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Preservation Initiatives Committee

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Please see the following papers in Tab 1 for the Preservation Initiatives Committee discussion:

ACHP Strategic Plan Revision

Attachment: Recommended Edits to the ACHP 2019 Strategic Plan

Climate Change and Historic Preservation

Proposed ACHP Action on Pending Legislation



MEETING
PRESERVATION INITIATIVES COMMITTEE
Tuesday, March 29, 2022
1 p.m.–2:30 p.m. EDT

Join ZoomGov Meeting:
<https://achp.zoomgov.com/j/1615599665?pwd=cXBkMnlXdFVWeGNiZi9KTjJNOXVadz09>

Meeting ID: 161 559 9665
Passcode: 966531
Dial-in: 1-646-828-7666

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- I. Introductions
- II. ACHP Strategic Plan
- III. Proposed ACHP Action on Pending Legislation
- IV. Climate Change
- V. Other Business



UPDATE ON MAJOR ACTIVITIES
Office of Preservation Initiatives
December 2021—March 2022

The following are in addition to the Office of Preservation Initiatives’ work on the Strategic Plan, legislative priorities, and climate change issues as described in papers available at Tab 1.

FY 2023 Budget. The Office of Preservation Initiatives coordinated development of the ACHP’s Budget Justification following receipt of the ACHP’s passback figure from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Budget Justification was submitted to OMB on February 25. The document will be made public once the President’s Budget is released, which is anticipated to be sometime in March.

Legislative Update. After passing a series of continuing resolutions that funded the federal government for almost the first six months of FY 2022, Congress passed the [Consolidated Appropriations Act \(H.R. 2471\)](#), which was signed into law by the President on March 15. The ACHP received \$8.255 million, as requested.

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) received an unprecedented \$173.072 million. This exceeds last year’s funding by \$28.772 million, and tops the HPF authorized level of \$150 million for the first time since 1976. As shown in the table below, slightly more than half the increase is due to the funding of congressionally directed spending (aka earmarked projects). Funding for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers is the only spending category that received a smaller amount than had been requested in the President’s Budget (\$7 million less).

FY 2022 Historic Preservation Fund	(in millions)	Compared to FY 2021 (in millions)
State Historic Preservation Officers	\$57.675	+2
Tribal Historic Preservation Officers	\$16	+1
African American Civil Rights Grants	\$21.75	+5
History of Equal Rights Grants	\$4.625	+1.25
Underrepresented Communities Grants	\$1.25	+0.25
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Grants	\$10	no change
Save America’s Treasures Grants	\$26.5	+1.5
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	\$10	+2.5
Semiquincentennial Grants	\$10	no change
Congressionally Directed Spending	\$15.272	+15.272
	\$173.072	+28.772

The [Build Back Better Act \(H.R. 5376\)](#) that passed the House in November 2021 under the budget reconciliation process is effectively dead in the Senate. After over two months, negotiations have begun

to see if a radically stripped down version of the bill (which probably will not retain its title) might yet pass. In terms of historic preservation funding, the bill passed by the House would have provided the following: \$25 million in new preservation funding for the National Park Service (NPS) to grant to states, Indian tribes, the District of Columbia, and territories over the next five years; \$50 million to NPS for National Heritage Area Partnerships; and \$33 million for the Department of the Interior to establish a Native American Consultation Resource Center. The bill also would have established a new federal tax credit toward the cost of rehabilitating or constructing a home in an area where the cost of purchasing and rehabilitating a home is greater than what the home would bring at sale.

In mid-February, the House and Senate reached agreement on the [Amache National Historic Site Act \(H.R. 2497\)](#), which will establish Colorado's Granada Relocation Center—commonly known as Amache—as part of the National Park System. This World War II-era incarceration facility housed more than 7,000 people of Japanese descent, most of them Japanese American citizens, who were forcibly imprisoned there from 1942-1945. The bill now will be sent to the President for signature into law. In August 2021, the ACHP sent a letter of support for the bill to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Internship Program. After increasing recruitment and outreach, the ACHP received 117 applications for its advertised summer internships, the largest number of applications since the program began. Office directors and supervisors have interviewed the most qualified candidates, and selected interns will begin working with the ACHP in late May or early June. Three full-time internships and three half-time internships will be supported by funding from the ACHP Foundation.

Additional recruitment for the ACHP's FY 2022 internships included outreach to the following groups: the nonprofit organization Latinos in Heritage Conservation; Historically Black Colleges and Universities through the Federal Interagency Working Group of the White House Initiative on Advancing Educational Equity, Excellence, and Economic Opportunity for Black Americans; and Salish Kootenai College, the only tribal college that offers degree programs in Tribal Historic Preservation. Preliminary analysis of applications for this summer shows a significant increase in the diversity of applicants.

March 21, 2022