



The Cumulative Impact of the Historic Preservation Fund

Completed by PlaceEconomics for The National Conference
of State Historic Preservation Officers

March 2023




CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION & TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES**
- 30 COMPETITIVE GRANTS**
- 38 LEVERAGING FEDERAL FUNDS AND THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND**
- 42 CONCLUSION**
- 44 APPENDICES**

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Since 2001, \$1,667,451,025 has been appropriated through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Much of this funding has been passed through to State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) grants, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) grants, and various competitive grant programs.
- ▶ At \$173,100,000, the 2022 appropriation is the largest in the history of the program. However, after adjusting for inflation, the purchasing power of the annual appropriation in 2022 was only slightly more than in 2001, even though the number of historic resources to identify, protect, and enhance has grown immensely.¹
- ▶ From 2001 to 2021, the Historic Preservation Fund has allocated more than \$900 million to State Historic Preservation Offices, more than \$150 million to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and more than \$520 million for competitive grants and initiatives.
- ▶ Since 2016, the total amount appropriated has grown each year, which has primarily supported new competitive grants and specifically grants for diverse heritage through the introduction of the African American Civil Rights program and the History of Equal Rights program, as well as the reinstatement of the grant program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- ▶ Allocations to State Historic Preservation Offices, however, have not kept pace with increases in the overall Historic Preservation Fund appropriation.
- ▶ The National Park Service and the SHPOs oversee the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program more commonly known as the Historic Tax Credit. In 2021 that program saw private sector investment of more than \$7 billion and resulted in 135,000 jobs and \$5.3 Billion in income.
- ▶ Since 2001, over 86,399,740 acres have been surveyed through HPF-funded reconnaissance level surveys and another 30,872,575 acres have been surveyed through HPF-funded intensive level surveys to identify potentially eligible historic properties.
- ▶ Since 2001, State Historic Preservation Offices have overseen the addition of nearly 25,500 listings on the National Register of Historic Places. "Listing" can be deceptive, however, as a single listing might be a historic district with multiple properties. On average each "listing" represents between 14 and 19 individual resources (buildings, sites, structures, etc.). So over the last two decades between 352,000 and 478,000 individual historic resources have received recognition through their listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Overall, the number of National Register listings has increased by thirty eight percent.
- ▶ Between 2001 and 2021, the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices certified completion of 18,700 projects representing private sector investment of more than \$85 Billion.
- ▶ The number of Certified Local Governments (CLGs) has steadily increased, rising from 1,294 in 2001 to 2,059 in 2021.

¹ In 2023, the HPF appropriation set another record at \$204.5 million, an 18% increase over the 2022 appropriation.



The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training in Partnership with the Puerto Rico SHPO and FEMA conducted three gravesite conservation workshops in June of 2022. These two day workshops were located in the cities of San Juan, Manatí, and Ponce.

KEY FINDINGS CONT.

- ▶ Over 200 Tribes have participated in the Tribal Historic Preservation Office program, and the number of participating Tribes has grown steadily from 12 participating Tribes in 1996 to 189 participating Tribes in 2021. On average, 7 Tribes have been added each year since 1996.
- ▶ Demand for competitive grant awards far outpaces what is available to be distributed. Since 1990, over 7,500 applicants have applied for competitive grants and 26% of those projects were awarded funding. Overall, between 2001 and 2020, for every \$1 that is available to be awarded, an additional \$1.86 is requested.
- ▶ States are required to match 40% of the money they receive from the HPF, but the actual leverage of those dollars far exceeds that. For every \$1 granted to State Historic Preservation Offices, an additional \$1.04 is generated in matching funds.
- ▶ Federal historic preservation funding is amplified by appropriations at the state level. Over the past two decades for every \$100 Washington provided the states through the Historic Preservation Fund, the states provided an additional \$96.18.
- ▶ One program in particular has been effective in securing local matching dollars – Save America’s Treasures. Over the last twenty years the \$350 million appropriated at the federal level has been matched by more than \$532 million by state and local governments, non-profit organizations, and the private sector. These projects mean local jobs and wages, but also additional economic activity. Every \$1.00 appropriated for the Save America’s Treasures program spurs an additional \$3.97 in local economic activity.



Michigan Street Baptist Church - Buffalo, NY
African American Civil Rights Grant
Photo: Community Foundation for Greater Buffalo



Alice Paul House - Mount Laurel, NJ
History of Equal Rights Grant
Photo: Alice Paul Institute



Puerto Rican Casitas in New York City Survey
Underrepresented Communities Grant
Photo: Curbed NY, Nathan Kensinger



Tlingit Tribe Members at Ground-breaking of the Huna House
Tribal Heritage Grant
Photo: NPS



Spiritually Significant Rock Features of the Moses Coulee Region of Washington State
Underrepresented Communities Grant
Photo: Nature Conservancy



Harada House - Riverside, CA
Save America's Treasures Grant
Photo: National Trust for Historic Preservation

20 YEARS OF IMPACT

INTRODUCTION

This report aims to summarize the cumulative impact of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) from 2001 to 2021, including annual HPF apportionments to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and Certified Local Governments (CLGs) as well as the impacts of HPF-funded competitive grant programs such as Save America's Treasures, African American Civil Rights, Tribal Heritage Grants, and more.

WHAT IS THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND?

The Historic Preservation Fund grew out of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which authorized a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for each state, territory, and the District of Columbia, and established the National Register of Historic Places. Both arose during a time of growing concern that historic areas in cities across America were being destroyed; the post-war attitude celebrated car-centric development and the new and federally-backed endeavors like urban renewal and highway projects eliminated huge swaths of some of the oldest and densest downtowns, commercial areas, and neighborhoods. Together, the programs established and funded a systematic policy of historic preservation including: requiring the identification and documentation of historic and archaeological resources through surveys and inventories; designation through listing on the National Register of Historic Places and local registers; education; protection of historic resources through both Section 106 and the passage of local ordinances; investment and rehabilitation through tax credits and development grants; and stewardship through covenants.

A critical component in the implementation of these measures is State Historic Preservation Offices, which are responsible for working with federal and local governments and stakeholders to carry out many historic preservation-related duties. SHPOs help survey for historic resources; evaluate and nominate significant historic buildings, districts and sites; assist interested parties with the nomination process; review and assess the impact of federal undertakings that may put historic resources at risk.

Initially the HPF, established in 1976, was intended to provide financial assistance to states in order for them to carry out the activities outlined by the NHPA. The Fund itself does not rely on tax dollars, but rather is funded by monies generated through Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenue. The logic was that using funds from one non-renewable resource could fund another non-renewable resource: our Nation's heritage. At that time, \$150 million was authorized for annual deposit into the HPF to provide preservation grants. Funds must be appropriated by Congress and as of 2021, that amount had never actually been provided. Fiscal Year 2022, however, saw record-breaking appropriation exceeding \$150 million.



Photo: Detroit News



Photo: Detroit News



Photo: Facebook, "Inkster: Save The Malcolm X House"

The NHPA was amended in 1980 and again in 1992 to create the Certified Local Government Program (CLGs) and to establish Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, respectively. Thus, the underlying principle of the National Preservation Act continues to be based upon American federalism - sharing responsibilities and resources among national, state, and local governments as well as tribes.

The HPF is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. It must be periodically reauthorized by Congress and is subject to the annual appropriations process (current legislation expires in 2023). It provides grants to states, tribes, local governments and nonprofits to support eligible projects, including: National Register nominations, developing surveys and inventories, planning, education, historic structure reports, Section 106 review, and physical preservation projects.

But to only describe the HPF in legislative terms overlooks its fundamental purpose: to provide resources to the people, programs, and projects that steward the nation's heritage. Historic resources are both fragile and vulnerable. It is in large measure the Historic Preservation Fund that helps secure those resources for future generations of Americans.

The home at 4336 Williams Street in Inkster, MI was the one-time residence of Malcolm X, who resided there upon the invitation of his brother and Nation of Islam minister, Wilfred Little (X) who owned and lived in the home starting in 1950. This project aims to transform the Malcolm X home into a museum that preserves and highlights his life and achievements. Due to the house's age and condition, a comprehensive restoration will be necessary to maintain its physical, historical, and architectural integrity. The project received a \$380,000 African American Civil Rights Grant in 2020.

OVERVIEW OF HPF FUNDED ACTIVITY

The historic preservation fund provides critical funding to all 59 State Historic Preservation Offices, over 200 Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and several important competitive grant programs.

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs and THPOs)

SHPOs were established in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to administer federal historic preservation programs at the state and local levels. SHPOs are responsible for locating and documenting America's historic places, making nominations to the National Register, providing assistance on historic tax credit projects, reviewing the impact of federal projects, and conducting preservation planning and education.

THPOs are officially designated by federally recognized Tribal governments to protect culturally important places that sustain Native identity and culture. THPOs assume the duties of SHPOs on Tribal land if desired.

SHPOs and THPOs are awarded funding annually to carry out the functions mandated in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The amount granted to each SHPO from the HPF is determined through an annual apportionment process and states are required to provide a 40% match. THPO grant funds do not require a match. The HPF is the primary source of federal funding for SHPOs and THPOs.

The HPF funding allows SHPOs and THPOs to fulfill numerous responsibilities outlined in the NHPA, including: locating and documenting America's historic places, making nominations to the National Register, carrying out Section 106 review², providing assistance on rehabilitation tax credit projects, assisting local governments, and conducting preservation education and planning.

² Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and give the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment.

The HPF provides critical funding that revitalizes communities, encourages local economic development, and brings state and local input into federal decision making.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

According to the National Park Service, Certified Local Governments are "municipalities that have demonstrated, through a certification process, a commitment to local preservation and saving the past for future generations." The program was created through an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act in 1980. CLGs must meet minimum standards and in turn gain access to funding and technical assistance from the HPF and SHPO, respectively. CLGs receive HPF funding through their SHPOs, which are required to give at least 10% of the HPF funding they receive to CLGs as subgrants, which can cover a wide range of projects.

HPF Competitive Grant Programs

The HPF also directly funds a number of competitive grant programs that are created by Congress to address specific preservation interests and needs. These grant funds have been used for planning, education, physical preservation work, documentation, designation, and more.

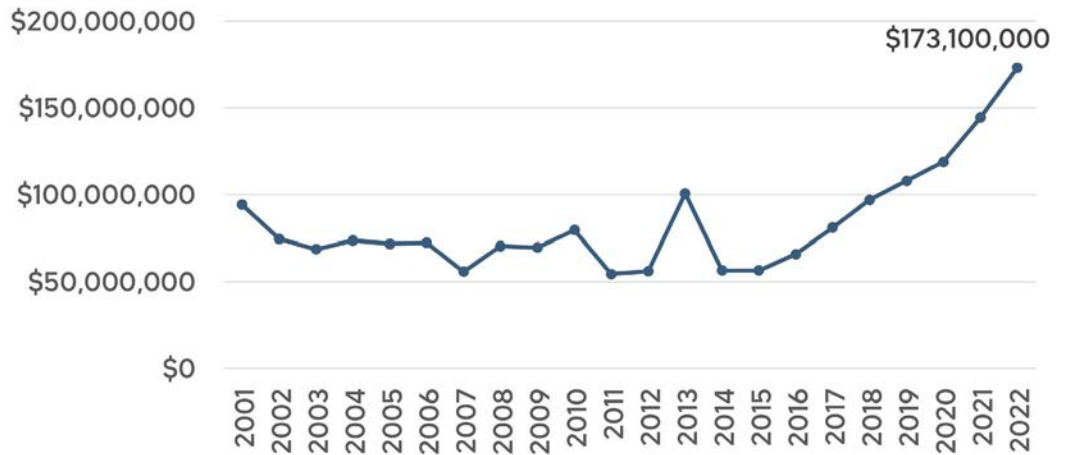
These grant programs include:

- Save America's Treasures
- African American Civil Rights Grants
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grants
- Semiquincentennial Celebration Grants
- History of Equal Rights Grants
- Underrepresented Community Grants
- Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

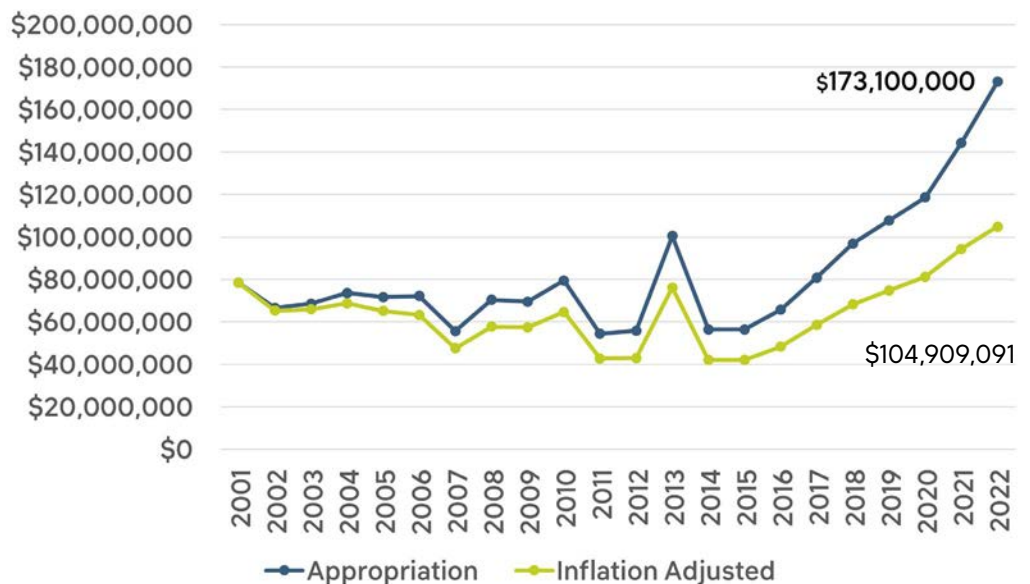
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND BASE APPROPRIATION

Since 2001, \$1,840,000,000 has been appropriated to the Historic Preservation Fund. In the most recent year (2022), the HPF saw its highest annual appropriation in program history, with \$173,000,000 being appropriated.³



HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPROPRIATION INFLATION ADJUSTED

While this increase in dollars is significant, when adjusted for inflation, \$100 appropriated in 2001 is equivalent to \$60.61 in 2022. While 2022 saw the largest appropriation ever for the HPF, in inflation adjusted dollars it was equivalent to \$105 million in 2001 dollars.



WHEN ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION, \$100 APPROPRIATED TO THE HPF IN 2001 IS EQUIVALENT TO \$60.61 IN 2022.

³ While the focus of this report is the 20-year period between 2001 and 2021, in fiscal year 2022 the HPF received an appropriation of \$173.1 million.

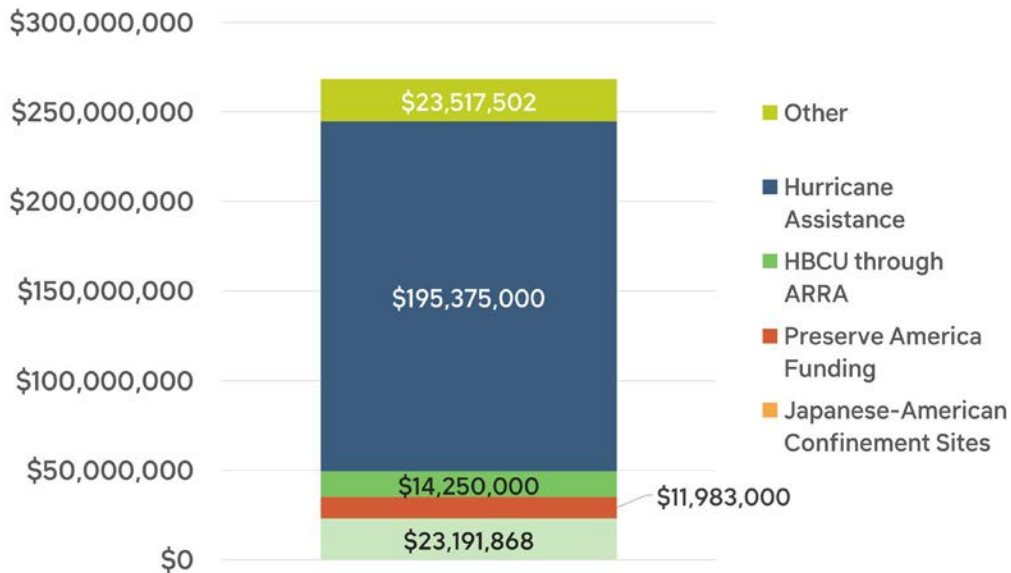
Photo: Joe Hayden Realtor



In 2017, the Kentucky SHPO received an Underrepresented Communities Grant to undertake a historic context statement on LGBTQ+ historic properties in Kentucky. The National Register designation for the Henry Clay Hotel was amended to reflect its history as the Beaux Arts Cocktail Lounge, believed to be Louisville's first gay bar.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 2001-2021

In some years additional appropriations are made to the HPF for disaster-related or other special purposes. In total since 2001, \$268,317,370 in additional/emergency funding has been allocated through the HPF. These included grant funding to SHPOs and THPOs for support after hurricanes during the same time period. Other supplemental appropriations have been used for programs such as the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant, a competitive matching grant program to fund the preservation and interpretation of U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.



DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The HPF provides funds to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices,⁴ as well as a number of competitive grants that target specific preservation needs. From 2001 to 2021, the HPF has allocated more than \$900 million to SHPOs, more than \$150 million to THPOs, and more than \$520 million to competitive grants and initiatives.

	Distribution of Funds (2001-2021)
State Historic Preservation Offices	\$904,932,034
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	\$155,883,731
African American Civil Rights (competitive grant)	\$80,500,000
HBCU (competitive grant)	\$67,181,273
History of Equal Rights (competitive grant)	\$7,125,000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization (competitive grant)	\$26,250,000
Save America's Treasures (competitive grant)	\$332,720,794
Preserve America	\$9,852,438
Semiquincentennial	\$10,000,000
Underrepresented Communities (competitive grant)	\$4,875,000
Tribal Heritage Grant (sometimes called Tribal Project Grants)	\$8,630,750
National Trust Historic Sites Fund	\$2,480,839

⁴ SHPOs are required to match 40% of the funds they receive from the HPF.

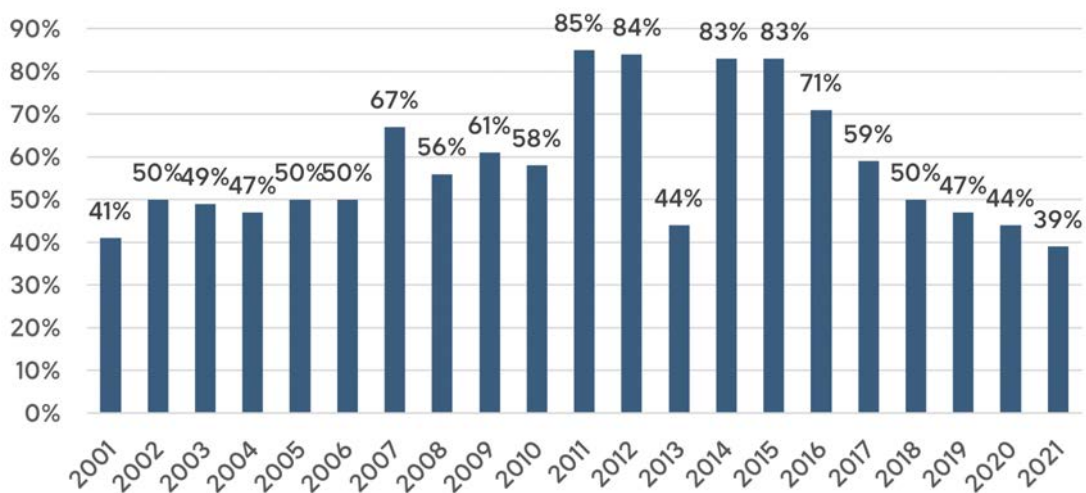
USE OF HPF APPROPRIATION

Since 2016, the total amount appropriated has grown each year, supporting new competitive grants, like the African American Civil Rights and the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization programs. It has also allowed for the reinstatement of past competitive grants, like Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Save America's Treasures, which had not been funded since 2009 and 2010, respectively.



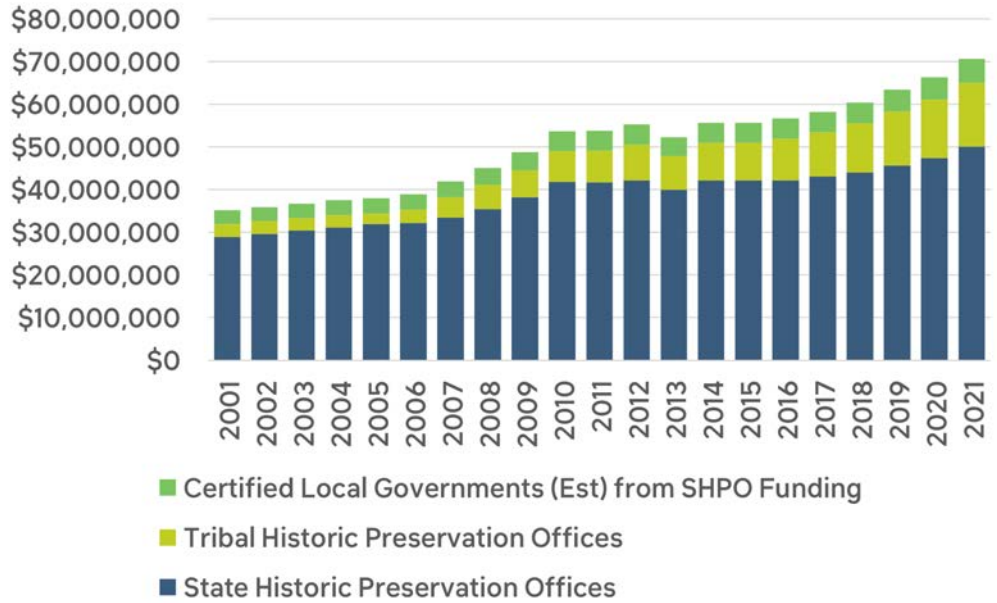
SHPO SHARE OF HPF APPROPRIATION

While overall funding for the HPF has inched closer to its authorized level of \$150 million, the number of competitive grant programs has steadily increased, however the share of appropriations that supports SHPOs and THPOs has decreased.



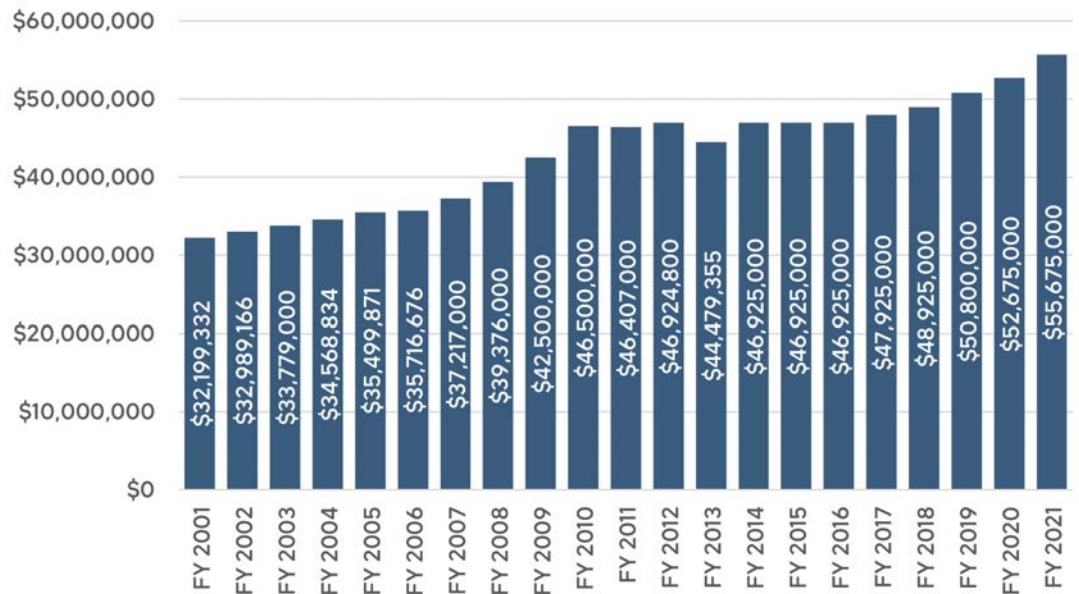
FORMULA GRANTS TO SHPOS, THPOS, AND CLGS

The total funding allocated to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, State Historic Preservation Offices—and to Certified Local Governments via pass-through grants—has increased over time.



TOTAL-STATE FUNDING

The average award made to states in 2021 was \$943,492, compared to \$788,051 in 2001.





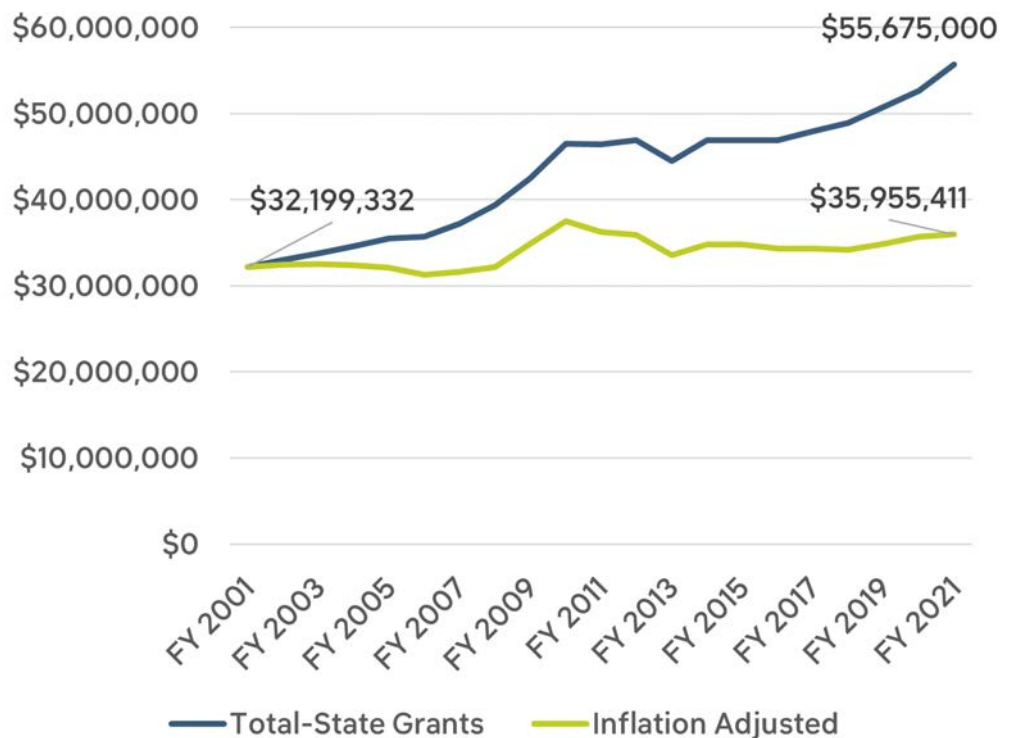
A \$15,000 Underrepresented Communities grant will support research and documentation for a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Vaughn's Bookstore. Founded in Detroit in 1965, it became the nation's most significant publisher of Black poets.

Vaughn's Bookstore after the 1967 Detroit civil uprising
Photo: Bentley Historical Society

INFLATION ADJUSTED GRANTS TO STATES

While in nominal terms SHPOs are receiving more money in 2021 than in 2001, when adjusted for inflation, the amounts are barely more than they were at the beginning of the century.

WHILE GRANTS TO SHPOS, THPOS, AND CLGS HAVE INCREASED, APPROPRIATIONS HAVE NOT KEPT PACE WITH INFLATION.



STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE AND TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE APPORTIONMENT FORMULA

Each year apportionments are made to the State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and CLGs are made according to formulas. In 2023, a revised state apportionment formula for SHPOs as directed by Congress in the Explanatory Statement for Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023. Revisions reflect an increase in the base award for all states and the use of the current census data for tiers 2 and 3. The apportionment formula is composed of the following components:

1. Tier 1: Base Award
Base Award of equal division; all SHPOs will receive a base amount of \$400,000, with a percentage set aside for the Freely Associated States;
2. Tier 2: Census Award
Census Award will be based on 2020 US Census data factors for acreage, population, and number of residential structures over 50 years old;
3. Tier 3: Statute Award
Statute Award will allocate appropriations above \$65 million by applying Tier 2 US Census calculations and, by statute, requiring each state to award 50% of that calculated amount to its Certified Local Government partners.

Certified Local Governments

Additionally, SHPOs must transfer a minimum of 10 percent of the State's annual apportionment of HPF funds to CLGs for HPF eligible activities. In any year in which the annual HPF grant appropriation exceeds \$65 million, one half of the amount above \$65 million shall also be transferred to CLGs.

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices

For THPOs, the apportionment formula was developed in consultation with THPOs. Approximately 80% of the total appropriation is divided equally among all THPOs and the rest is apportioned based on the land area. From the total appropriation, NPS allocates a small amount, (typically about 10%) of the appropriation, to fund project grants under the Tribal Heritage Grant Program.

Tribal Consultants, Petrified
Forest National Park
Photo: National Park Service



Belmont-Paul Women's Equality
National Monument in DC
Photo: NPS / Victoria Stauffenberg



Stewarts Canal, Harriet Tubman
Underground Railroad Byway
Photo: NPS/Beth Parnicza



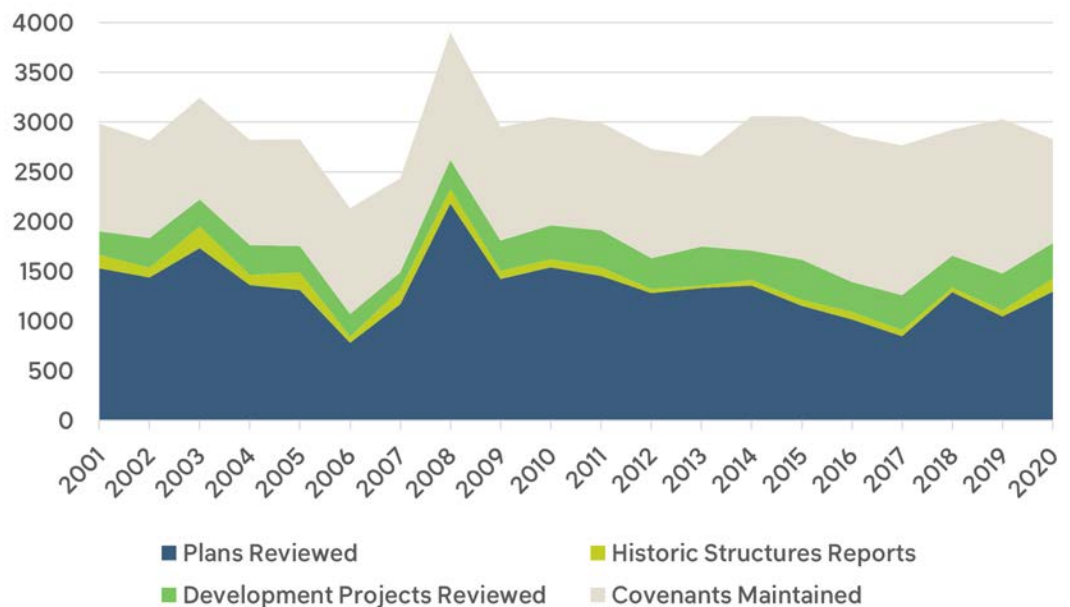
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION & TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE ACTIVITY

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

State Historic Preservation Offices play an essential role in carrying out federally mandated historic preservation activities. Every State, U.S. Territory, and the District of Columbia has a State Historic Preservation Officer, which is a governor-appointed position.

SHPO ACTIVITIES

SHPO offices conduct comprehensive surveys to identify historic properties, maintain historic resources inventories, administer state programs of federal assistance, identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places. They are also responsible for implementing a statewide historic preservation plan, as well as advising the federal, state, and local governments on matters of historic preservation. Importantly, these offices provide consultation for federal undertakings under the Section 106 provision of the National Historic Preservation Act. Beyond these responsibilities, SHPOs may also manage a statewide historic tax credit program, hold and enforce historic easements, administer a state grant program, and more.

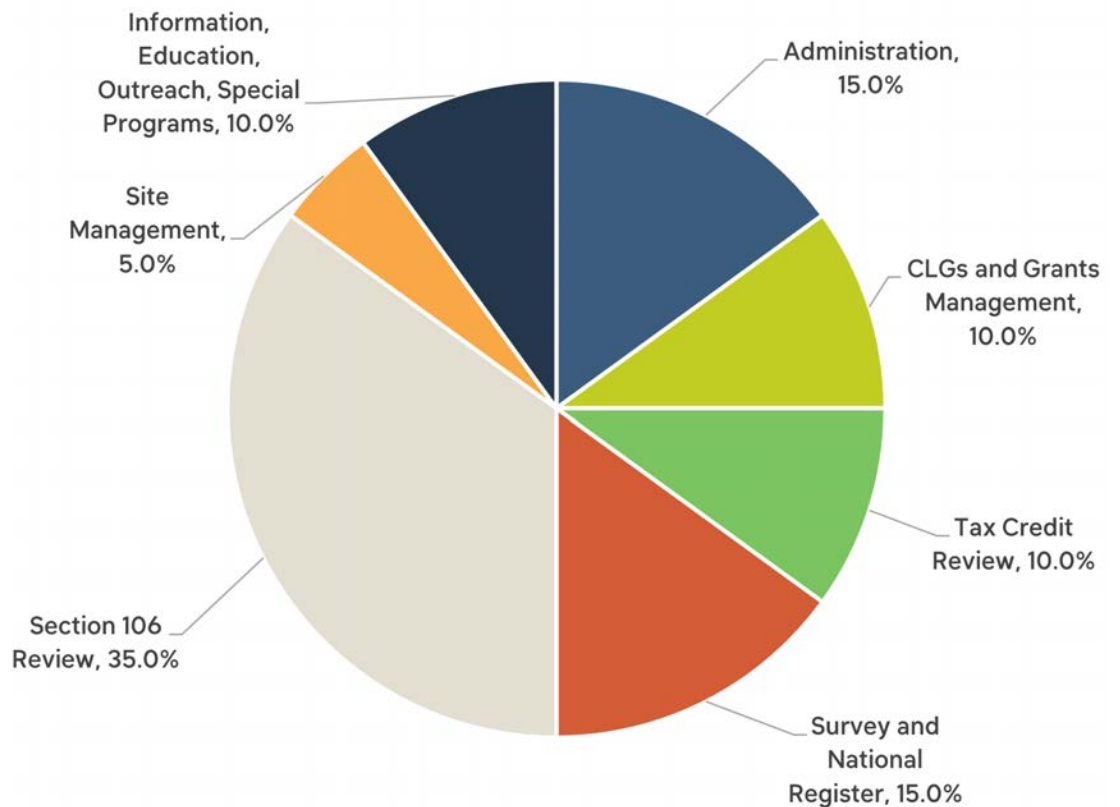




For nearly 350 years, Fort Christian has stood in the St. Thomas Harbor. The annual grant from the Historic Preservation Fund to the US Virgin Islands SHPO helped to conserve it.

SHPO WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION

There's great variation among the activities carried out by individual State Historic Preservation Offices. Some have responsibility for their state archives, others maintain numerous historic sites. Some run museums, while others have Main Street or other special programs. But on the whole, the activities of a typical SHPO might be reflected in the chart below.



Program Area: Survey & Inventory Programs

Historic resource surveys, context surveys, and inventories are an important part of the historic preservation process. Surveys systematically document historic resources, help identify and develop relevant contexts, and collect information that helps determine historic significance. SHPO and THPO survey efforts are funded by the HPF. While some SHPOs undertake survey and inventory programs themselves, more often than not they subcontract them out, incorporate surveys conducted through Section 106 review, or provide grants to nonprofits to conduct surveys tied to National Register nominations.

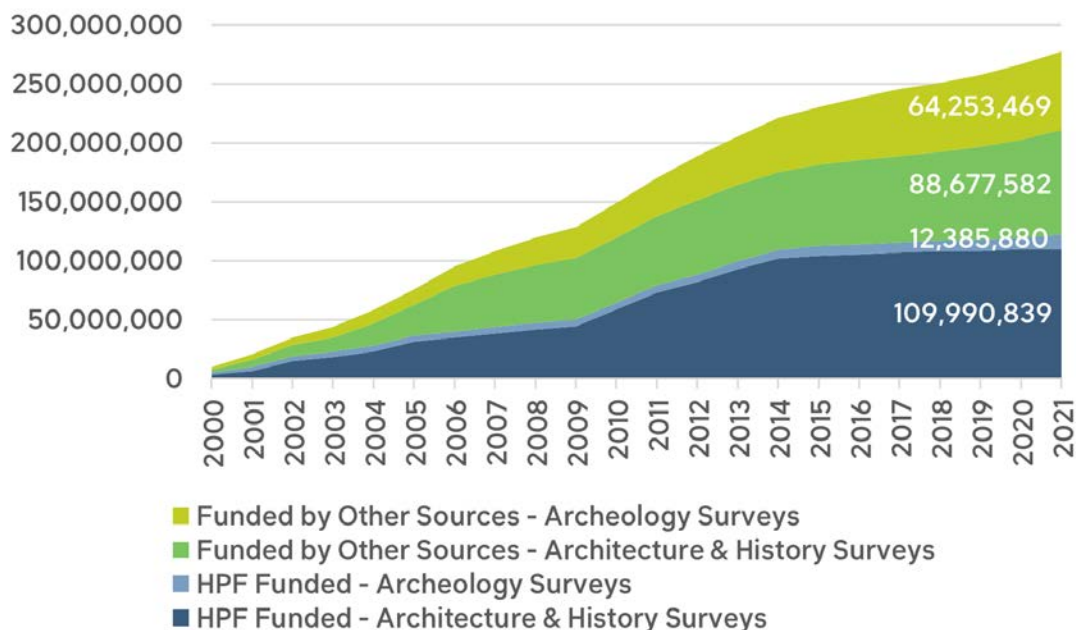


Photos: NPS

In 2022, University of Oregon graduate students and NPS staff surveyed Skagway's National Historic Landmark (NHL) district. The original NHL nomination conducted in 1962 highlights the period of significance of the Skagway district as being 1897 to 1910, the era most closely associated with the Gold Rush years. The updated 2022 NHL research has expanded the statement of significance to include the complex native socioeconomics of the area prior to Euro-American settlement.

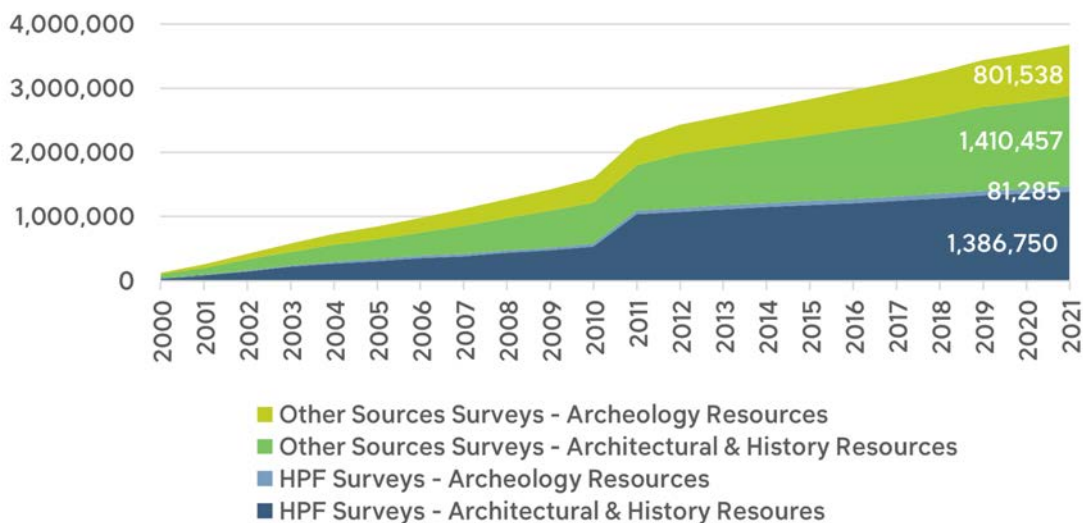
CUMULATIVE ACRES SURVEYED BY AREA OF STUDY

Since 2001, over 86,399,740 acres have been surveyed through HPF-funded reconnaissance level surveys and another 30,872,575 acres have been surveyed through HPF-funded intensive level surveys.⁵



CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF RESOURCES ADDED TO STATE INVENTORIES BY SURVEY TYPE

The survey activity undertaken through HPF funding, as well as other funding sources, have resulted in resources being added to state historic resources inventories. Overall since 2001, HPF-funded surveys have added 1,421,986 new resources to state inventories.



⁵ While each state has different requirements for surveys, in general reconnaissance surveys, often referred to as "windshield" surveys, establish broad historic and/or architectural contexts necessary in understanding an area's past and intensive-level surveys provide the detailed information needed for determining which properties are eligible for historic designations. For more information, see: <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/historic-buildings/historic-building-survey-and-inventory/survey-levels>



STUCKEY'S GAS STATIONS, ARKANSAS

Gas stations might not feel like the highest preservation priority, but a new effort in Arkansas to designate Stuckey's gas stations across the state brings a renewed appreciation for this often overlooked building type. The original Stuckey's were built with a utilitarian but distinctive design that very much reflected the golden age of highway travel in the 1930s. But more significantly, Stuckey's stood out compared to other gas stations because of their policy to welcome travelers, regardless of skin color, providing Black travelers with a safe place to refuel in an otherwise hostile landscape of Jim Crow laws and "sundown towns." (Fun fact: a Stuckey's gas station was featured in the 2018 film *Green Book*, when the protagonist and his driver stop at a Stuckey's for a meal.)

Last year, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program's National Register & Survey staff completed a site visit and survey of the Stuckey's gas station in Plumerville, Arkansas, which became the first Stuckey's to be added to the National Register in March of 2022. Today there are only six Stuckey's left in the state. SHPO hopes to nominate the remaining Stuckey's, and during the first nomination process were connected with the granddaughter of the chain's founder. Ethel "Stephanie" Stuckey took over as CEO in 2019. She has been supportive of the designation efforts and is currently working to purchase the remaining Stuckey's and revive the chain.



Photos: Stuckey's Flickr



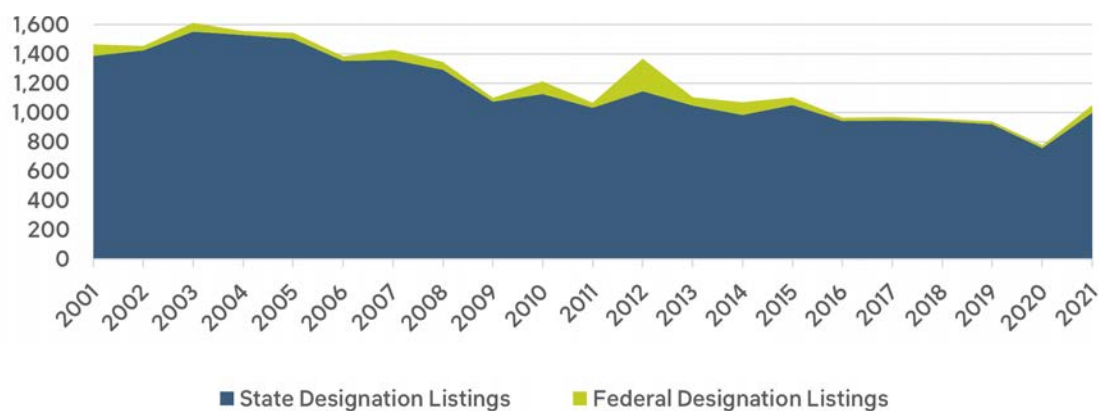
Photo: William A. Morgan

Program Area: State and National Register Listings

SHPOs play an important part in the nomination of resources to the National Register of Historic Places. They serve as the initial point of contact and review for most National Register nominations and also nominate properties themselves. After review by the state review board,⁶ successful nominations are then forwarded by SHPOs on to the "Keeper of the National Register" at the National Park Service.

SHPO OVERSIGHT OF NATIONAL REGISTER DESIGNATIONS

Since 2001, 25,460 listings have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.⁷ Of those listings, 24,354 were originated from SHPOs and 1,106 were nominated at the federal level. That means there was an overall yearly average of 1,212 listings added to the National Register each year. The majority of these listings are attributable to the work of SHPOs.



⁶ The State Historic Preservation Review Boards are appointed citizen boards made up of professionals in the architecture, architectural history, history, and archeology fields.

⁷ For this analysis, a "listing" consists of either an individual building or structure or a historic district being designated on a State Register or the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service estimates there are 1.4 million "individual resources--buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects." In an earlier analysis PlaceEconomics estimated the total number of buildings on the National Register at 1,869,000.

Program Area: Tax Credit Review

First enacted in 1976, the Federal Historic Tax Incentives Program offers a 20% income tax credit for the rehabilitation of income-producing projects carried out on qualified historic properties. The program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties, such as commercial buildings, apartments, and offices. Since its inception, it has proven to be one of the most effective tools for promoting historic preservation. The program is administered through a partnership between the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices and both entities play a role in the review of historic tax credit applications, which consist of three parts:

- Part 1 – Certification of Significance: Evaluation the site's significance and verification that it's an eligible historic property
- Part 2 – Preliminary Certification of Rehabilitation: Review of the description of rehabilitation, including the review of prepared plans, and may involve negotiations between NPS, SHPO, and the applicant
- Part 3 – Certification of Completed Work: Review of the Certification of Completed Work

SHPOs play a major role in the overall Historic Tax Credit process. While NPS provides the final certification necessary to claim the credit, the SHPO serves as the intermediary between the applicant and the National Park Service, helping guide and advise the applicant through the process. They also make recommendations to the NPS for approval or denial.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS MAKE TAX CREDIT REHABILITATION POSSIBLE.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects have a demonstrable impact in terms of jobs and labor income. Expenditures on labor, materials, and equipment for historic rehabilitations have ripple effects through the local economy. Whether from the project contractor spending money at local suppliers or construction laborers spending their paychecks on goods and services, dollars from these tax credit projects have impact beyond the project itself. An often overlooked but critical step in the process towards project completion is the review undertaken by SHPO staff.

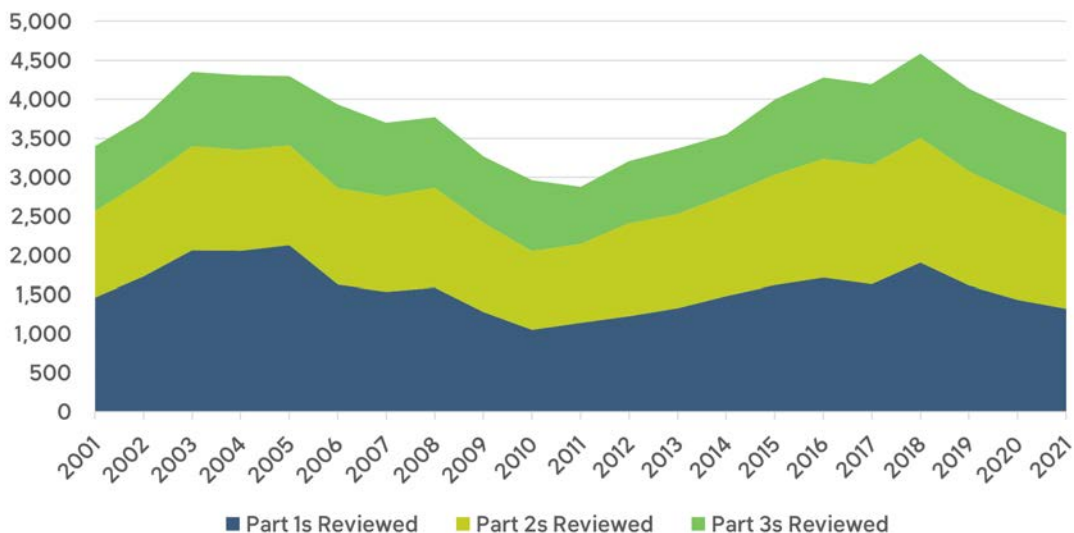
Taking on such a massive project with unfamiliar guidelines and requirements can feel daunting. The State Historic Preservation Offices help property owners and developers embarking on tax credit projects navigate the process and serve as a mediator between the owner and the Park Service. SHPOs assist in determining whether a historic building is eligible for Federal or State tax credits, provide guidance before beginning a project, and advise on the application requirements and help ensure that preservation work meets NPS standards. Ultimately, SHPO staff expertise helps applicants understand the rules and process early, giving them confidence to undertake major projects requiring significant investment. SHPOs are able to take on this important role thanks to HPF funding.

**IN 2021, 1,063 PROJECTS MADE IT THROUGH THE
PROCESS AND RECEIVED PART 3 CERTIFICATIONS,
TOTALING \$7,162,274,594 IN QUALIFIED
REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES. THESE PROJECTS
CREATED 135,000 JOBS AND \$5.6 BILLION IN INCOME.**

Put another way, American citizens are investing 20% of the cost of these projects through the tax credit the owner/developer receives. The property owner gets his/her returns from net annual income and proceeds at sale. The American taxpayers receive their return from the sustainable stewardship of historic buildings for future generations and significant historic buildings are put back into modern use, contributing to community revitalization. The role, then, of the NPS and SHPO tax credit reviewers is to see that the taxpayers' investment receives the returns to which they are entitled, that work meets preservation standards, and that, ultimately, historic buildings retain their historic character while serving a modern use.

FEDERAL HISTORIC TAX CREDIT PROJECTS REVIEWED BY NPS

Overall, 79,343 Part 1s, 2s, and 3s have been reviewed by NPS and SHPOs since 2001, with 74,984 eventually receiving approval. The three-part application process requires substantial NPS and SHPO staff review time. On average, NPS and SHPOs review a total of 3,778 applications each year.



Since 2001, NPS has certified over 18,780 Federal Historic Tax Credit projects with the assistance of SHPOs.⁸

2001-2021: Tax Credit Applications Received and Approved

	Received	Approved
Part 1s	32,899	31,105
Part 2s	26,895	25,095
Part 3s	19,549	18,784

⁸ NPS publishes an annual economic impact report on the Historic Tax Credit program, links for which can be found here: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/reports.htm>

Photo: PlaceEconomics

Scott Henry of Celadon Holdings and Mayor Nathaniel George Booker stand in front of the former Baptist Retirement Home in Maywood, Illinois. Using state and federal tax credits, the building was rehabilitated into affordable senior housing.

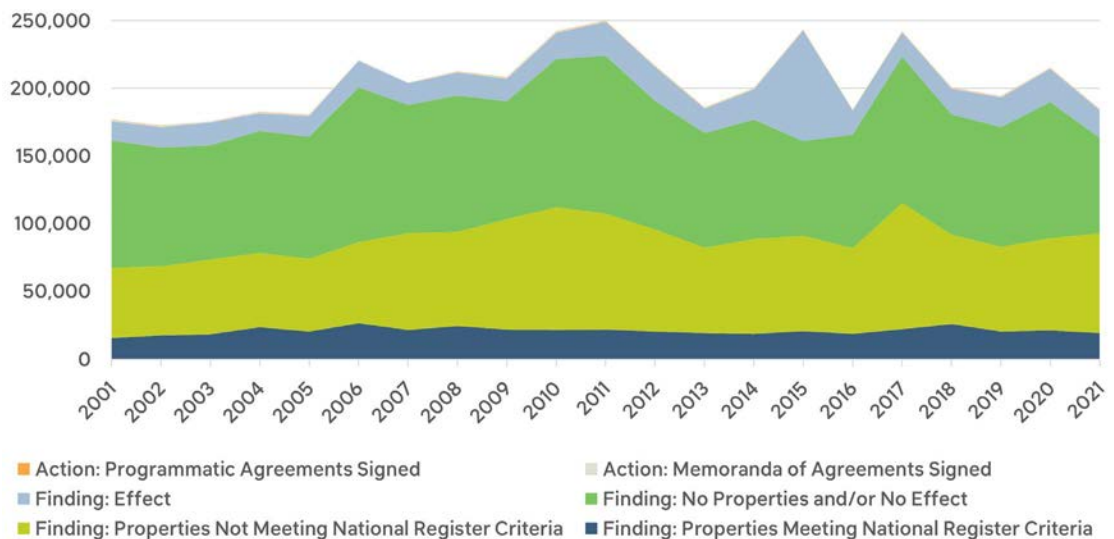


Program Area: Review & Compliance

Any time federal money is used in a project, the SHPO is responsible for carrying out the Section 106 review process, in addition to any parallel state-mandated review processes, to determine if the project has adverse effects on historic resources. Most often, no historic properties are found, or the project is determined to have no adverse effect. When adverse effects are found, the SHPO consults with the agency and consulting parties to try to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effects, such as altering the project or documenting a site prior to alteration.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE BY FINDING/ACTION

Between 2001 and 2021, SHPOs made a total of 4,293,231 determinations and/or actions.



Determinations or Actions Taken (2001-2021)

	Total (2001-2021)
Finding: Properties Meeting National Register Criteria	444,576
Finding: Properties Not Meeting National Register Criteria	1,423,289
Finding: No Properties and/or No Effect	1,948,302
Finding: Effect	457,767
Action: Memoranda of Agreements Signed	14,535
Action: Programmatic Agreements Signed	4,762

THE SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires that federal agencies consider the effects of federal projects on historic properties and resources when carrying out projects. Section 106 review is triggered for federal "undertakings," that is, projects that are funded, permitted or licensed by the federal government, like major road and infrastructure projects.

Once an undertaking has been identified:

1. After notification to all interested parties, the process begins with the federal agency, the SHPO or THPO and may include the ACHP, certified local governments, and members of the public who may have a financial, cultural, or social interest in the project or its potential impact.
2. Properties, sites, and objects that may be affected by the project that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are identified.
3. The potential impact of the project on any identified historic resources is discussed and assessed by interested parties. If the project would negatively impact resources, or have an "adverse effect," more consultation will be required to arrive at a suitable resolution.
4. If an adverse effect is determined, all parties work to identify a solution that would minimize, avoid, or mitigate the impact to the resource. This may be anything from requiring thorough documentation of a resource before it is demolished, to re-configuring a project to avoid impact, to funding other preservation projects or educational materials.

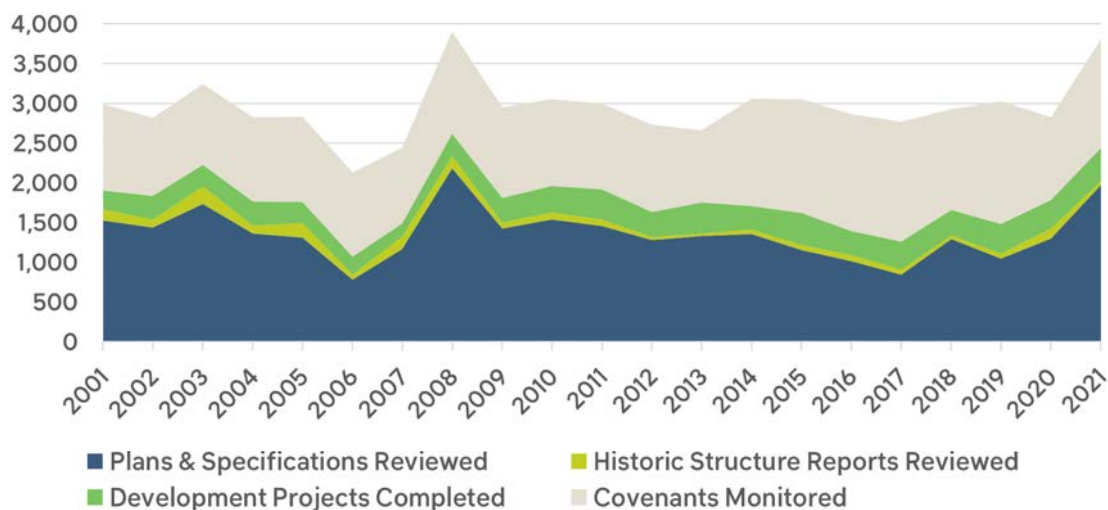
Program Area: Development, Acquisition, and Covenants

Apart from reviews for tax credit applications or Section 106, SHPOs are also involved in activities that assist in the conservation, protection, and preservation (both physical and legal) of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes support for activities that acquire, preserve, stabilize, rehabilitate, and restore historic resources. This program area also includes “non construction” activities such as technical assistance and monitoring of existing covenants relating to Development or Acquisition.⁹

Covenants, most commonly referred to as preservation easements, are legal documents that are attached to a property’s title, protecting the property either in perpetuity or for a determined length of time. These covenants are required of all HPF-funded development grants, and the duration of the covenant/easement is determined by the grant amount. An important component of an HPF grant agreement is the expectation that the recipient will assume responsibility for the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the grant-assisted property. Essentially, grantees undertaking development projects are required to place a covenant on the entire property in order to ensure the grant-assisted work is compliant, and to ensure the property is protected in the future. These easements are held either by the SHPO or a non-profit preservation organization approved by the NPS.¹⁰

DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION, & COVENANT MONITORING

Since 2001 SHPOs have reviewed or overseen almost 61,900 projects that fall under the Development, Acquisition, and Covenant Monitoring Program Area.



	Total (2001-2021)	Average per year
Plans & Specifications Reviewed	28,486	1,356
Historic Structure Reports Reviewed	1,960	93
Development Projects Completed	6,602	314
Covenants Monitored	24,838	1,183

⁹ To learn more about HPF funded activities, please see the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual: State, Tribal, Local, Plans, and Grants Division, National Park Service, https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1623/upload/HPF-GrantsManual_2011-508.pdf

¹⁰ “Easements, Covenants, and Preservation Agreements,” National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation-fund/easements-covenants-and-preservation-agreements.htm>

Heritage Ohio holds an easement on the Stoddart Building in Columbus, Ohio.



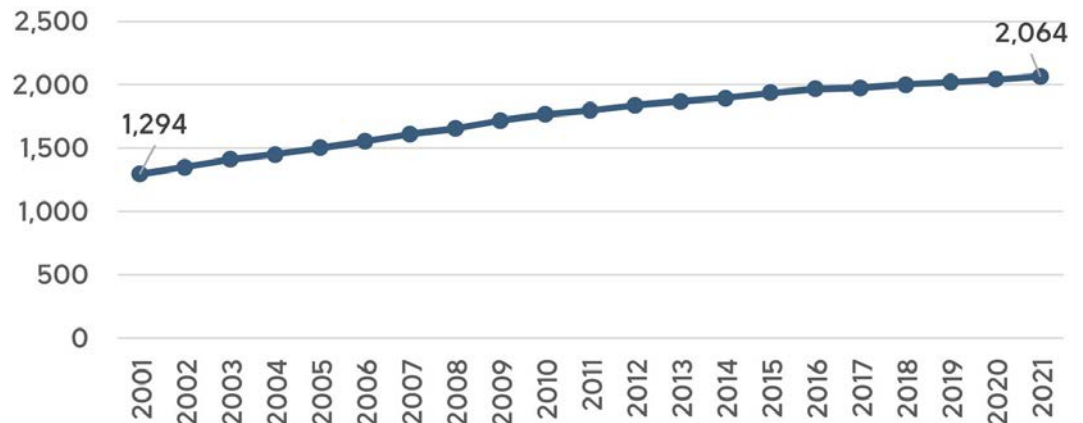
Program Area: Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are municipalities that have undergone a certification process giving them the ability to participate in the federal historic preservation program, including accessing HPF funding through their State. CLGs must demonstrate that they have: established a qualified historic preservation commission; have a local historic preservation ordinance or other means of enforcing state or local legislation for the designation of historic properties; have a system for inventorying and surveying historic resources; facilitate public participation in the historic preservation process; and follow requirements for their state's CLG procedures for certification.

Ten percent of each SHPO's allocation must be awarded to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). CLG funds are spent locally on preservation projects, with project selection decisions made at the State level.

NUMBER OF CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Since 2001, the number of CLGs has steadily increased, rising from 1,294 to 2,064 in 2021.



NEW AND DECERTIFIED CLGS

Overall, 927 new CLGs have been established since 2001, while only 112 have been decertified. On average, 44 new CLGs are established and 5 CLGs are decertified each year.





Hamilton House
Photo: Dan Everhart



Garden District
Photo: Dan Everhart



Downtown Coeur d'Alene, Idaho:
Photo: Dan Everhart

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO

FROM CONCERNED CITIZEN TO CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, a community-wide preservation effort was set off after a citizen raised concern over the possible demolition of a prominent historic house. Coeur d'Alene is an idyllic resort town in northern Idaho, located right along the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene. Though it's a historic town, until recently there hadn't been any real coordinated effort to develop a preservation plan.

A few years ago, a concerned citizen reached out to the SHPO's Outreach Historian about a threatened building called the Hamilton House, which got the ball rolling to take a serious look at proactive preservation. First, a group of volunteers came together to nominate the building to the National Register of Historic Places. Media coverage helped to spread the word and an increasing number of people became aware of the risk and became involved. Eventually, the building was purchased by a new owner who planned to save it and it was listed on the NRHP.

With guidance and assistance from the SHPO staff, the community continued to organize and Coeur d'Alene became a Certified Local Government, established a preservation ordinance, and created the City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Commission in 2019. They then moved on to conduct a survey of an unprotected residential area to create a new historic district. The community was awarded a CLG grant that supported development of a Historic Preservation Plan, a process that involved extensive community input. The plan was adopted in 2021.



TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES (THPOS)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers assume many of the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer on Tribal Lands. THPOs are designated by federally recognized Indian Tribes to perform this function. According to the National Historic Preservation Act, Tribes must submit a formal plan to the National Park Service outlining the specific functions the THPO will carry out. These plans often emphasize the importance of consulting Tribal elders, oral traditions, and protecting spaces that are significant for their association with the Tribe's cultural practices and beliefs. Like SHPOs, THPOs advise Federal agencies on the management of Tribal historic properties.

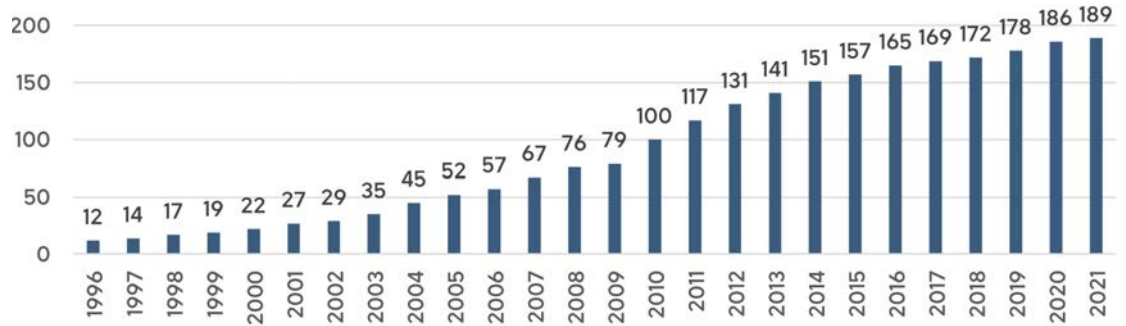
In 2017, the Hoonah Indian Association and the National Park Service joined together at the Glacier Bay National Park and Reserve to raise two Tlingit totem poles in Bartlett Cove.

Photos: National Park Service



REPORTING TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

Over 200 Tribes have participated in the THPO program. A review of reporting data from 1996-2021 shows that the number of participating Tribes has grown steadily since 1996.¹¹



Since 2006, over 23 million acres of culturally significant land have been surveyed with the support of THPOs, with over 37,000 archaeological sites and 25,000 architectural sites added to local inventories. These efforts have also resulted in 560 properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and over 35,000 properties registered on the Tribal Register.

THPO Survey and Inventory Activity 2006-2020

Archeological Sites Newly Added to Inventory	37,295
Architectural/Historical Sites Added to Inventory	25,601
Area Surveyed (acres)	23,239,912
Properties Newly Nominated to the National Register	560
Properties Newly Registered on the Tribal Registry	35,721

DESPITE OVERALL INCREASES IN THPO APPROPRIATIONS, INDIVIDUAL TRIBES HAVE NOT SEEN AN INCREASE IN FUNDING.

THPO ANNUAL FUNDING

Since the beginning of the program, the annual appropriations for THPOs have kept pace with the increase in the number of participating Tribes. However, individual tribes have not seen an overall increase in funding. Meanwhile, funding to the Tribal Heritage Grant programs has decreased over time.



¹¹ This data is compiled from annual reporting data provided by the National Park Service, as well as data gathered by PlaceEconomics from the THPO directory.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS

OVERVIEW OF COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAMS

The HPF's Competitive Grant Programs were established to address specific preservation needs. Some, like Save America's Treasures, have been available for nearly 25 years while others, like Underrepresented Communities grants, were introduced more recently. Funds are apportioned by Congress and can be used for planning, education, physical preservation work, documentation, designation, and more.

African American Civil Rights Grants

African American Civil Rights grants support the documentation, interpretation, and preservation of sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens. The African American Civil Rights Grant program started in 2016 and funds both history and physical preservation projects. Since the program's inception, \$80,875,000 has been appropriated to 238 projects.

The Mountain View Officers Club at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was a World War II era officer's club for Black officers and received \$500,000 in funding in 2017 to restore the exterior of the building. The Club dates to 1942, a time when a large number of African American soldiers were stationed at Fort Huachuca. Barracks offices, and other facilities were segregated, and the Officer's Club is one of the few structures that remain.



The Mountain View Officers Club at Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Photo: Southwest Association of Buffalo Soldiers

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) Grants

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) grants support the identification, preservation, and restoration of buildings on HBCU campuses that are of high significance or are physically threatened. Since 2004, \$99,036,273 has been appropriated to 103 projects.

Virginia State University has received three HBCU grants to support the restoration of two historically significant campus buildings. Most recently, they were awarded \$500,000 to renovate the newly renamed Lula Johnson Hall (formerly Vawter Hall).



Lula Johnson Hall, Virginia State University
Photo: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Calder Loth

History of Equal Rights Grants

History of Equal Rights grants fund the research, planning activities, and preservation efforts of sites related to all persons who fought to achieve equal rights in the United States. In 2020, the program awarded \$2,400,000 in grants to 6 projects.

In 2020, work towards the rehabilitation of the Carrie M. Stone Teachers' Cottage in Sedalia, North Carolina was funded. The cottage was built in 1948 to house unmarried female teachers on campus at the Palmer Memorial Institute and contributes to the Charlotte Hawkins Brown State Historic Site, which tells the story of Dr. Brown's approach to suffrage, equal rights, and empowerment.



Carrie M. Stone Teachers' Cottage, Sedalia North Carolina
Photo: North Carolina Historic Sites

Save America's Treasures Grants

Save America's Treasures grants have supported the preservation of over 1,300 of America's nationally significant cultural resources since 1998. SAT grant funding supports both preservation projects and projects involving collections.

An extensive conservation project at the David B. Gamble House, a National Historic Landmark, was supported in part by SAT funding.



David B. Gamble House
Photo: National Park Service

Underrepresented Communities Grants

Underrepresented Communities grants support the diversification of nominations submitted to the National Register of Historic Places by funding surveys, inventories, and the development of nominations to the historic register for sites and landscapes associated with groups that are underrepresented on the register.

Oklahoma's SHPO office was awarded an Underrepresented Communities grant in 2021 to complete an architectural survey of Oklahoma's all-Black towns.



Boley, Oklahoma Town Council
Photo: Oklahoma Historical Society Photograph Collection

Tribal Heritage Grants

Tribal Heritage Grants assist Indian Tribes, Alaskan Native Villages/Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations preserve sites and landscapes significant to their heritage.

In 2021, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa received a \$50,000 Tribal Heritage Grant to develop a virtual tour and an associated museum exhibit centered on the Anishinaabe perspective of the Kakagon Sloughs. The Kakagon sloughs link the Bad River watershed to the Chequamegon Bay, and they contain most of the wild rice beds that the tribe harvests annually. This grant will support interpretation, education and training to share with the public the significance of the sloughs, which are typically only accessible by boats.



Kakagon Slough
Photo: Sheri McWhirter

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Program grants help foster economic development in rural communities through the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.

In 2022, Adirondack Architectural Heritage, a historic preservation non-profit in New York, received a \$750,000 revitalization grant to fund capital rehabilitation grants in historic main streets and agricultural buildings in the Adirondack region.



Malone Main Street
Photo: Christine Bush

Semiquincentennial Grants

Semiquincentennial grants were funded in 2020 to support the preservation of historic resources related to the Nation's founding in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the United States.

In 2022, the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources received a \$500,000 Semiquincentennial grant to preserve the colonial ghost town of Brunswick.



Colonial Ghost Town of Brunswick
Photo: Only In Your State



Dr. James Washington Jr. and Mrs. Janie Rogella
Washington House and Studio, Seattle WA
Photo: Ellen Mirro



Calvary Baptist Church and Parsonage, Spokane WA
Photo: Ellen Mirro

WASHINGTON STATE SURVEYS

FUNDED BY UNDERREPRESENTED COMMUNITIES GRANTS

This year, the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has made good use of Underrepresented Communities Grants, which are currently funding a statewide Filipino context survey and another survey focused on identifying sites related to Black creators. Washington's Deputy SHPO, Nicholas Vann, says they've learned a lot in the process.

For starters, the Filipino context survey is the first statewide survey that's ever been attempted. For the Black creators survey, creative survey and outreach methods, such as cold-calling Black churches and developing organic networks of contacts, have allowed them to document sites that would have otherwise been overlooked. Vann says that part of the process involved cross-checking identified sites against the current list of designated historic sites, looking for any that were already recognized for an explicit connection to Black history. They only found three. This, along with feedback they've received throughout the process, Vann says, indicates that there hasn't historically been proactive communication and dialogue between their office and organizations serving the Black community.

The work of both surveys has caused their office to reconsider what outreach looks like, re-evaluate how approachable preservation feels for different communities, and grapple with

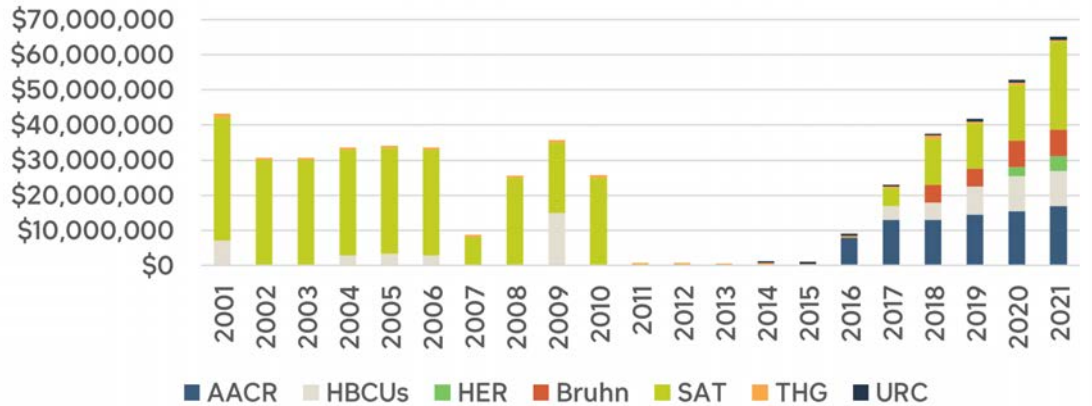
the role their office plays in legitimizing history. "We're starting to tell those untold stories and legitimize the history that's always been right in front of us, but hasn't been taught by traditional research methodologies because it hadn't been written down," says Vann. In terms of defining the impact of this kind of work, he says it's important to look beyond what the data can show. "It's really more about how people are starting to feel more included in the planning process," Vann explains, "now SHPO is looking at these historic places and taking them seriously."

So, following the surveys, what are the next steps? Vann says their office is contemplating targeted outreach, with the hope of empowering researchers to understand key preservation programs, how to initiate National Register nominations, how to make use of historic preservation tax credits, and more. They're also looking to address entrenched biases about how properties survive over time and can challenge the concept of "integrity."

"WE'RE STARTING TO TELL THOSE UNTOLD STORIES AND LEGITIMIZE THE HISTORY THAT'S ALWAYS BEEN RIGHT IN FRONT OF US, BUT HASN'T BEEN TAUGHT BY TRADITIONAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES BECAUSE IT HADN'T BEEN WRITTEN DOWN."

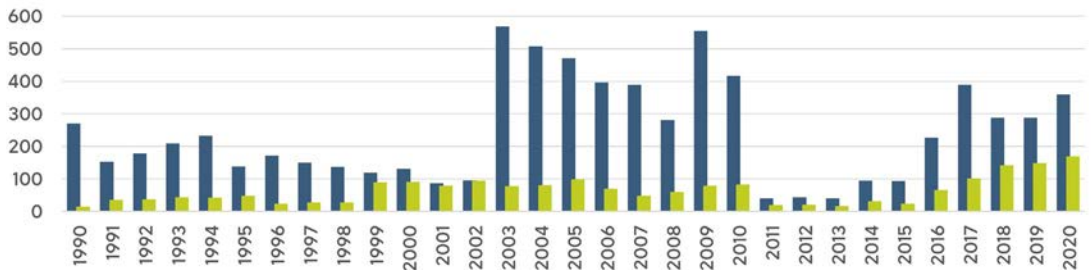
AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY COMPETITIVE PROGRAM

The funds appropriated for competitive grants have varied over the last 20 years. Between 2011 and 2015, only Tribal Heritage and Underrepresented Communities grants were funded. However, since 2016, the amount appropriated for competitive grant programs has increased six fold.



DEMAND FOR COMPETITIVE GRANTS

Even with increased funding in recent years, the demand for these competitive grants is still higher than can be awarded. Since 1990, over 7,500 applicants have applied for competitive grants and 26% of those projects were awarded funding.¹²



DEMAND FOR COMPETITIVE GRANTS IS EXTREMELY HIGH. ONLY 26% OF APPLICANTS RECEIVE FUNDING.

COMPETITIVE GRANTS 2001-2020

Overall, between 2001 and 2020, for every \$1 that is available to be awarded, \$1.86 is requested.



¹² These are conservative estimates based on program history summary files given to PlaceEconomics by NCSHPO and NPS.



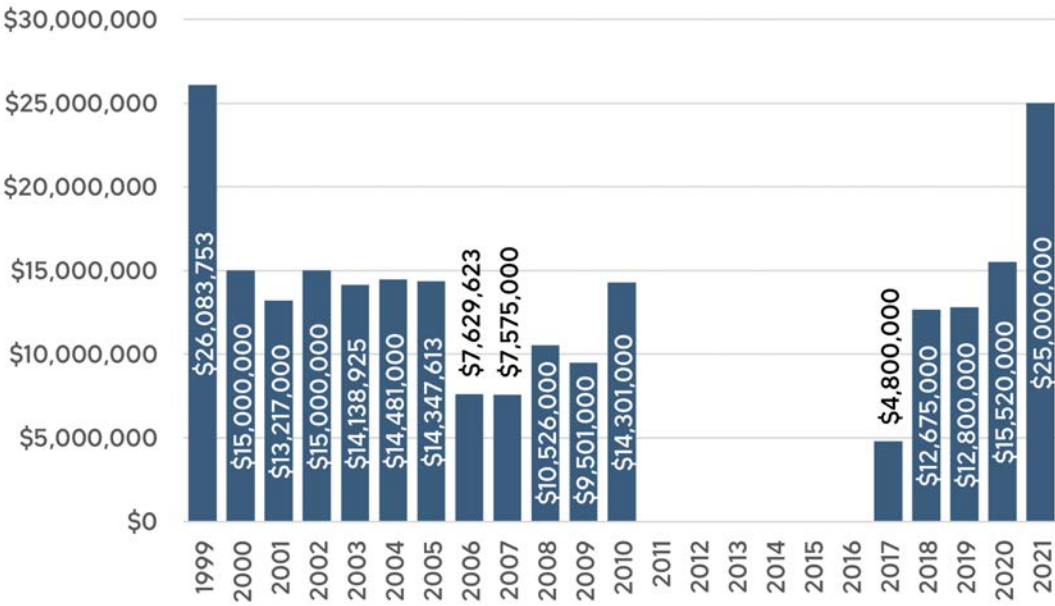
In 2020, the Iolani Palace in Honolulu received a \$500,000 Save America's Treasures grant for critical roof repairs.

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES PROGRAM

The Save America's Treasures (SAT) grant program, established in 1998, has been one of the most widely used competitive HPF grant programs. The National Park Service administers Save America's Treasures grants in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The grant program is divided into two types of awards. The first is for preservation projects on nationally significant properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The second is for projects involving collections, such as artifacts, documents, sculptures, or other works of art.

SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES AMOUNT GRANTED

The program went unfunded, from 2011 to 2016. In 2017, funding was reinstated for the SAT program, though at a much smaller appropriation under \$5 million. It wasn't until Fiscal Year 2021 that the program once again reached its prior funding level.

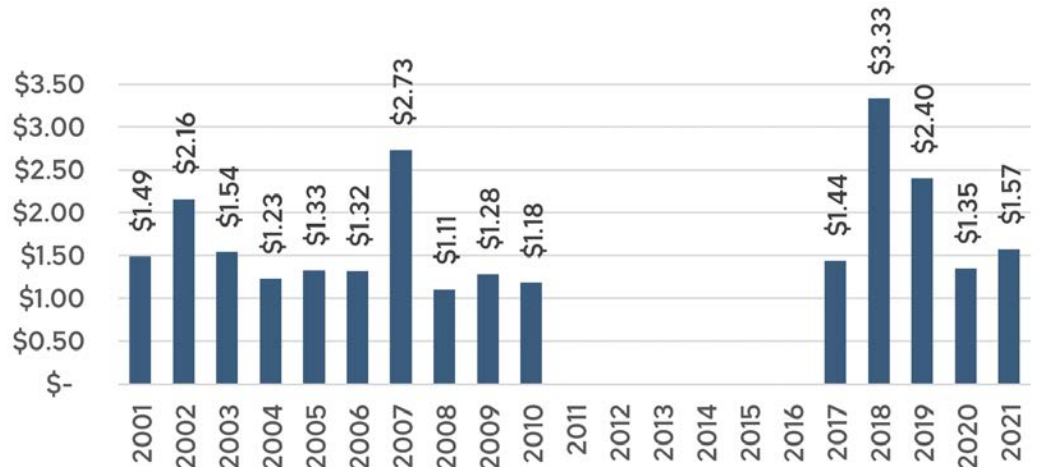




Lucy the Elephant in Margate City, New Jersey received a \$500,000 Save America's Treasures grant in 2021 to support restoration of her exterior cladding.

MATCHING FUNDS LEVERAGE OF SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES PROGRAM

The Save America's Treasures program requires grantees to provide a match to the federal funds. Therefore, the projects undertaken through this program are quite impactful. Overall since 2001, for every \$1 in federal HPF funding that has been granted through the Save America's Treasures program, an additional \$1.57 in private or other funding is invested in the projects.¹³



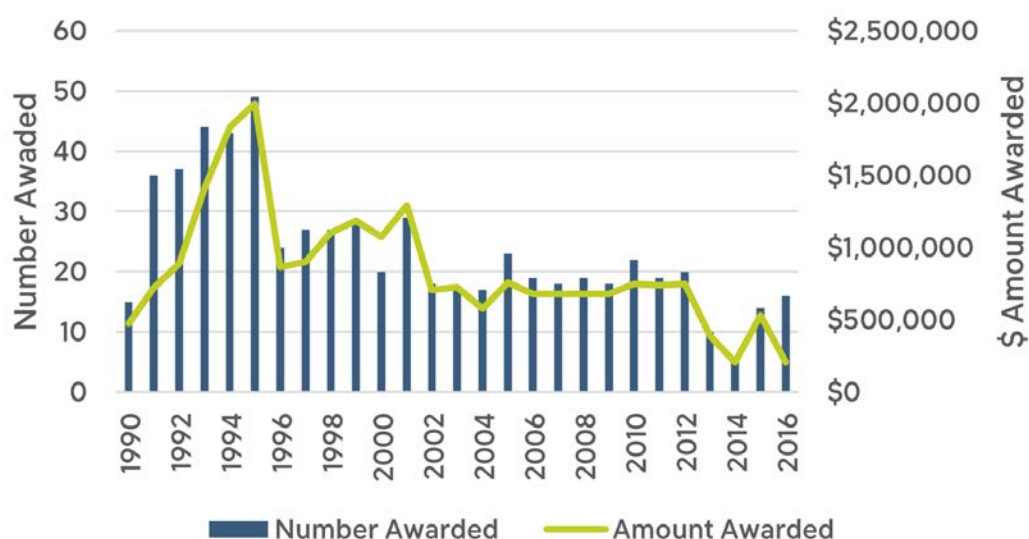
¹³ Individual project data was only available up to 2020.

TRIBAL HERITAGE GRANT PROGRAM

Tribal heritage grants are granted to federally recognized Tribes, Alaska Native Villages/Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. The grants fund the survey and inventory of culturally significant places and traditional skills/information, comprehensive preservation planning, the documentation of oral history or cultural traditions, cultural interpretation or education, and training for building a historic preservation program.

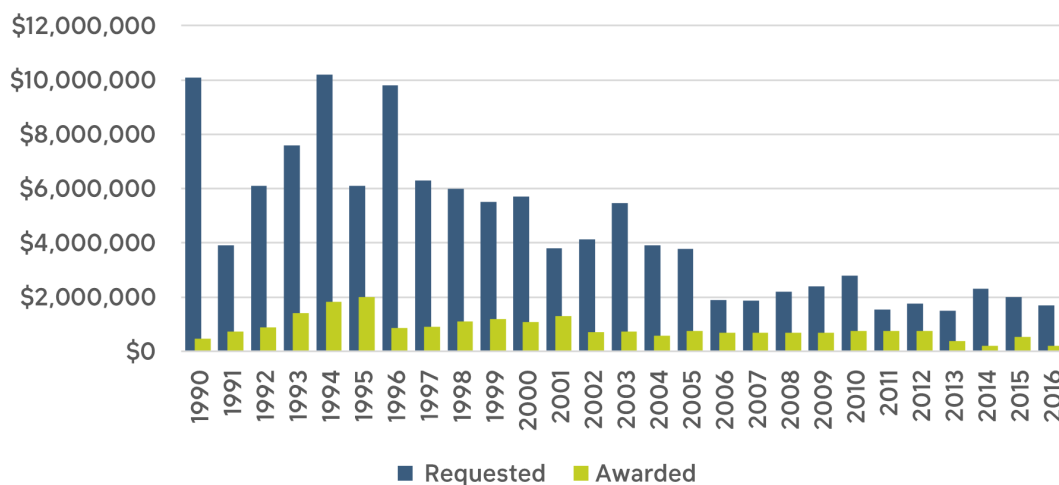
TRIBAL HERITAGE GRANTS (1990-2016)

Since 1990, more than \$22 million has been awarded to over 600 Indian and Alaskan Native communities. However, both the number and the amount awarded through the Tribal Heritage Grant Program have decreased over the life of the program.



TRIBAL HERITAGE GRANTS AMOUNT REQUESTED VS AWARDED

Further, the amount that has been awarded barely covers the demonstrable need. Since 1990, over \$120 million has been requested by Tribes, Alaska Native Villages/Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations. With only \$22 million awarded in total, this means that 81% of dollars requested have gone unfunded.



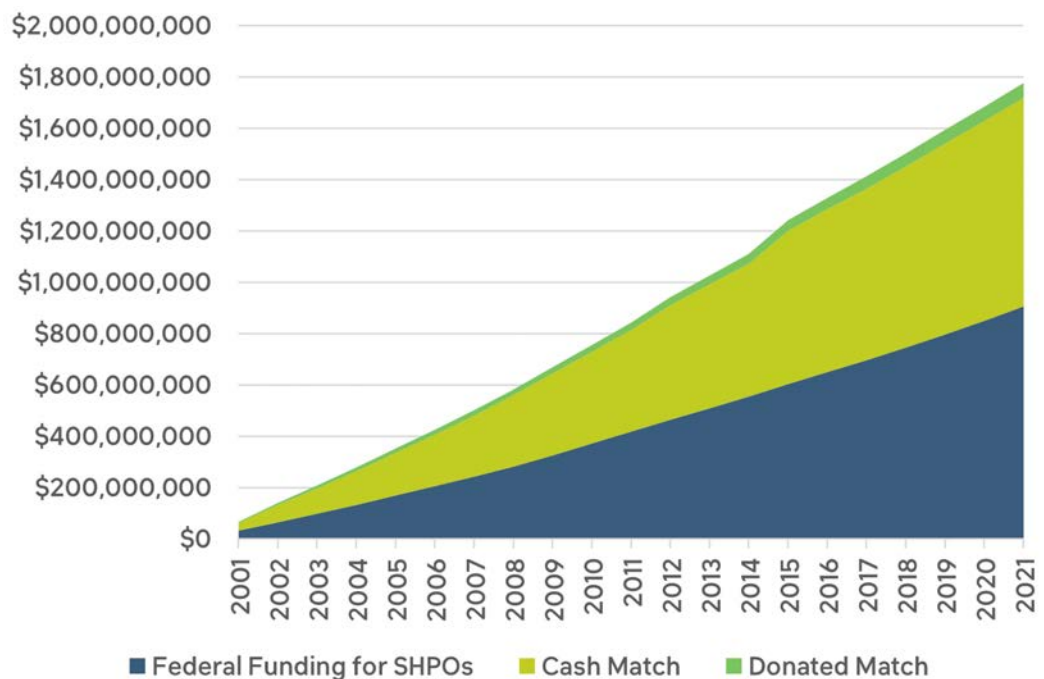
LEVERAGING FEDERAL FUNDS AND THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The National Historic Preservation Act was from its inception viewed as a partnership among the national, state, and local governments. That has come to pass in multiple ways, but particularly in funding. States are required to match HPF funds by 40%,¹⁴ but the actual amount of matching funds raised exceeds that.

STATES LEVERAGING FEDERAL DOLLARS

Since 2001 state governments have provided more than \$870 million as match to federal funds. In fact, for every \$100 provided by the federal government, states have added an additional \$96.18. In other words, the impact of HPF funding is nearly double the initial federal investment.

FOR EVERY \$1 OF FUNDING FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AN ADDITIONAL \$3.97 IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TAKES PLACE LOCALLY.



¹⁴ Matching funds can come from various entities and agencies. The National Park Service categorizes these as: States, Regions, Tribal, County, Municipal, Certified Local Governments, Educational Institutions, Nonprofits, Community Organizations, and Private entities. These matching funds can either be in cash or donated services.

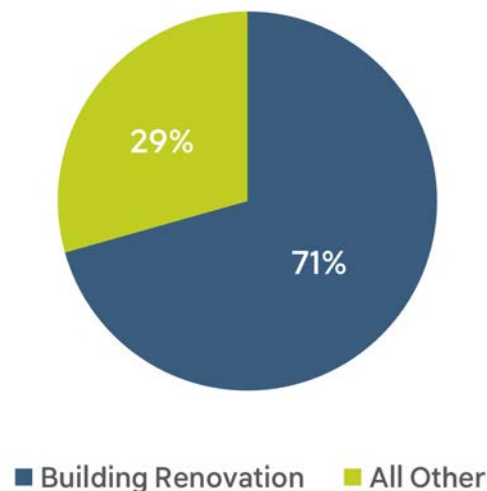
Much of the funding to the states and the tribes through the Historic Preservation Fund provides the jobs and paychecks for the professionals in those offices whose responsibility is the stewardship of the nation's historic resources. But the economic impact is much greater. Beyond those working directly for state and tribal preservation offices, those federal funds combined with the local match every year on average generate 857 indirect and induced jobs with labor income of nearly \$42 million.

But state funding isn't the only way federal monies are leveraged. One program in particular – Save America's Treasures – has been exceedingly effective in stretching federal appropriations. Over the last two decades just over \$350 Million has been appropriated for this program.¹⁵ Those monies were matched by more than \$532 Million. These additional dollars came from state and local government, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

Save America's Treasures funds can be spent on the preservation, repair, and maintenance of historic buildings, but can also be spent on such things as surveys and documentation of historic resources, archives and collections, pre-development planning, oral histories and education and training.

USE OF SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES FUNDS

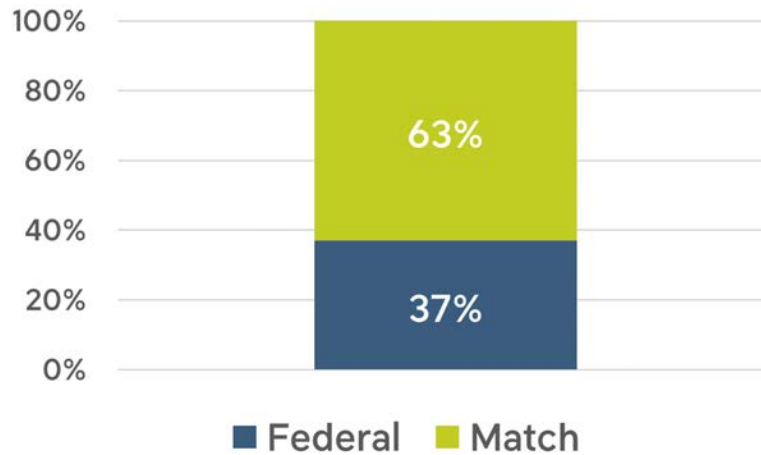
Just over seventy percent of the funds were spent directly on historic buildings with the balance on the other permitted activities.



¹⁵ There was no money provided for Save America's Treasures between 2011 and 2016.

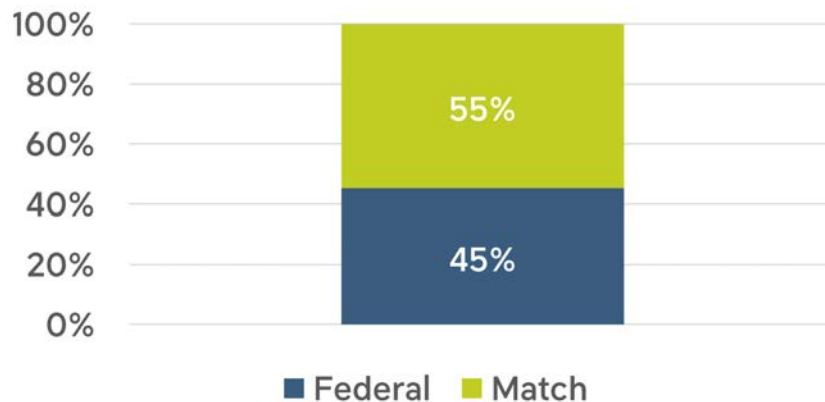
LEVERAGING SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES FUNDS - BUILDING REHABILITATION PROJECTS

Both the building and non-building projects generated significant local match for federal funds. For building projects the local match was nearly two to one of federal dollars.



LEVERAGING SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES FUNDS NON-BUILDING PROJECTS 342 731

The other types of permitted activities also generated more than one dollar of non-federal funds for every dollar coming from Washington.



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES GRANTS GENERATE OVER 600 JOBS AND NEARLY \$30 MILLION IN LABOR INCOME A YEAR.

While these programs are, and should be, evaluated on the basis of their stewarding the country's heritage resources, they do provide a value-added benefit – jobs and the paychecks that go with them.

On average over the past two decades, the building projects funded by Save America's Treasures funds have generated 190 direct jobs each year and an additional 420 indirect and induced jobs. These jobs mean paychecks, with direct jobs averaging \$9.7 million in wages and indirect and induced jobs receiving \$20 million more. For the non-building uses for the SAT funds, each year 274 direct jobs are generated with \$14.5 million in labor include plus 256 indirect and induced jobs paying \$12.4 million in wages. Because of the matching funds and the nature of how they are used, for every \$1 of funding from the federal government an additional \$3.97 in economic activity takes place locally.



Photo: Wikimedia



Photo: National Park Service

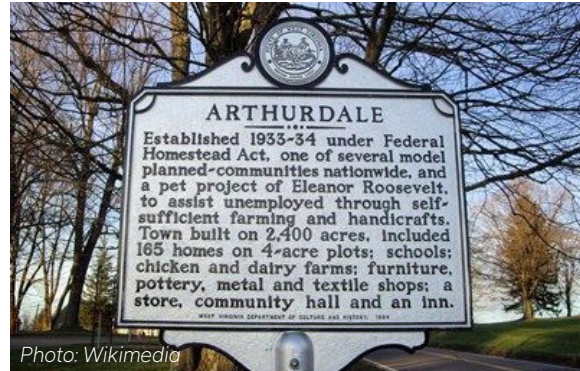


Photo: Wikimedia

ARTHURDALE, WEST VIRGINIA

UTILIZING DIVERSE HPF FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY PRESERVATION

West Virginia was hit particularly hard by the Great Depression and was the focus of numerous relief efforts and programs, particularly the creation of planned "homestead communities" and the development of the state park system through the Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps. Over the last 35 years, HPF funds and the West Virginia SHPO have played an integral role in survey efforts, National Register designation, and the rehabilitation of New Deal era sites and homestead communities in the state.

One such homestead community is Arthurdale, a planned community in Preston County with strong ties to First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. Arthurdale was first conceived of in 1933 with the intent of providing homes and employment for farmers, laborers, and coal miners, mostly from adjacent Monongalia County. While the driving ideology behind Arthurdale was to instill a sense of self-sufficiency in its residents, supported by a relatively low government subsidy, the community proved to be more costly than anticipated and lost favor with Congress. By 1947, the entire community had reverted to private ownership.

Today, Arthurdale remains an unincorporated community of about 1,000 people. HPF funds

have touched Arthurdale in numerous ways. First, they supported the nomination of the Arthurdale Historic District, a collection of more than 160 contributing buildings, to the National Register of Historic Places in 1989. Over the years, State Development Grants have supported roof replacements at the Forge, Center Hall, and the Visitor Center/Craft Shop. Arthurdale was also awarded a Save America's Treasures grant as well as a sub-grant through the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Fund that supported the rehabilitation of three historic school buildings. Now, the Preservation Alliance of West Virginia and Arthurdale Heritage, Inc. have secured funding to convert the former high school into a preservation trades training center. Recently, the WV Archives and History Commission approved an HPF Survey and Planning Grant for two workshops at Arthurdale focusing on repairing historic windows and historic plaster repair.

"Arthurdale is alive today through volunteer commitment, strong local oversight, and assistance by our office and other non-profit organizations. Longevity, resilience, and perseverance are bywords in this community," said Susan Pierce, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

CONCLUSION

While this is primarily a quantitative report on the impact of the Historic Preservation Fund, the bigger story is the appreciation, the use, and the pride that American's today take in their local heritage.

Other countries in the world have older heritage resources and often a more regulatory-heavy approach to preserving historic sites and buildings. But the United States has developed a uniquely American way of stewarding historic resources for future generations. The major national legislation regarding these resources – the National Historic Preservation Act – is based on the American principle of federalism, dividing responsibilities among the national, state, and local governments, including tribal governments.

While other countries protect their heritage primarily through the “stick” of regulation, in the United States much preservation activity is done through the “carrot” of tax incentives – encouraging the private sector to invest in historic buildings while assuring the appropriate treatment of those buildings through the review at the State Historic Preservation Offices and the National Park Service. Federal government agencies, and those who receive their money and licenses, are encouraged to avoid adverse effects and are held accountable for adverse impact on historic resources through the Section 106 review process. Local governments identify, protect, and enhance their own heritage through Certified Local Government status.

All of this is made possible through the Historic Preservation Fund. The legislation that created the HPF was remarkable in its logic: if we are gradually exhausting one finite resource (gas and oil from offshore drilling), let's use part of the revenues that drilling generates to steward another finite resource—America's historic resources.

The Historic Preservation Fund has been an effective tool for almost sixty years. Overall, every \$1 appropriated by Congress to the HPF, more than a dollar more comes from the states, local governments, non-profit organizations, and the private sector to identify, protect, and enhance the nation's heritage.

This study's look at the impact of the program over the last two decades demonstrates the wide range of activities funded by the HPF in every corner of the country. While this is primarily a quantitative report on the impact of the Historic Preservation Fund, the bigger story is the appreciation, the use, and the pride that American's today take in their local heritage.

The National Historic Preservation Act was enacted largely in response to the rampant loss of the nation's historic resources. Because of the programs supported by the Historic Preservation Fund, millions of historic sites and property will be available for future generations of Americans.

THE UNITED STATES HAS DEVELOPED A UNIQUELY AMERICAN WAY OF STEWARDING HISTORIC RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS BY INCENTIVIZING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN PRESERVATION ACTIVITY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank everyone that contributed their time and expertise to this report. We would especially like to acknowledge the following individuals that contributed their stories on the impact of the Historic Preservation Fund in their communities:

- Nicholas Vann, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Washington
- Dan Everhart, SHPO Outreach Historian, Idaho
- Susan Pierce, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, West Virginia
- Iain Montgomery, Certified Local Government Coordinator, Arkansas

This report was made possible by a grant from the National Park Service.

PLACEECONOMICS

Place Economics is a private sector firm with over thirty years experience in the thorough and robust analysis of the economic impacts of historic preservation. We conduct studies, surveys, and workshops in cities and states across the country addressing issues of downtown, neighborhood, and commercial district revitalization and the reuse of historic buildings.

This report was prepared and written by Donovan Rypkema, Katlyn Cotton, Alyssa Frystak, and Starr Herr. Rypkema is principal and founder of PlaceEconomics. Frystak is Director of Research and Data Analytics at PlaceEconomics and handled data processing and analysis. Cotton is the Director of Communication and Design at PlaceEconomics and handled graphic design. Community interviews were conducted by Herr-Cardillo, Content Writer at PlaceEconomics.

APPENDIX

ACRONYMS

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

HPF – Historic Preservation Fund

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Office

HTC – Historic Tax Credit

CLG – Certified Local Government

NPS – National Park Service

HBCU – Historically Black Colleges and Universities

SAT – Save America's Treasures Competitive Grant Program

THE CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

