

The Historic Preservation Fund

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2005

The preservation
of cultural heritage
is the responsibility
of great nations.

In 2005, America continued to face fiscal challenges and declining State and Federal budgets. Budget crises forced many States to reduce agency staffs and cut back on important activities. In these times of financial belt-tightening, it is important to recognize the role of historic preservation in economic revitalization.

Since 1970, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), administered by the National Park Service in partnership with State, Tribal, and local governments, has acted as the catalyst for America's efforts to preserve its past for future generations.

- During 2005, the HPF supported State staff who assisted hundreds of private property owners with \$3.1 billion of private investment in the rehabilitation of commercial historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program.
- HPF also supported the preparation, nomination, and addition of 1,538 listings in the National Register of Historic Places.
- HPF provided grants to local governments and American Indian Tribes to preserve community heritage.
- HPF facilitated State staffs in working with Federal agencies to ensure that Federal granting and licensing activities minimized negative impacts on historic properties, and carried out the Federal mandate to provide the public with educational and training programs to assist in preserving the past.
- HPF funds supported the restoration of nationally significant properties through the Save America's Treasures program.

With HPF support, the Nation's historic places are identified, recognized, and protected. Increased private sector investment is attracted to preserve historic places. All of the nation's citizens benefit from revitalized and stronger communities. The accomplishments generated through HPF activities are vital to the continued strength of our Nation, for they remind all Americans of our heritage and provide us with a cultural foundation in the 21st Century.

Why Is The Historic Preservation Fund Important To America?

If we wish to have a future
with greater meaning, we must...
be concerned with the total
heritage of the nation and all
that is worth preserving from
our past as a living part of
the present.

— Findings, Special Committee on Historic Preservation,
U.S. Conference of Mayors, as published in *With
Heritage so Rich*

Origins Of The Historic Preservation Fund

In 1966, the Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the U.S. Conference of Mayors developed far-reaching recommendations regarding the need for a national historic preservation program. Among the committee's recommendations was the need for legislation "to authorize grants to State and local governments to carry out...inventory and survey programs in coordination with the National Park Service." The National Historic Preservation Act accomplished this recommendation with the establishment of the HPF as a matching grant program, with funds derived from Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues; as well as the National Register of Historic Places, a mechanism for better Federal agency planning; and other programs directed at all levels of government and the private sector. Through subsequent amendments to the 1966 Act, the HPF benefited Tribal governments and other cultural groups as well.

Without the HPF, the speed and nature of the physical change sweeping over the American landscape would have destroyed much of the Nation's precious heritage. As the members of the Special Committee on Historic Preservation noted in 1966—

The pace of urbanization is accelerating and the threat to our environmental heritage is mounting; it will take more than the sounding of periodic alarms to stem the tide. The United States is a nation and a people on the move. It is an era of mobility and change... The result is a feeling of rootlessness combined with a longing for those landmarks of the past which give us a sense of stability and belonging.

The Historic Preservation Fund In FY 2005

In fiscal year 2005, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$71.6 million from the HPF for historic preservation grants. The HPF provides matching grants to encourage private and nonfederal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide, and assists State, local governments, and Indian Tribes with expanding and accelerating their historic preservation activities nationwide. HPF grants serve as catalysts and "seed money" for preserving and protecting our Nation's irreplaceable heritage for this and future generations.

Included in the 2005 appropriation was \$29,583,226 million from the HPF to finance the seventh year of the Save America's Treasures grant program, aimed at the nation's most significant historic sites and collections with the most urgent preservation needs. A total of 145 projects in 43 States and the District of Columbia were awarded grants in 2005. These grants reflect the diverse cultures and the many stories that comprise America's heritage.



Preservation is done in partnership. Communities, State Historic Preservation Offices, and Federal agencies work together

to identify and preserve America's historic treasures. As mayor of one of those treasures, our relationship with the State Historic Preservation Office is important. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) makes it possible for the States, through their State Historic Preservation Offices, to foster this partnership into a successful preservation program.

—Francis Toscana
Mayor of Deadwood, South Dakota

Green Meadow & Green Gables, First Modernist Residential District Listings, California State Historic Preservation Office

Green Meadow and Green Gables subdivisions in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, became California's first modernist residential districts to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Green Gables subdivision was developed by Eichler Homes, Inc. in 1950, and consists of 62 homes designed by Robert Anshen and Steve Allen. This subdivision is an excellent example of Joseph Eichler's early contributions to mid-century residential modernism and the California suburban environment. Green Meadow subdivision developed by Eichler Homes, Inc. from 1954-1955, consists of 243 single-family homes and a community center designed by A. Quincy Jones and Frederick Emmons. The two district nominations were prepared by a group of volunteers who worked for several years to bring these nominations to fruition and recognize the significance of modern residential structures in California.



An Eichler design in Green Gables from 1950

Who Administers The Historic Preservation Fund?



The Historic Preservation Fund has a tremendous impact on the efforts of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

(AHPP), to document and preserve the precious historic resources that define us as Arkansans and Americans. Each year, the AHPP documents hundreds of historic properties and lists dozens on the National Register of Historic Places. Grants to Certified Local Governments using HPF money enable these towns to work proactively and locally to preserve the neighborhoods and historic districts that make them unique. The HPF helps the AHPP send staff members on hundreds of technical assistance visits all over Arkansas, empowering property owners to make the decisions that will help them maintain the historic appearance of their buildings, even while adapting them to the needs of the 21st century. Dollar for dollar, the HPF is one of the Federal government's best investments.

Mike Huckabee
Governor of Arkansas

The National Park Service administers the Historic Preservation Fund on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. An apportionment is made to the State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to assist in their efforts to protect and preserve properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In each State, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor, nominates properties to the National Register of Historic Places and selects properties for financial assistance. States carry out preservation activities directly as well as through subgrants and contracts with public and private agencies, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and individuals. HPF grants also assist Indian Tribes in assuming SHPO responsibilities on Indian land and in undertaking cultural preservation projects.

What Are Eligible Activities For The Historic Preservation Fund?

Funding is used by States, Indian Tribes, and local governments to pay part of the costs of surveys, comprehensive historic preservation drawings, National Register nominations, educational materials, as well as the architectural plans, historic structure reports, and engineering studies necessary to repair historic properties. Bricks and mortar projects also are eligible within the limited funds available. All HPF-assisted activities must meet standards set by the Secretary of the Interior, and at least 10 percent of the State allocation must be subgranted to assist Certified Local Governments with participating in the national historic preservation program. Project selection decisions are made by the State, not the National Park Service.



Historic Preservation Funds have helped Grand Forks identify resources, publicize our history and support our Historic Preservation

Commission in its work. We expect the recent listing of the Downtown Grand Forks Historic District, made possible with HPF support, to reenergize our Renaissance Program and provide many more tax credit opportunities for investors.

—Michael R. Brown
Mayor of Grand Forks, North Dakota

Yup'ik Caninermiut Traditional Qayaq Documentation Project Kwigillingok Native Village, Alaska

HPF Tribal grant funding was used by the Native Village of Kwigillingok, Alaska, to recreate and document their traditional qayaq building techniques. Working with the adults of the village and Qayanek, a small Native owned qayaq preservation center, a Yup'ik Caninermiut (jaun-nee-nag-miut) qayaq was recreated and launched by local natives in the fall of 2005. This process documented the rare ancestral ocean loon deck design that is traditional to the Kwigillingok and previously only made by the tribe's oldest elder.

Precise attention was paid to details and materials including wood rubbed with crushed red ocher; deck painting with seal oil and soot; seams caulked with bog moss; a frame held together with wooden pegs, seal skin lashing, and spruce root; and specially selected grass root laid within the seams as a stabilizer. It was the first time that a seal skin qayaq had been paddled in Kwigillingok in over 40 years, bringing back to life the original qayaq used for thousands of years in the Kuskokwim bay region of southwestern Alaska.



Historic Preservation Fund Vital Statistics

Distribution of HPF for FY 2005

State Historic Preservation Offices	\$35,499,871
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	2,509,692
Tribal Grant Program	673,157
Save America's Treasures	29,583,226
Historic Black Colleges and Universities	3,351,376
Total:	\$71,617,322

Fiscal Year 2005 at a Glance

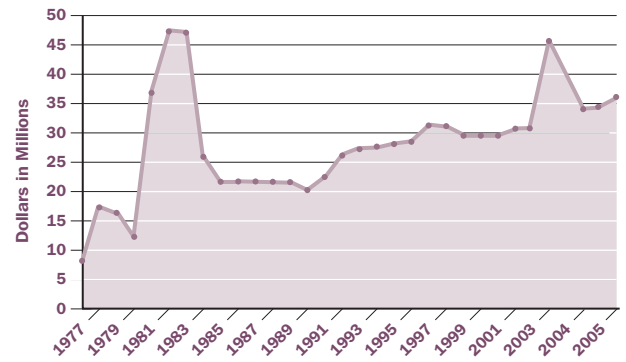
- **1,528** new listings to the National Register of Historic Places, bringing the cumulative total to 73,115 listings in the National Register
- **1,101** Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects approved
- **4,863** low and moderate income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit program
- **55** new communities became Certified Local Governments, bringing the cumulative total to 1,501 Certified Local Governments throughout the Nation
- Approximately **17.6 million** acres surveyed through the activities of State Historic Preservation Offices
- Approximately **129,000** properties evaluated for their historical significance and added to State Historic Preservation Office inventories

Grants to Indian Tribes in FY 2005

\$2,509,692 to 52 American Indian Tribes to support their Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in carrying out national historic preservation program responsibilities on Tribal lands

\$673,157 to 24 American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Groups, and Native Hawaiian Organizations to preserve America's native cultures

HPF Annual (Fiscal Year) Appropriations to State Historic Preservation Offices



Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities in FY 2005

Alcorn State University, Lorman, MS	\$300,000
Bennett College, Greensboro, NC	\$340,000
Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA	\$250,000
Kentucky State University, Frankfort, KY	\$320,000
LeMoyne-Owen College, Memphis, TN	\$370,000
Oakwood College, Huntsville, AL	\$300,000
Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, TX	\$441,376
Saint Paul's College, Lawrenceville, VA	\$310,000
Virginia Union University, Richmond, VA	\$340,000
Virginia University at Lynchburg, Lynchburg, VA	\$80,000
Xavier University of Louisiana, New Orleans, LA	\$300,000



U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service,
Historic Preservation Grants Division,
Washington, DC, March 2006

NCSHPO National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers



Restoration of Rosa Park's Bus, Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan

The Henry Ford Museum received Save America's Treasures HPF funding to restore the structural integrity of the bus where Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama. This incident sparked the modern American civil rights movement. Active corrosion and biological decay were affecting the major structural components of the bus, and large-scale treatments were needed to save as much of the original bus as possible before irreversible damage occurred. The 1955 physical appearance of the bus was also restored to recreate the setting of Rosa Park's story.

In every way, the goals for the project have been realized. The restored bus now has the structural integrity to accommodate the rigors of daily visitors – often thousands a day – who may actually board the bus and participate in ongoing public presentations. The restored bus also tells one of America's greatest stories about one of its most revered heroes, and is especially relevant to Michigan audiences since Rosa Parks made Detroit her adopted home from 1957 until her death in 2005.