The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), established in 1977, is funded by Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, not tax dollars. The basis being the exploitation of one resource should benefit another. Authorized at $150 million annually, the HPF has never received its full appropriation, averaging less than $50 million per year. As the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) reaches its 50th anniversary in 2016, it authorization has lapsed, but with 2016 appropriations, the Fund will continue to do the work of the NHPA. Initially created to provide funding to each State, amendments to the Act expanded the use of the fund creating the Certified Local Government Program in 1980, and established Tribal Historic Preservation Officers in 1992, bringing local government and tribal partners into the Federal Preservation Program.

The National Park Service (NPS) administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, and uses the majority of appropriated funds to provide matching grants to State (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) to assist in their efforts to protect and preserve their historic resources. HPF funding is used to fund eligible preservation projects including: survey and inventory, National Register nominations, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation planning, and brick and mortar repairs to buildings. The HPF allows the flexibility to shape a program according to the State or Tribe’s needs, as long as they are meeting the overall responsibilities outlined by the NHPA. Ten percent of each SHPO’s allocation must be awarded to Certified Local Governments (CLG); local governments certified by NPS as having made a local commitment to historic preservation. These partners can spend HPF locally on preservation projects important to their community. All HPF assisted projects must follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Wolverine Road Whipple Truss Bridge: KENTUCKY

Annual HPF funding through the NPS supports many program activities within each SHPO and THPO office, including Review and Compliance. More widely known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, HPF supports States and Tribes working with Federal agencies and interested parties to consider and minimize potential impacts on sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. With creative thinking 106 can be more than just another hoop to jump through and can result in some very creative outcomes like in Breathitt County, Kentucky.

The Wolverine Road (KY 3193) Whipple truss bridge is over a century old and determined eligible for the National Register. The Kentucky SHPO staff made site visits to the bridge and coordinated with the project team to determine how this once railroad bridge could continue to serve as the only vehicular use Whipple truss bridge in the State. SHPO worked with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to review masonry repointing and mockups of cleaning and painting according to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards. The results are clear to see, and a portion of our transportation history has been saved. Learn more here: https://www.facebook.com/KYTCDistrict10/videos/867275800007133/
FISCAL YEAR 2015 AT A GLANCE

- Over $4.47 billion of private investment occurred through the rehabilitation of commercial historic properties under the Federal Historic Preservation Tax program; a total of $78.3 billion since 1977.
- 8,096 low- and moderate-income housing units created through the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit program, for a total of 146,074 units since 1977.
- An estimated 85,058 jobs created by Federal Historic Preservation Tax program rehabilitation projects in 2015, 2.36 million since 1977.
- Approximately 15.4 million acres surveyed for cultural resources, with over 132,000 properties evaluated for their historical significance and added to State inventories. Approximately 258,500 acres surveyed by Tribes, adding 1,900 properties and 5,000 archeological sites to Tribal inventories.
- 999 new listings added to the National Register of Historic Places bringing the cumulative total to 91,475 listings with 1.8 million total contributing resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects). Approximately 3,500 new listings added to Tribal registers.
- SHPOs reviewed 110,500 Federal undertakings, providing 88,600 National Register eligibility opinions. THPOs reviewed 68,400 undertakings and made 5,000 eligibility opinions.
- 38 new communities became Certified Local Governments (CLGs), bringing the cumulative total to 1,934.
- Under local law, CLGs newly designated 41,900 properties and 90,800 properties took part in local preservation review, programs, and incentives.
- Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Groups, and Native Hawaiian Organizations received $532,145 for 14 projects as part of the Tribal Heritage Grant program. ($327,383 came from 2014 HPF funding)
- Funded for the second year, the Underrepresented Communities Grant Program provided $500,000 to 9 projects to fund surveys and National Register nominations; over $2.7 million was requested.
- Twelve SHPOs and two THPOs continued to manage $48 million in disaster recovery grants awarded in 2013 for Hurricane Sandy impacted areas.
- Supplemental funding for the Japanese American Confinement Sites Grant Program provided $2.8 million to 20 projects; over $5.7 million was requested.
- Over 20 Save America's Treasures projects were completed in 2015 and over 30 remain active. Over 15 Preserve America projects were completed in this last year of the program.
- The Historic Preservation Planning Program reviewed and approved 5 statewide historic preservation plans in 2015. Required under the NHPA, these plans identify social, economic, and environmental trends that influence preservation practice, and reflect broad-based public participation in the planning process.

DISTRIBUTION OF HPF FOR FY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Historic Preservation Offices</td>
<td>$46,925,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Historic Preservation Offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Heritage Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underrepresented Community Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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*Supplemental Japanese-American Confinement Sites funding from NPS National Recreation & Preservation Account $2,845,000

*Funding for Save America’s Treasures was not appropriated in 2015 though the program remains authorized and NPS continues to manage active grants.