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AMERICA 250: NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS FRAMEWORK

Background. The U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission (Commission) submitted its report to the President on December 31, 2019. The report is available at <https://www.america250.org/home/showdocument?id=4>.

In discussing the scope of America 250, the Commission acknowledges Native Americans:

“The geographical scope of America 250 encompasses the entire United States, its territories, the Native American nations within its borders, and nations around the globe. Given the Revolutionary events that forged our nation took place in the 13 original states, there will naturally be unique opportunities for participation and activities within those states. However, the Commission’s vision of engaging each American is an invitation for all states, territories, and tribes to be actively involved. The idea of America binds us together across space as well as time.”

The Commission has developed a participatory framework that establishes the relationships and structures necessary to invite partners and stakeholders from across the country and around the globe to bring America 250 to life through a multitude of creative programs. Through these frameworks, the Commission will connect directly with affiliates, and together they will create guidelines for those who wish to participate. An affiliate is an entity or individual that will have a direct and mutually supportive relationship with the Commission. There are six participatory frameworks, and one of them is Native American programs. The Commission estimates between 400 and 1,750 programs will be developed in the Native American framework.

Native American Programs Framework. The U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 does not specifically and distinctly address Semiquincentennial participation by Native Americans. The Commission introduced this framework to honor and respect the sovereignty of Native American tribal entities and live out its commitment to an inclusive America 250. Because the Commission is a federal entity, this construct will apply to those federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native entities (currently numbering 574) identified as eligible to receive services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs.

To coordinate with these sovereign nations, the Commission intends to designate a Native American organization or coalition of organizations as its affiliate to administer this framework. In addition to the capacity and authority to serve the Commission and the tribes in this role, this affiliate must have longstanding, trusted relationships with Indian tribes throughout the United States.

The Native American Framework will likely mirror functional aspects of the state, territory, and local programs framework, but the Commission expects the resulting programming to reflect the exceptional place Native Americans occupy in the nation’s past, present, and future. The Commission has taken small steps to reach out to Native Americans regarding America 250 with the understanding that Native Americans’ perspective on the founding and growth of the United States is, at a minimum, complicated. Further development of this framework and the related programming requires thoughtful dialogue between the Commission and Native Americans in the coming months.

The Commission's outreach to Native Americans to date suggests that at least some see America 250 as an opportunity to make Native Americans more visible in the nation's past, present, and future. But others are understandably cautious about America 250 and wish to carefully consider next steps. The Commission does not have any specific program ideas related to this construct to share in this report but looks forward to Native American involvement in America 250.

Action Needed. Committee members should familiarize themselves with the report and consider whether the ACHP should make recommendations on the following subjects:

- In order to increase the engagement of Indian tribes in America 250, should the Commission host listening sessions at intertribal organization meetings such as NATHPO's annual meeting? Other such organizations include the National Congress of American Indians, the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians, and the United South and Eastern Tribes. Are there other intertribal organizations with regular meetings the ACHP could recommend to the Commission?
- To engage Native Hawaiian organizations, should the Commission work with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a Native Hawaiian organization named in the NHPA, and other statewide organizations like the Historic Hawai'i Foundation?
- Are there other opportunities or venues where the Commission should consider engaging Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations?
- Should the Commission engage indigenous people beyond efforts to work with tribal governments and formal organizations?

*Prepared by the Office of Native American Affairs
February 27, 2020*



ACHP MEETING WITH FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICERS

Background. Section 110(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires that federal agencies designate a Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) responsible for coordinating their agency’s responsibilities under the NHPA. FPOs play an important role in assisting the agency in carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA, as well, interacting frequently with the ACHP, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and other preservation organizations and interests. Several of the ACHP’s members have designated their FPO as alternates to represent them on the ACHP. Given the important role these officials play in the protection of historic properties, it is and always has been in the ACHP’s interest to promote effective communication, coordination, and collaboration with FPOs.

Current Issues. While the ACHP played a foundational role in assisting federal agencies in organizing regular meetings among FPOs to identify and discuss preservation issues they may hold in common, leading approximately 10 years ago to the formation of an “FPO Forum,” the Forum meets somewhat irregularly and, for the most part, does not include regular meetings with the ACHP, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, or others outside the government. As a result, regular interaction between the ACHP and FPOs does not occur. It is noteworthy that the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers has regularly engaged FPOs in sessions meant to improve communication and collaboration between SHPOs and FPOs, and ACHP staff has often participated in these annual sessions.

Recent discussions among ACHP members regarding the strategic plan and ongoing Section 106 challenges highlighted the potential benefit of the ACHP taking steps to further engage FPOs on key preservation issues, including Section 106 challenges, and to better understand how the ACHP might assist them in carrying out their own responsibilities within their agencies.

Next Steps. Recognizing the value of the ACHP’s further engagement with FPOs, Chairman Aimee Jorjani has invited all FPOs to meet with the ACHP on March 4, 2020, at the National Building Museum to begin a dialogue on how communication and collaboration between the ACHP and FPOs, as well as other key partners, can be improved. An agenda for the meeting is attached.

The ACHP envisions that several meetings will take place throughout the year, providing opportunities for FPOs to interact directly with the ACHP as it begins to implement the strategic plan, to continue advancing key program alternatives, and to determine how the ACHP can support and enhance FPO efforts within their own agencies. The ACHP intends to limit its reporting to FPOs in this first meeting and encourage FPOs to speak directly to ACHP staff in identifying their own issues and needs.

Staff will report a summary of the meeting to the Federal Agency Programs Committee, and share plans for scheduling the next meeting. Notes from the March 4 meeting will be sent to the FPOs, along with an invitation to the next meeting.

Action Needed. Based on the outcome of the March 4 meeting, members may offer suggestions on how to improve communication and engagement with FPOs.

Attachment: FPO Meeting Agenda, March 4, 2020

*Prepared by the Office of Federal Agency Programs
February 27, 2020*



FEDERAL PRESERVATION OFFICERS MEETING
Wednesday, March 4, 2020
10 a.m.–Noon
ACHP Offices, National Building Museum Room 337

Agenda

- I. Welcome from Chairman Aimee Jorjani
- II. ACHP Strategic Plan and Priorities
- III. Program Alternatives and Section 106 Agreement Documents
- IV. Federal Agency Priorities and Support Needed from the ACHP
- V. Improving Coordination between Federal Preservation Officers and the ACHP
- VI. Planning for Next Meeting



WHITE HOUSE OPPORTUNITY AND REVITALIZATION COUNCIL

Background. As discussed at previous ACHP meetings, President Donald Trump established the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council (WHORC) with the issuance of [Executive Order 13853](#) in December 2018. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) chairs the WHORC. The WHORC's mandate is to promote revitalization of urban and economically distressed communities, particularly Opportunity Zones that are eligible for the new Opportunity Zone tax incentives created in 2017's tax code reform.

The ACHP asked to be added as a member of the WHORC, but this has not occurred, largely due to the fact that the ACHP does not administer any grant or other assistance programs that could address community revitalization. However, Chairman Aimee Jorjani has reached out to HUD, the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the National Park Service, and other officials to find ways the ACHP can support the work of the WHORC and promote historic preservation as an economic development tool. This included writing to the WHORC with suggestions for the inclusion of historic preservation in the WHORC report to the President.

The ACHP previously has studied historic preservation and community revitalization from several angles. ACHP publications on the issues have included the following: *ACHP Policy Statement on Historic Preservation and Community Revitalization* (2016); *Managing Change: Preservation and Rightsizing in America* (2014); and *Measuring Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation* (2013), which was funded by EDA.

WHORC Report to the President. On December 19, 2019, the WHORC submitted a [report to the President](#) as required by Executive Order 13853. The report addresses recommended changes to federal statutes, regulations, policies, and programs that would help state, local, and tribal governments to better identify, use, and administer federal resources in urban and economically distressed communities, including qualified Opportunity Zones. WHORC member agencies proposed a total of 223 recommendations, 180 of which already have been undertaken. A number of these actions have involved providing bonus points to grant applications for projects located in Opportunity Zones. The report particularly notes creation of the WHORC [website](#), which was launched on October 1 to explain the WHORC's work and provide resources regarding Opportunity Zones.

Historic preservation is mentioned specifically twice in the report. The Introduction states (on page 9):

Executive Director Turner and various members of the Council have been fortunate to tour numerous Opportunity Zone projects, including new affordable housing developments; buildings under rehabilitation after sitting vacant for decades; mixed-use construction; innovative business campuses for local entrepreneurs; and much-needed preservation of historic areas, to name a few examples.

The second mention is in the discussion of the HUD HOPE VI Main Street Grant Program, which gave bonus points to Opportunity Zone project applications in 2019. The report states (on pages 36-37):

The purpose of the HOPE VI Main Street Grant Program is to provide grants to small

communities to assist in the renovation of an historic or traditional central business district, or “Main Street” area, by replacing unused, obsolete, commercial space in buildings with affordable housing units. The objectives of the program are to: redevelop central business districts (Main Street areas); preserve Historic or traditional Main Street area properties by replacing unused commercial space in buildings with affordable housing units; enhance economic development efforts in Main Street areas; and provide affordable housing in Main Street areas. Main Street grant funds can be used to build new affordable housing or reconfigure obsolete or surplus commercial space (or extremely substandard, vacant housing) into affordable housing units.

A subsequent report is scheduled to be published this spring that will identify best practices about public and private investments in urban and economically distressed communities, including Opportunity Zones. Many of these best practices will be drawn from examples observed by WHORC members who have been touring communities throughout the country. These best practices presumably will be highlighted on the WHORC website.

The WHORC’s upcoming focus on best practices may provide an opportunity for the ACHP to work with HUD to feature historic preservation projects among these best practices. These might include examples of federal Historic Tax Credit projects, Section 106 Success Story projects, or winners of the ACHP/HUD Secretary’s Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation that had significant impacts on economic development and community revitalization. Also, as metrics are developed for gauging impacts of investments within Opportunity Zones, utilizing and rehabilitating resources deemed historic could be pursued by the ACHP.

Action Needed. No formal action needed. Members will have the opportunity to suggest ways the ACHP might contribute to the WHORC’s work as it moves forward. Agency members who sit on the WHORC should be prepared to discuss ways their contributions to the best practices report could publicize and support historic preservation as an effective revitalization tool.

*Prepared by the Office of Preservation Initiatives
February 27, 2020*



NEW NOTABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS 116th CONGRESS

The following summarizes notable bills of interest to the preservation community that recently have been introduced and other legislative actions. A list of previously reported-upon bills that have seen no recent action is available at the end of the document.

Recently Enacted Legislation

- Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 2020 (P.L. 116-94). This appropriations bill was signed into law on December 20, 2019, and included many favorable provisions regarding historic preservation. The ACHP received an appropriation of \$7.378 million, \$378,000 above the Administration's request and \$488,000 over the FY 2019 funding level. The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) will be funded at \$118.66 million, a record high for the fund and \$16 million more than FY 2019. A [summary of historic preservation-related provisions](#) in the Act and its accompanying committee report highlights key issues
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), FY 2020 (P.L. 116-92). This bill was signed into law by the President on December 20, 2019. Among its many provisions, it requires real-time sound-monitoring studies at no fewer than two west coast Navy installations where tactical fighter aircraft are flown and where noise contours have been developed through noise modeling. After a year of monitoring, the Navy will provide Congress with a report on the results, including an analysis of how the actual noise monitoring results compare with previous noise modeling studies. This provision effectively means that real-time monitoring will take place at Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, where controversy over the impact of additional EA-18G Growler aircraft noise to historic properties led to a termination by the Navy of consultation under Section 106. Noise monitoring is consistent with the ACHP's recommendation in its comments on the case.

The NDAA also authorizes the Department of Defense (DoD) to contribute up to \$5 million to support the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program. This program, administered by the National Park Service (NPS) in partnership with the Maritime Administration, provides funds for education and preservation projects designed to preserve historic maritime resources and to increase public awareness and appreciation for maritime heritage. To date, the program has been funded through a percentage of the proceeds from the sale or scrapping of obsolete vessels of the National Defense Reserve Fleet. The new DoD funding authorization paves the way for additional direct federal funding.

Preservation-Related Programs, Funding, and Impacts

- FY 2021 Budget. The President's proposed FY 2021 budget proposal was released on February 10. It would provide \$7.4 million for the ACHP, \$22,000 over the FY 2020 appropriation. The budget request calls for a 65 percent cut to the HPF from enacted FY 2020 levels. Funding for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices would be reduced, and all competitive, authorized, and not

authorized grant programs eliminated except for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Preservation Grants.

- Preserving America's Battlefields Act (S. 225/H.R. 307). This bill was incorporated into the FY 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act. Yearly authorized funding for the Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant Program has been increased to \$18 million, and authorization for the program has been extended through 2028. Funds may now be used for specified projects other than land acquisition. This includes up to \$1 million in grants for programs and projects that improve battlefield interpretation and up to \$1 million in grants for the restoration of day-of-battle conditions on land preserved through the program.
- National Heritage Area Act (S. 3217/H.R. 1049). The bill would provide a formal program structure for the current ad hoc system of congressional designation and oversight of National Heritage Areas. The House version (introduced February 2019) was reported favorably out of the House Natural Resources Committee on January 29. The Senate version of the bill was introduced on January 16. The bills are similar but not identical. For instance, the Senate bill would permanently authorize up to \$1 million a year for each National Heritage Area, while the House bill would authorize up to \$750,000 for each through FY 2034. In August 2019, the ACHP sent a letter to the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands supporting H.R. 1049 and urging Congress to work with NPS to address operational concerns raised in that agency's testimony on the bill.
- Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act (H.R. 729). This bill was passed by the House on December 10, 2019. It would amend the Coastal Zone Management Act to authorize grants to Indian tribes for activities in tribal coastal zones. Authorized objectives for use of the grant funds would include preservation of areas in the tribal coastal zone that have ecological, cultural, or sacred significance for the tribe or traditional, historic, and esthetic values essential to the tribe. Also authorized would be coastal or shoreline stabilization measures for the purpose of public safety, public access, or cultural or historic preservation. The bill has now been referred to the Senate.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund Permanent Funding Act (S. 1081/H.R. 3195). This bill (introduced in the Senate in April 2019 and in the House in June 2019) would permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) at a level of \$900 million per year. The bill directs the President to submit a detailed proposal of how to fund the various LWCF proposals as part of the annual budget submission, but would give Congress the ability to reprioritize the President's proposal through the annual appropriations process. The bill was reported out of the House Natural Resources Committee on November 8, 2019, and was reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on November 19, 2019.
- Yes In My Backyard Act (S. 1919/H.R. 4351). The intent of this bill (introduced in June 2019 in the Senate and in September 2019 in the House) is to remove barriers to development of affordable housing. States and communities receiving Community Development Block Grant Funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development would be required periodically to submit information on the status of their adoption of specified land use policies. The Senate bill includes among these policies "reducing the number of buildings protected by historic preservation." The House bill tempers this language somewhat, with the proposed policy stated as "reducing the impact of historic preservation on housing production and affordability."

One of the stakeholders promoting the House version of the bill is the non-profit organization Up for Growth, a membership-based forum that supports research and policy development on affordable

housing. Up for Growth has approached the ACHP to discuss the preservation-related language as it appears in the House bill and the possibility of revising the language. The ACHP, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), National Trust, and Up for Growth have agreed on revised language that does not paint preservation only in negative terms, but that also acknowledges the opportunities historic buildings present for affordable housing development. A markup of the bill in the House is anticipated to occur soon, and Up for Growth is promoting inclusion of the proposed language.

- Explore America Act (S. 1746/H.R. 5839). The House version of this bill was introduced on February 10; it is identical to the Senate version of the bill introduced last June. The bill would authorize provision of technical assistance to applicants under the Preserve America program in years where grant funds are not appropriated. The bill also would involve the Department of Commerce in the Preserve America program, with that department to be consulted by NPS in selecting grant recipients and in regard to a new requirement for NPS to develop metrics to measure the effectiveness of the program. The bill also would create a new NPS partnership program with gateway communities near national parks. Financial and technical assistance would be authorized. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Fairness for All Act (H.R. 5331). This bill (introduced December 6, 2019) would amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity, and add provisions to protect the free exercise of religion. One provision specifies that religious corporations, associations, educational institutions, or societies could not be excluded from receiving federal financial assistance for maintaining their infrastructure, including funding for historic preservation, disaster recovery, or facilities security. Construction repair work on a church-owned property currently is not eligible for HPF grant funding under NPS rules. (Predevelopment costs such as architectural plans and specifications or condition assessments are allowable.) The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Mirador-Calakmul Basin Maya Security and Conservation Partnership Act (S. 3131). This bill (introduced December 19, 2019) would require the Department of the Interior (DOI) to establish the Maya Security and Conservation Partnership program. The goal of this program would be to foster collaborative research efforts between the United States and local entities to create a sustainable tourism model for low-impact, controlled access to the archaeological sites of the Mirador-Calakmul Basin in Central America. An emphasis would be on providing economic opportunity for the communities in and around the basin. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Promoting Local Arts and Creative Economy Workforce Act (S. 3232). This bill (introduced on January 28) seeks to promote and support the local arts and creative economy of communities. It would create a new federal definition of “creative industry or occupation” addressing businesses or nonprofits that have their origin in individual creativity, skill, and talent, including businesses focused on design, crafts, music, visual arts, media arts, performing arts, language, literature, or expressions of Native American culture or regional or local heritage culture. The bill would amend various existing federal programs to incorporate this new definition into the grant and assistance programs of a number of agencies, including the Departments of Labor and Education, and the Economic Development Administration. New programs called for in the bill include a Creative Economy Apprenticeship Grant Program and a Creative Economy Internship Grant Program. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.

Building a More Inclusive Preservation Program

- U.S. African American Burial Grounds Network Act (S. 2827) / African American Burial Grounds Network Act (H.R. 1179). This bill (introduced in the Senate in November 2019 and in the House in February 2019) would task NPS with coordinating and facilitating federal and non-federal activities to identify, interpret, preserve, and record unmarked, previously abandoned, underserved, and other African American burial grounds. This program would include creation of a database of such sites and development of educational materials. NPS would be authorized to make grants and provide technical assistance. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.

Stewardship of Federal Lands and Properties

- Responsibly Enhancing America's Landscapes Act (S. 2783). This bill (introduced November 5, 2019) would create a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address deferred maintenance of NPS properties. Funding would come from a portion of entrance fees at national parks and at Fish and Wildlife Service national refuges, and from fees for the visa waiver program and certain visa applications. Not less than 65 percent of funds would be for non-transportation projects, including projects addressing "historic structures, facilities, and other historic assets." The proposed funding source is different than other pending deferred maintenance bills that would tap energy leasing proceeds. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Trillion Trees Act (H.R. 5859). This bill (introduced February 12) would support planting of one trillion trees globally (including on federal lands) to help combat the impact of carbon emissions. Actions would include growing more wood in existing forests and making forests more resilient to insects, diseases, and catastrophic wildfires. As part of planning for these actions, DOI and the Forest Service would be tasked with identifying priority areas for carbon sequestration through forest management. The bill would require consultation with tribal, state, and local governments and other stakeholders on the identification of the priority areas to avoid or minimize conflict with habitat for animals and plants, recreational users, and cultural resources. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.

Infrastructure Development

- America's Transportation Infrastructure Act (ATIA) (S. 2302). While there has been no recent action on this bill, President Trump urged its passage in his State of the Union speech on February 4. For more information on this bill and surface transportation reauthorization issues, see the paper "Surface Transportation Program Reauthorization" in the Business Meeting Papers tab.
- Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act (S. 2666/H.R. 3794). This bill would require establishment of priority areas for geothermal, solar, and wind energy projects on public lands. It also would require creation of a program to improve federal permit coordination. This would include DOI, DoD, and the Department of Agriculture identifying and designating staff who have expertise in various environmental review requirements, including Section 106, to work on the permitting. The bill also would establish a Renewable Energy Resource Conservation Fund, funded with a portion of fees collected from the renewable energy companies. The fund would be used for protecting natural resources and improving public access to federal land and water. On November 20, 2019, the bill was ordered to be reported out of the House Natural Resources Committee.
- Water Optimization for the West (WOW) Act (H.R. 5217). This bill (introduced November 21, 2019) is designed to reform water policy in the West. Streamlining review under the National

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is one provision of the bill. This would include coordination of federal reviews through a lead federal agency and establishment of a schedule for completion of the environmental review process. The bill would require that a number of factors be considered in setting schedules, including the sensitivity of the natural and historic resources that could be affected by the project. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.

- Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) Innovation Act (H.R. 5865). This bill (introduced February 12) would advance technologies for carbon capture, utilization, and storage. Among its provisions, it would make carbon capture infrastructure projects eligible for the expedited permitting review process established by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. The bill also would direct the Council on Environmental Quality to develop guidance on federal review and permitting of these projects. The guidance is to address several environmental review requirements including Section 106 review. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.

Regulatory Reform and Streamlining

- Clearing Lines Along Electrical At-Risk Zones Act (H.R. 5744). This bill (introduced February 3) would allow DOI and the Department of Agriculture to remove trees that pose a hazard to power lines on public lands and National Forest System lands. It would extend the distance for clearing trees and parts of trees from 10 feet to 50 feet on either side of powerlines. Except in wilderness areas and other areas where removal of vegetation has been prohibited by Congress, the bill would make development and approval of the following plans Categorical Exclusions under NEPA: vegetation management plans, facility inspection plans, operation plans, and maintenance plans. Implementation of routine activities conducted under such plans also would become Categorical Exclusions. All of these new Categorical Exclusions also would be exempted from Section 106 review. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Connecting Communities Post Disasters Act (S. 2645/H.R. 4741). This bill (introduced in October 2019) would make Section 106 review inapplicable to Federal Communications Commission permits or actions for: 1) replacement of communications facilities damaged by a Presidentially-declared disaster of emergency; and 2) improvements to communications facilities that could reasonably be considered as necessary for recovery from a disaster or emergency or to prevent or mitigate damage from a future disaster or emergency. Such actions also would be considered to be Categorical Exclusions under NEPA. The bill has been referred for committee consideration.
- Practical Reforms and Other Goals to Reinforce the Effectiveness of Self-Governance and Self-Determination (PROGRESS) for Indian Tribes Act (S. 209/H.R. 2031). This bill would amend the existing Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to further enhance opportunities for tribal self-governance in administering their own programs, services, functions, and activities. Such self-governance would include the option to elect to assume some federal responsibilities under NEPA and Section 106 for construction projects where DOI normally would comply with those laws. The bill passed the Senate on June 27, 2019, and on December 5, it was ordered to be reported out of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Bills That Have Not Seen Recent Action

Preservation-Related Programs, Funding, and Impacts

- Act to protect America's heritage abroad (H.R. 2194)
- Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act (S. 1079/H.R. 2181)

- Clean Up Our Neighborhoods Act (H.R. 2390)
- Julius Rosenwald and the Rosenwald Schools Act (S. 1863/H.R. 3250)
- Maritime Administration Authorization and Enhancement Act (S. 1439)
- One Small Step to Protect Human Heritage in Space Act (S. 1694/H.R. 3766)
- Preparedness and Risk Management for Extreme Weather Patterns Assuring Resilience and Effectiveness (PREPARE) Act (H.R. 4347)
- Restore Our Parks Act (S. 500) /Restore Our Parks and Public Lands Act (H.R. 1225)
- Route 66 Centennial Commission Act (H.R. 66)
- Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony (STOP) Act (S. 2165/H.R. 3846)

Stewardship of Federal Lands and Properties

- Advancing Conservation and Education Act (H.R. 244)
- Hardrock Leasing and Reclamation Act (S. 1386/H.R. 2579)
- Recreation Not Red Tape Act (S. 1967/H.R. 3458)
- Regarding indefinite duration military land withdrawals and land management improvement (H.R. 2945)
- Save Oak Flat Act (S. 173/H.R. 665)
- Veterans Conservation Corps Act (H.R. 2274)

Tax Incentives

- Historic Tax Credit Growth and Opportunity Act (H.R. 2825)
- Rehabilitation of Historic Schools Act (H.R. 158)

Infrastructure Development

- A bill to allow States to assume certain federal environmental responsibilities with respect to highway projects (S. 1054)
- American Energy First Act (H.R. 4294)
- Broadband Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (BIFIA) Act (S. 2344/H.R. 4127)
- Federal Permitting Reform and Jobs Act (S. 1976/H.R. 3671)
- Leading Infrastructure for Tomorrow's (LIFT) America Act (H.R. 2741)
- Rural Broadband Permitting Efficiency Act (H.R. 292)
- Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies (USE IT) Act (S. 383/H.R. 1166)

Regulatory Reform and Streamlining

- Ending Duplicative Permitting Act (H.R. 1650)
- Fostering Opportunities for Resources and Education Spending through Timber Sales (FORESTS) Act (H.R. 4057)
- National Strategic and Critical Minerals Production Act (H.R. 2531)
- Opportunities for the Nation and States to Harness Onshore Resources for Energy (ONSHORE) Act (S. 218)
- Paving the Way for Rural Communities Act (S. 2430)
- Rebuild America Now Act (S.1518)
- Reducing Environmental Barriers to Unified Infrastructure and Land Development (REBUILD) Act (H.R. 363)
- Resilient Communities Revolving Loan Fund Act (H.R. 3779)
- Resilient Federal Forests Act (H.R. 2607)

Designation of National Monuments

- A bill to prohibit designation of National Monuments in Arizona except by authorization of Congress (H.R.79)
- America's Natural Treasures of Immeasurable Quality Unite, Inspire, and Together Improve the Economies of States (ANTIQUITIES) Act (S. 367/H.R. 1050)
- Bears Ears Expansion And Respect for Sovereignty Act (H.R. 871)
- National Monument Creation and Protection Act (H.R. 1664)
- Protect Utah's Rural Economy Act (S. 90)

Action Needed. This information is provided as an update; no member action is needed.

*Prepared by the Office of Preservation Initiatives
February 27, 2020*