

*Preserving America's Heritage*

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
BUDGET JUSTIFICATION  
FY 2008

February 2007

An independent federal agency, the ACHP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. In addition, the ACHP has a key role in carrying out the administration's Preserve America program.

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# **ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION BUDGET JUSTIFICATION, FY 2008**

## **FY 2008 Request**

The ACHP requests \$5,348,000 with a staff of 36 FTE to fund its basic operations.

## **1. SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS**

### **FY 2008 Direction and Request**

Since 2001, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has advanced its leadership role in preserving America's heritage in the broad sense that was envisioned in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. The NHPA established a national policy to "foster conditions under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations." This policy has guided the ACHP in the full range of its efforts to promote and encourage historic preservation across the nation.

In creating the ACHP, Congress recognized the need for an independent entity to oversee and coordinate the NHPA's policies and mandates. Today the ACHP maintains that unique role as the only federal entity created to address historic preservation issues exclusively.

Through its diverse membership of presidential appointees and federal agency heads, the ACHP promotes efficient interaction between the federal government and states, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), local governments, and citizens on heritage issues. Its special perspective and authorities equip it to identify and address many of the issues that confront the federal government and its preservation partners, as can be seen in the ACHP's recent work.

The ACHP chairman and members recognize that the ACHP's mission is twofold: to promote the preservation, appreciation, and productive use of historic properties across the nation and to oversee the federal historic preservation review process established by the NHPA. In doing so, the ACHP seeks to foster the contribution of those properties to the national, regional, and local economic well-being and to further Americans' understanding of their rich heritage and the foundations of American values.

These themes are embodied in the ACHP's recent work and will continue to guide its activities in FY 2007 and 2008. In more concrete terms, these themes find expression in several important areas of achievement:

## **Implementing Preserve America**

The ACHP developed this initiative with the White House in 2003, culminating in the most comprehensive executive branch commitment to the advancement of the goals of the NHPA since its inception in 1966. To implement Preserve America, the ACHP works closely with the White House, the Department of the Interior, and a number of other federal agencies.

The Preserve America initiative is multifaceted and features the leadership and active involvement of First Lady Laura Bush, Honorary Chair of Preserve America. The initiative has stimulated active participation of all levels of government and the private sector to preserve and use historic resources in a manner that encourages a better appreciation of America's history and diversity and promotes economic development. Preserve America includes promotion of heritage tourism as an important strategy that combines preservation and economic development.

The initiative features annual Presidential Awards for outstanding preservation achievement, a program to recognize and designate Preserve America communities and neighborhoods throughout the nation (more than 500 have been designated or have applied to date), and educational initiatives in association with the private sector. Congress approved a \$5 million Preserve America grants program as part of the FY 2006 budget, which is being administered by the National Park Service in consultation with the ACHP. For FY 2007, the President has requested \$10 million for Preserve America grants. The ACHP maintains a Web site on the initiative at [www.preserveamerica.gov](http://www.preserveamerica.gov).

In October 2006, Mrs. Bush led a national Preserve America Summit to mark the 40th anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Summit participants developed a series of ideas on how the national historic preservation program should evolve to meet future needs. During FY 2007 and FY 2008, a major focus of the ACHP's efforts will be working with the administration and appropriate federal agencies on the analysis and implementation of these ideas.

A full description of all of the elements of the Preserve America program can be found on pages 11-15.

## **Promoting Better Federal Stewardship**

As an integral part of the Preserve America initiative, the ACHP developed and is implementing Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America," signed by President Bush on March 3, 2003. The goal of the Executive Order is to improve federal stewardship of historic properties and foster recognition of such properties as national assets to be used for economic and educational purposes. Agencies are to assess their historic holdings to determine their stewardship responsibilities as well as their potential for partnerships with neighboring communities and others.

The ACHP is playing an active role in overseeing and assisting agency compliance with the order. On February 15, 2006, the ACHP delivered the first report to the President on implementation of Section 3 of the Executive Order. The 68-page report documents how agencies will continue to inventory, use, and protect their historic properties as directed by the Executive Order. This report was the first comprehensive look at federal stewardship of historic resources and included findings and recommendations. This report offers the ACHP's vision for improving federal stewardship and sets the stage for subsequent agency actions and reporting under the Executive Order. To assist agencies in meeting their Executive Order obligations, the ACHP, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), hosts an annual meeting of Senior Policy Officials who have been designated as the senior policy contact in their agencies for preservation matters, in accordance with the Executive Order.

## **Responding to the Destruction Caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita**

These storms and the flooding that followed destroyed thousands of historic structures and placed in danger thousands more in the Gulf Coast region, a cultural resource disaster unprecedented in the nation's history. Continuing to be at risk is what remains of the rich heritage of the Gulf Coast region as reflected in its historic communities and lifeways. Based on a well established working relationship formed in response to other disasters and previously developed statewide programmatic agreements in Louisiana and Mississippi, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the ACHP agreed in early fall of 2005 that an ACHP staff member needed to be assigned to the Gulf Coast to work with FEMA on the recovery effort. This ACHP FEMA Liaison (Grade 13) worked with FEMA to develop a strategy for considering historic preservation values during debris removal and demolition activities in Orleans Parish. This was an important first step in the ACHP's long-term commitment to streamline the process for consideration of reconstruction and recovery impacts to historic properties undertaken by the many stakeholders in the process.

Gulf Region recovery efforts will demand priority attention by the ACHP through FY 2007 and beyond. Toward this end, the ACHP and FEMA have entered into a three-year partnership agreement that will enable the ACHP to devote needed staff resources to addressing the recovery efforts in the Gulf Coast. Working closely with FEMA and other involved federal agencies, the ACHP's FEMA Liaison, funded by FEMA, will develop tailored approaches to combine historic preservation values with federal assistance efforts. The identity and economic base of many of the communities hardest hit by these storms relied upon their unique heritage assets to support a vibrant heritage tourism market, and these assets need to a part of the rebuilding process.

The ACHP also took a leadership role in obtaining \$3 million as part of a \$43 million supplemental appropriation to support the efforts of the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama State Historic Preservation Offices in expediting Section 106 reviews of reconstruction and recovery activities. The ACHP recognized that the unprecedented scale of federal financial assistance pouring into the region would overwhelm the depleted resources of the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and threaten the timely implementation of needed recovery projects.

## **Improving Federal Native American Consultation**

As both policy and program level interest in this area heightens, the ACHP has become increasingly called upon by federal agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and other preservation partners to lead or assist with a variety of initiatives. In 2004, the ACHP created its Native American Advisory Group (NAAG), a representative body of 13 tribal and Native Hawaiian members charged with advising the ACHP on Native American issues. NAAG has evolved into a self-directed committee that identifies issues of concern to the tribal community involving the federal preservation program and offers advice on dealing with these issues. Supported by funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), NAAG has engaged federal agencies through the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs to address national preservation issues. Improving the efficiency of tribal involvement in the national historic preservation program will continue to be a priority area for the ACHP in FY 2007 and 2008. Increased resources are sought to support this program in FY 2008.

## **Improving Management of the Section 106 Process**

Working closely with a number of federal agencies, industry, preservation partners, and the public, and under the direction of ACHP members, the ACHP has continued to make progress on several key initiatives that will improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Section 106 process.



Under the direction of an ACHP-member task force, the ACHP is filling the need for guidance and direction to the field on archaeology and Section 106. Following a comprehensive survey of Section 106 users, which includes State Historic Preservation Officers, Indian tribes, federal agencies, and the community of professional archaeologists, the task force reexamined the ACHP's policy on the treatment of human remains, an issue that has divided the archaeology community and Indian tribes in many recent high-profile Section 106 cases. The task force also identified a wide range of other topics in need of policy guidance to equip federal agencies to address archaeology issues through Section 106 in a straightforward and expedited manner. Among the topics are the following: what constitutes a reasonable level of effort in identifying archaeological properties; what creative options are available for resolving adverse effects to archaeological properties as an alternative to the reflexive reliance on data recovery, which is often times consuming and expensive; curation of artifacts; and applying the National Register criteria to archaeological properties.

In 1996 the ACHP issued an Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation Policy Statement to foster closer cooperation among historic preservationists and housing providers and to streamline review of affordable housing projects under Section 106. Led by a task force of ACHP members, the ACHP assessed how well the Policy Statement is operating in today's housing markets and what improvements might be needed. This effort has culminated in an updated Policy Statement that was adopted in November 2006. The ACHP will work closely with the Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Agriculture (USDA) to implement the Policy Statement and encourage its broad application in the field.

Likewise, the ACHP has worked closely with the armed forces to address the wide array of impacts that will result from the 2005 round of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) decisions. Many historic properties, such as the National Historic Landmark District at Ft. Monroe, will be conveyed out of federal ownership; others will be affected by realignment actions, as a large number of installations either expand or contract operations. To address the ongoing responsibilities created by BRAC actions, the ACHP chairman has appointed a special member task force to coordinate the ACHP's responses.

Other important policy initiatives include working with the Forest Service on a comprehensive treatment for the thousands of recreational residences within national forests and conducting a comprehensive analysis of all nationwide programmatic agreements with special focus on the nationwide agreements of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. For example, continuing with the success of its Section 106 program comments for the armed services' post-World War II family housing, the ACHP has now issued program comments for all post-World War II bunkers, ammunition facilities, and unaccompanied personnel housing. In addition, following extensive consultation with the field, the ACHP issued a sweeping exemption for the entire interstate highway system (more than 46,000 miles of roads) and continues to work closely with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in carrying out the exemption's provisions. This exemption relieves the FHWA and other federal agencies from the need to consider the interstate highway system as a historic property as it celebrated its 50th anniversary. The affected federal agencies will save millions of dollars.

In each of these initiatives, the partnerships that the ACHP has forged with federal agencies—Army, FHWA, General Services Administration (GSA), HUD, USDA, and FEMA—have greatly assisted their success. Both the ACHP and the individual federal agency benefit from the focus and expertise that the liaison positions bring to the table.

### **Improving Training Opportunities**

The ACHP continues to offer its popular introductory training course for Section 106 users, "The Section 106 Essentials." Eight sessions, some "double-headers" due to demand, were offered throughout the country in FY 2006, and a similar season is scheduled for FY 2007. Better understanding of the review process by

agency staff and Section 106 users expedites planning, which saves time and money. Investment in Web improvements, including a secure online registration system, have paid dividends in increased enrollment and reduced processing time.

### **Building Federal Partnerships**

The ACHP continues to pursue partnerships with federal agencies to achieve both immediate and long-term cost savings by improving the agencies' preservation programs and streamlining the federal historic preservation review process. Based on interagency agreements, the ACHP now has six interagency partnerships each with at least one dedicated staff member: US Army, HUD, FHWA, GSA, USDA, and, most recently, FEMA to support a Gulf Coast Liaison. The ACHP also has several reimbursable arrangements to provide tailored services or promote common goals with BIA and the Department of Energy. Similar partnership arrangements with other federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and the Corps of Engineers are being pursued. These arrangements improve efficiency and speed Section 106 reviews by providing staff resources that are exclusively focused on the needs of the specific agency. The ACHP and the agency jointly determine work plans and products, and the ACHP oversees the position, ensuring that outcomes remain the same while services are provided on an accelerated basis.

### **Expanding Delivery of the Preservation Message**

The ACHP has focused considerable energy on better communicating the economic, educational, and cultural benefits of historic preservation to a broad constituency. Activities have included national award programs, training programs, media coverage, Preserve America e-mail newsletters, and conference and lecture participation. A special emphasis has been enhanced communication and outreach efforts through Preserve America activities including speeches, forums, and electronic and print media. The ACHP operates three Web sites: its basic agency site, the Preserve America site, and the Preserve America Event Tool Kit site. The ACHP and Preserve America Web sites are heavily used as a source of information regarding historic preservation laws, regulations, guidance and training materials, community preservation activities, case studies, and information on sources of funding.

The Newspaper In Education insert and its companion publication have served as excellent tools for the delivery of the preservation message. Easily accessed through the ACHP Web site, it offers teaching aids to be used in middle and high school classrooms across the country, sharing stories of history and preservation. The publication stems from the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act.

### **Improving ACHP Administration**

The ACHP has continued to improve its effectiveness and efficiency through changes in internal operations, improved accounting measures, and better general oversight of personnel and budget allocation. During FY 2006 the ACHP consolidated its staff in the Washington, DC headquarters, closing its sole field office in Lakewood, Colorado. This consolidation allowed a reprogramming of resources to permit the ACHP to fill all the professional staff positions within its authorized ceiling, which will improve the ACHP's efficiency and effectiveness. As part of the consolidation, the ACHP expanded and renovated its Washington offices. As part of that renovation program, a state-of-the-art technology center was created to insure the technology infrastructure will remain secure and able to support the work of the ACHP.

Working closely with the administration and Congress, the ACHP received enhanced administrative authorities under amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act with Public Law 109-453, signed on December 22, 2006. These amendments will expand the ACHP membership, provide a permanent appropriation authorization, authorize the ACHP to cooperate with federal agencies to make grant programs

more supportive of historic preservation, and allow the ACHP to seek administrative support from agencies other than the Department of the Interior for such services as personnel administration, fiscal services, and procurement. The ACHP will seek ways to capitalize on these new authorities in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

## Current Operations and Budgetary History

The President's budget request for the ACHP for FY 2006 proposed funding of \$4,988,000; the final appropriation, after two across-the-board reductions, was \$4,788,497. For FY 2007, the President's budget request was \$5,118,000. In the 109th Congress, the House of Representatives approved this funding level, as did the relevant Senate subcommittee and committee. The following table shows the recent funding background for comparison.

**Figure 1. Budgetary History, FY 2003 FY 2007**  
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
President s Budget	3,773	4,100	4,600	4,988	5,118
Initial Appropriation	3,667	4,000	4,600	4,860	---
Appropriation Adjustment		49	64	72	---
Budget Authority	3,667	3,951	4,536	4,788	---
FTEs	34	34	35	35	35

## Budget Request

To continue support for its redefined priorities and meet its statutory requirements, the ACHP requests \$5,348,000 for FY 2008, with a full-time staff of 36 FTEs—an increase of one FTE and \$230,000 over the President's budget for FY 2007. This increase includes base adjustments due to rising costs of doing business and areas of program improvement.

The base adjustments (\$55,000) are as follows:

- \$139,000 for uncontrollable costs, including annual cost-of-living and within-grade increases for salaries and benefits.
- \$13,000 for an increase in rent and security charges associated with the ACHP headquarters at the Old Post Office Building.
- \$97,000 decrease in costs for other services, as a result of the end of the renovation program of the ACHP's offices at the Old Post Office Building.

Areas of program improvement (\$175,000) include:

- \$80,000 for one additional staff member to assist in the operation of the Native American Program (NAP). In accordance with the member-adopted "Action Plan on ACHP Native American Initiatives (2003)" and to fully carry out the Native American Program's responsibilities, the ACHP seeks to add

the third full-time professional staff member delineated in the Action Plan. In addition to providing general assistance with the daily workload of the program, this position would be responsible for:

- Database management for NAP—setting up and maintaining the nearly 1,000 entries
  - Communications—distribution of NAP e-mails, newsletters and correspondence, and basic communications with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations
  - Conducting background research on federal agencies, their programs and policies, and on Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and inter-tribal organizations for NAP policy and program initiatives
  - Training support and logistics including development and updating of NAP training materials
  - Creating and maintaining a library of federal/Native American policies, guidance, agreements, and historic preservation programs
  - Meeting logistics (the ACHP has committed to regular meetings with tribes and NHOs)
- \$95,000 for implementing recommendations generated from the Preserve America Summit. This funding will assist the ACHP in convening working groups, conducting research, developing implementation plans, and doing public outreach to further pursue key ideas emerging from the Summit that are intended to improve the national historic preservation program. The funding will also provide support for travel, communications, printing, and other services associated with these tasks.

The requested budget will support all current significant ACHP activities at the FY 2006–2007 level, including Preserve America, administration of the Section 106 process, and federal agency program improvements. The ACHP will continue to extend its capabilities through negotiated partnerships and cooperative agreements with other federal agencies.

## Figure 2. Appropriation and Authorization Language

<b>Appropriation Language</b>
<p>ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p>For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89-665, as amended), [\$5,118,000:] \$5,348,000: Provided that none of these funds shall be available for compensation of Level V of the Executive Schedule or higher positions.</p> <p><i>(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2007 [as of this writing, not yet approved by Congress])</i></p>

<b>Authorization Language</b>
<p>There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this title.</p> <p><i>(National Historic Preservation Act Amendments Act of 2006; Public Law 109-453; December 22, 2006)</i></p>

## **2. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION**

### **Major Emphases in the ACHP's Recent and Proposed Work**

The ACHP has committed itself to promoting the preservation, appreciation, and productive use of historic properties and educating the public about the economic benefits of heritage tourism, while it also continues its role of providing oversight and administration of the Section 106 historic preservation review process. FY 2006 has witnessed an impressive list of achievements that highlight the ACHP's mission and leadership.

#### **Preserve America**

The ACHP, in close coordination with the White House, developed the Preserve America initiative to stimulate creative partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector to preserve and actively use historic resources and thereby foster a better appreciation of America's history and diversity. This initiative provides a focal point for the administration's support for preserving America's cultural and natural heritage assets and recognizing their economic potential. Preserve America includes recognition, assistance, and a promotional element focused on supporting the vibrant role of the nation's historic and cultural heritage in modern American life. Related federal programs can use historic preservation tools to help support local efforts in economic development, heritage tourism, and heritage education. Federal Preserve America partners participating in the initiative with the White House and the ACHP at the beginning of FY 2006 include the Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Education; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the President's Council on Environmental Quality. Because of involvement in the Preserve America Summit (see below), the ACHP expects other federal agencies to participate in the overall initiative in FY 2007 and beyond.

Major components of the Preserve America initiative include the following (also see figure 13):

#### **Preserve America Presidential Awards**

Starting in 2004, four awards have been given annually to organizations, businesses, government entities, and/or individuals for exemplary accomplishments in the sustainable use and preservation of cultural or natural heritage assets; demonstrated commitment to the protection and interpretation of America's cultural or natural heritage assets; and integration of these assets into contemporary community life in ways that combine innovative, creative, and responsible approaches to showcasing historic local resources. Each year two awards are given for heritage tourism and two for private historic preservation efforts.

The ACHP administers this awards program for the White House, with assistance from the other participating federal agencies. In August a call for nominations is broadly distributed by mass mailings and e-mail to thousands of potentially interested parties, with a November 1 deadline. Staff of Preserve America federal partners meet for two days in late November for initial intake review. Files are then prepared for a jury comprised of policy-level officials from federal Preserve America partner agencies that meet in late January. Comprised of seven members, including representatives from both the ACHP and Department of the Interior (DOI), this jury ranks approximately 10 nominations in each of the two categories, then submits its findings to a final screening group comprised of several Preserve America steering committee members. Nominations are then submitted to the White House for final selection. Figure 13 shows the number of applications received and reviewed in each annual round.

Since the program's inception, the President and First Lady have presented the awards in a White House

ceremony in May, to coincide with National Historic Preservation Month. The past three years' winners are shown in Figure 12

### **Preserve America Communities**

This program recognizes and designates communities that protect and celebrate their heritage, use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization, and encourage people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism programs. The ACHP administers this program, with assistance from DOI and USDA. The ACHP provides information to communities as they prepare their applications, reviews submissions, and coordinates follow-through, notifications, and promotion of designations. Since the program began, Mrs. Bush has designated 458 communities in 49 states and the US Virgin Islands as Preserve America Communities. In July 2005, Mrs. Bush announced applications for designation would also be accepted from historic neighborhoods in cities with populations larger than 200,000. (A special application form and criteria were developed by the ACHP for that program.) Seven of the 458 communities designated since that time are historic neighborhoods, and the ACHP expects continued expansion of this part of the program even as the overall list of participating states, territories, and communities continues to grow.

Benefits of designation include White House recognition; eligibility to apply for Preserve America grants; a certificate of recognition; a Preserve America Community road sign; authorization to use the Preserve America logo on signs, flags, banners, and promotional materials; listing in a Web-based Preserve America Community directory; inclusion in national and regional press releases; official notification of designation to state tourism offices and visitor bureaus; and enhanced community visibility and pride. There are quarterly deadlines each year on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1. Application forms and guidance are available on the Preserve America Web site, along with posted profiles and links for each of the designated communities.

### **Preserve America Grants**

The 2006 federal budget contained \$5 million for grants to support community efforts that demonstrate sustainable uses of their historic and cultural sites and the economic and educational opportunities related to heritage tourism. The program does not fund bricks-and-mortar projects but rather complements the Save America's Treasures grant program by helping local communities develop sustainable resource management strategies and sound business practices for the continued preservation and use of heritage assets. State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, designated Preserve America Communities, and Certified Local Governments that have applied for Preserve America Community designation are eligible to apply for Preserve America grants. The first round of 45 successful grants totaling nearly \$3.5 million was awarded in March 2006; an additional \$1.4 million was awarded to 23 communities in September 2006. The grants program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), in consultation with and assisted by the ACHP and other agency partners. The ACHP worked with NPS in the development of the program criteria and evaluation factors and is assisting with application review, evaluation, and selection. Figure 13 shows the number of applications received and reviewed in two grant rounds for 2006.

### **Preserve America History Teacher of the Year Award**

Mrs. Bush presented the third annual Preserve America History Teacher of the Year award on October 5, 2006, at a ceremony in New York City. The Teacher of the Year was selected from a group of finalists from each state, the District of Columbia, Department of Defense school system, and US territories. Each finalist received \$1,000 and a core archive of history materials for his or her school library. The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History facilitates this awards program, while the ACHP and its partner federal agencies in the Preserve America effort assist in promotion and awareness.

### **Educational Outreach**

Preserve America has also worked with the History Channel's Save Our History initiative to create a

teacher's manual with lesson plans and volunteer ideas to involve students in preserving historic sites in their communities. Using key topics from American history, the lesson plans include local activities that focus on developing essential preservation skills in students at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. By exposing students to the rich historical resources that exist in their communities and encouraging them to take an active role in the preservation of local heritage, the program helps develop the next generation of historians and preservationists. The *Educator's Manual* contains a message from First Lady Laura Bush, Honorary Chair of Preserve America, which celebrates the partnership between the History Channel and Preserve America to "share the belief that knowledge of our nation's history is essential to the appreciation of our heritage." The ACHP helps promote these outreach efforts.

#### **Executive Order 13287: "Preserve America"**

Signed by President Bush on March 3, 2003, this Executive Order complements the Preserve America initiative. The order establishes federal policy to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government.

Section 3 of the Executive Order calls for federal real property managers to assess on an ongoing basis the status of their inventory of historic properties; their condition and management needs; and how their historic properties might be suitable for supporting community economic development. Agencies must also examine their management policies, regulations, and operating practices to improve compatibility with the requirements of the NHPA and ultimately preserve and maintain historic properties.

The ACHP uses Executive Order reports to apprise the President on the state of the federal government's historic properties and their contribution to local economic development. The reports can also be used by federal agencies to advance the specific goals of the President's Management Agenda. These reports were the basis for the ACHP's Report to the President on the state of federal historic resource stewardship, submitted in February 2006. As part of the Report to the President, the ACHP outlined a five-point plan to be carried out in FY 2007 in collaboration with key land managing agencies and OMB. The plan will help improve or establish federal agency historic preservation programs and ensure the protection and use of historic properties.

The ACHP expects the continuing implementation of the Preserve America initiative to be a major component of its work throughout FY 2007 and beyond, particularly with the new grants program in place. The Preserve America initiative has begun to attract significant public attention and interest in preservation and historic communities throughout the country. It is successfully engaging community leaders and individuals across the nation in taking a new look at their heritage assets and how they can be used to promote a better understanding of American history and values as well as local economic development. The ACHP will work with federal agencies to find ways to actively support the goals of Preserve America through existing programs and refocused program emphases, and continue to seek greater involvement of communities, citizens, and public-private partnerships in various aspects of the initiative.

#### **Preserve America Summit**

In cooperation with the ACHP and other federal and non-federal partners, First Lady Laura Bush led a national Preserve America Summit to mark the 40th anniversary of the passage of the NHPA. The national Preserve America Summit explored opportunities to build on the past achievements of the national historic preservation program and suggested ways to modernize the program for the future. The ACHP had the lead role in planning for and presenting the Summit. It marked the first time the federal government has convened such a gathering of national experts and stakeholders to chart the future of the national historic preservation program and was a milestone in the history of the program. The Summit was funded through agency

contributions and private donations.

On October 18-20, 2006, Summit participants gathered in New Orleans to review the major components of the national historic preservation program and propose a series of ideas to advance historic preservation programs and policy. Many of these ideas were designed to help local communities throughout the United States take full advantage of existing preservation tools, as well as identify innovative concepts for future success.

Planning groups comprised of various federal agencies and other public and private partners began meeting in April 2006 and identified 11 critical issue areas. Each area was assigned to one or more federal and non-federal co-chairs, who organized a panel of 10-15 experts to develop ideas that were considered at the Summit.

The 11 issue areas are:

**Building a Preservation Ethic and Public Appreciation for History**

*How can public understanding of America's history and the importance of our historic and cultural patrimony be enhanced?*

**Coordinating the Stewardship and Use of Our Cultural Patrimony**

*How can communities benefit from an integrated program for preserving and using historic properties and conservation of documents, artifacts, collections, artistic works, and other cultural expressions?*

**Determining What's Important**

*What needs to be done to identify and recognize America's historic places?*

**Protecting Places That Matter**

*How can historic preservation be better integrated into public planning and the effectiveness of federal protective mechanisms for historic properties improved?*

**Improving the Preservation Program Infrastructure**

*What should be done to clarify the roles of key preservation entities and build their capacity to promote preservation?*

**Dealing With the Unexpected**

*How can the national program more effectively promote the preservation of historic properties after natural and man-made disasters, and ensure that reuse of historic properties contributes to recovery efforts?*

**Addressing Security**

*How can we more effectively balance security concerns with the preservation and interpretation of historic properties?*

**Using Historic Properties as Economic Assets**

*How can communities be encouraged to use their historic properties as economic development assets?*



**Involving All Cultures**

*How can the capacity of all cultures, notably Indian tribes and Native Hawaiians, to understand, protect, and enjoy historic properties of concern to them be improved?*

**Fostering Innovation**

*How can the potential of technology be harnessed and non-traditional solutions to preservation challenges be encouraged?*

**Participating in the Global Preservation Community**

*How can America share its preservation successes with the world and learn from the efforts of other nations?*

These panels met during the summer of 2006 to discuss their issue. Each of the 11 issue areas was tasked with identifying up to five ideas for consideration at the Summit.

The product of the Summit was a list of ideas on how the national historic preservation program should evolve to meet the needs of the future. It will be presented to the ACHP membership for their evaluation and action at the ACHP's winter 2007 business meeting. The Summit outcomes will be a major focus of the ACHP's work in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

**Native American Program**

The ACHP continues to aggressively implement elements of the Action Plan on the ACHP's Native American Initiatives and to identify additional areas that would benefit from ACHP assistance. In FY 2006, the NAP:

- Supported and worked with NAAG. The NAP provided staff support and worked on programmatic initiatives with NAAG. In October 2005, NAAG was invited to a White House Briefing by the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. NAAG submitted two reports regarding the agencies that participated in the briefing and attended a second briefing in October 2006. NAAG also presented reports and recommendations to the ACHP members at the quarterly business meetings.
- Held listening sessions in Hawaii in November 2006, for Native Hawaiian organizations to identify issues and challenges regarding federal agency consultation.
- Issued a memorandum to all Senior Policy Officials regarding consultation agreements with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.
- Hosted an information session for the United South and Eastern Tribes (USET).
- Served on the White House Executive Working Group on Indian Affairs.
- Developed and delivered Section 106/tribal consultation training for the Great Plains Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- Delivered two Section 106 training courses for Native Hawaiian organizations.
- Co-instructed training course, "Legal Protections for Native Sacred Places" for USET member tribes.
- Supported ACHP Archaeology Task Force: to include participating in drafting and review of policy statement; reviewed and evaluated tribal/Native Hawaiian comments; managed communications with all Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations; and managed all logistics, support and attended all 10 tribal/Native Hawaiian consultation meetings.
- Assisted the ACHP's Office of Federal Agency Programs (OFAP) by serving as review staff for Section 106 cases from BIA and the National Indian Gaming Commission.
- Provided technical assistance to OFAP regarding tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation issues in Section 106 cases.

- Participated in training offered for the Federal Aviation Administration.
- Participated in the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice/Native American Task Force.
- Established a working group and developed a draft policy on the ACHP's relationship with Native Hawaiian organizations.
- Hosted two consultation meetings with Native Hawaiian organizations regarding the ACHP's draft policy on Native Hawaiian relations.
- Served on a federal working group to assist the Department of Defense in developing protocols for consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations.

### **Interagency Partnerships**

The ACHP is pursuing partnerships with federal agencies to both streamline Section 106 review and build better preservation programs within key federal agencies. Under the chairman's leadership, the ACHP has entered into interagency agreements with several key federal agencies to improve the delivery of services to these agencies. As a result of these efforts and consistent with a long-term partnership the ACHP has had with the Department of the Army, GSA, FHWA, USDA, HUD, and FEMA, each committed to funding a 14-month appointment for a mid-level staff position at the ACHP. By the end of FY 2006, all six of these positions were filled, and similar partnerships with other federal agencies, notably the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Energy, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM), were being pursued.

The agency liaison position is not a new arrangement for the ACHP. During the past eight years, the ACHP has had great success with an initial arrangement with the Army. Under the auspices of an interagency agreement with the ACHP, the Army was able to execute alternate procedures, which provide the Army with a more cost effective approach to meeting the requirements of Section 106. Additionally, the Army was able to establish procedures for handling the treatment of specific types of Army properties. Of particular note was a mutually developed process that greatly streamlined consideration of the historic aspects of more than 19,000 units of Army housing from the Cold War era. This streamlined approach to Section 106, now also in place for the other services, has yielded a cost savings of more than \$80 million by Department of Defense (DoD) estimates.

Other partner agencies have now also reaped benefits from these partnerships. For example, the Forest Service utilized the USDA liaison to issue guidance on the treatment of off-highway vehicle impacts on historic properties in the national forests, and HUD has undertaken a fresh look at how ACHP guidance is facilitating the development of affordable housing, resulting in a new ACHP Affordable Housing Policy Statement that better coordinates affordable housing and historic preservation goals. The GSA liaison developed a tailored training course for delivery to all of GSA's regional offices. The FHWA liaison tackled one of FHWA's most vexing preservation needs, which was to work with a broad range of stakeholders to develop an exemption to eliminate the need for FHWA to consider most impacts on the historic features of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

Five of the six agency liaisons are responsible for managing agency-related Section 106 cases and all are responsible for working on an array of program improvement initiatives identified as a priority by the partner agency. Liaisons work with headquarters and the field staff to coordinate case reviews, conduct training, address policy and program issues, and develop agency-specific guidance to improve the administration of the Section 106 review process. The liaisons' efforts have resulted in direct, long-term benefits to the sponsoring agencies through resolution of systemic problems associated with Section 106 reviews and improvements to internal policies and procedures.

It is anticipated that these liaison positions will continue to return significant immediate and long-term benefits to the sponsoring agencies by improving coordination and internal efficiency. In a spirit of partnership, the ACHP contributes staff and infrastructure resources to these agreements and works to share the overall cost of the staffing arrangements with the sponsoring agencies. Because of the proven track record of these partnerships and because they have been instrumental in allowing the ACHP to achieve significant improvement in the overall operation and efficiency of the Section 106 process, the ACHP remains committed to pursuing partnerships with other federal agencies.

### **Enhancing Communications**

To improve the effectiveness of the ACHP, its programs, and the benefits of preserving America's heritage, the ACHP has been pursuing an aggressive communications plan that promotes greater awareness of traditional ACHP activities in addition to newer initiatives such as Preserve America. The plan raises the visibility of the ACHP and its programs—and therefore historic preservation and its myriad economic, educational, and cultural benefits—through a full array of print and electronic media. Institution of multiple award programs attracting national attention encourages public interest and understanding of the economic and cultural values of historic preservation as envisioned by the NHPA.

Notably, in 2006 the ACHP worked with the History Channel to create, write, produce, print, and distribute a Newspaper In Education insert titled "Preserving America's Heritage: The Historic Preservation Act 40th Anniversary." Made available to educators and newspapers nationwide commencing in October 2006 as part of the 40th anniversary observance, the insert was designed to explain the importance of historic preservation to a broad general audience who otherwise might be largely unaware of the issue. The insert and an accompanying supplement containing additional historic preservation information were electronically provided to all teachers and newspapers participating in the Newspaper In Education program, and are available online as a continuing basic educational resource geared to creating understanding in the general public.

Working with both federal and non-federal partners in traditional and innovative manners as noted above to publicize the Preserve America initiative, the importance of historic preservation, and the numerous events that celebrate and mark the initiative's accomplishments, the ACHP has created an innovative password-protected site for Preserve America partners to visit and download speeches, templates for press releases, relevant electronic images, and more. The effort has been extremely successful, as media coverage of Preserve America has dramatically increased over the past three years. The ACHP, as a founding and leading member of the Preserve America Steering Committee Communications Working Group, pairs federal policy level people with community, neighborhood, and grant events to more broadly create awareness about the cultural, economic, and educational value of historic preservation.

Enhanced outreach activities have ensured the ACHP's participation in events that explain and promote the benefits of historic preservation, including national forums, videoconferences, educational panels, and special events. The outreach effort is essential to fulfilling the ACHP's statutory role and mission because awareness of ACHP views and policies are critical to their effective implementation.

The ACHP's two main Web sites and several audience-specific Web sites are increasingly important communications and outreach tools. The Web site [www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov) contains information about the ACHP, historic preservation news items, extensive information about the national historic preservation program with links to key Web sites, detailed information on working with the Section 106 review process, the historic preservation programs of federal, state, and tribal organizations, training and educational opportunities, and a comprehensive list of ACHP publications available in print or electronically.

A recent sampling revealed more than 50,000 visits to [www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov) in one month, showing a strong interest in the National Historic Preservation Act, Preserve America, Section 106 review, and the general topic of historic preservation. The site's link to "Working with Section 106" accounted for the most visits.

The ACHP will redesign both Web sites over the next two years and employ content management systems that will allow all staff members to add to and update Web information. A critical part of this effort will be new software to better understand who visits the sites and what their interests are. This is part of the agency's overall drive to expand contract services for Web development and management and is detailed elsewhere in this document.

The ACHP hosts and maintains the official Preserve America Web site for the White House. Located at [www.preserveamerica.gov](http://www.preserveamerica.gov), this site contains current information on award cycles and winners, recent Preserve America Community designations, and related events. A complete archive of Preserve America activities, including a list of designated communities and their profiles, can be accessed from the Web site.

### **Performance Measures**

In consultation with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the ACHP is in the process of developing performance measures that will demonstrate reductions in the time necessary for completing Section 106 reviews. If approved by OMB, the ACHP will implement these measures in the first half of FY 2008.

### **Improving Constituency Outreach in the Section 106 Process**

The ACHP has diligently monitored patterns and trends in the administration of the Section 106 review process since the passage of the 2001 regulations. Based on its assessment of the process, the ACHP attempts to provide outreach to the major stakeholders: federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), applicants, preservationists, and the public.

Given that the majority of Section 106 reviews are concluded without the ACHP's formal participation, it is important that the stakeholders, particularly SHPOs and THPOs, be given the tools they need to successfully conclude reviews without delays to federal agencies. Formal training in Section 106 has been the ACHP's primary vehicle for such outreach in the past and will remain so in the future as the ACHP continues to improve its training course, "The Section 106 Essentials," and market it to an increasingly broad audience. The ACHP remains committed to developing an advanced course since demand in the field remains high. Such a course would focus on dispute resolution through consultation under Section 106 and the development of legally binding agreement documents.

Outreach embodies a broader range of tools and activities, however. The ACHP has attempted to expand its efforts in this area, including the following measures:

#### **Technical Assistance to SHPOs**

While the ACHP does not formally participate in routine Section 106 reviews, staff members regularly respond to requests for technical assistance from SHPOs. To ensure that information is shared with all SHPOs, the ACHP is developing guidance on how to prepare agreement documents, modules for SHPO-sponsored training, legal interpretations of provisions in the regulations, and background on federal programs. The ACHP will soon have "Preparing Agreement Documents" on its Web site that will provide Section 106 users with essential tools like Memorandum of Agreement templates and model stipulations.

In FY 2007, the ACHP plans to expand its assistance to SHPOs by providing regional training. Beginning with New York, the ACHP has begun hosting daylong “conversations” with SHPOs and their staffs. This informal training for the state offices is structured around a detailed dissection of the steps in the Section 106 process, examining in particular the role of the SHPO through the lens of past and ongoing cases that have presented challenging policy issues for the SHPO. The New York session was well received, and similar sessions are scheduled in Nevada, New Mexico, and California.

### **Assistance to Federal Agencies**

Federal agencies have typically relied on SHPOs to assist regional office and field staff, applicants, licensees, and other stakeholders in understanding the requirements of Section 106. Due to SHPO staff reductions and budget cuts, SHPOs can no longer exclusively assume this task. The ACHP, therefore, will have to work closely with federal agencies to develop guidance documents that explain how Section 106 applies to various programs and undertakings. This information not only will be distributed by the agencies but also posted on the ACHP Web site for the benefit of other constituents. Staff will also develop information on cross-cutting issues (for example, the applicability of Section 106 to federal grants) to assist those agencies with similar types of Section 106 compliance issues in improving their client outreach efforts.

One of the most useful products of this effort will be the development of a comprehensive suite of guidance material to assist agencies in the treatment of archaeological properties under Section 106. These efforts, being led by a special task force of ACHP members, will be providing guidance on (among other things) making Section 106 consultation more effective, determining appropriate levels of archaeological survey effort, applying the National Register criteria to archaeological sites, and making creative alternatives to data recovery. These and other topics have been selected because they are frequently sources of confusion and delay when they are encountered by federal agencies in the Section 106 process. For example, guidance on conduct of archaeological surveys will forestall costly and time-consuming debates on levels of effort for identification of cultural resources. Likewise, providing guidance on options for creative mitigation could lead to much more imaginative outcomes and counteract the tendency of agencies to always assume that data recovery is the only recourse when archaeological sites are going to be affected. Accordingly, this guidance for Section 106 practitioners will help efficiently resolve impacts to archaeological properties. Most important, the task force has worked with an array of stakeholders, including Indian tribes and professional archaeologists, to revise the ACHP’s “Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods.” This topic has been at the forefront of a growing number of contentious Section 106 cases, and updated guidance from the ACHP is critically needed.

### **Public Outreach**

The preservation community and the general public frequently contact the ACHP for information on the Section 106 review process and the rights and privileges of the public when participating in Section 106 consultations. Since the ACHP oversees the Section 106 review process, it is recognized as the expert in this area and the final arbiter of any disputes among stakeholders. Accordingly, the public may contact the ACHP to review decisions made by a federal agency or a SHPO to request ACHP participation in cases that are viewed as high profile or controversial, and to facilitate the involvement of all parties in cases where the coordination of Section 106 reviews are called into question. The number of staff hours dedicated to public outreach remains high, in part because of the need to fully investigate cases in which the ACHP would not typically participate. A crucial ingredient in a successful outcome for many of the Section 106 cases featured in Figure 10 was active public participation.

## **Trends with Budget and Staffing Consequences**

A number of current trends can be identified that will continue to have budget consequences in FY 2008. All of these involve shifting priorities and the identification of ways to address them. The ACHP has reallocated existing staff resources to develop new opportunities to promote historic preservation, especially through the nationwide Preserve America initiative and Executive Order 13287 implementation.

Through improved efficiency and productivity, the ACHP's staff members have taken on additional tasks without additional resources, including the following:

### **Administering the Preserve America Presidential Awards**

The ACHP oversees the nomination process, assists applicants, establishes and runs a multi-tiered staff and jury review system, and administers all facets of the process. This entails publicizing the awards program by direct mail, broadcast e-mail, placement with federal media news outlets, and mass distribution of news releases to print and broadcast media outlets. Since 2003, the ACHP has designed, printed, and distributed nomination forms and winners' brochures to a widespread national constituency, including more than 9,000 nomination packages. The same information is distributed electronically to tens of thousands of members of the public.

### **Administering the Preserve America Communities program**

Administering this program includes assisting communities as they prepare applications; answering questions from local officials, congressional staff, and others about the program; receiving and reviewing applications; preparing correspondence and writing community descriptions; arranging for designation events and certificates; maintaining and using the community information and community contacts; and coordinating with DOI, USDA, the White House, and others. Increasingly, administration also includes facilitating community efforts to find assistance for their work, helping communities identify and share best practices, and disseminating information about the benefits of preservation to potential participants.

### **Developing electronic media support for the Preserve America initiative**

This includes the development and maintenance of the official Preserve America Web site as well as a Web-distributed newsletter (e-newsletter) to highlight the latest developments in the Preserve America initiative. The e-newsletter includes information on community designation events, Presidential Awards, grants, and nomination and application availability and deadlines. The periodical currently has more than 2,600 subscribers. As Preserve America events occur, press releases, photographs, and supportive information is distributed to national, regional, and targeted local media, and follow up calls are made to encourage story placement. Returns from a news clipping service attest to the success of this approach.

### **Upgrading all ACHP graphic and Web materials to better reflect agency involvement with the Preserve America initiative**

The ACHP works in tandem with the administration to administer portions of the Preserve America initiative, hosts the official Preserve America Web site, produces materials related to the Presidential Awards, and more. It therefore is critical that these products are of the highest quality. Staff has been realigned to enable the ACHP to redesign the graphics and Web interface.

### **Cooperating with NPS to administer the Preserve America Grants program**

Assisting in administering this program includes development of selection criteria, guidelines, and application materials; outreach and assistance to potential grants applicants; participation in review of grant applications; and recommendations for follow-up as well as performance review of successful grant projects. Sixty-eight recipients received grants in FY 2006 in two rounds, totaling nearly \$5 million.

### **Supporting the First Lady's Preserve America events**

An example of ACHP event support was First Lady Laura Bush's rollout of the Preserve America Neighborhoods program in Nashville, Tennessee. The ACHP staff provided location research, onsite staff presence, press kits, building the audiences, invitations, RSVP oversight, extensive background research for speech preparation, writing of some event remarks, media coordination, and other related activities to ensure appropriate coverage. Similar support is provided for events involving Cabinet-level officials, and ACHP involvement is expected to continue in 2007 and far beyond. Figure 13 shows the number of these events that have been supported in each year.

### **Implementing the findings of the Preserve America Summit**

The ACHP developed the concept for the Preserve America Summit, coordinated work among a broad constituency of public and private sponsors and planning partners, and has overseen the activities of 11 expert panels. It led the planning team responsible for creating and staging the Summit itself in New Orleans, Louisiana, including the logistics for the conference and related events, and is administering and managing the funding for this from a variety of public and private sources. A major focus of the work of the ACHP in 2007 and 2008 will be taking the lead on working with the administration in implementing the recommendations from the Summit.

### **Developing expertise and providing coordination for federal involvement in heritage tourism**

Pursuant to Executive Order 13287, ACHP staff has taken an active role in promoting an expanded federal role in development of programs and support for heritage tourism. This includes coordination with potential public and private partners and experts in the field and numerous speaking engagements at conferences and forums.

### **Improving federal historic preservation programs**

ACHP efforts now focus on supporting interagency partnership activities where there is an agency funding commitment. In the absence of a liaison arrangement with an agency or an interagency agreement, program activities are prioritized and handled by staff, who are also responsible for case review. The organizational structure for OFAP orients ACHP professional staff to agency specialization and better equips them to respond to program needs for those agencies that do not have a partnership with the ACHP. Staff members also are able to observe agency patterns and trends in Section 106 compliance and engage agencies in discussions regarding how to better integrate historic preservation in agency policies and procedures. The ACHP will continue to promote partnership agreements with those agencies that frequently encounter historic preservation issues, such as the Corps of Engineers, the Department of Energy, and BLM.

### **Reviewing federal actions affecting historic properties**

The ACHP staff continues to participate in an increasing number of high profile and complex cases. The increase in ACHP involvement is directly related to reductions in SHPO staff and requests from THPOs and tribes who conclude that federal agencies have not properly included them in the Section 106 consultation process. The demands on ACHP staff to participate will continue to increase as more tribes become familiar with the Section 106 process and as agencies are more diligent in meeting their stewardship responsibilities. When the ACHP agrees to participate in such cases, additional resources are required for travel, ACHP member involvement, and the hosting of public meetings.

### **Analyzing archaeology resources policy**

Under the leadership of a specially appointed task force of ACHP members, the ACHP has been analyzing how archaeological resources are considered in the Section 106 process. The outcome will be to update such guidance, including the policy on the treatment of human remains. This effort will continue to require considerable staff resources, but it is of primary importance as part of a continuing effort to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Section 106 process. To this end, the ACHP is surveying key stakeholders and examining the importance of archaeology to heritage tourism.

### **Assisting with Section 106 cases that do not require active ACHP involvement**

A considerable demand on ACHP staff is the provision of legal advice, professional guidance, and technical assistance that is critical for interpreting, explaining, and implementing ACHP regulations in cases where the ACHP is not formally involved. Staff consultation on the regulations, projects, and the development of agreement documents will not wane. Trends indicate an increasing reliance on ACHP staff assistance to better manage non-controversial and routine cases coordinated by SHPOs and THPOs.

### **Improving Section 106 training initiatives**

For the ACHP's introductory training course, "The Section 106 Essentials," the ACHP has assumed all development (including course book and accompanying CD-ROM), administration (including local arrangements and enrollment), and instruction. Costs associated with developing and delivering the course are recovered through course tuition charges.

All of these demands have placed substantial pressures on the ACHP's professional staff to deliver services and conduct its work flexibly and creatively. Augmented by continued partnership arrangements with federal agencies, this budget request will allow the ACHP to meet these demands in FY 2007 and to pursue important long-term goals that will advance federal historic preservation leadership and policy while improving the overall efficiency of the federal historic preservation program.



### 3. GENERAL STATEMENT

#### Mission and Authorities

The ACHP was established by Title II of the NHPA of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470). The NHPA charges the ACHP with advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and entrusts the ACHP with the unique mission of advancing historic preservation within the federal government and the national historic preservation program. In FY 2002, the ACHP adopted the following mission statement:

*The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.*

That same year the ACHP also adopted the tagline, "Preserving America's Heritage." The ACHP's authority and responsibilities are principally derived from the NHPA. General duties of the ACHP are detailed in Section 202 (16 U.S.C. 470j) and include the following:

- advising the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation;
- encouraging public interest and participation in historic preservation;
- recommending policy and tax studies as they affect historic preservation;
- advising state and local governments on historic preservation legislation;
- encouraging training and education in historic preservation;
- reviewing federal policies and programs and recommending improvements; and
- informing and educating others about the ACHP's activities.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the ACHP reviews federal actions affecting historic properties to ensure historic preservation needs are balanced with federal project requirements. The ACHP achieves this balance through the Section 106 review process, which applies whenever a federal action has the potential to impact historic properties.

As administered by the ACHP, the process guarantees state and local governments, Indian tribes and NHOs, businesses and organizations, and private citizens will have an effective opportunity to participate in federal project planning when historic properties they value may be affected.

Under Section 211 (16 U.S.C. 470s) the ACHP is granted rulemaking authority for Section 106. The ACHP also has consultative and other responsibilities under Sections 101, 110, 111, 203, and 214 of the NHPA, and, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), is considered an agency with "special expertise" to comment on environmental impacts involving historic properties and other cultural resources.

Founded as a unique partnership among federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, and the public to advance the preservation of America's heritage while recognizing contemporary needs, the national historic preservation program has matured and expanded over time. The Secretary of the Interior and the ACHP have distinct but complementary responsibilities for managing the program.

The secretary, acting through the director of the NPS, maintains the national inventory of historic properties, sets standards for historic preservation, administers financial assistance and programs for tribal, state, and local participation, and provides technical preservation assistance.

The ACHP plays a unique role in shaping historic preservation policy and programs at the highest levels of the administration and Congress. It coordinates the national program, assists federal agencies in meeting their preservation responsibilities, and encourages understanding of preservation goals, benefits, and planning needs. Through its administration of Section 106, the ACHP works with federal agencies, states, tribes, local governments, applicants for federal assistance, and other affected parties to ensure their interests are considered in the process. It helps parties reach agreement on measures to avoid or resolves conflicts that may arise between development needs and preservation objectives, including mitigation of harmful impacts.

The ACHP is uniquely suited to its task. As an independent agency, it brings together through its membership federal agency heads, representatives of state and local governments, historic preservation leaders and experts, a member of an Indian tribe or NHO, and private citizens to shape national policies and programs dealing with historic preservation. The diverse membership is reflected in its efforts to seek sensible, cost-effective ways to mesh preservation goals with other public needs.

Unlike other federal agencies or private preservation organizations, the ACHP incorporates a variety of interests and viewpoints in fulfilling its statutory duties, thereby broadly reflecting public interest. It helps involved parties reach solutions that reflect both the impacts on irreplaceable historic properties and the needs of today's society.

## **4. PROGRAM STRUCTURE**

The ACHP is composed of members and a permanent staff housed in Washington, DC.

### **Council Membership**

Prior to the enactment of the 2006 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, the ACHP had 20 statutorily designated members, including the chairman who heads the agency (See Figure 6). With the amendments to the Act now signed into law, the council membership will be expanded to 23 by the addition of three federal agencies. The ACHP will continue to address policy issues, direct program initiatives, and make recommendations regarding historic preservation to the President, Congress, and heads of other federal agencies.

The members meet four times a year to conduct business. Normally, two meetings occur in Washington, DC and two in locations that exemplify preservation issues relevant to the ACHP's programs.

Council members pursue ACHP activities both collectively and individually. The ACHP is organized into an Executive Committee and three program committees: Federal Agency Programs; Preservation Initiatives; and Communications, Education, and Outreach. The committees meet at the ACHP's quarterly business meetings and between the quarterly business meetings and are supported by their corresponding staff offices. Several times a year, the chairman appoints panels of members to provide comments on Section 106 cases.

Member task forces and committees are also formed to pursue specific tasks such as policy development or regulatory reform oversight. On average, two such subgroups are at work at any given time during the year. Each subgroup meets about five to six times, is served by one to three staff members, and produces reports, comments, and policy recommendations.

### **ACHP Staff**

ACHP staff members carry out the day-to-day work of the ACHP and provide all support services for council members. Staff components are under the supervision of the executive director. Staff members are trained in a variety of disciplines, including archaeology, architecture, architectural history, conservation, economics, history, communications and media, journalism, law, planning, administration and financial management, and information technology, and are currently employed in the following program areas:

The staff organization is presented in the following chart:

**Figure 3. Staff Organization**

Function	FTE
Executive Director	1
Native American Program	2
Office of General Counsel	1
Office of Administration	6
Office of Information and Technology	3
Office of Preservation Initiatives	3
Office of Federal Agency Programs	14
Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>

### Office of the Executive Director

The executive director has senior management responsibility for all staff organizational units and reports to the chairman. To reflect its responsibilities across all staff, the Office of the Executive Director includes two other offices:

- **The Native American Program** advises the ACHP chairman, members, and executive director on policy matters related to Native American issues; offers technical assistance and outreach to all who participate in tribal and NHO consultation under the Section 106 review process; and provides training to Indian tribes, NHOs, and federal agencies on consultation requirements under Section 106 and federal agency relationships with Indian tribes. A coordinator who oversees ACHP involvement with Indian tribes and NHOs leads the office, which is staffed with a program specialist.
- **The Office of General Counsel** is led by a general counsel, who provides legal services to the members and staff and oversees the agency ethics program. The position of general counsel is vacant due to budgetary constraints; an associate general counsel provides legal advice and manages the agency ethics program.

### Office of Preservation Initiatives

The Office of Preservation Initiatives is responsible for research and development and program implementation (including review and evaluation) for the Preserve America initiative, especially the Preserve America communities and neighborhoods portion of the initiative. It assists communities, responds to

questions from members of Congress and congressional staff, maintains databases, and develops Web site content. It works with NPS to administer the Preserve America grants. This office develops policy recommendations and implements ACHP-adopted policies related to national preservation goals, especially as they advance preservation's economic and educational benefits, and works on program initiatives such as heritage tourism. The office provides outreach to potential partners such as state and local governments, Indian tribes and NHOs, and the private sector to promote better understanding of Preserve America, heritage tourism, and related benefits of preservation. It also participates in policy forums and intergovernmental working groups relevant to these topics. In FY 2006 and 2007, it has assumed lead responsibility for development, implementation, and management of the Preserve America Summit project.

Headed by a director who oversees two staff members, the office develops new program initiatives, manages and improves ongoing programs, does research, advises on policy, and creates content for Web-based resources. The staff coordinates with preservation partners and provides information and referral to the public, especially in the area of heritage tourism and in support of the Preserve America initiative. Staff members include a senior program analyst who analyzes pending legislation, federal policies, and federal grant programs, and who identifies program and policy needs, evaluates solutions, and recommends action. A preservation program specialist is the primary liaison to Preserve America Communities applicants and conducts research, prepares program materials, and participates in program review activities. All staff members engage in the full range of office activities, including program administration and review of Preserve America grants.

### **Office of Federal Agency Programs**

The Office of Federal Agency Programs conducts Section 106 reviews, provides technical assistance and guidance for Section 106 users, and works to improve federal agency and stakeholder understanding of Section 106. It also focuses on tribal participation in the federal historic preservation program and improvements of federal agency historic preservation programs. Training for Section 106 users is also coordinated by this office, and its staff develops and administers training courses, particularly the two-day ACHP course, "The Section 106 Essentials."

In late FY 2005 this office underwent a major consolidation of services and restructuring. ACHP management closed the Lakewood, Colorado field office and consolidated all services within the headquarters office in Washington, DC. This move was taken to reflect the changing nature of the ACHP's Section 106 casework under the current regulations, to enhance its ability to develop guidance and other services for Section 106 users, to better position the agency to promote Preserve America initiatives, and to better use existing resources. To replace the four Denver staff positions, a new assistant director (Grade 14) and four new historic preservation specialists (Grade 11-12) were hired. An existing staff member was re-assigned to OFAP to serve as a senior historic preservation technician (Grade 12).

Under the OFAP structure there are two major line offices: the Federal Property Management Section and the Federal Permitting, Licensing, and Assistance Section, each managed by an assistant director reporting to the OFAP director. Professional staff, including federal agency liaisons, is then aligned under these two sections. By organizing staff in accordance with federal agency programs and activities, the ACHP is able to better serve the needs of federal agencies and Section 106 users since it fosters better staff knowledge of federal agency activities and encourages cross-fertilization of program improvements common to agencies with similar orientation. Administrative support, oversight of the office's management of the ACHP's introductory course, clerical support, and oversight of the administration of the office's Section 106 activities are provided by the historic preservation technicians and an office secretary.

The federal agency partnership liaison positions are located within the Office of Federal Agency Programs. The Army Program, which is funded through a reimbursable agreement with the ACHP, is led by a manager who is aided by a historic preservation specialist at the Army Environmental Center in Aberdeen, Maryland. The activities covered under this program include development of Programmatic Agreements, assistance with other program alternatives, establishment of survey and planning protocols, and other activities that improve the Army's compliance with the requirements of the NHPA.

Five additional liaison positions were developed through partnerships with USDA, GSA, HUD, FEMA, and FHWA. Each liaison handles the Section 106 cases and program improvements for their respective agencies. The liaisons work closely with the funding agency's headquarters to develop work plans that improve case management and address program and policy issues. Several other liaison positions are currently being pursued.

### **Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach**

The Office of Communications, Education, and Outreach (OCEO) conveys the ACHP's vision and message to partners, customers, and the general public using a full array of print and electronic media. Using agency graphic standards to ensure a professional, consistent, and recognizable identity, this office develops and produces all ACHP print, electronic, and event products, including special reports, brochures, exhibits, and Web sites. It designs and maintains the ACHP Web site, the Preserve America Web site in cooperation with the White House, and a Preserve America federal partners tool kit Web site.

OCEO also administers the ACHP's four major awards programs: the quarterly Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation; the annual National Trust for Historic Preservation/ACHP Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation Award; the newly instituted ACHP Award for Federal Preserve America Accomplishment, and the Preserve America Presidential Award program, administered in close collaboration with the White House.

OCEO acts as agency liaison for preservation partners in the Preserve America initiative and cooperates with the Office of Preservation Initiatives in Community designations. OCEO also responds to all public inquiries—electronic, written, or voice—about the agency and its programs and Web sites, as well as inquiries about the national historic preservation program. Conference participation falls under OCEO purview, as does speech writing and events creation, support, and management.

Press and media relations for the ACHP are also handled by OCEO. Such activities include Section 106 stories, placement of Preserve America stories in print media, press releases for ACHP meetings and award programs, utilization of an extensive federal communications network to disseminate stories and notices, and cultivation of preservation press nationally.

Headed by a director, the office includes a communications coordinator who implements all aspects of the ACHP's public information program, including media outreach, events and informational publicity and coordination. The communications coordinator is a pivotal role for networking with other federal communications specialists to coordinate the Preserve America message and promote historic preservation and heritage tourism. A Web/print designer creates and oversees production of all ACHP publications, maintains internal agency graphic standards, and creates new Web sites while maintaining existing sites. A writer/editor provides editorial services within OCEO and the agency as a whole, and writes portions of the Web sites, special reports, and other unique pieces. A program assistant facilitates the ACHP's award programs, conference participation, and is a liaison with the Federal Preservation Institute, in addition to providing database maintenance, administrative, and general professional support to the office.

**Office of Administration**

This office, led by a director who is aided by a budget analyst, meeting and event manager, and three administrative assistants, oversees a full range of administrative, personnel, procurement, space planning, budget, and fiscal services and coordinates related services provided by DOI pursuant to interagency agreements. The office provides administrative and clerical support to ACHP members and the executive director and coordinates member participation in meetings. Office staff plan and execute ACHP meetings, form and execute budgets, coordinate the ACHP's customer service activities, and provide office-wide telephone, reception, and mail services.

**Office of Information Technology**

The Office of Information Technology (OIT) is led by a director who is supported by an office systems assistant and an information technology specialist. This office provides e-government services, network administration, Internet and e-mail access, and manages an IT helpdesk. OIT supports all areas of electronic business for the agency. The office works with a technology committee comprised of ACHP staff to refine information management policy and address user needs.

## **5. RECENT PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EFFECTS OF BUDGET REQUESTS ON PROGRAMS**

To fulfill its mission and related statutory responsibilities, the ACHP pursues activities in five program areas (described more fully in Figure 8):

- (1) advocate preservation policy;
- (2) improve federal preservation programs;
- (3) protect and enhance historic properties;
- (4) communicate the ACHP's message; and
- (5) enhance the ACHP's organizational capabilities.

Guided by its strategic plan, the ACHP has been active in each of these areas in FY 2006 and has specific and conceptual plans for each area in FY 2007 and FY 2008. Below are some highlights of this work and a summary of the expected effect of the requested budget level on future activities.

### **Advocate Preservation Policy**

#### **Objectives**

The NHPA established a national policy to promote the preservation and use of historic properties to meet the needs of contemporary society, such as stable communities, affordable housing, and economic development. Congress also directed the federal government, acting in partnership with state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector, to take a leadership role in carrying out this national policy.

Today, the long-term health of historic preservation in the United States depends in large part on the adoption of government policies favorable to the effective use of historic resources. Decisions about the appropriate direction of such policies need to be based on reliable research and analysis, and the ACHP has an active role in compiling and developing such information.

With this information as a guide, the ACHP can advance policies that have the objective of supporting and encouraging historic preservation activities by all levels of government and the private sector. The ACHP's activities range from advocating federal policies that stimulate the private sector reuse of historic buildings, to encouraging specific federal agencies to reinforce local preservation initiatives. The ACHP also promotes the federal government's leadership role in historic preservation by practice and example.

#### **Recent Accomplishments**

To advocate preservation policy, the ACHP has taken the following steps:

- Worked with the White House to expand and implement the White House initiative, Preserve America.



- Worked with the administration to implement Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America,” which promotes the benefits of preservation and fosters recognition of historic properties as national assets to be used for economic, educational, and other purposes.
- Completed the first Report to the President under Executive Order 13287, which provides a comprehensive overview of cultural resources on federal land. The report also assesses property management agencies’ responses to their stewardship obligations and how well they are fostering recognition of the economic and educational purposes of heritage assets. The report features findings and recommendations for improving federal stewardship of heritage assets.
- Developed and led implementation for the Preserve America Summit in New Orleans, Louisiana in October 2006 as well as a review of ideas for improving the national historic preservation program and the development of an implementation strategy for ideas adopted by the ACHP.
- Conducted briefings for Senior Policy Officials in February 2004 and April 2005, providing them with an overview of Preserve America initiatives as well as historic property management accountability and the role federal agencies could assume in supporting this initiative. Briefings for Federal Preservation Officers were offered in April 2004 and in May 2005 to review the requirements of Section 3 of the Executive Order, to discuss the advisory guidelines developed to implement this provision, and to summarize first impressions from the submitted agency reports.
- Continued its use of quarterly ACHP business meetings (with two of those meetings being held outside of Washington, DC) to focus on important policy questions about the federal government’s leadership role in historic preservation, recognize federal achievements in this area, and discuss the challenges federal agencies face in fulfilling preservation responsibilities.
- Assumed a leadership role in supporting and promoting heritage tourism on a national basis and hosted a series of federal agency meetings on the topic; became a member of the interagency Tourism Policy Council that is chaired by the Department of Commerce (DOC); and participated in other forums for heritage tourism such as the public-private working group, “Partners in Tourism.” For example, ACHP staff have spoken at the Travel Industry Association Marketing Outlook Forum, the International Heritage Development Conference, and the Transportation Enhancement Professionals Seminar, and participated in the White House Forum on Cooperative Conservation. The ACHP also made presentations at the National Preservation Conference at the end of September 2005; participated in developing and presenting the US Cultural and Heritage Tourism Summit in Washington, DC in October 2005; and participated in a national conference on Civic Tourism in Prescott, Arizona in March 2006. The ACHP has engaged in extensive policy and program follow-up from these events, including discussions with the Department of Commerce about next steps to develop research and other tools for promoting heritage tourism.
- Compiled and shared information on both federal funding that can support historic preservation and heritage tourism projects and programs, and examples of successful uses of federal programs and resources to support heritage tourism.
- Achieved congressional reauthorization for the ACHP through appropriate amendments to the NHPA that were adopted at the close of the 109th Congress. These amendments expanded the membership of the ACHP from 20 to 23 members, provided the ACHP with additional flexibility to administer the Preserve America initiative and other mission responsibilities, and extended the authorization for the Historic Preservation Fund until 2015.

- Provided advice to the administration and Congress on major policy initiatives and legislation such as the Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA) and proposed legislation for the National Heritage Areas program, among others.
- Met monthly with, and provided the secretariat for, the Preserve America Steering Committee. The committee is composed of policy-level representatives from partner agencies including HUD, DOI, DOC, USDA, DoD, Department of Education, President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, General Services Administration, Department of Transportation, Institute of Museum and Library Services, and National Endowment for the Humanities, and discusses implementation and expansion of the Preserve America initiative. The group is co-chaired by DOI Deputy Secretary Lynn Scarlett and ACHP Chairman John Nau.
- Informed national historic preservation organizations, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and Preservation Action about the ACHP's perspectives on pending legislation and other national historic preservation matters.
- Created NAAG to provide policy-level guidance to the ACHP leadership and staff concerning issues of importance to Native American communities.
- Adopted the Native American Action Plan and formulated and distributed an ACHP statement defining the scope of the agency's duties toward federally recognized Indian tribes under the trust responsibility doctrine.
- Initiated joint-recognition events and dialogue with the congressional Historic Preservation Caucus regarding Preserve America and other preservation issues of national importance.
- Trained tribal and NHO representatives on federal consultation responsibilities under the Section 106 review process to facilitate their full participation in the process.
- Trained federal agencies on their responsibilities to consult with Indian tribes and NHOs under the Section 106 review process.

### **Direction for FY 2008**

To advance preservation policy in FY 2008, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Work with the White House and other partners to continue to develop and implement the Preserve America initiative, and seek ways to sustain and strengthen the initiative while also seeking additional public and private sector partners. This will include cooperating with DOI on administering the competitive grants program for Preserve America that is open to states, tribes, and localities, including designated Preserve America Communities.
- Implement the recommendations contained in the Report to the President that require the ACHP to consult with federal property managers to improve their preservation programs.
- Follow up on ideas for improving the national historic preservation program that emerged from the Preserve America Summit.

- Continue to compile, highlight, and make accessible model programs, best practices, and tools for communities and others, using the ACHP and Preserve America Web sites and other means.
- Implement those portions of the Preserve America Executive Order for which the ACHP is responsible (see Figure 8).
- Address priority issues identified by the Native American Advisory Group to improve the participation of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the national preservation program.

### **Effect of Requested Level**

The requested level will permit the ACHP to continue to develop and implement significant policy initiatives that advance the ACHP's mission and the purposes of the NHPA. The ACHP's role in implementing Preserve America and the Executive Order will continue to be met using existing resources and partnership agreements. The additional requested funds will permit the ACHP to guide implementation of the recommendations from the Preserve America Summit (\$95,000).

The addition of the third full-time staff member to the Native American program (\$80,000) will enable the ACHP to fully meet its responsibilities under the 2003 Native American Action Plan and continue to serve in a leadership role regarding Native American relations. NAP staff currently confronts an increasingly heavy demand for its services. As participants in the national preservation program have become more familiar with the federal government's obligations to work with Native Americans under the NHPA, they have turned to the ACHP for assistance. The increasing workload has forced the NAP to suspend its training program for FY 07 and its plans to expand its communications with tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. With the addition of the third staff member, NAP will be able to resume training federal agencies and tribes, address its backlog of work, and initiate more effective means of communication.

## **Improve Federal Preservation Programs**

### **Objectives**

Section 110 of the NHPA directs federal agencies to develop historic preservation programs that incorporate the policies of the NHPA into their routine practices and procedures. The ACHP's long-term objective is to help federal agencies effectively integrate historic preservation considerations into their planning and decision-making. Such integration will promote cost-effective and timely consideration of historic preservation issues by federal agencies and minimize the potential for project delay and loss of historic properties.

Over time, creation of effective agency policies and procedures will improve the delivery of federal programs; enhance the protection of historic properties; and provide state and local governments, Native Americans, and the public with better access to the federal project planning that affects their communities. The ACHP has a unique capability to assist federal agencies in this endeavor. Section 202 of the NHPA authorizes the ACHP to review federal agency policies and procedures to promote their effectiveness and consistency with the NHPA. An independent federal agency with diverse expertise in intergovernmental relations as well as historic preservation, the ACHP brings an objective and informed perspective to such review. Likewise, through the reporting process set forth in Section 3 of the Preserve America Executive Order, the ACHP is afforded a unique insight into how federal property managers are considering historic preservation values in their ongoing operations. By being able to look globally through these reports to the property management practices of federal agencies, the ACHP can, in reporting to the President, offer recommendations for improvements that have broad benefits.

The ACHP's implementation of regulations for Section 106 also provides ways to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the regulations. The regulations authorize development of Programmatic Agreements with the ACHP; alternate procedures to address comprehensively how a particular program or class of federal undertakings will meet historic preservation requirements; and several other programmatic approaches to deal with classes of agency activities, specific types of historic properties, or the unique characteristics of specialized federal programs.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

To improve federal preservation programs, the ACHP has taken the following steps:

- Completed the Report to the President called for by Section 3 of the Preserve America Executive Order which included a broad range of recommendations to improve federal historic preservation programs and encourage federal land managers to partner with local governments to better utilize their historic assets.
- Through individual and group meetings, began outreach to federal agencies to encourage their implementation of the report's recommendations and to set the stage for the next round of agency reporting.
- Completed an agreement with FEMA for a three-year partnership that will enable the ACHP to support a professional staff position in the Gulf Coast to handle the Section 106 dimension of the disaster recovery efforts.
- The ACHP has initiated steps—working with OMB and other key federal agencies involved in reconstruction efforts as well as with affected SHPOs—to identify strategies for efficient handling of the Section 106 process and facilitate the overall delivery of federal assistance for the reconstruction efforts. Initial efforts have included development of a Programmatic Agreement for special supplemental funding provided by Congress specifically for the salvage and repair of historic properties damaged by the storms.
- Completed for New Orleans a secondary Programmatic Agreement for how historic preservation would be considered in the demolition of privately owned buildings and began a comparable effort for the state of Mississippi.

- Worked with the Forest Service to develop a programmatic approach for disposal actions under the Facilities Realignment and Enhancement Act, which will affect thousands of properties, many of which are historic.
- Under the leadership of a special ACHP member task force, engaged a broad range of stakeholders, to include tribes and the professional archaeological community, to rewrite the ACHP's policy for treatment of human remains and grave goods in the Section 106 process. Ancillary to this effort, began formulating a new suite of guidance documents for addressing archaeological properties in federal planning. This guidance will provide Section 106 users with the first full service guidance documents addressing the full range of archaeological issues from identification and evaluation to mitigation and curation.
- Completed revisions to the ACHP policy statement on Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation and began development of a comprehensive implementation plan working with HUD.
- Developed with DoD a series of tools and guidance documents for the ACHP Web site to assist installations and local communities responding to the sweeping actions resulting from the 2005 round of BRAC.
- Completed program comments for the treatment by the Department of Defense for post-World War II ammunition storage facilities and unaccompanied personnel housing and for the Department of the Army for post-World War II ammunition production facilities, thus saving the services millions of dollars that would otherwise be needed to complete Section 106 requirements on a case-by-case basis.
- Continued to serve on the Transportation Infrastructure Streamlining Task Force, which was created pursuant to Executive Order 13274, "Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews." Through its participation, the ACHP has given special attention to those transportation projects selected by the Secretary of Transportation for review by the task force. This has resulted in examples of best practices that can be used for other complex, controversial projects.
- Collaborated with FHWA and other stakeholders to implement the exemption authorized by the ACHP to eliminate the need for FHWA to consider most impacts on the historic features of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.
- Cooperated with DOT and the transportation community to develop implementing regulations for major changes under the surface transportation act (Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act [SAFETEA-LU]) to the operation of Section 106 and Section 4(f). Under these provisions certain outcomes reached under Section 106 can substitute for the requirements of Section 4(f).
- Worked closely with FHWA to implement SAFETEA-LU provisions establishing a project delivery pilot program for five states allowing them to assume US Department of Transportation environmental responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental statutes, to include Section 106.
- Participated in the Council on Environmental Quality's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Harmonizing Work Group to improve the coordination of NEPA and Section 106.

- Began a long-term project with both BLM and the NPS to revise their decade-old nationwide Programmatic Agreements. Confronting both agencies is the need to consult with a broad range of stakeholders and in particular Indian tribes, since tribes were not adequately consulted in the development of the original agreements.
- Began work with BLM and its partners in the designation of energy corridors on western public lands called for by the Energy Policy Act, along with other provisions of the act that seek to streamline BLM permits for energy exploration activities.
- Renewed a long-term effort with the Army Corps of Engineers to revise its regulations for permitting activities and how the requirements of Section 106 are handled. The resolution of this longstanding issue will benefit applicants and preservation communities that are currently unclear about which regulations apply.
- Maintained a comprehensive database of designated senior policy-level officials to have policy oversight responsibility for an agency's historic preservation program, as required by the Preserve America Executive Order.
- Provided outreach and training to federal and state agency officials on tribal consultation to acquaint them with the responsibilities set forth in NHPA and to encourage the agencies to be more proactive in working with tribes.
- Work with various federal and non-federal partners to further expand and develop a practical "toolkit" to assist those responsible for developing, maintaining, or improving heritage tourism projects. The toolkit, an outgrowth of some initial Web-based guidance for federal agencies that is currently available, would include information and examples in areas such as building public-private partnerships, planning, funding, marketing, interpretation and public education, sustainable management, and evaluation.
- Trained tribal representatives on federal consultation responsibilities under the Section 106 review process to facilitate their full participation in the process.
- Trained federal agencies on their responsibilities to consult with Indian tribes and NHOs under the Section 106 review process.
- Through the ACHP's Section 106 Essential course completed training for more than 450 students.

### **Direction for FY 2008**

To support improvement of federal preservation programs in FY 2008, including their responsiveness to their agencies' stewardship responsibilities as well as their contribution to economic vitality in accordance with the Preserve America Executive Order and initiative, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Utilize lessons learned in the Gulf Coast to develop improved programmatic approaches for streamlining the Section 106 process in disaster response and recovery situations.
- Improve the consideration of archaeological issues related to Section 106 reviews by implementing the recommendations of the Archaeology Task Force adopted by the ACHP membership.

- Work with federal agencies to address issues set forth in the Report to the President on federal historic property stewardship issued pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order 13287 and to assist federal property managers with the development of the next required reports.
- Work with the Department of Veterans Affairs to ensure that historic preservation goals set forth in Executive Order 13287 and the NHPA are fully integrated into Veterans Affairs policies required by the legislation for the Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services (CARES) program.
- Work with the Department of the Navy to develop program comments for the disposal of historic naval vessels.
- Work with the Department of the Navy to design standard treatments for historic building elements.
- Review existing nationwide Programmatic Agreements executed by the ACHP and determine whether the agreements are actually being implemented, whether they are responsive to the current ACHP regulations, and whether they can be improved through an amendment or need to be terminated because the agreements are no longer an effective tool. Principal effort in this area will continue to focus on modernization of the nationwide Programmatic Agreements for BLM and the NPS.
- Collaborate with the armed forces and other stakeholders to help implement the latest round of BRAC decisions by providing for timely Section 106 reviews.
- Build the network of designated senior policy-level officials and expand their participation in the review of policy issues related to the oversight of their agencies' historic preservation programs.
- With assistance from NAAG, continue to implement the portions of the Native American Action Plan related to federal agency program improvement and consultation.
- Continue to pursue partnership agreements with other federal agencies to improve their abilities to meet their historic preservation responsibilities.
- Continue to administer the ACHP's training program, including "The Section 106 Essentials." Building on the success of this course, staff will explore development of further advanced courses addressing topics such as dispute resolution, preparing agreement documents, and tribal consultation.

### **Effect of Requested Level**

Consistent with previous years, the ACHP will continue to work with federal agencies through cooperative arrangements, addressing mutually agreed-upon priority issues. For federal agencies without partnership agreements, priorities will be set to make the best use of available staff resources. The ACHP will fulfill existing priority commitments such as Transportation Environmental Review Streamlining and all actions that the Preserve America Executive Order requires of the agency. Reimbursable partnership arrangements with key federal agencies are critical if the ACHP is to expand its capabilities to work with individual departments and agencies.

## **Protect Historic Properties**

### **Objectives**

The Section 106 process is the fundamental federal legal protection for historic properties. Implemented by ACHP regulations as directed by Section 211 of the NHPA, Section 106 requires federal agencies to identify, evaluate, and consider the effects of their actions on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

It further requires agencies to consult SHPOs or THPOs and, in certain instances, the ACHP, to resolve adverse effects on historic properties, with opportunity for input from local governments, Indian tribes, applicants for federal assistance, and the general public. The overwhelming majority of cases are resolved satisfactorily when consulting parties reach agreement on methods for responding to historic preservation concerns as a project moves forward.

The Section 106 process has been recognized as a model for conflict resolution. It brings people with different ideas together, provides a forum for resolving disputes between them, and records the terms of their agreement. The ACHP's overall goal in Section 106 review is to encourage agencies to consider and adopt measures to preserve historic properties that would otherwise be damaged or destroyed and to ensure the public has an opportunity to help shape these decisions. The ACHP does not have the authority to unilaterally alter federal actions that will affect historic properties.

The ACHP issued revised regulations that took effect January 11, 2001. The main thrust of the amended procedures was to streamline operation of the process by relying more on outcomes reached by the federal agency and appropriate SHPO/THPO.

As expected, following enactment of the new regulations, there was a sharp decline from previous years in the total number of cases the ACHP reviewed. This decline began in FY 2002 but began to gradually level off, a trend that has continued through FY 2006 (see Figure 9). The number of highly complicated and time-consuming cases in which the ACHP must participate has remained relatively constant over the past several years. The ACHP expects the number of these cases to continue at a comparable level in FY 2008 and that the cases will continue to increase in complexity.

### **Related Section 106 Work**

Some other staff activities are related to the management of the Section 106 process. These are not actually cases but often relate to (or sometimes help to avoid) future cases that would come to the ACHP. For example, the ACHP is increasingly involved in the provision of advice to SHPOs/THPOs and agencies. As with previous years, this often time consuming task continues to increase in importance as a result of the changes in the role of the ACHP in more routine projects. The enhanced role of Indian tribes continues, as in previous years, to demand special ACHP attention.

Equally important Section 106 work is conducting training for all the principal users of the Section 106 process. This training is done both in formal classrooms and in more individual and informal settings and often in the context of a particular case review. As discussed below, the ACHP has completed a major overhaul of its introductory course for Section 106 users, which promises to substantially enhance its training capabilities.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

The ACHP continues to be an active participant in numerous complex and precedent-setting cases. These cases often are controversial and frequently can be lengthy and time consuming. The outcomes present major historic preservation challenges, as illustrated by the following cases.



**Redevelopment of the World Trade Center site (New York City)**—Working with the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC), federal, state and local officials, and more than 60 other consulting parties representing concerned organizations and civic groups, the ACHP concluded agreements with three separate agencies to conclude the Section 106 process for redevelopment plans. ACHP involvement has continued as LMDC and the Federal Transit Administration have taken the lead on implementing commitments reached under Section 106 to guide how the unique historic dimensions of the site and environs will be considered as development of the site, memorial, and related features goes forward.

**National Capital Framework Plan (Washington, DC)**—The ACHP has been working with the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission on a new interagency initiative to address longstanding concerns about the overuse of the National Mall.

**Development of the St. Elizabeths Hospital site for federal office space (Washington, DC)**—To accommodate the space needs of the Department of Homeland Security, the GSA is examining intensive development options for the site, a National Historic Landmark. The density of development promises to threaten to overwhelm the historic setting which features exceptional architecture, landscaped vistas, and a Civil War cemetery.

**Construction of the West Connector Highway Project (Kentucky)**—This proposed connector between Interstate 65 and Highway 31 has posed a number of difficult issues for the large number of consulting and interested parties, to include how consideration of indirect effects resulting from an adjacent industrial park should be factored into the Section 106 process. These policy issues promoted the ACHP's decision to participate in consultation.

**Construction of a new crossing over the St. Croix River (Minnesota/Wisconsin)**—Through the Section 106 review process, an agreement was reached that allows the historic Stillwater Lift Bridge to remain on the state highway system following construction of a new crossing, and concludes a heated debate over how to reconcile conflicts between natural and cultural resource issues that has vexed transportation planners and local officials for many years.

**Coal and wind electric generating facility (Montana)**—With funding assistance from the Rural Utilities Program at USDA, a private cooperative proposes to construct a 250-megawatt coal-fired power plant and construct a series of wind generators at a location near Great Falls. The project poses a number of impacts to historic properties, to include visual impacts to the Great Falls Portage National Historic Landmark District. Discussions are actively underway among a number of consulting parties to examine how these and other viewshed issues should be addressed.

**Ellis Island seawall (New York)**—Working closely with the National Park Service, the ACHP has been consulting about these plans, which will require the removal of the remains of the sunken ferryboat, *Ellis Island*.

**Bishops Run residential development (Virginia)**—A private developer has purchased 63 acres that includes a portion of the Buckland Mills Civil War Battlefield and plans a major residential development. At the request of the Virginia SHPO, the ACHP joined consultation, along with the Corps of Engineers, which must issue a permit for the project, and a large number of citizen groups concerned about the impacts of the project. Attention has focused on possible pressure the project will create for future widening of Route 29 and resulting impacts to a number of sensitive historic districts.

**Replacement of a microwave communications system and tower at Mount Graham (Arizona)**—Plans by the Forest Service to issue a special use permit for this proposal by the University of Arizona for the Mount Graham International Observatory led to strong opposition by the White Mountain Apache Indian Nation and other tribes that consider the mountain sacred. Ultimately a Memorandum of Agreement was reached which concluded Section 106, but in response to tribal concerns the ACHP chairman and the under secretary of USDA will conduct a listening session with tribes to help chart the future for this important traditional cultural property.

**Expansion of the Interstate 70 corridor (Colorado)**—This corridor, a major connector between Denver and many Colorado mountain communities to the west, has experienced increased traffic volumes, and studies are underway to examine options for reducing congestion. Such an upgrade threatens many historic communities, and the ACHP will participate in what promises to be a difficult consultation process.

**Construction of a temporary storage facility for spent nuclear fuel, Skull Valley (Utah)**—Unable to reach agreement with the Utah SHPO on the proposal to place this facility on the tribal lands of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) terminated consultation and sought final ACHP comments. The ACHP comments adopted an NRC plan for mitigation of impacts to historic properties and Section 106 was concluded, but the ultimate fate of this project remains unclear due to continued opposition by the state and now BLM, which would have to grant an easement for access.

**Demolition of Camp Pinchot Historic District (Florida)**—The US Air Force initially proposed to demolish this entire National Register historic district, considered a “jewel in the crown” of the Forest Service’s properties. This district, which dates to the Theodore Roosevelt Administration, was conveyed to the Air Force in 1940 and is now part of Eglin Air Force Base. Consultation under Section 106 led to a solution, which calls for the historic structures to be spared and reused.

**Richmond Highway/Telegraph Road connector (Virginia)**—Because of security concerns at Fort Belvoir, the Army closed two major feeder roads that caused congestion problems that the Virginia Department of Transportation, with FHWA assistance, now proposes to address. The plan, which calls for a new connector between these two principal arterials, poses impacts to the Woodlawn Historic District and Woodlawn Plantation National Historic Landmark. Consultation under Section 106, among more than 17 interested parties, is underway to seek a way forward.

**Proposed demolition of the Sturgeon Bay Bridge (Wisconsin)**—A Memorandum of Agreement was reached that calls for the rehabilitation of this imposing bridge that crosses the Sturgeon Bay and Sturgeon Bay Shipping Canal. The original proposal would have led to the removal of this 75-year-old multi-span Warren/Parker truss bridge, but through consultation under Section 106 its protection and reuse, along with construction of a new bridge two blocks away, was assured.

A more comprehensive table of recent cases that illustrates the important and complex issues the ACHP is called upon to help resolve under Section 106 is shown in Figure 10.

Other recent ACHP accomplishments include the following:

- Continued outreach to principal Section 106 users (notably SHPOs, tribes, and NHOs) through e-mail broadcasts to update them on changing policies and recent developments.
- Developed special training for federal agencies on Native American consultation and began offering the course to a variety of host agencies.

- Development of a comprehensive redesign of all information that relates to Section 106 on the ACHP's Web site.

### **Direction for FY 2008**

Looking to FY 2008, the broad outline of the program focus for the Office of Federal Agency Programs calls for the continuation of important activities and a few new initiatives. The ACHP will take the following actions:

- High profile, important Section 106 cases will remain a critically important obligation of the ACHP in its role of administering the Section 106 process and assisting key stakeholders with resolving conflicts between federal undertakings and preservation values. Tribal concerns will continue to be an important focus in selecting cases in which the ACHP should be involved. Cases that are characterized by strong public interest and involvement will also be important to the ACHP.
- The ACHP will continue to engage members in more of the complex and difficult ACHP cases since involvement of the members is often a critical factor in achieving a successful outcome.
- Perhaps the most important role for the ACHP in administration of the Section 106 process is to provide technical assistance and guidance to Section 106 users in the field. Led by the efforts now underway with ACHP task forces, the ACHP will continue to place a priority on identifying and speaking to those policy issues that inhibit the parties from reaching expeditious outcomes to the Section 106 process.
- Building on recent successes with the introductory course, the ACHP will seek ways to expand its course offerings, including an advanced course on dispute resolution under Section 106 and an advanced course on the development of agreement documents. There is strong interest in both of these proposals, and the Office of Federal Agency Programs will seek opportunities in FY 2008 to create and deliver these courses.

### **Effect of Requested Level**

The FY 2008 request would provide sufficient resources to continue the current practice of focusing staff attention and ACHP member involvement on the most complex cases and will also support fine-tuning of the Section 106 process to ensure it is efficient and effective. The ACHP will continue to seek partnerships and cooperative agreements with other federal agencies to augment core staff capabilities to assist with relevant guidance, training, and other technical assistance activities.

Existing personnel will be used to allow the ACHP to carry out its responsibilities under the Executive Order 13287, "Preserve America," and to best use these provisions to encourage the protection of historic properties.

## **Communicate the ACHP's Message**

### **Objectives**

Under the NHPA, the ACHP has an obligation to promote a national preservation ethic and inform and educate stakeholders, the public, and their governmental representatives about the ACHP's mission and program. To be an effective policy advisor and influence federal programs, the ACHP must be recognized within both the national preservation community and the national policy-making arena.

The ACHP's message is also that of the administration's Preserve America initiative. Since inception of the Preserve America initiative in 2003, the ACHP has broadly publicized the economic, cultural, and educational benefits of heritage tourism and historic preservation.

To achieve these goals, the ACHP has implemented effective communication and outreach programs that showcase the roles of the agency and other members of the national historic preservation program in achieving successful integration of preservation with other community values. Using a variety of tools, public understanding of the economic, educational, and social benefits of historic preservation and the administration's Preserve America initiative also has been strongly promoted.

Increasingly, the ACHP is taking advantage of the Internet to disseminate historic preservation information to the public and stakeholders. Likewise, ACHP outreach to the public through the media has increased dramatically, including placement of articles and op-eds relating to Preserve America, Section 106 review, and the social, cultural, and economic benefits of historic preservation. Council members are also placing stories with local media and targeting special interest audiences.

The ACHP also has increased its participation in conferences to better expose the public and stakeholders to the ACHP message and broader goals of historic preservation. Finally, the ACHP award programs target federal and non-federal audiences to showcase historic preservation outcomes and illustrate best practices, innovative approaches to achieving a preservation outcome, emerging economic strategies, and partnerships.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

To convey its message to stakeholders and the public, the ACHP has taken the following steps:

- Worked closely with the White House to raise public awareness of the administration's Preserve America initiative and Executive Order, which aim to build public-private partnerships to appropriately use cultural and natural heritage assets in federal stewardship to benefit local, regional, and national interests. Promotional activities include events led by First Lady Laura Bush at the White House and on Capitol Hill, to advance the goals of Preserve America and make community designations, grant announcements, or participate in the annual Presidential Awards.
- Partnered with Newspaper In Education (NIE) and the History Channel to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act by creating a 20-page newspaper insert geared to an audience generally unfamiliar with the topic that focuses on the importance of historic preservation and the National Historic Preservation Act. The History Channel provided \$25,000 for creation of the insert. This cost covered hiring an experienced NIE editor and a graphic designer and national teacher outreach efforts. The ACHP wrote the document and provided photos. The educational insert appeared in newspapers nationwide and will be used in classrooms across the country. The insert should reach millions of students, teachers, and newspaper readers across America and was published in October 2006. It will also be used as a teaching tool throughout 2007, broadly distributed as a stand-alone publication and made available electronically to the public through the ACHP's Web sites. The printed insert was accompanied by an illustrated Word document containing additional localized examples of

preservation and further information about the NHPA and its benefits in an electronic distribution by the NIE Institute to thousands of teachers and hundreds of newspapers across the nation.

- Completed the third annual cycle of the Preserve America Presidential Award program, in consultation with the White House and DOI, culminating in a White House Rose Garden ceremony in which the President and First Lady presented awards to four winners. The ACHP screened all incoming nominations, convened three review groups, and developed all review materials. The final jury recommended five potential winners in each of two categories to the White House for selection.
- Worked closely with staff of the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus to host an event on Capitol Hill to celebrate Preserve America Community designations.
- Managed the Preserve America Web site by updating content, adding news releases and community profiles, and providing for the White House and federal partner agencies to present information about the Preserve America initiative.
- Developed a Preserve America e-newsletter to heighten public awareness of the initiative, celebrate Preserve America Communities and Presidential Award winners, and keep interested organizations, agencies, and other constituents up to date on Preserve America programs and events. All designated Preserve America Communities receive the newsletter, as will neighborhoods as they are certified. The e-newsletter currently has more than 2,600 subscribers.
- Redesigned and expanded a Preserve America “event resources toolkit” Web site, with content developed jointly with DOI. The Web site is geared toward Preserve America Community partner agencies and offers documents, graphics, and instructions for hosting Preserve America Community designation events. Other materials offered on the Web site include press kits for upcoming designation events, community summaries, press release templates, sample media advisories, and an events planning checklist.
- Formed and improved partnerships with other federal agencies’ communications operations to better educate audiences about federal historic preservation programs, with particular emphasis on the Preserve America initiative.
- Supported public meetings held by ACHP council members to gather public testimony under Section 106 provisions of the NHPA by informing local, statewide, and national organizations and media of the meetings and their significance to their communities.
- Developed and managed the Chairman’s Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation (see Figure 11), which is presented several times each year, usually at ACHP business meetings.
- Coordinated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the fourth consecutive year to jury the joint NTHP/Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Award for Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation. The award, which is presented each year at the NTHP’s annual conference and publicized nationwide, highlights federal preservation partnership accomplishments. The 2006 winner, Albuquerque’s Amy Biehl High School and GSA, received their award at the Trust conference in Pittsburgh in late October.

- Coordinated Preserve America Community designation events, ranging from single-community presentations to White House and Congressional multi-community events. Support has included provision of talking points, visuals, handouts, press packets, media outreach, and on the ground assistance. A highlight was coordination of a combined Preserve America Community recognition and Preserve America grant announcement event on Capitol Hill in March 2006 featuring First Lady Laura Bush, the Secretary of the Interior, Chairman Nau, and key members of the Congressional Historic Preservation Caucus.
- Produced the *ACHP Case Digest*, an illustrated quarterly report on noteworthy Section 106-related resources or precedent-setting federal activities. The ACHP posted each issue on its Web site; distributed it to the preservation community; and shared it with members of Congress and the media to increase awareness of the key federal role in national historic preservation efforts and its impact on their communities.
- Developed and cultivated media contacts and opportunities and generated and placed timely media advisories, news releases, and articles about the ACHP's activities.
- Increased ACHP member and staff participation and presence at preservation conferences and provided speakers, exhibits, and printed material.
- Maintained an active partnership with the National Park Service's Federal Preservation Institute, a federal outreach initiative, to educate senior officials about federal preservation responsibilities; expand preservation-related educational opportunities for federal employees, develop educational tools for Federal Preservation Officers, and develop a Web-based preservation learning portal for officials with preservation-related responsibilities.
- Met monthly with heads of national preservation organizations, including NTHP, Preservation Action, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to share information on pending issues and craft solution strategies.
- Maintained and kept current the ACHP and Preserve America Web sites by posting news events and updating contents.
- Responded to all incoming requests for preservation information directed to the ACHP by the White House, Congress, federal agencies, the private sector, and members of the public.

### **Direction for FY 2008**

To support and expand dissemination of both the ACHP and Preserve America message, and to better promote a national preservation ethic in FY 2008, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Maintain and update with timely materials the special Preserve America event resources Web site where the general press and agency communicators can find information necessary for broadly publicizing Preserve America events, including sample news releases, media advisories, speeches, logos, letterheads, and current Preserve America fact sheets.
- Continue to assist with Preserve America events hosted by the First Lady, the White House, Congress, council members and policy level agency officials, to include venue research, speech assistance, media releases, handouts, coordination, and staff support.

- Continue to support various award and recognition programs, including the annual presentation of Preserve America Presidential Awards, Preserve America Community recognition events, quarterly Chairman's Awards for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation, the ACHP Award for Federal Preserve America Accomplishment, joint NTHP/ACHP Award for Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation, and others.
- Implement the approved agency communications plan to include informing and educating all sectors of society about the cultural, educational, and economic benefits of historic preservation and heritage tourism.
- Expand ACHP conference participation and presence at professional meetings and special one-time events.
- Actively support NPS' Federal Preservation Institute Web portal that provides federal historic preservation professionals with comprehensive access to information, training materials, and other online assistance.

### **Effect of Requested Level**

Much of the ACHP's ability to successfully communicate the educational, cultural, and economic benefits of historic preservation and heritage tourism and facilitate understanding and participation in the Section 106 process is directly linked to its Web sites. However, the Web sites were designed more than a decade ago and need a complete overhaul for design, content, and technology to improve their information architecture and simplify the process of updating the information contained on the sites. Additional software is also necessary to provide key metrics and a performance measure for the existing ACHP Web sites prior to redesign. The FY 2008 requested level will allow the ACHP to maintain its current level of operations and improve its capacity to effectively inform the public about the agency's mission, promote a national preservation ethic, and meet the needs of the Preserve America initiative.

## **Enhance ACHP Organizational Capabilities**

### **Objectives**

The ACHP's administrative and organizational structure provides the support for the agency to carry out its mandated responsibilities and meet the needs of its customers. The ACHP must maintain an adequate resource base to maximize the effectiveness of council members and staff, minimize impediments to professional quality work, and effectively respond to the public and customers.

### **Recent Accomplishments**

To enhance its organizational capability, the ACHP has taken the following steps:

- Completed the closing of the Lakewood, Colorado field office as part of a restructuring of the Office of Federal Agency Programs. The four staff positions that were housed in Denver have been converted into six positions located in the ACHP's headquarters office in Washington, DC without an increase in the overall salary and benefits costs or FTE ceiling.

- Secured passage of amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 109-453) that include the authority for the AHCP to secure administrative support from agencies other than the Department of the Interior.
- Maintained existing federal agency partnerships (Army, USDA, HUD, GSA, and FHWA) and secured a new one (FEMA) to augment the ACHP's resource base and meet ACHP and agency program goals.
- Continued to improve internal fiscal controls and the monitoring of budget execution and completed the second annual audit mandated by the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act. Both of the audit opinions were unqualified but provided guidance on strengthening internal controls.
- In cooperation with GSA, undertook the acquisition and renovation of additional office space in the Old Post Office Building, which was completed in early FY 2007. This was the first expansion and upgrade of ACHP space since moving into the Old Post Office Building in 1984.
- Completed the re-staffing of OCEO with staff having the skill sets necessary for the changes in the ACHP's internal and external programs.
- Initiated the migration to the Microsoft Exchange Platform and the use of Microsoft Outlook, which will allow easier remote access to and sharing of e-mail and network documents. If funding allows, the migration should be completed in FY 2007.
- Completed the acquisition of a new telephone system that provides greater flexibility in switchboard operations and greater control over voicemail capacity while greatly reducing costs.
- Upgraded computer system hardware and software to provide greater security and reliability.

### **Direction for FY 2008**

To continue to improve the ACHP's organizational capacity, the ACHP will take the following actions:

- Address the human capital planning process and succession planning. By 2008, 20 percent of the ACHP staff, including the executive director and all but one of the office directors, will be eligible for retirement. The ACHP will work with its servicing personnel office and ACHP leadership to design and implement measures to ensure that the ACHP is prepared to meet this challenge.
- Improve the operability, portability, and accessibility of a full range of information technology products and services for staff and management, and seek ways to reduce costs of daily operations through implementing network solutions.
- Review the findings of annual audits and implement the auditors' findings where feasible to ensure appropriate internal controls are in place and are effectively monitored.
- Improve the ACHP's working relationships with DOI through execution of service-level agreements that more fully delineate deliverables and responsibilities. With the authorities granted by the amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act in 2007 and 2008, the ACHP will undertake a review of its existing agreements with DOI and seek ways to improve operational efficiency and reduce costs through other service providers as appropriate.



**Effect of Requested Level**

The requested level will allow the ACHP to maintain its current level of operations. Additional funds included in the base adjustments (\$13,000) will fund increased costs due to rental rate increases and the expanded Washington, DC office space necessitated by agency partnership arrangements and the growth of the Washington staff due to consolidation of staff and the closure of the Denver field office.

**Figure 4. Budgetary History, FY 2003 FY 2007**  
(in thousands of dollars)

	<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>
President s Budget	3,773	4,100	4,600	4,988	5,118
Initial Appropriation	3,667	4,000	4,600	4,860	---
Appropriation Adjustment		49	64	72	---
Budget Authority	3,667	3,951	4,536	4,788	---
FTEs	34	34	35	35	---

**Figure 5. Salaries and Expenditures by Object Classification**  
(in thousands of dollars)

		<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 President s Budget</b>	<b>FY 2007 Continuing Resolution*</b>	<b>FY 2008 Base Adjustments**</b>	<b>FY 2008 Adjusted Base</b>	<b>FY 2008 New Initiatives</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>Change from FY 2007**</b>
11	Salaries	2,695	2,790	2,695	128	2,918	70	2,988	198
12	Benefits	768	815	768	11	826	10	836	21
21	Travel	140	167	140		167		167	
22 & 23	Rent, Commun- ications, Misc.	611	775	611	13	788		788	13
24	Printing	28	25	28		25		25	
25	Other Services	508	508	508	(97)	411	95	506	(2)
26	Supplies	9	9	9		9		9	
31	Equipment	29	29	29		29		29	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>230</b>
	FTEs	35	35	35	0	35	1	36	1

\*As this document goes to print, the FY 2007 budget has not been enacted. The figures shown reflect the continuing resolution in effect until February 15, 2007. These figures are likely to change.

\*\*These figures are compared to the FY 2007 President's budget and not the continuing resolution in effect as this document goes to print.

**Figure 6. Members, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**  
(January 2007)

**Chairman**

John L. Nau, III (Texas)

**Vice Chairman**

Susan S. Barnes (Illinois)

**Expert Members**

John G. Williams, III (Washington)

Julia A. King, Ph.D. (Maryland)

Ann Alexander Pritzlaff (Colorado)

**Citizen Members**

Mark A. Sadd (West Virginia)

Rhonda Bentz (Virginia)

(one vacancy)

**Native American Member**

Gerald Peter Jemison (New York)

**Governor**

Hon. Matthew Blunt (Missouri)

**Mayor**

Hon. Alan Autry (California)

**Architect of the Capitol**

Hon. Alan M. Hantman, FAIA

**Secretary of the Interior**

Hon. Dirk Kempthorne

**Secretary of Agriculture**

Hon. Michael O. Johanns

**Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency**

Hon. Stephen L. Johnson

**Administrator, General Services**

**Administration**

Hon. Lurita A. Doan

**Secretary of Defense**

Hon. Robert M. Gates, Ph.D.

**Secretary of Transportation**

Hon. Mary E. Peters

**Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation**

Jonathan Kemper (Missouri)

**President, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers**

Jay D. Vogt (South Dakota)

**Observer:**

**General Chairman, National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers**

Alan S. Downer, Ph.D. (Navajo Nation)

**Observer:**

**Secretary, Department of Commerce**

Hon. Carlos M. Gutierrez

**Observer:**

**Secretary, Department of Education**

Hon. Margaret Spellings

**Observer:**

**Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development**

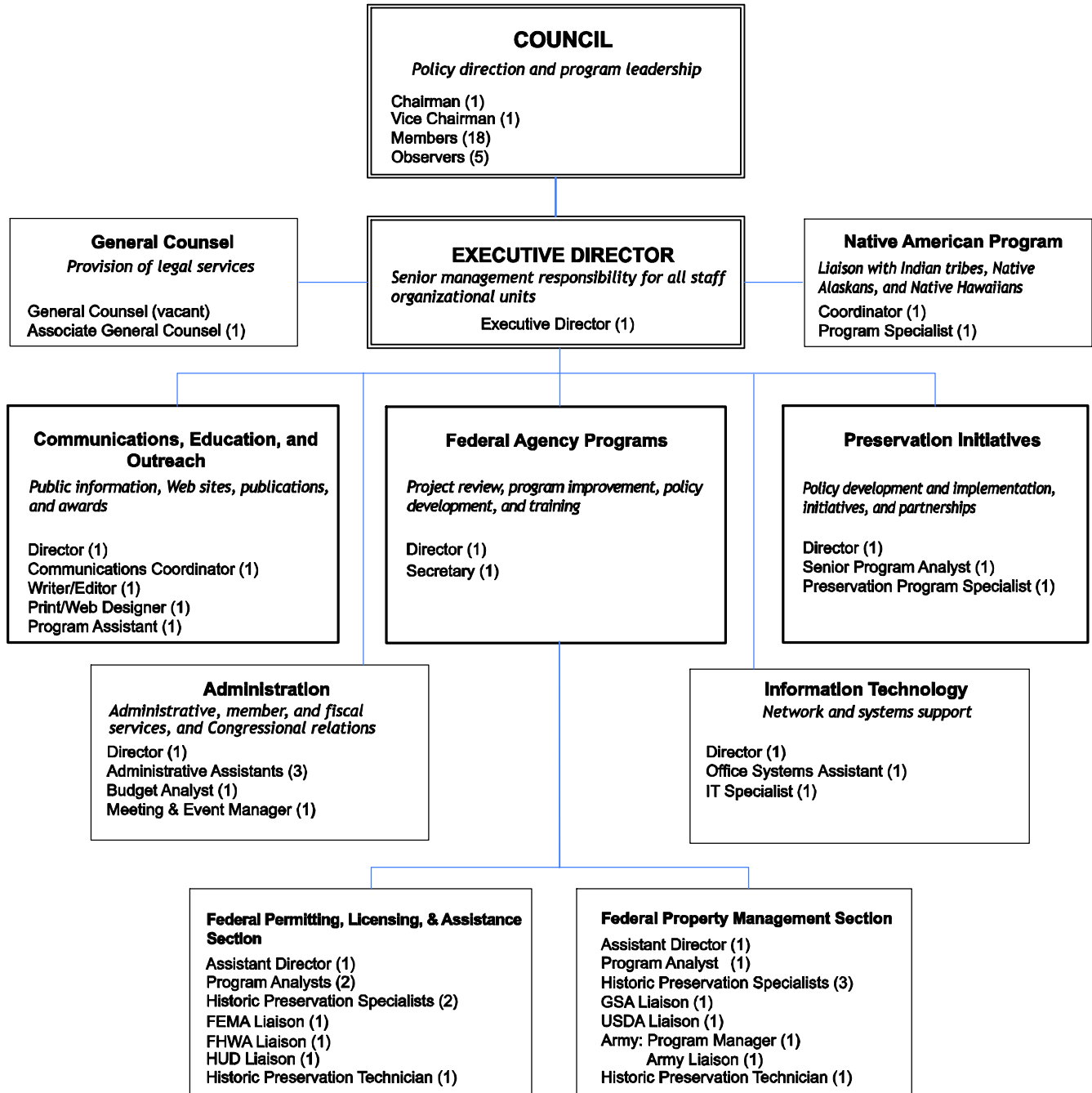
Hon. Alphonso R. Jackson

**Observer:**

**Secretary, Department of Homeland Security**

Hon. Michael Chertoff

**Figure 7. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Organizational Structure**  
(January 2007)



**Figure 8. ACHP Six-Year Strategic Plan (adopted by ACHP members November 9, 2006)**

The mission of the ACHP is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

**ADVOCATE PRESERVATION POLICY:** To advance effective public policies that promote the protection, enhancement, and productive use of historic properties and support and encourage historic preservation activities carried out by federal, state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector.

- Shape executive branch and congressional preservation policy to advance the goals of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Preserve America initiative.
- Develop and implement initiatives that promote the economic, educational, and social benefits of historic preservation as embodied in the Preserve America initiative.

**IMPROVE FEDERAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS:** To foster the development of federal agency programs that enhance the stewardship of historic properties and contribute to tribal state, local, and private historic preservation efforts.

- Improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of the federal preservation program.
- Collaborate with federal agencies and other stakeholders to highlight best practices and overcome obstacles to the preservation and productive use of historic properties.
- Assist federal agencies in meeting the goals and requirements of the Preserve America Executive Order.
- Encourage public and private use of partnerships to advance historic preservation goals.

**IDENTIFY, PROTECT, AND ENHANCE HISTORIC PROPERTIES:** Foster outcomes in the federal consideration of impacts to historic properties that advance the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Preserve America initiative.

- Promote an increased understanding of the historic preservation process and enhance effective participation through technical advice and the development of tools, guidance, and outreach.
- Enhance the capabilities of federal agencies, tribal, state, and local governments, and Native Hawaiian organizations and non-profit organizations to carry out their respective roles in the Section 106 process and improve communication among these parties.
- Focus ACHP involvement in individual Section 106 cases to maximize preservation benefits to the public and improve operation of the Section 106 process.
- Improve the coordination of Section 106 with Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Preserve America initiative, and related federal environmental and preservation processes to assist federal agencies in fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities.

**COMMUNICATE THE ACHP'S MESSAGE:** To inform and educate stakeholders, the public, and their governmental representatives about the ACHP's mission, the national historic preservation program, and the Preserve America initiative.

- Advance understanding of the roles of the ACHP and/or the federal partners in the national historic preservation program.
- Promote public and governmental understanding of, and participation in, the Preserve America initiative.
- Educate the Congress and policy officials in the executive branch about the economic, educational, and social benefits of historic preservation.

**SUPPORT AND ENHANCE ACHP ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITIES:** To maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of the members and staff in meeting the needs of the ACHP's customers and in carrying out its mission.

- Determine the type and level of resources necessary to effectively carry out the ACHP's mission and secure those resources from public and private sources in a timely manner.

- Maintain and expand partnerships with federal agencies, tribal, state, and local governments, Native Hawaiian organizations, and private parties to advance the ACHP's mission and goals.
- Develop and implement a human capital strategy that recognizes and responds to the demographics of the ACHP's existing workforce, that provides opportunities for the ACHP to recruit and retain employees who reflect the diversity of America, and that will best serve the ACHP's mission.
- Enhance internal operational performance and efficiency by improving teamwork, communication, information technology resources, professional development, and work processes.
- Improve service to ACHP customers by identifying major areas of customer interaction and implementing goal-driven enhancements that respond to stated customer needs in measurable ways.

**Figure 9. Section 106 Reviews**

<b>Incoming Caseload</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>
Carryover from previous year	82	75	92
New cases submitted for review	750	750	730
Annual Caseload (Total)	832	825	822

<b>Outgoing Caseload</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>
ACHP review, declined participation	710	705	715
Consultation with the ACHP concluded by Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement	98	105	95
NEPA substitution	1	10	14
Comments by council members	4	5	7
Foreclosures	2	2	4
Plan consultation and review	37	26	30
Emergency/discovery reviews	20	18	15
Review of public inquiries	85	95	110

<b>Cases Completed (Total)</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>990</b>
Cases retired	20	45	50
Ongoing cases (carryover to next year)	80	92	95

**Figure 10. Noteworthy Section 106 Cases Involving the ACHP, FY 2006**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>CASE</b>	<b>NOTEWORTHY</b>
Arizona	Federal Communications Commission	Microwave System Upgrade	Effects to Mount Graham, a property of importance to Apache tribes
California	Federal Highway Administration	Modification of Tower Bridge, Sacramento and West Sacramento	Streamlined Modern-style lift bridge; need for pedestrian access trumped historic design issues
California	Federal Highway Administration	Replacement of Doyle Drive Approach to Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco	Right-of-way through the Presidio of San Francisco
Colorado	Federal Highway Administration	Expansion of the I-70 Corridor	Effects on Colorado mountain communities, including the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark
Colorado	Internal Revenue Service	Transfer of Ownership of Redstone Castle	Local landmark threatened by seizure sale
District of Columbia	National Capital Planning Commission	National Capital Framework Plan	National icons, future use of the National Mall
District of Columbia	General Services Administration	Reuse of the West Campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital	NHL; may help with neighborhood revitalization
Florida	US Air Force	Demolition of Camp Pinchot Historic District, Fort Walton Beach	Housing constructed for Forest Service employees; transferred to Air Force in 1940
Hawaii	Department of the Navy	Pearl Harbor Naval Base Operation and Management	NHL; Programmatic Agreement
Kansas	Federal Highway Administration	Replacement of the Amelia Earhart Memorial Bridge, Atchison	Citizen concern over pending loss of local landmark

*(Figure continues on next page)*



**Figure 10. (continued)**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>CASE</b>	<b>NOTEWORTHY</b>
Louisiana	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita	Agreement to govern demolition of privately owned structures
Minnesota	Federal Highway Administration/ National Park Service	New St. Croix River Crossing	Stillwater Lift Bridge; removal of Wild and Scenic River; natural and cultural values
Massachusetts	US Army Corps of Engineers	Construction of a Wind Farm, Nantucket Sound	An adverse visual effect on numerous historic properties, including lighthouses and the Nantucket Historic District
Mississippi	Federal Emergency Management Agency	Recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita	Agreement to govern demolition to privately owned structures
Montana	Rural Utilities Service; USDA	Coal and Wind Electric Generating Facility	Viewsheds of NHLs
New Mexico	Federal Communications Commission	Construction of a Wireless Telecommunication Tower, Taos	Tribal issues; NHL; adverse effect on historic cultural landscapes and possibly on a Traditional Cultural Property
New York	General Services Administration	New Federal Building in Buffalo	Citizen concern for new construction in historic setting
New York	Federal Transit Authority, Federal Highway Administration, and HUD	Redevelopment of the World Trade Center Site	Significant issues regarding historic property evaluation and public interest
New York	National Park Service	Ellis Island Seawall Rehabilitation	Recovery of historic ferry
Oregon, et al.	Bureau of Recreation and Bonneville Power	Management of Columbia River Power System	Tribal concerns; public debate over plan
Virginia	US Army Corps of Engineers	Development of the Grounds of Rippon Lodge, Prince William County	Premier 18th century historic property threatened by sprawl/development

*(Figure continues on next page)*

**Figure 10. (continued)**

<b>STATE</b>	<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>CASE</b>	<b>NOTEWORTHY</b>
Virginia	Federal Highway Administration	Richmond Highway Development	Increased congestion due to BRAC action; NHL threatened
Washington	Federal Highway Administration	Construction of the Port Angeles Graving Dock	Archaeological sites and human remains; strong tribal interest

**Figure 11. Recipients of the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project</b>
General Services Administration	Nov. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of the San Juan U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (Puerto Rico)</li> <li>• Roxbury Boys Club Renovation (Boston)</li> </ul>
Fish and Wildlife Service	Nov. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cathlapotle Archeological Project (Washington State)</li> </ul>
Federal Aviation Administration	Feb. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocation &amp; Renovation of Building 1 at Newark Liberty International Airport (New Jersey)</li> <li>• The Journey Back Home (Alaska)</li> <li>• The Quieter Home Program (San Diego)</li> </ul>
Economic Development Administration	May 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad (Colorado and New Mexico)</li> </ul>
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Nov. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Grants, World Trade Center Site (New York)</li> </ul>
Forest Service	Aug. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passport in Time project, "Following the Smoke" (California)</li> </ul>
National Park Service	Nov. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corps of Discovery II traveling exhibit (multistate)</li> </ul>
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Nov. 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agency Preserve America Web Site</li> </ul>
U.S. Navy, Navy Region Southwest	Feb. 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation of the historic Hotel Del Monte (California)</li> </ul>
Bureau of Land Management	May 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Undaunted Stewardship" program (Montana)</li> </ul>
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Aug. 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the Raymond Hilliard Homes (Illinois)</li> </ul>
Department of Transportation	Nov. 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation Enhancement Program</li> </ul>
U.S. Army Environmental Center	Feb. 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native American Historical Initiative (Louisiana)</li> </ul>
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Aug. 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discovery, documentation, and relocation of shipwrecks <i>Manuela</i> and <i>Cristóbal Colón</i> (Puerto Rico)</li> </ul>

## Figure 12. Preserve America Presidential Awards

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The Presidential Awards are one component of Preserve America. Each year, two awards are given for activities advancing heritage tourism, and two awards are given for privately funded historic preservation projects or programs.

### 2004

#### HERITAGE TOURISM CATEGORY

**Blue Ridge Heritage Initiative:** North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia

This initiative promotes four groups of heritage tourism trails: Blue Ridge Music; Cherokee Heritage; Craft Heritage; and Farms, Gardens and Countryside. The development of guidebooks for driving tours helps visitors explore important cultural stories, places, and traditions of the southern mountains.

**Lackawanna Heritage Valley:** Northeast Pennsylvania

The Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority and its partners are bringing into focus the significant cultural and natural resources of Lackawanna Valley by considerably investing in the region, leading to an increase in tourism that has also contributed to the local economy. The project has stimulated environmental renewal, contributed greatly to education, and created a visitors center, greenways, trails, festivals, projects, volunteer programs, and museums.

#### PRIVATE PRESERVATION CATEGORY

**Historic Beaumont Hotel:** Ouray, Colorado

The Beaumont Hotel was built in the 1880s when Ouray was one of the richest silver and gold mining areas in the western United States, yet has remained abandoned for 34 years despite its listing in 1973 on the National Register of Historic Places. Demolition of the hotel was a strong possibility until the Kings recognized its cultural and economic importance and purchased the structure in 1998. After extensive study and planning, they completed a \$6 million restoration, and the Beaumont reopened for business in 2003.

**Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center:** Kootenai National Forest, Libby, Montana

The Historic Raven Natural Resources Learning Center began in 1906 as the Raven Ranger Station to support the newly created US Forest Service as a supply station on the southern end of the Kootenai National Forest. The ProviderPals, the US Forest Service, local communities, individuals, major foundations, schools, and business partnered to preserve the historic place and in the process created a learning center that brings students and teachers from across the nation to learn about natural and cultural resources at the site.

### 2005

#### HERITAGE TOURISM CATEGORY

**Restoration of The Mount:** Lenox, Massachusetts

The Mount, the country estate of renowned author Edith Wharton, fell into such disrepair that it became an eyesore and embarrassment to the local community. Edith Wharton Restoration, Inc. gave it new life by forming creative partnerships and raising \$11.4 million for its restoration. In 2002, the estate reopened as a meticulously restored villa. Visitation has increased more than three-fold, and the economic impact has been substantial on the immediate and surrounding areas.

**Texas Heritage Trails Program:** Texas

The Texas Heritage Trails Program markets 10 heritage-themed automobile tours as corridors and

destinations for focusing regional tourism. It also provides training and financial assistance to local communities for historic site development and conservation. As a result of this highly replicable Texas Historical Commission initiative, all 254 Texas counties are receiving heritage tourism assistance, and communities that once competed for visitors are now combining efforts to increase overall tourism. Participating sites have experienced an average annual visitation increase of 20 percent.

#### **PRIVATE PRESERVATION CATEGORY**

**Bolduc Historic Properties-Operational Enhancement:** Sainte Genevieve, Missouri

Bolduc Historic Properties maintains three houses in a French Colonial settlement along the Mississippi River that document and interpret the French experience in North America. Among them is the circa-1785 Bolduc House Museum, a National Historic Landmark in the care of the Colonial Dames of America, which has been restored and furnished with rare French furnishings, some original to the house. The 10-year restoration of all three structures and associated properties, including vegetable and decorative gardens, was completed in August 2004.

**Isaiah Davenport House Museum:** Savannah, Georgia

The restoration of the 1820s-era Isaiah Davenport House Museum has been cited as the initial project that spurred Savannah's preservation ethic, saving the 1733 city plan and hundreds of structures now encompassed in a National Landmark District. In 2000, after successful private fund-raising efforts, a three-year, three-phase restoration project of the Davenport House began. The museum is now operationally self-funded through innovative revenue sources, including the annual Savannah Garden Exposition. Tourism today produces \$1 billion annually for the city.

### **2006**

#### **HERITAGE TOURISM CATEGORY**

**Maryland Heritage Areas Program:** Statewide

The Maryland Heritage Areas Program resulted from Maryland's recognition that heritage tourism is a key economic development and sustainable preservation strategy. Maryland encourages creation of local preservation and tourism efforts and offers a connecting framework that enjoys broad state support through the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority. Since the program's inception nine years ago, there are now 10 Certified Heritage Areas representing 18 counties and 62 municipalities, with three more areas pursuing certification. Every county in Maryland now includes a heritage area within its borders

**Mission San Luis:** Tallahassee, Florida

Mission San Luis offers a glimpse of the American past that otherwise would not be available. Relatively few people are aware of the more than 100 Spanish missions established across north Florida during the 16th and 17th centuries. Thanks to decades of exhaustive archaeological effort and painstaking research involving original mission documents, the state of Florida and multiple essential partners have recreated the former western capital of Spanish Florida. Mission San Luis, a National Historic Landmark, was destroyed by fire in 1704 but has risen from the ashes as a 60-acre window to the forgotten past.

#### **PRIVATE PRESERVATION CATEGORY**

**Hampton Hotels "Explore the Highway with Hampton, Save-A-Landmark™" Program:** Nationwide

This innovative program is a corporate commitment to preservation. The World's Largest Santa Claus in Alaska, Jesse Owens Memorial Park in Alabama, and La Plaza Park in California are just a few of the 26 places nationwide receiving volunteer refurbishment to date through Hampton Hotels' initiative. The program identifies and assists in rehabilitation of significant, iconic, or just plain quirky roadside attractions across the nation. Employees volunteer their efforts, the company provides funding, and communities and road-tripping tourists benefit.

**Tauk World Discovery Yellowstone Guest-Volunteer Program:** Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho

This guest-volunteer program benefits the world's first national park, which today hosts 3 million visitors annually. Tauk World Discovery created and operates a unique program through which more than 5,000 vacationers voluntarily have donated nearly 10,000 hours of labor to help preserve and protect park assets. In this manner, Tauk has used the very human visitation that inevitably causes some adverse impact to natural and historic resources and turned it into a positive force for preservation, at the same time building visitor understanding, appreciation, and pride.

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**Figure 13. Preserve America Initiative Program Support**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007 (to date)</b>	<b>TOTAL (to date)</b>
PA Community applications reviewed	247	138	128	47	560
PA Presidential Awards applications reviewed	107	37	85	54	283
PA Grant applications reviewed (with NPS)	--	--	160	*	160
PA Community designation events supported	15	6	6	3	30

\*First round of FY 2007 grant applications closes on February 14, 2007

#### **Preserve America Community applications**

Of 560 applications received, 270 required additional follow-up work with the applicants. This included 267 follow-up letters, 81 second letters, and many telephone conversations and e-mail exchanges. The result was 209 applications were revised and/or augmented and then given a second review. Of these, an additional 168 were then qualified for designation. Of all submissions, the 458 applications recommended for designation required (1) transfer to NPS for their review and concurrence, including consultation on questionable submissions; and (2) managing preparation and distribution of certificates, letters of designation, road signs and letters, packets of resource materials, profiles for Web site, and notification letters to congressional delegations and State Historic Preservation Officers.

#### **Preserve America Presidential Awards applications**

ACHP staff conduct an extensive call for nominations and an informational effort to solicit award nominations. Each year more than 2,000 printed forms are sent by mail and more than 2,400 are distributed electronically. Staff members process all entries, intensively research nominations to ensure accuracy and quality, conduct a selection process that involves an interagency staff review, a jury of policy-level officials and ACHP members, and a final screening by senior administration officials. Final selections are made by the White House. The ACHP assists the White House in all aspects of the presentation ceremony involving the President and the First Lady.

#### **Preserve America Grants applications**

Includes ACHP staff prescreening review and support for interagency selection panel recommendations as well as publicizing the availability of grants to potential applicants.

#### **Preserve America Community designation events**

Level of support is dependent on venue and level of involvement but may include local arrangements, invitations, staffing for event, staging, processing of award certificates, coordinating the program, media relations, and on-site arrangements.







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