho, FY 2016 $50,000); “The African American Experience in Nevada: An Historic Context” (Nevada, FY 2017 $46,032); and “African American Civil Rights in New York State (1900-1976)” (New York, FY 2017 $49,118).
The original designation of the Fort Snelling Historic District National Landmark in St. Paul, MN, focused on military history and failed to tell lesser known, but significant, stories about Native American, African American, and Japanese American peoples. An HPF grant will be used to make the designation for both the National Register and NHLs listings more inclusive.

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. The intent of the program is to increase the diversity of sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and as National Historic Landmarks (NHL). Grants support projects to survey, inventory, and nominate new sites to or amend previous listings in the National Register and NHL.

Background

The National Register and NHLs are key inventories of the nation’s historic and archaeological places considered “worthy of preservation.” Yet, these identified sites do not tell the stories of all Americans. In 2014, the NPS found that less than 8% of National Register and NHL designations reflect the stories of communities considered underrepresented by the NPS, including African American, Asian American, American Indian, American Latino, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, LGBTQ, and women. The competitive grant program was created and funded for the first time in FY 2014 to better recognize places that tell a richer American story.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $1 million for the Underrepresented Community Grant Program in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: National Park Service
ACCOUNT: Historic Preservation Fund
ACTIVITY: Competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently underrepresented

Recent Funding History:

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<th>Fiscal Year</th>
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FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $1 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 result in more successful nominations to the National Register or NHL or amendments to existing nominations to be more inclusive.
Underrepresented Community Grant Program: Highlighted Projects

**Preserve 20th-Century Latino History, California**
**FY 2014 $30,079**
As part of an effort to better recognize the contributions of Latinos in more recent California history, the CA State Historic Preservation Officer used this grant to submit eight National Register nominations around the themes of economic justice, labor, struggles for social and political inclusion, arts, politics, and media.

**Inventory Latino Properties in Yakima Valley and Seattle, Washington**
**FY 2014 $34,374**
The grant enabled Washington State’s Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation to organize a study of Latino heritage in the Yakima Valley by conducting oral histories, preparing a report in both English and Spanish, completing thirty-seven historic property inventory forms, and nominating two National Register sites.

**Organized Village of Kake Nomination Project, Alaska**
**FY 2015 $33,153**
The Native Village of Kake received a grant focused on preparing National Register nominations for historic properties connected with Native Alaskan (Tlingit) heritage.

**Los Angeles Asian American Historical Context Project, California**
**FY 2015 $72,000**
California’s Office of Historic Resources assembled a team of consultants to develop five cultural and ethnical historic context statements for SurveyLA. The team will submit National Register nominations for sites associated with LA’s Japanese, Filipino, Thai, Korean, and Chinese American communities.

**DC LGBT Heritage Project, District of Columbia**
**FY 2016 $50,000**
The DC Inventory of Historic Sites contains nearly 750 places and districts, only two of which have been listed for their significance to LGBTQ history. The grant will support the DC State Historic Preservation Officer’s efforts to increase public awareness of LGBTQ communities by supporting the DC Community Heritage Project and contributing to and expanding the local and national inventory of significant sites.

**Women’s Suffrage Sites Nomination Project, Maryland**
**FY 2017 $30,500**
This grant enables the Maryland Department of Planning to prepare for the 100th anniversary of women securing the right to vote in America by identifying and protecting sites related to the suffrage movement. The project will include creating new National Register forms, updating existing National Register districts, and producing or adding to Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms.

**California Mission System Project, California**
**FY 2017 $41,872**
The State of California will use this grant to submit National Register nominations of missions built along the El Camino Real—the California Mission Trail—to tell a richer story of Native American interactions with the mission system.

**Rio Vista Farm Historic District National Historic Landmark, Texas**
**FY 2016 $19,800**
The Rio Vista Farm became a processing center for the Bracero Program, a program that brought skilled Mexican guest-workers to address farm laborer shortages in America between 1942 and 1962. The $19,800 grant will enable the City of Socorro to nominate this significant but overlooked site as an NHL.

The City of Socorro, TX, received a $19,800 grant to research, document, and nominate the Rio Vista Farm Historic District as an NHL. PHOTO BY KIP MALONE
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. With competing fiscal priorities on HBCU campuses, dedicated and consistent funding is crucial for many institutions to complete projects that improve the quality of education and campus life and protect significant historic assets. This competitive grant program has played a critical role in safeguarding historic and architectural treasures on HBCU campuses.

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. Nearly a decade later, Congress again funded this critical program with an appropriation of $4 million in FY 2017. Recently passed legislation extends the authorization of this program to FY 2025. Since the start of the program, the National Park Service has awarded more than $60 million in grants to preserve historic structures at over 80 active schools.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $10 million for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program in the FY 2020 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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<td>FY 2020</td>
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| FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $10 million |

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grant Program will further protect and interpret America’s diverse heritage and demonstrate a clear investment in education for underrepresented communities and in our nationally significant historic fabric.
Howard University, Washington, DC
$500,000
Built in 1939, Founders Library serves as the main library for students of Howard University and also served a key role in the Howard National Historic Landmark District designation. This project will improve accessibility for all students and visitors while preserving the historic fabric of the building.

Tougaloo College, Mississippi
$270,000
Tougaloo College has received several competitive grants to restore historically significant buildings on its campus. Most recently, the school received funding to rehabilitate the interior of the John W. Boddie House. Located prominently on campus, the mansion served as the residence of the college’s first president, the first classrooms, and later as a dormitory for faculty and students.

Hampton University, Virginia
$500,000
Shortly after Hampton University was founded to teach recently freed slaves, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong initiated Hampton’s American Indian Education Program. Listed on the National Register for Historic Places as well as the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register, the Wigwam was originally used as a dormitory for Native American students and will now be restored with the aid of this grant.

South Carolina State University, South Carolina
$500,000
This grant will help stabilize Wilkinson Hall by repairing stone and brick work, rehabilitating windows and gutters, and waterproofing the building. Wilkinson Hall was constructed in 1938 as the college’s first separate library building and is part of the South Carolina State National Register Historic District.

Fisk University, Tennessee
$442,400
In 2004, Fisk University received a grant to begin restoration efforts on the John Wesley Work House, the Victorian home of John W. Work III. A composer and ethnomusicologist, Work taught at Fisk University and was one of the first academic scholars of rural African American folk music. The restoration was completed in 2011 by the nation’s largest African-American owned and operated architecture firm. South Carolina State University received $500,000 in funding to restore historic Wilkinson Hall. This postcard is dated c. 1930–1945.

Philander Smith College, Arkansas
$304,258
Philander Smith College received a grant to complete the renovation of the James Monroe Cox administration building, phase II. The building is named for the Reverend James Monroe Cox, a professor of classical languages and the second president of the college, and is currently used to house classrooms and administrative and faculty offices.

Talladega College, Alabama
$700,000
The first building built after Talladega College was chartered, Foster Hall was constructed in 1869 as a dormitory for girls and teachers. Talladega received a total of $700,000 in grants over several years to restore this historically significant building.

Spelman College, Georgia
Packard Hall, built circa 1887, is the second oldest building on Spelman’s campus and originally housed classrooms and administrative offices before being converted into a dormitory. The grant from the National Park Service helped fund an extensive project, which included restoring the exterior of the building, adapting the space from a dormitory to administrative offices, and adding stair wings.
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Save America’s Treasures

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

Background

Created in 1998 by Executive Order and authorized by Congress in 2009, the Save America’s Treasures grant program requires dollar-for-dollar private matching funds. The National Park Service administers the program in partnership with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Despite the program’s success in leveraging more than $377 million in private investment and contributing more than 16,000 jobs to local and state economies, federal funding lapsed in FY 2011. Congress reestablished funding in FY 2017.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $15 million for the Save America’s Treasures program in the FY 2020 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:

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<td>FY 2018</td>
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<td>FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation</td>
<td>$15 million</td>
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JUSTIFICATION: In the FY 2017 cycle, more than 140 applicants requested more than $30 million compared to the $5 million federal appropriation. The unmet funding need is great, and increased federal support for this program is needed to help restore and conserve our nationally significant structures, collections, and artifacts.
Save America’s Treasures Grant Awards by State and Territory, FY 1999–FY 2017

The SAT grant program’s completed restoration and preservation projects include the Star-Spangled Banner that flew above Fort McHenry during the War of 1812 and now hangs in the Smithsonian National Museum of American History; Thomas Edison’s laboratory and its thousands of documents; the poems carved by Chinese immigrants into the walls of Angel Island; Mesa Verde’s cliff dwellings and its collections of Native American artifacts; and Martin Luther King’s Ebenezer Baptist Church.

Alabama: $9,356,202
Alaska: $3,482,832
Arizona: $4,635,186
Arkansas: $4,005,032
California: $17,488,686
Colorado: $5,244,954
Connecticut: $7,153,764
Delaware: $2,743,305
District of Columbia: $13,519,001
Florida: $5,983,880
Georgia: $5,626,019
Hawaii: $1,542,713
Idaho: $838,000
Illinois: $6,650,918
Indiana: $3,305,020
Iowa: $4,769,519
Kansas: $2,494,599
Kentucky: $6,492,220
Louisiana: $2,744,017
Maine: $2,013,990
Maryland: $6,927,330
Massachusetts: $13,093,247
Michigan: $4,050,383
Midway Islands: $308,681
Minnesota: $3,784,712
Mississippi: $7,179,500
Missouri: $4,676,362
Montana: $3,581,544
Nebraska: $1,399,000
Nevada: $3,695,942
New Hampshire: $2,454,071
New Jersey: $4,089,630
New Mexico: $6,337,491
New York: $33,244,388
North Carolina: $3,568,097
North Dakota: $1,076,551
Ohio: $12,719,229
Oklahoma: $2,091,361
Oregon: $2,453,696
Pennsylvania: $34,996,590
Puerto Rico: $950,456
Rhode Island: $6,381,519
South Carolina: $5,757,222
South Dakota: $2,054,079
Tennessee: $2,273,359
Texas: $9,186,859
Utah: $1,619,000
Vermont: $6,339,505
Virginia: $8,634,778
Washington: $5,988,040
West Virginia: $6,030,562
Wisconsin: $5,783,810
Wyoming: $985,000
Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program (HRSP)

The recently created Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program (HRSP) provides competitive grants to preserve the unique histories of rural communities across America while fostering rural economic development. The HRSP was created in the FY 2018 omnibus spending bill with a $5 million Congressional appropriation. The deadline for the first round of applications is April 1, 2019.

Background
The HRSP is designed to foster economic development while preserving the history of rural communities by awarding grants of $100,000 to $750,000 to rehabilitate historic properties of significance in areas defined as rural by the U.S. Census (population less than 50,000). Eligible HRSP grant applicants include U.S.-based tax-exempt 501(c) nonprofits, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, State Historic Preservation Officers, and Certified Local Governments. The program will fund bricks and mortar preservation projects for historic sites.

The HRSP is modeled after the state of Vermont’s highly successful Village Revitalization Initiative (VRI), a partnership of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Preservation Vermont. The VRI has leveraged less than $2.5 million in federal grants to catalyze more than $27 million in rural economic development. The VRI partnership supported 27 historic restoration projects in 25 different rural communities and received a 2014 National Preservation Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request
Please support $7.5 million for the Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program in the FY 2020 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 2018 Enacted Funding: $5 million
FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $5 million
FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $7.5 million

JUSTIFICATION: Historic revitalization grants invest in preserving the unique cultures of the nation’s rural communities, fostering economic development and creating jobs.
Built c. 1813, the Old Round Church in Richmond, VT, is an iconic and well-preserved example of a 16-sided meeting house. The National Historic Landmark received a $25,000 VRI grant to restore the wooden steeple in 2009.

PHOTO BY DON SHALL
Deferred Maintenance

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves a network of 418 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. Unfortunately, after more than 100 years of operation and inconsistent public funding, the National Park System faces a deferred maintenance backlog estimated at $11.6 billion and, according to FY 2017 data, 47% of the backlog is attributed to historic assets.

Background

Each year, Congress appropriates funds for three principal accounts that help address the backlog of repairs—or deferred maintenance—of the National Park Service. 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 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $160 million for NPS Line-Item Construction Projects, $150 million for Repair and Rehabilitation, and $166 million for Cyclic Maintenance in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Construction (Line Item)

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<th>NPS DEFERRED MAINTENANCE</th>
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<th>FY 2020 NTHP RECOMMENDATION</th>
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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. Reliable, dedicated funding like that proposed in the Restore Our Parks Act is also necessary to offset decades of underfunding in these accounts.
After decades of inconsistent public funding, the deferred maintenance backlog has ballooned to $11.6 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.
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), 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 in support of 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

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $28 million for NPS Cultural Programs in the FY 2020 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:

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<tr>
<td>FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation</td>
<td>$28 million</td>
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JUSTIFICATION: The National Park Service’s Cultural Programs implement our nation’s historic preservation laws and benefit local economies. Increased funding will enhance preservation of and access to the National Register, including modernizing its information system. It will also support sustained demands to review and approve federal historic tax credits.
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 93,000 sites and 1.8 million contributing resources are listed.

About the Federal Historic Tax Credit (HTC)
The federal Historic Tax Credit provides incentive to catalyze economic development through the reuse of America’s historic buildings. The credit applies to certified historic structures either listed individually on the National Register or contributing to the character of a National Register-listed Historic District. The tax credit is available for any income producing property, including residential rental projects. The credit generates new economic activity by leveraging private dollars—$144 billion since inception—to preserve historic buildings and create jobs. Through 2017, the rehabilitation of more than 43,000 historic buildings has created more than 2.5 million jobs.

Recent National Historic Landmark Theme Studies
• 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)
• American Latino Heritage (2013)
• Japanese Americans in World War II (2012)
• Protecting America: Cold War Defensive Sites Theme Study (draft 2011)

The Sears-Roebuck distribution center and retail store became an economic driving force in Memphis after its construction in 1927. After two decades of blight, federal historic tax credits and new markets tax credits were used in an adaptive reuse project known as Crosstown Concourse, which has catalyzed the revitalization of an entire neighborhood. PHOTO BY CHAD MELLON
International Park Affairs, Office of International Affairs

The United States was the world leader in the creation of the World Heritage Program in 1972 and was 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, San Antonio Missions in Texas and Monumental Earthworks at Poverty Point in Louisiana have been 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 existing World Heritage sites in the United States, 18 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; Frank Lloyd Wright Buildings in Arizona, California, Illinois, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; and Civil Rights Movement Sites in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support at least $1.926 million for International Park Affairs, including at least $1.25 million for the Office of International Affairs in the FY 2020 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 2017 Enacted Funding: $1.648 million ($972,000 for the Office of International Affairs)
- FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $1.648 million ($972,000 for the Office of International Affairs)
- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $1.648 million
- FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
- FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $1.926 million (including at least $1.25 million for the Office of International Affairs)

JUSTIFICATION: A modest increase in funding for Office of International Affairs within International Park Affairs is necessary to ensure robust engagement in the World Heritage Program and support the dozens of communities and sites across the country seeking nomination to the World Heritage List. Inclusion in the World Heritage List 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. Congress should reject proposals to shift the Southwest Border Resource Protection Program into the Office of International Affairs and drastically reduce overall program funding.
Located in Mill Run, PA, Fallingwater was designed by world renowned architect Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935. Fallingwater is now among eight Wright buildings nominated to the UNESCO World Heritage List. PHOTO BY VIA TSUJI
The Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area celebrates our nation’s rich history in agriculture, music, food, art, religion and literature as well as interprets our nationally significant events like the Civil War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Great Migration.

PHOTO BY THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Congress has designated 49 National Heritage Areas (NHAs) to recognize the unique national significance of a region’s sites and history. Through partnerships with the National Park Service (NPS), National Heritage Areas provide community-driven heritage conservation that tells America’s stories.

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.

National Heritage Areas

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $32 million for National Heritage Areas in the FY 2020 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:

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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. NHAs are the management responsibility of 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, natural resource conservation, local and regional preservation planning, and heritage education and tourism. This activity includes commissions and grants to the 49 individual NHAs, as well as administrative support for coordination, guidance, assistance, and training. Funding has lagged far behind the needs and popularity of the program. According to the Alliance of National Heritage Areas, enhanced funding of $32 million will ensure that all current areas can continue their work.
National Heritage Areas by State

**ALABAMA**
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area

**ALASKA**
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area

**ARIZONA**
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

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

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

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

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

**IOWA**
Silos and Smokestacks National Heritage Area

**ILLINOIS**
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor

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

**LOUISIANA**
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
Cane River National Heritage Area

**MARYLAND**
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
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 Heritage Valley
Oil Region National Heritage Area
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
Schuykill River 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

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

**VERMONT**
Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (VT, NY)

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

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (MD, PA, VA, WV)
National Coal Heritage Area
Wheeling National Heritage Area

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

## The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program highlights significant events and people associated with the Underground Railroad as part of the early African American civil rights movement. The program not only designates sites to be included in the Network to Freedom listing, but also 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, provide technical assistance, and compile and maintain a list of sites and programs related to the Underground Railroad. The Network to Freedom listing now recognizes more than 600 sites in 40 states plus Washington, DC, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

### FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $2 million for grants within the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

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

**Recent Funding History:**
- FY 2017 Enacted Funding: $843,000  
- FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $843,000  
- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: TBD  
- FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD  
- **FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation:** $2 million

**JUSTIFICATION:** Increased funding for the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program would be used for staff support and reestablishment of the Network’s grant 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.

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<th>Programs</th>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGIN ISLANDS</td>
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*As of Fall 2017.
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 as well as places included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and other directly related sites with permission of the owner.

Background

Patterned after the National Underground Railroad to Freedom Network, the African American Civil Rights Network recognizes sites associated with African American civil rights from 1939 to 1968. This date range was identified because 1939 was the year Marion Anderson sang from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Congress passed the African American Civil Rights Grant Network Act in December 2017.

Since February 2018, five sites have been designated as part of the AACRN, including:

- The Marian Anderson mural at the Department of the Interior;
- the Lorraine Motel, in Memphis, Tennessee; the Kennedy-King Park in Indianapolis, Indiana; the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home in Jackson, Mississippi; and the A.P. Tureaud, Sr. Home, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $2 million for grant programs within the African American Civil Rights Network in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: Operation of the National Park System

ACTIVITY: Resource Stewardship, African American Civil Rights Network

Recent Funding History:

- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: TBD
- FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
- FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $2 million

JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding for the African American Civil Rights Network would be used for National Park Service staff, program materials, and grant making.
**African American Civil Rights Network: Highlighted Sites**

**Marian Anderson Mural, Washington, DC**

The Marian Anderson mural, located in the Department of the Interior, was the first site designated under the AACRN. The mural depicts the famed opera singer performing at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 after she was prevented from singing at Constitution Hall due to the color of her skin. The concert attracted an integrated audience of 75,000 and became a symbol of the early Civil Rights movement.

**Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home, Jackson, MS**

Now owned and preserved by Tougaloo College since the 1990s, the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home was designated as the fourth site in the AACRN. Recently passed legislation provides for the congressional establishment of the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument. Medgar Evers spent his life fighting for equal rights, including assisting black Americans with registering to vote, gathering evidence in the case of the murder of Emmett Till, and leading economic boycotts. His assassination in his home in 1963 helped lead to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**The Lorraine Motel, Memphis, TN**

Designated as the second site in the AACRN, the Lorraine Motel was where the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in April 1968. King had traveled down to Memphis to support the 1,300 African American sanitation workers striking for better working conditions and pay. The motel now serves at the home of the National Civil Rights Museum, which interprets the people, events, and stories of the Civil Rights Movement.

**RIGHT:** Activist Medgar Evers was assassinated in the carport of his home in June 1963. The Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home has been on the National Register of Historic Places since 2000 and is also part of the Medgar Evers Historic District and is a designated National Historic Landmark.  
**PHOTO BY JUD MCCRANIE**
The Reconstruction Era National Monument, originally designated in January 2017, was expanded and re-established as a National Historical Park in recently enacted legislation.

Recently enacted legislation established the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park and created the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network (Reconstruction Era Network). The Network allows for continued and expanded preservation and interpretation of sites important to better understanding the successes and struggles of African Americans in the decades following the Civil War.

Background

Based on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom and the African American Civil Rights Network, the Reconstruction Era Network will be administered by the National Park Service (NPS). All NPS units and programs connected to the Reconstruction Era will be included in the Network in addition to related sites that apply to join the program.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $2 million for staff and grants within the Reconstruction Era Network Program in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACCOUNT: ONPS Resource Stewardship

ACTIVITY: Park Management

SUBACTIVITY: Resource Stewardship—The Reconstruction Era National Historic Network

Recent Funding History:

FY 2019 Enacted Funding: NA
FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $2 million

JUSTIFICATION: Funding for the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network would better enable the National Park Service to staff and fund the Network and a grants program.
ABOVE: Built in 1789, the Barnwell-Gough House is listed on the National Register, contributes to the Beaufort Historic District, and is part of the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.

PHOTO BY ELISA ROLLE

LEFT: Located in Port Royal, SC, Camp Saxton includes an intact portion of an U.S. Union Army camp, and served as site of Emancipation Proclamation ceremonies in January 1863. The National Register site is now included in the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.
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 cultural 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.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $20 million for the Cultural Resources Management at the Bureau of Land Management in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Management of Lands and Resources
ACTIVITY: Land Resources
SUBACTIVITY: Cultural Resources Management

Recent Funding History:

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<td>FY 2020</td>
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JUSTIFICATION: Increased funding is necessary to fulfill BLM’s statutory requirements for inventory and protection of cultural resources. Funding would also support updated predictive modeling and data analysis to enhance the implementation and maintenance of BLM’s National Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Data Standard—a successful collaboration with western SHPOs to manage cultural resource information. The CRM Data Standard creates an interstate-level GIS database of historic and cultural resources that can be utilized during high-level planning, including Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements, Resource Management Plans, and other large-scale analyses and permitting reviews to help avoid conflict and costly permitting delays.
Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado contains some of the highest densities of archaeological sites in North America, with pueblos from around 1200 AD.

PHOTO BY BOB WICK, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cultural Resources Management*

BLM has inventoried cultural resources on 25.5 million acres (10% of its land base) and recorded approximately 391,000 properties. Resources include:

- 141 National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listed properties
- 2,187 National Register contributing properties
- 57,291 National Register eligible properties
- 425 maintained historic structures
- 30,413 recorded paleontological localities
- 10 million artifacts and specimens in 165 museums and universities

*Information from the 2017 Public Lands Statistics report and FY 2018 BLM Budget Justification
National Conservation Lands

The Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) system of National Conservation Lands includes more than 34 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.

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

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.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $45 million for the Bureau of Land Management’s National Conservation Lands in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Management of Lands and Resources
ACTIVITY: National Landscape Conservation System (National Conservation Lands)

Recent Funding History:
FY 2017 Enacted Funding: $36.819 million
FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $36.819 million
FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $39.819 million
FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $45 million

JUSTIFICATION: A modest increase in base funding for National Conservation Lands will allow for greater inventory and monitoring of cultural resources and prevent damage to the resources found in these areas, ensure proper management, and provide for 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
- Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
- California Coastal National Monument
- California Desert Conservation Lands
- 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
- Old Spanish National Historic Trail
- Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
- Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area
- Sand To Snow National Monument
- Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument
- 8 Wild and Scenic Rivers
- 87 Wilderness Areas; 65 Wilderness Study Areas

### COLORADO
- Browns Canyon National Monument
- Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
- Continental Divide 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; 53 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
- 9 Wilderness Areas; 40 Wilderness Study Areas

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

### MONTANA
- Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
- Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
- Nez Perce National Historic Trail
- 1 Wild and Scenic River
- 1 Wilderness Area; 35 Wilderness Study Areas

### NEVADA
- Basin and Range National Monument
- Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA
- 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; 60 Wilderness Study Areas

### NEW MEXICO
- Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
- El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
- El Malpais National Conservation Area

### 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
- 25 Wild and Scenic Rivers
- 8 Wilderness Areas; 87 Wilderness Study Areas

### UTAH
- Beaver Dam Wash NCA
- Bears Ears National Monument
- California National Historic Trail
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
- Old Spanish National Historic Trail
- Pony Express National Historic Trail
- Red Cliffs National Conservation Area
- 11 Wild and Scenic Rivers
- 18 Wilderness Areas; 86 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
- 42 Wilderness Study Areas
- Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area
- Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument
- Old Spanish National Historic Trail
- Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
- Rio Grande del Norte National Monument
- 2 Wild and Scenic Rivers
- 5 Wilderness Areas; 57 Wilderness Study Areas

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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. Through the American Battlefield Protection Program, LWCF also helps states, local governments, and their partners preserve historic battlefields.

LWCF helps people experience places that tell diverse American stories.

LWCF has helped ensure permanent stewardship of and public access to:
- Iconic Civil Rights Era 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 managed by the Bureau of Land Management like Sears Point at the Great Bend of the Gila in Arizona and Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado

Background

Each year, $900 million—primarily from offshore oil and gas revenues—is deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the U.S. Treasury. Congress then appropriates funding from LWCF for federal land acquisition, outdoor recreation grants to states that fund state and local park projects, the American Battlefield Protection Program, and a handful of other programs that provide permanent preservation and conservation benefits across the nation.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support increasing funding toward the full $900 million for Land and Water Conservation Fund programs in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill, including at least $10 million for American Battlefield Protection Program acquisition grants.

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

Recent Funding History:
- FY 2017 Enacted Funding: $400 million
- FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $425 million
- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $435 million
- FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD

FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: Increase toward full funding of $900 million, including $10 million for American Battlefield Protection Grants

JUSTIFICATION: LWCF has invested hundreds of millions of dollars to grow the historic and cultural parks managed by the National Park Service, preserve battlefields, and bring other lands with cultural and historic significance into public stewardship at the federal, state, and local levels. This popular and effective program is essential to America’s $887 billion per year outdoor recreation economy. Within LWCF funding, at least $10 million should be dedicated for the American Battlefield Protection Program.
Historic and Cultural Units of the National Park System Protected with LWCF

**DEPARTMENT-WIDE**

- **ALABAMA**
  - Tuskegee Airmen NHS
  - Tuskegee Institute NHS
- **ALASKA**
  - Sitka NHS
  - Klawedike Gold Rush NHS
- **ARIZONA**
  - Coronado Nmem
  - Fort Bowie NHS
  - Hubbell Trading Post NHS
  - Montezuma Castle NM
  - Tuzigoot NM
  - Walnut Canyon National Monument
  - Walnut Canyon NHS
- **ARKANSAS**
  - Arkansas Post Nmem
  - Fort Smith NHS (also OK)
  - Little Rock Central High School NHS
- **CALIFORNIA**
  - Eugene O’Neill NHS
  - John Muir NHS
  - Manzanar NHS
- **COLORADO**
  - Bent’s Old Fort NHS
  - Mesa Verde NP
  - Sand Creek Massacre NHS
  - **CONNECTICUT**
  - Weir Farm NHS
- **DELAWARE**
  - Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT (also DC, MD, NY, PA, VA)
- **FLORIDA**
  - Castillo de San Marcos NM
  - Monroe County NHS
  - Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve
- **GEORGIA**
  - Andersonville NHS
  - Chickamauga & Chattanooga NHS (also TN)
  - Fort Frederica NM
  - James River NHS
- **GUAM**
  - War in the Pacific NHP
- **HAWAII**
  - Chickemaua & Kauaiaa NHS
  - Kilauea Point NHS
  - Kilauea 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
  - Nicodemus NHS
- **KENTUCKY**
  - Cumberland Gap Nmem (also TN, VA)
- **LOUISIANA**
  - Cane River Creole NHS
  - Jean Lafitte NHP&P
- **MAINE**
  - Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
- **MARYLAND**
  - Antietam NB
  - Chanticleer & Ohio Canal NHP (also DC, WV)
  - Clara Barton NHS
  - Hampton NHS
  - Monocacy NB
  - Piscataway Park
  - Thomas Stone NHS
- **MASSACHUSETTS**
  - Adams NHS
  - Boston NHS
  - Frederick Law Olmsted 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 NM
  - Knife River Indian Villages NHS
- **MISSISSIPPI**
  - Natchez NHS
  - Vicksburg NHS (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
- **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
  - Governors Island NM
  - Hamilton Grange NHS
  - Home of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS
  - Martin Van Buren NHS
  - Sagamore Hill NHS
  - Saratoga NHS
  - Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS
  - Women’s Rights NHS
- **NORTH CAROLINA**
  - Carl Sandburg Home NHS
  - Fort Raleigh NHS
  - Guilford Courthouse NHS
  - Moore’s Creek NB
- **NORTH DAKOTA**
  - Fort Union Trading Post NHS (also MT)
  - Knife River Indian Villages NHS
- **OHIO**
  - Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM
  - 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**
  - Lewis and Clark NHS (also WA)
- **PENNSYLVANIA**
  - Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS
  - Eisenhower NHS
  - Flight 93 Nmem
  - Fort Necessity NB
  - Friendship HIll NHS
  - Gettysburg NHS
  - Independence NHP
  - Johnstown Flood Nmem
  - Valley Forge NHS
- **PUERTO RICO**
  - San Juan NHS
- **RHODE ISLAND**
  - Roger Williams NHS
- **SOUTH CAROLINA**
  - Congaree NHP
  - Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie NHS
  - Ninety Six NHS
  - Fort Donelson NB (also KY)
  - Shiloh NHS (also MS)
  - Stones River NHS
  - Allabates Flint Quarries NM
  - Fort Davis NHS
  - Lyndon B Johnson NHS
  - Palo Alto Battlefield NHS
  - San Antonio Missions NHS
  - Salt River Bay NHS and Ecological Preserve
- **UTAH**
  - Golden Spike NHS
- **VERMONT**
  - Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP
- **VIRGINIA**
  - Appomattox Court House NHS
  - Booker T Washington NHS
  - Cedar Creek & Belle Grove NHS
  - Colonial NHS
  - Fort Monroe NHP
  - Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP
  - George Washington Birthplace NM
  - Maggie L Walker NHS
  - Manassas NBP
  - Petersberg NB
  - Richmond NBP
  - Fort Vancouver NHS (also OR)
  - San Juan Island NHS
  - Whidbey 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

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ABBR EVIATIONS
- NB: National Battlefield
- NBP: National Battlefield Park
- NHP: National Historical Park
- NHT: National Historical Trail
- NMP: National Memorial
- NPS: National Park System
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 is a linchpin in implementing our nation’s historic preservation programs. ACHP administers the rulemaking process for preservation law, assists in the resolution of conflicts arising from Section 106 historic resource reviews of federal undertakings, identifies efficiencies in the infrastructure project review process, and participates in other preservation issues.

The ACHP is responsible for advising the Administration, Congress, and state agencies on legislative, regulatory, and administrative policies related to historic preservation, including the implementation of recommendations for improving the national historic preservation program adopted following the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In FY 2020, the ACHP will focus on developing efficiencies for Section 106 review of federal and federally assisted projects. As a member of the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council established in the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015, the ACHP will continue to play an important role in the Administration’s efforts to improve the delivery of major infrastructure projects. Similarly, the ACHP will continue to focus on improving consultation with tribes to make environmental reviews more efficient and expeditious for infrastructure projects.

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

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $7 million for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Recent Funding History:

- FY 2017 Enacted Funding: $6.493 million
- FY 2018 Enacted Funding: $6.4 million
- FY 2019 Enacted Funding: $6.89 million
- FY 2020 President’s Budget Request: TBD
- FY 2020 NTHP Recommendation: $7 million

JUSTIFICATION: An increase in funding would enable the ACHP to better address new requirements regarding information technology and cybersecurity, including Executive Order 13800, “Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure,” and annual government mandated personnel cost increases, which put a strain on the ACHP’s budget.
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Section 106 Success Stories

TWA TERMINAL AT JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NEW YORK

The Trans World Airlines Flight Center (known as the TWA Terminal) at New York’s John F. Kennedy International Airport is an icon of modern expressionistic architecture that embodies the romance of flight as well as the jet age aesthetic of the 1960s. The building opened as a hub terminal for TWA in 1962, and its architectural significance led to the building’s designation as a New York City Landmark when it was only 32 years old. It was subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

However, over time the terminal grew functionally obsolete. By the time TWA went out of business in 2001, the terminal had significant operational and capacity deficiencies that led the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to propose replacing the terminal. The Port Authority planned construction of a large new terminal behind the TWA Terminal that included demolishing aspects of the historic terminal. The Section 106 process included 13 consulting parties, including the ACHP, who worked together to revise the new terminal’s design and fully protect the historic TWA Terminal. As part of the process, the Port Authority agreed to seek an adaptive reuse developer for the historic terminal and fund interim maintenance to stabilize and maintain the structure. Further, the Section 106 Memorandum of Agreement for the project established a Redevelopment Advisory Committee that would review and consult on future plans and designs as they were developed.

The new terminal building was completed in 2008, and the Port Authority agreed to fund a $19 million restoration of the building. That investment led to significant adaptive reuse developer interest, and the new TWA Hotel, centered on the historic terminal, is scheduled to open in summer 2019.

FIVE POINTS POST OFFICE, DOWNTOWN FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE

In the 1990s, the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) determined that its downtown Franklin location—built in 1925 at the town’s central intersection—was inadequate for modern day needs. The USPS built a new structure at the edge of town, intending to move its entire operation there and dispose of the historic downtown building. During the Section 106 consultation process, it became clear that local citizens and government officials opposed shuttering the historic post office.

Through the Section 106 process, the USPS conveyed the structure to Williamson County for $225,000 with protective covenants in the deed. The historic Five Points Post Office has since been fully restored and a contractor operates a postal substation where locals continue to access their letter boxes and primary postal services.
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 145,000 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 approximately 63,000 grants for education, research, preservation, and other public programs in the humanities.

FY 2020 Appropriations Request

Please support $167.5 million for the National Endowment for the Arts and $167.5 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities in the FY 2020 Interior Appropriations bill.

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

NEA and NEH in Action at National Trust for Historic Preservation Sites

Support from the National Endowment for the Arts has created programs like Art and Shadows at the Shadows-on-the-Teche in Louisiana that put regionally-based artists in residence at the site, resulting in programming that attracted new audiences and served as a prototype for broader arts-focused programming that now draws people from around the country to the town’s downtown commercial district.

National Endowment for the Humanities support has brought teachers from around the country to learn about history in the places that it was made and to carry those experiences back to their classrooms, such as exploring the intellectual underpinnings of the Constitution at James Madison’s Montpelier or discovering the rich, but largely unknown, African American history in the President’s neighborhood at Decatur House.
Decatur House, a National Trust Historic Site in Washington, DC.

PHOTO BY RON BLOUNT
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