

# Potential Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects

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## Funding Sources

The following sources of funding may provide a means to the planning, relocation, mothballing and restoration of the historic buildings and structures located in Mooney Grove Park.

### [California Preservation Foundation](#)

#### **Statewide Partner**

*The California Preservation Foundation provides statewide leadership, advocacy and education to ensure the protection of California's diverse cultural heritage and historic places.*

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#### **National Trust**

### [National Trust for Historic Preservation Western Office](#)

#### **National Trust Regional Office**

*The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Western Office serves Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Pacific Island Territories.*

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The [National Trust Preservation Fund](#) includes funds that provide two types of assistance to nonprofit organizations and public agencies: 1) matching grants from \$500 to \$5,000 for preservation planning and educational efforts, and 2) intervention funds for preservation emergencies. Matching grant funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fund raising, organizational development and law as well as to provide preservation education activities to educate the public.

The [Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation](#) provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for projects that contribute to the preservation or the recapture of an authentic sense of place. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if

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the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional advice, conferences, workshops and education programs.

The [Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund for Historic Interiors](#) provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 to assist in the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historic interiors. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional expertise, print and video communications materials, and education programs.

### National Trust Loan Fund

The [National Trust Loan Fund \(NTLF\)](#) has more than 35 years of experience in supporting preservation-based community development projects across the country. As a certified Community Development Financial Institution, it has a mission of providing financial and technical resources to organizations that use historic preservation to support the revitalization of underserved and distressed communities.

NTLF specializes in predevelopment, acquisition, mini-permanent, bridge and rehabilitation loans for residential, commercial and public use projects. Eligible borrowers include not-for-profit organizations, revitalization organizations or real estate developers working in certified Main Street communities, local, state or regional governments, and for profit developers of older and/or historic buildings.

### National Trust Community Investment Corporation

The [National Trust Community Investment Corporation \(NTCIC\)](#), makes equity investments in the rehabilitation of historic properties eligible for the 20 percent federal historic rehabilitation tax credit, and where available, state historic tax credits and the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC). NTCIC invests in projects that have at least \$6.0 million in total development costs and that generate at least \$1.5 million in historic tax credit equity. Smaller deals will be referred to the Small Deal Fund for equity investment consideration. Tax-exempt nonprofit organizations and public-sector developers may be eligible for an NTCIC equity investment by creating a limited liability partnership. NTCIC has a special interest in those projects with a high community benefit.

NTCIC pays a [referral fee](#) to National Trust Advisors, Regional Offices, Statewide and Local Partners and Main Street programs who refer deals that ultimately result in an equity investment by NTCIC.

### Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation Preservation Fund

The Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation (LCEF) preservation fund represents a partnership between the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Lowe's Charitable and Educational Foundation. Lowe's desires to support the preservation of significant public properties in the communities it serves. To this end, the LCEF has provided funding to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a national nonprofit organization that works to preserve historic sites and

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revitalize communities across America. The National Trust, through the LCEF preservation fund grant program, will use the funds to support historic preservation projects.

In 2010, a new pilot program will focus on historic school buildings that are being stabilized or restored, and that upon completion will be open to the public and serve the community. Grants are intended to further the restoration or rehabilitation of these buildings by providing funding for construction expenses. The maximum grant amount will be \$50,000.

The deadline for applications was April 30. We are not accepting applications at this time.

### Partnership-in-Scholarship Grants for African American Historic Places

*Partnership-in-Scholarship Grants* support collaborative projects between African American Historic Places and college/university scholars. Eligible projects include improving public access to African American historical and cultural resources at historic places, strengthening teaching and education at colleges and universities through historic places, promoting research and original scholarship of a significant theme related to African American history and culture to support joint public programs, providing opportunities for lifelong learning through a collaborative program, strengthening each institution's humanities programming in order to preserve, enhance, or enjoy significant African American historic places. The spring 2010 round of grants has concluded but we expect another round of grants in 2011. National Trust Historic Sites and elementary and secondary schools are not eligible to apply. This grant program is supported in part by the Ford Foundation. For more information, visit [Saving African American Historic Places](#) or contact [aahp@nthp.org](mailto:aahp@nthp.org) or the [NTHP Regional Office](#) near you.

### National Park Service

#### [Pacific West Region](#)

#### National Park Service Regional Office

Jon Jarvis, Pacific West Director

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Since 1968, the National Park Service has provided funding for a variety of grant programs aimed at protecting our most significant historic and cultural sites and our diverse cultural heritage. More than one billion dollars has been awarded to federal, state and local governments, tribes, nonprofit organizations and educational institutions for preservation projects in all 50 states and the U.S. Territories. [The Historic Preservation Grants Division](#) is responsible for the administration of the National Park Service's preservation grant programs.

A quick search of the Internet using "historic preservation" and "funding" will bring up a number of other websites that will be useful, including those of the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#), the [Foundation Center](#), and [Cornell University](#). These sites include listings of private foundations and other groups that offer grants for historic preservation.

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For more information on funding for nonprofit organizations and government agencies, please [contact the National Trust's Resource Center](#).

## Save America's Treasures Grant Program

<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/treasures/application.htm>

## Save America's Treasures

Established by Executive Order in 1998, [Save America's Treasures \(SAT\)](#) is a public-private partnership that includes the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and the federal cultural agencies. The program celebrates America's great historic and cultural legacy by identifying and raising resources to preserve historically significant sites and collections. Each year, Save America's Treasures federal challenge grants are awarded to eligible historic resources for approved preservation activities.

The public partners of Save America's Treasures recently announced that applications are now available for the fiscal year 2007 federal SAT grant round. These grants help fund preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites. Eligible applicants include nonprofit, tax-exempt 501(c), U.S. organizations, units of state or local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and require a dollar-for-dollar, non-federal match. The minimum grant request for collections projects is \$25,000 federal share; the minimum grant request for historic property projects is \$125,000 federal share. The maximum grant request for all projects is \$700,000 federal share.

In 2006, SAT awarded \$7.6 million to 42 projects, including Birmingham's Civil Rights Landmark the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and the Nebraska State Historical Society's Native American Collection. The average grant size for collections was \$132,000 and \$223,000 for historic properties.

The 2008 federal Save America's Treasures guidelines and application can be accessed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/index.htm> when they are available.

Save America's Treasures at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as the partnership's principal private partner, plays an important role as an on-the-ground 'eyes and ears' for the federal program. We work closely with a variety of projects across the country, meeting with project representatives, providing advice and guidance on the federal grant process, often reviewing draft applications as appropriate, and providing assistance in meeting the required match when possible. We are dedicated to reaching out and identifying strong candidates and encourage you to keep us informed of any projects you think worthy. The offices of Save America's Treasures at the National Trust are staffed by Director Bobbie Greene McCarthy, and Program Manager Fiona Lawless. Please call us at (202) 588-6012 if you have questions or would like further information.

## Save America's Treasures Program Details

Save America's Treasures grants are available for [preservation and/or conservation work](#) on [nationally significant](#) intellectual and cultural artifacts and [nationally significant](#) historic structures

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and sites. Projects must meet the program [Selection Criteria](#). Grants are awarded through a competitive process to [eligible applicants](#). A dollar-for-dollar, non-

Federal match is required. The minimum grant request for collections projects is \$25,000 Federal share; the minimum grant request for historic property projects is \$125,000 Federal share. The maximum grant request for all projects is \$700,000 Federal share. In 2006, the average Federal grant award to collections was \$132,000, and the average award to historic properties was \$223,000.

## Who May Apply

- Federal Agencies funded by the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.
- Other Federal agencies collaborating with a nonprofit partner to preserve the historic properties or collections owned by the Federal agency may submit applications through the nonprofit partner.
- Nonprofit, tax-exempt 501(c), U.S organizations.
- Units of state or local government.
- Federally recognized Indian Tribes.
- Historic properties and collections associated with active religious organizations are eligible to apply for grants. They must meet the grant [Selection Criteria](#), including [national significance](#).

## What is funded

Preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites. Intellectual and cultural artifacts include artifacts, collections, documents, sculpture and works of art (hereinafter *collections*). **Historic structures and sites include historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects** (hereinafter *historic properties*).

## What is not funded

- Acquisition (i.e. purchase in fee simple or interest) of intellectual and cultural artifacts, historic sites, buildings, structures or objects.
- Survey or inventory of historic properties or cataloging of collections.
- Long-term maintenance or curatorial work beyond the grant period.
- Interpretive or training programs.
- Reconstruction of historic properties (i.e. recreating all or a significant portion of a structure that no longer exists).

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- Moving historic properties or work on historic properties that have been moved.
- Construction of new buildings.
- Historic structure reports and condition assessments, unless they are one component of a larger project to implement the results of these studies by performing work recommended by the studies.
- Cash reserves, endowments or revolving funds. Funds must be expended within the grant period, which is generally 2 to 3 years, and may not be used to create an endowment or revolving fund or otherwise spent over many years.
- Costs of fund-raising campaigns.
- Costs of work performed prior to announcement of award.
- For Federal agency grantees - Federal salaries, agency overhead or administrative costs.

## Selection Criteria

- The collection or historic property must be [nationally significant](#). Collections or historic properties not meeting this criterion will receive no further consideration.
- The collection or historic property must be threatened or endangered, and the application must document the urgent preservation and/or conservation need.
- Projects must substantially mitigate the threat and must have a clear public benefit (for example, historic places open for visitation or collections available for public viewing or scholarly research).
- The project must be feasible (i.e. able to be completed within the proposed activities, schedule, and budget described in the application), and the application must document adequately the required non-Federal match.

## [Historic Preservation Fund Grants-In-Aid for State, Tribal, and Local Government Programs](#)

### [Funds for National Park Service Preservation Programs](#)

### [Funds for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#)

## **Historic Preservation Fund Grants-in-Aid for State, Tribal, and Local Government Programs**

*Federal Agency:* National Park Service

*Recipients:* State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (with subgrants to Certified Local Governments)

[www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/HPF](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/HPF)

The Federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), which is derived from Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, was created by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a source of Federal grant funds to encourage non-Federal investment in historic preservation.

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Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the HPF is the source of program funds that are dispersed as grants-in-aid to [State Historic Preservation Offices](#) (SHPOs) and to [Tribal Historic Preservation Offices](#) (THPOs) that have formally assumed SHPO responsibilities.

At least 10 percent of each State's allocation must be subgranted to Certified Local Governments (CLGs), those local governments whose preservation programs have been endorsed by the State and NPS as meeting certain criteria. (For more information on the CLG program, visit [www.nps.gov/history/hps/clg](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/clg)).

To receive HPF program grants, States and Indian tribes must have preservation programs that are approved by NPS. (Tribes can receive HPF Tribal Project Grants without approval of their preservation programs.)

Such programs must be consistent with statutory responsibilities set forth in the NHPA addressing identification of historic properties, comprehensive preservation planning, consultation on the effects of Federal projects, and provision of education, training, and technical assistance.

States receive funds based on an allocation formula and must provide a two third match (60 percent Federal/40 percent non-Federal) from non-Federal sources. State governments provide the largest percentage of this non-Federal match (79 percent in FY 2003). Tribal program grants are awarded competitively, but do not require a match.

In FY 2008, \$39.376 million of the HPF program grant money has been allocated to SHPOs and \$6.399 million to THPOs.

### **Funds for National Park Service Preservation Programs**

[www.nps.gov/history](http://www.nps.gov/history)

In addition to managing the HPF, NPS also provides support to the national preservation program by maintaining a national inventory of historic properties, setting standards for historic preservation, and providing technical preservation assistance.

Often called "external programs" because they serve needs outside of the National Park System, key program areas are: the National Register of Historic Places; the National Historic Landmarks Program; the Archeology and Ethnography Program; Heritage Preservation Services (including historic preservation tax credit certification); the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record; the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training; and the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Program.

Through these programs, the Federal Government assists, reviews, and coordinates the work of other Federal agencies and non-Federal partners in identifying and protecting historic properties. The NPS external programs are funded through Congressional appropriation for Cultural Programs in the NPS National Recreation and Preservation account. In FY 2008, Cultural Programs received an estimated \$21.403 million.

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## **Federal Financial Assistance for Historic Preservation Projects—Community and Economic Development Programs**

Federal financial assistance programs that promote community and economic development are key sources of funding for historic preservation projects. These programs can assist in the rehabilitation of historic houses, historic commercial buildings, and infrastructure in historic neighborhoods. There are general programs, as well as those aimed at particular areas or populations, such as rural areas, the homeless, Indians, the elderly, etc. Several transportation funding programs are also available to assist in rehabilitation of historic mass transportation facilities.

### **General**

#### **Community Development Block Grants—Entitlement Communities**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* Local governments (over a certain population)

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds help communities carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services. Among the projects eligible for funding are: acquisition of real property; rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures; construction of public facilities and improvements; provision of assistance to businesses to carry out economic development; and job creation/retention activities.

#### **Community Development Block Grants—Non-Entitlement Communities**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* States (with pass through to non-entitlement local communities)

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/index.cfm)

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/smallcities/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/smallcities/index.cfm)

CDBG funding for non-entitlement communities (those under a certain population threshold) is granted to the States to administer, except in the case of Hawaii, where HUD still administers the funding directly. Among the projects eligible for funding are: acquisition of property; construction or reconstruction of streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities, and other public works; rehabilitation of public and private buildings; planning activities; assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities; and assistance to private, for-profit entities to carry out economic development activities.

#### **Indian Community Development Block Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* Indian tribes

[www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/ih/grants/icdbg.cfm)

Funds may be used to rehabilitate housing, provide community facilities, improve infrastructure, and expand job opportunities by supporting economic development.

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## **Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* Local governments

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm)

Section 108, the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program, allows communities to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans. This provides a source of financing for activities such as: property acquisition; **rehabilitation of publicly owned property**; housing rehabilitation; economic development activities; and acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities.

## **Community Renewal Initiative for Renewal Communities and Urban Empowerment Zones (RC/EZ) Initiative**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* Designated communities

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rc/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rc/index.cfm)

Through grants and tax incentives, this program provides financial assistance to distressed communities to open new businesses, rehabilitate and build housing, and undertake other economic revitalization projects.

## **Public Works and Economic Development Initiative**

*Federal Agency:* Economic Development Administration

*Recipients:* States; local governments; Indian tribes; institutions of higher learning

[www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml](http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml)

Grants from this program help communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and support the generation or retention of jobs and investments. **Rehabilitation of historic buildings is an eligible activity.**

## **Economic Adjustment Assistance Program**

*Federal Agency:* Economic Development Administration

*Recipients:* States; local governments; Indian tribes; institutions of higher learning; nonprofit organizations

[www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml](http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml)

Under this program, grants support communities that have experienced or are under threat of serious damage to their economic base. Implementation **Grants can be used to rehabilitate buildings as part of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.**

## **General: Rural**

### **Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program**

*Federal Agency:* Rural Business-Cooperative Service

*Recipients:* Indian tribes; local governments; businesses; nonprofit organizations; individuals

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i\\_gar.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i_gar.htm)

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These guaranteed loans may be used for a variety of capital costs, including purchasing, modernizing, and developing facilities.

## **Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Housing and Urban Development

*Recipients:* Local rural non-profits; community development corporations; State housing finance agencies; State community and/or economic development agencies; and Indian tribes.

[www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rhed/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rhed/index.cfm)

RHED grants support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas. Among the activities eligible for funding are: preparation of plans and architectural drawings; acquisition of land and buildings; provision of infrastructure; purchase of materials; construction; application of innovative construction methods; provision of financial assistance to homeowners, businesses, and developers; and the establishment of revolving loan funds.

## **Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) Initiative**

*Federal Agency:* Department of Agriculture

*Recipients:* Designated communities

[www.ezec.gov/](http://www.ezec.gov/)

Through grants and tax incentives, this program provides financial assistance to distressed rural communities to open new businesses, rehabilitate and build housing, and undertake other economic revitalization projects.

## **Intermediary Relending Program**

*Federal Agency:* Rural Business-Cooperative Service

*Recipients:* Private non-profit corporations; public agencies; Indian tribes; cooperatives

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/irp.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/irp.htm)

Under this program, loans are made to intermediaries, which, in turn, re-lend the funds to private or public organizations or individuals. Projects receiving funds must involve community development or business development in rural areas.

## **Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Rural Business-Cooperative Service

*Recipients:* Electric and telephone utilities financed by the Rural Utilities Service

[www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redlg.htm](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redlg.htm)

Under this program, loans and grants are made to electric and telephone utilities, which, in turn, re-lend the funds to private or public organizations. Funds can be used for economic development projects in rural communities, including purchase of buildings and development of community infrastructure and facilities.

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## Federal Financial Assistance for Historic Preservation Projects: Cultural and Arts Programs

Historic properties, particularly the historic built environment, can benefit from Federal funding programs that support projects in the arts, humanities, and museum development. The following are programs with the most obvious applicability to preservation projects.

### Challenge Grants

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Public agencies or private nonprofit organizations (except elementary and secondary schools)

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/challenge.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/challenge.html)

Challenge grants help institutions and organizations secure long-term support for, and improvements in, their humanities programs and resources. Funds can be used to create endowments for maintenance of facilities. In special circumstances, challenge grants can help with limited direct costs, including construction and renovation of facilities and conservation of collections.

### Preservation Assistance Grants

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations or institutions; State and local government agencies

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html)

These grants fund the preservation and conservation of collections. They cannot be used for capital improvements of buildings or structures.

### Preservation and Access: Grants for Stabilizing Humanities Collections

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations; State and local governmental agencies; and tribal governments

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/stabilization.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/stabilization.html)

These grants help museums, libraries, archives, and historical organizations preserve their humanities collections through support for improved housing and storage, environmental conditions, security, lighting, and fire protection. Renovation costs required to rehouse and install climate control, security, lighting, and fire protection systems are eligible.

### Collaborative Research Grants (Humanities)

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations or institutions; State and local government agencies; individuals

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/collaborative.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/collaborative.html)

These grants support original research in the humanities. Eligible projects include archeology projects that interpret and communicate the results of archaeological fieldwork. Projects may encompass survey, excavation, materials analysis, laboratory work, and field reports.

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## **America's Historical and Cultural Organizations: Planning Grants and Implementation Grants**

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations; state and local government agencies

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/AHCO\\_PlanningGuidelines.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/AHCO_PlanningGuidelines.html)

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/AHCO\\_ImplementationGuidelines.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/AHCO_ImplementationGuidelines.html)

Interpretation of historic places or areas is among the activities funded by these grants. The grants cannot be used for rehabilitation costs.

## **We the People: Challenge Grants in United States History, Institutions, and Culture**

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Public agencies or private nonprofit organizations

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/wtpchallenge.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/wtpchallenge.html)

These grants are designed to help institutions and organizations secure long-term improvements in and support for humanities activities focused on exploring significant themes and events in American history. Grants can be used to support construction and renovation, acquisition of materials and equipment, and direct expenditures through long-term depleting or bridging funds. Grants also can be used to establish endowments that generate expendable earnings for program activities.

## **We the People: Interpreting America's Historic Places Grants**

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Humanities

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations; state and local government agencies

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/IAHP\\_Planning.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/IAHP_Planning.html)

[www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/IAHP\\_Implementation.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/IAHP_Implementation.html)

Interpreting America's Historic Places projects may interpret a single historic site or house, a series of sites, an entire neighborhood, a town or community, or a larger geographical region.

## **Grants for Arts Projects: Design**

*Federal Agency:* National Endowment for the Arts

*Recipients:* Nonprofit organizations; State and local governments; Indian tribes

[www.nea.gov/grants/apply/Design.html](http://www.nea.gov/grants/apply/Design.html)

According to National Endowment for the Arts guidelines, historic preservation organizations that focus on architecture, landscape architecture, or designed objects should apply for funding under this program. Two categories of grants are applicable: Access to Artistic Excellence (Stewardship), and Challenge America Fast-Track Review Grants. Under the former, a broad range of historic preservation activities are eligible for funding. Under the latter, architectural studies, design competitions, charettes (design workshops), or feasibility plans for the renovation, restoration, or adaptive reuse of facilities or spaces for cultural activities are eligible. Funding is not available for actual renovation or construction costs.

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## **Museum Assessment Program Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Institute of Museum and Library Services

*Eligibility:* Non-profit museums

[www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/museumAssessment.shtm](http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/museumAssessment.shtm)

Museums, including historic house museums, can receive grants to perform institutional, collections management, public dimension, and governance assessments.

## **Conservation Project Support Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Institute of Museum and Library Services

*Eligibility:* Nonprofit museums

[www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/conservProject.shtm](http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/conservProject.shtm)

These grants help museums identify conservation needs and priorities and perform activities to ensure the safekeeping of their collections and the buildings (including historic buildings) that house them.

## **Conservation Assessment Program Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Institute of Museum and Library Services

*Eligibility:* Nonprofit museums

[www.imls.gov/grants/conservAssessment.shtm](http://www.imls.gov/grants/conservAssessment.shtm)

CAP funds surveys of museums' collections, environmental conditions, and sites. Museums with buildings over 50 years old receive additional funds for an architectural assessor to identify priorities for care of the building(s).

## **Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit**

Federal law provides a federal income tax credit equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitating a historic building for commercial use. To qualify for the credit, the property must be a certified historic structure—that is, on the National Register of Historic Places or contributing to a registered historic district. (Non-historic buildings built before 1936 qualify for a 10% tax credit.) A substantial rehabilitation is necessary, and the work must meet the [Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation](#). Applications for the credit are available through your [state historic preservation office](#), and the final decisions are made by the National Park Service. For more information, take a look at our [Rehabilitation Tax Credit Guide](#), prepared by our for-profit subsidiary, NTCIC. In addition, the [National Park Service's website](#) offers helpful information on this tax credit. (At present, individuals rehabilitating a historic property for their primary residence do not qualify for this tax credit.)

## **Transportation Enhancements Funding**

Since 1991, states have dedicated over \$2 billion in Federal-aid highway funds to thousands of transportation-related historic preservation projects; historic resources have also benefited from transportation enhancement money for landscaping, land acquisition, historic bridge and road activities, and streetscapes in historic commercial districts. For more information on transportation

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enhancements funding, download [Building on the Past, Traveling to the Future](#), a free guide prepared by the National Trust and the Federal Highway Administration.

## [Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation](#)

### **State Historic Preservation Office**

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Website: [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/)

### **Historic Preservation Fund**

[The Historic Preservation Fund \(HPF\)](#) provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to use for activities like education, preparation of National Register nominations and development of comprehensive preservation plans. The HPF receives annual appropriations from Congress, and this federal money is matched by state dollars. The fund is administered in a partnership between the National Park Service and the states through [state historic preservation offices](#), tribes and local governments.

## [Save Our Heritage Organisation \(SOHO\)](#)

### **Local Partner**

*Through education, advocacy, and stewardship SOHO's mission is to preserve, promote and support preservation of the architectural, cultural and historical links and landmarks that contribute to the community identity, depth and character of our region.*

Bruce Coons, Executive Director

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Website: [www.sohosandiego.org](http://www.sohosandiego.org)

### **NEH**

<http://neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html>

### **1772 Foundation**

<http://www.1772foundation.org/1772/page.jsp?pagename=home>

Thanks to its original benefactor, the late Stewart B. Kean, the 1772 Foundation provides financial support for targeted restoration and agricultural projects throughout the United States.

# Potential Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects

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## **Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Grants**

*Federal Agency:* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

*Recipients:* States

<http://coastalmanagement.noaa.gov/land/welcome.html>

These grants help to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values. The program provides matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on such lands, from willing sellers.

## **Land and Water Conservation Fund State Conservation Grants**

*Federal Agency:* National Park Service

*Recipients:* States

[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/grants.html](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/grants.html)

State Conservation Grants are matching grants to states and through states to local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities that provide public access to the lands, waters and other recreation resources. This program contributes to conserving natural and cultural resources; continuing and promoting state outdoor recreation planning; and promoting a greater commitment by state governments to conserve and improve recreation resources. In FY 2008, \$23.133 million was available.

## **Recreational Trails Program Grants**

*Federal Agency:* Federal Highway Administration

*Recipients:* States

[www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/index.htm)

These grants can be used to maintain, restore, and rehabilitate trails, including National Historic Trails, and rehabilitate trailside facilities. They can also support acquisition of easements or title to property for trails, including acquisition of old road or railroad bridges to be used as recreational trail bridges.

## **AMERICAN HERITAGE PRESERVATION GRANTS**

The purpose of the American Heritage Preservation Grants program is to raise awareness and Fund preservation of treasures held in small and mid-sized museums, libraries and archives that convey the essential character and experience of the United States. These artifacts can be of diverse origin, but should have significance in the heritage of the community in which they are now held.

Priority will be given to smaller institutions, but all libraries, archives, and museums that meet IMLS institutional eligibility criteria are eligible to apply. Grants will provide funds to preserve specific items, including works of art, rare books, scientific specimens and historical documents (photographs, maps, deeds, etc.) that are in need of conservation. These funds are not intended to fund a small portion of a larger project, but are aimed at completing a stand-alone conservation project. Applicants will build on completed conservation assessments of their collections, to ensure that the American Heritage Preservation Grants go towards projects that represent best practices in the field and underscore the importance of assessment planning (Conservation Assessment Program

## Potential Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects

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(CAP) [www.heritagepreservation.org/CAP/about.html](http://www.heritagepreservation.org/CAP/about.html) grants, NEH Preservation Assistance grants (PAG) [www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html](http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html), state grant programs, or other internal or external strategic assessments). All eligible institutions may apply for projects in the following areas:

- Treatment of library, museum and archival collections
- Improvement of collections storage
- Environmental improvement of collections

American Heritage Preservation

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### **Office of Museum Services**

General phone: 202/653-4789

### **Office of Library Services**

General phone: 202/653-4700

### **Institute of Museum and Library Services**

1800 M Street, NW, 9th Floor

Washington, DC 20036-5802

General phone: 202/653-IMLS (4657)

General e-mail: [imlsinfo@imls.gov](mailto:imlsinfo@imls.gov)

### **Transportation Enhancements under ARRA**

Transportation Enhancements (TE) activities are federally funded community-based projects that expand travel choices and enhance the transportation experience by improving the cultural, historic, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of our transportation infrastructure. Three percent (3%) of the funding available to the Federal Highway Administration under the ARRA is set aside for transportation enhancement (TE) projects. These funds, approximately \$800 million, are available to local government for historic preservation and other enhancement projects. This amount supplements a 10% TE set-aside from the existing Federal Surface Transportation Program, and offers a valuable source of funding for a wide range of projects that support historic preservation.

Projects submitted for consideration need to meet the eligibility criteria for the TE program and must relate to surface transportation. Surface transportation includes transport both by land and water. Transport by water encompasses features such as canals, lighthouses, and docks or piers connecting to ferry operations. The TE project sponsor must illustrate the project's relationship to surface transportation in the project proposal. Factors that can help establish this relationship

## Potential Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects

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include the project's proximity to a highway or a pedestrian/bicycle corridor; whether it enhances the aesthetic, cultural, or historic aspects of the travel experience; and whether it serves a current or past transportation purpose. Additional information about the program is available on [FHWA's Web site](#) and at the [National Transportation Enhancements Clearinghouse](#).

To submit an application for TE funds or to learn more about the TE program in your state, contact the TE manager(s) at your state department of transportation. TE managers are responsible for the implementation of the TE program and the distribution of funds. **The 12 eligible activities are described in the table below.**

Activity	Examples
1. Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles.	New or reconstructed sidewalks, walkways, or curb ramps; wide paved shoulders for nonmotorized use, bike lane striping, bike parking, and bus racks; construction or major rehabilitation of off-road shared use paths (nonmotorized transportation trails); trailside and trailhead facilities for shared use paths; bridges and underpasses for pedestrians and bicyclists and for trails.
2. Provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists.	Educational activities to encourage safe walking and bicycling.
3. Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites (including historic battlefields).	Acquisition of scenic land easements, vistas, and landscapes; acquisition of buildings in historic districts or historic properties, including historic battlefields.
4. Scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities).	For projects related to scenic or historic highway programs: Construction of turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas; construction of visitor and welcome centers; designation signs and markers.
5. Landscaping and other scenic beautification.	Landscaping, street furniture, lighting, public art, and gateways along highways, streets, historic highways, trails, and waterfronts. Landscaping recommendation: see <a href="#">FHWA's Roadside Vegetation Management website</a> .
6. Historic preservation.	Preservation of buildings in historic districts; restoration and reuse of historic buildings for transportation-related purposes.
7. Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals).	Restoration of historic railroad depots, bus stations, ferry terminals and piers, and lighthouses; rehabilitation of rail trestles, tunnels, and bridges; restoration of historic canals, canal towpaths, and historic canal bridges.
8. Preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use of the corridors for pedestrian or bicycle trails).	Acquiring railroad rights-of-way; planning, designing, and constructing multiuse trails; developing rail-with-trail projects.

## Potential Funding Sources for Historic Preservation Projects

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Activity	Examples
9. Inventory, control, and removal of outdoor advertising.	Billboard inventories and removal of illegal and nonconforming billboards. Inventory control may include, but not be limited to, data collection, acquisition and maintenance of digital aerial photography, video logging, scanning and imaging of data, developing and maintaining an inventory and control database, and hiring of outside legal counsel.
10. Archaeological planning and research.	Research, preservation planning, and interpretation of archaeological artifacts; curation for artifacts related to surface transportation and artifacts recovered from locations within or along surface transportation corridors.
11. Environmental mitigation-- (i) to address water pollution due to highway runoff; or (ii) reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity.	For existing highway runoff: soil erosion controls, detention and sediment basins, and river clean-ups. Wildlife underpasses or other measures to reduce vehicle caused wildlife mortality and/or to maintain wildlife habitat connectivity.
12. Establishment of transportation museums.	Construction of new transportation museums; additions to existing museums for a transportation section; conversion of railroad stations or historic properties to museums with transportation themes.