



THE ROAD AHEAD PARTNERSHIP

THE ROAD AHEAD PARTNERSHIP: Quick Reference Guide for FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR THE PRESERVATION OR REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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INTRODUCTION

If you, or your community have an historic Route 66 property and are looking for additional funding to do repairs or even a complete restoration, or you are looking for funding sources for community preservation initiatives, there may be financial help available. Many different sources are discussed below. A selection of grants, as well as tax incentives for owners, preservation easements, and loans are listed here in the hope that they may prove useful to you. Many of the following sources also require designation of an historic property on the National Register of Historic Places. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

The Road Ahead Partnership “Route 66 Historic Preservation Quick Reference” has an introduction to the National Register of Historic Places (Section D) and is a great place to find answers to many of your preservation questions and is linked here:

<https://route66roadahead.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/route-66-quick-reference-8-30-16.pdf>

The Road Ahead Partnership, with funding support from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, also offers a “Route 66 Historic Preservation ToolKit” to help preservation efforts of property owners and Route 66 enthusiasts.

<https://roadahead.route66centennial.org/index.php/marquee-programs/preservation-toolkit-overview>

Your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will also be glad to help you with many designation and funding questions. The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers website has the most up-to-date links to all the SHPOs across the country.

<http://ncshpo.org/directory/>

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) determine which of the SHPO responsibilities they wish to assume for their respective Tribal lands. These 200+ sovereign governments span over 30 states. The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) is a non-profit membership organization of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and has a directory as well as information regarding grants, internships and jobs. <https://www.nathpo.org/>

For additional information about THPOs, visit the National Park Service website at

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1460/index.htm> and

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/tribal-historic-preservation-office-program.htm#main>

TAX INCENTIVES

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives

Basic information on federal tax credit incentives can be found on the National Park Service (NPS) website at: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/index.htm>. It is recommended, however, that you first start your tax credit process by connecting with your own SHPO whose contact information can be found at: <http://ncshpo.org/directory/>

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives can often be more easily obtained than grants. They are not competitive, and if your work on the historic property meets all the qualifications, a building owner can receive a federal income tax credit. However, the program requires substantial investment up front by the property owner. The income tax credit only comes after the project. For these programs it is important to contact your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) prior to starting your project. They want to see your project successfully achieve a credit and they will advise you on what the requirements will be for your program. There is a strong emphasis on retention and repair of historic materials rather than replacement with new when possible.

The 20% federal income-tax credit is for owners of income-producing, certified historic buildings that undergo substantial rehabilitations. Using the program, a credit equal to 20% of a rehabilitation's qualified expenditures may be subtracted directly from the owner's federal income taxes. The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program is managed in each state by the SHPO and administered by the NPS and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) at the federal level. Your SHPO will be happy to explain the program and its requirements to you. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/about.htm>

To qualify for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program, the following criteria must be met:

- The building must be listed individually on the National Register or contribute to a historic district that is either listed on the National Register or certified by the NPS for the Tax Credit program. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>
- The building must be used for income-producing purposes, such as rental-residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or industrial.
- The rehabilitation (both interior and exterior) must meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" (Standards). More information re. the Standards is below.
- The project budget must exceed the greater of the building's adjusted basis (roughly the current depreciated or improved value of the building, not including land) or \$5,000 (whichever is greater) normally within a 24-month period or within a 60-month period, as long as phased plans are created in advance.
- The credit is for buildings, defined by the IRS as any structure or edifice enclosing a space within its walls, and usually covered by a roof, the purpose of which is, for example, to

provide shelter or housing, or to provide working, office, parking, display, or sales space. It cannot be used for orphaned signs, roadbeds, automobiles, or train-cars. It can be used, however, for a variety of income-producing buildings including residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural (i.e. barns).

- If you are going to apply for a federal rehabilitation tax credit do it early and hopefully before you start construction. Talk early and often to your SHPO office. You do not want to unintentionally do something to the building that could disqualify your entire project.
- The **Secretary of the Interior’s “Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings”** are used by the NPS and your SHPO to evaluate whether changes to a historic structure respect its historic features. In a nutshell, the Standards emphasize retention of historic materials and preservation of important historic exterior and interior spaces and features. Authenticity of historic materials is important. Sometimes a feature does not have to be original to be significant. Your SHPO should be happy to discuss with you how the Standards will apply to your building.
<https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehabilitation.htm>.
It is important for both federal and state historic tax credits to talk to your SHPO to get guidance before you do the work.
- The NPS charges application review fees for the historic credit, but there is no fee for projects with budgets under \$20,000. For projects with qualified expenditures above \$20,000, the fee varies between \$500 and \$2,500.
- If, during the five-year period following the claiming of the credit, the property is sold, or its use changes from income-producing, or the property is altered in a manner not meeting the “Standards,” the certification may be revoked, and a prorated portion of the tax credit recaptured by the IRS.

Check with your accountant or tax advisor to make sure this or any of the other tax credits works for you. There are restrictions that can sometimes prevent an owner from fully utilizing the credit. The IRS has provided easy-to-understand guidance regarding the tax credit regulations that can be found on the IRS website <https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/rehabilitation-credit-historic-preservation-faqs>

State Historic Tax Incentives

Many states also have their own historic preservation tax credits or other incentives. The requirements for each may vary from year to year. Check with your SHPO to find out what is currently available in your state. Like the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives, most state programs will require projects to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, so once again, it is a good practice to talk to your SHPO office early on and before you start construction. Some of the financial assistance programs in the Route 66 states are listed below.

Arizona:

The state of Arizona SHPO offers a property tax incentive program for income-producing properties and a property tax reduction program for non-income-producing National Register properties. <https://azstateparks.com//tax-incentives-program>

California

The California Mills Act can assist in the restoration or preservation of qualified historic buildings by private property owners. The Act grants participating local governments the authority to enter into contracts with owners of qualified historic properties who actively participate in the maintenance or restoration of the property to receive property tax relief. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21412

Illinois

The Illinois SHPO administers two state rehabilitation income tax credits and one homeowner property tax incentive.

<https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/preserve/funding.html>

The Illinois Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program (IL-HTC) provides a state income-tax credit equal to 25% of a project's Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures (QREs), not to exceed \$3 million, to owners of certified historic structures who undertake certified rehabilitations. This program is statewide, but funds are limited, and it is very competitive. <https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/preserve/statecredit.html>

The River's Edge State rehabilitation income tax credit is for rehabilitating historic, income-producing properties in River Edge Redevelopment Zones (only Aurora, East St. Louis, Elgin, Peoria, and Rockford, while Joliet and Kankakee are soon to be included). East St. Louis and is a Route 66 communities and has a River Edge Redevelopment Zone. Joliet is also along route 66 and when it has set up a River Edge Redevelopment Zone properties might qualify for this credit. <https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/preserve/iHPA-tpc.html>

Illinois also has a statewide Property Tax Assessment Freeze program for historic, owner-occupied residences located in National Register or certain local historic districts. <https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/preserve/taxfreeze.html>

The Architecture and Tax Incentives section of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office has an email inbox for questions re. the Illinois Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program DNR.SHPO.statecredit@illinois.gov . Or you can call 217-782-4836 and ask to speak to the Architecture staff.

Kansas

A Heritage Trust Fund Competitive grant program for projects on national and state register-listed buildings. <https://www.kshs.org/p/heritage-trust-fund/14617>

State Historic Tax Credits are also available to qualifying property owners rehabilitating historic buildings. <https://www.kshs.org/p/tax-credit-basics/14673>

Missouri

Missouri has a 25%state tax credit for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic buildings. Owner-occupied historic residences also qualify for the Missouri credit. The state credits are administered by the Missouri Department of Economic Development and the State Historic Preservation Office. The Architectural Preservation Services team members of the Missouri SHPO also welcome phone calls and emails for inquiries regarding tax credits. You can reach them at 573-751-7860.

<https://ded.mo.gov/programs/community/historic-preservation-tax-credit-program-htc>

New Mexico

New Mexico has a State Income Tax Credit for Preservation of Cultural Properties: <http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/programs/tax-credits.html>. The 50% state income tax credit is available to owners of historic buildings both income-producing and residential who complete qualified, pre-approved rehabilitations.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma has state historic tax incentives. To qualify for the 20% state tax credit, projects must qualify for the federal tax credits. The SHPO participates in the determination that a building is a certified historic structure and the review of rehabilitation work and is the initial point of contact for applicants.

<https://www.okhistory.org/shpo/taxcredits.htm>

Texas

The Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program is worth 25% of eligible rehabilitation costs and is available for buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and Texas State Antiquities Landmarks. Texas tax credits can be taken against either the Texas franchise or insurance premium tax liability. Property owners that do not owe either tax can sell their credit. Currently, there is a brisk market for purchase of the credits.

<https://thc.texas.gov/preserve/grants-tax-credits-and-funding/historic-preservation-tax-credits>

50% Disabled Access Income Tax Credit

This IRS program reduces the building owner's federal income taxes by 50% of the amount spent making a business handicap accessible, to a maximum of \$5,000 of credit per year.

<https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8826.pdf>

- Credit is for rehabilitating existing buildings that house small businesses that
 - pay or incur expenses; and
 - have less than \$1 million in gross receipts in preceding year; or
 - have fewer than 30 full-time employees in preceding year.
- Expenses must enable the eligible small business to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Work must meet current ADA Standards. Eligible expenses include installing ramps, restrooms, elevators, sidewalks or walkways, and the redesign of entries and interior circulation.
- Credit may be taken on work expenditures between \$250 and \$10,250.
- A maximum of \$5,000 of credit may be taken each year. Credits may be claimed in more than one tax year, provided that the expenses claimed were made in the current tax year.

Architectural and Transportation Barrier Removal Income Tax Deduction

This IRS deduction is located within the same program as the 50% Disabled Access Tax Credit described above. <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8826.pdf> See also Chapter 11 in Publication 535, Business Expenses. <https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/guide-to-business-expense-resources>

This is a deduction (not a credit) of up to \$15,000 per year of the costs of making a facility or public transportation vehicle more accessible to and usable by persons who are disabled or elderly by removing barriers.

- Cannot deduct costs to completely renovate or build a new facility or public transportation vehicle, or to replace depreciable property in the normal course of business.
- Can add any costs over this limit to the basis of the property and depreciate the annual \$15,000 tax deduction.

New Markets Income Tax Credits

The NMTC Program attracts private capital into low-income communities by permitting individual and corporate investors to receive a tax credit against their federal income tax in exchange for making equity investments in specialized financial intermediaries called a Community Development Entity. <https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/certification/cde> The credit totals 39% of the original investment amount and is claimed over a period of seven years. <https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/Programs/new-markets-tax-credit>

- Substantially all of the qualified equity investment must be used by the CDE to provide investments in low-income communities.
- In each of the first 3 years, the investor receives a credit equal to 5% of the total amount paid for the stock or capital interest at the time of purchase. For the final 4 years, the value of the credit is 6% annually.
- Investors may not redeem their investments in CDEs prior to the conclusion of the 7-year period.

Preservation Easements

A preservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a property owner and a preservation organization to preserve and protect a portion of an historic structure, most often, the exterior. An easement donation may qualify as a charitable contribution, with federal income-tax benefits, based on the value of the easement, as determined by a qualified appraiser.

- The building must be a certified historic structure in one of the following three ways:
 - individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places; or
 - a contributing property within a National Register Historic District; or
 - a contributing property within a local historic district that has been certified by the National Park Service for the purposes of tax incentives.
 - This step usually involves filing a Part 1 of the federal historic preservation tax credit application to verify that the building is a certified historic structure.
- The easement is granted in perpetuity and recorded against the deed.
- The portion of the building property rights that are donated are monitored and protected by the preservation organization. The owner seeks approval from the easement holder prior to construction.
- At the time of donation, the donor also gives a one-time, tax-deductible charitable contribution to assist with the costs of monitoring and defending the easement in perpetuity.
- There are additional factors to be aware of when owners are pursuing both a federal tax credit and an easement and they may need to wait until the 5-year recapture period has elapsed before pursuing an easement donation.
- Owners considering this option can contact their SHPO or statewide preservation advocacy organization to ask what organizations may accept easements in their state.

Both the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have additional information regarding the easement process:

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/brochure-easements-historic-properties.pdf>

<https://savingplaces.org/easements>

LOAN PROGRAM

Low-interest loans enable owners to borrow money to rehabilitate historic buildings usually at a reduced interest rate. Often downtown redevelopment groups such as Main Street Organizations may offer loan programs for commercial areas.

203(k) Rehabilitation Loan Program

A qualifying private owner can borrow a single, long-term mortgage loan to finance both the acquisition and rehabilitation of an existing home. The program is administered by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). For more information, see https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/sfh/203k/203k--df

LOCAL AND STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

Economic Agency Funding Sources

Each State has an Agency dedicated to economic development. They vary by state but usually have a variety of funding sources and may have applicable grants or other incentives that can help your project. Some may be for attracting tourism or assisting local businesses.

For example, in Illinois in 2023 the Governor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) awarded grants totaling \$6.6 million through the Route 66 and Tourism Marketing Grant Programs to boost local tourism efforts and attract visitors to drive along the historic Route 66 and Enjoy Illinois. Contact other route 66 states' Economic Development Agencies to see if they have something applicable to Route 66 businesses or historic resources.

The Oklahoma Department of Commerce administers the Route 66 Revitalization Grant Program for the Oklahoma Route 66 Commission, emphasizing local communities and their economic growth along Route 66 in Oklahoma. <https://www.okcommerce.gov/community-development/oklahoma-route-66/>

Local Incentives

Local incentives are designed by individual communities to encourage specific renovation programs. Grants and low-interest loans can be funded from special taxes or economic development districts, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts and Special Service Areas (SSA). The TIF district collects increased property-tax revenue from a specially defined district over a specific number of years. SSAs collect a special tax on properties in the district. The moneys collected must be reused to improve the district in which they were collected. Other communities have designated state or local economic development areas such as Empowerment or Enterprise Zones that can provide financial incentives for district improvements.

NATIONAL AND STATE PROGRAMS

Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside Program

The Transportation Alternatives Set-Aside Program (TA Set-Aside) is administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and helps states fund a variety of activities related to improving transportation assets, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, environmental mitigation, and creating or improving recreational trails projects.

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_alternatives/

Main Street America

Individual states have Main Street Programs that are dedicated to preservation, community building, economic restructuring, and organizational development in local communities. The National Main Street Program has information on grants for Main Street communities as well as contact information for each state's program. <https://www.mainstreet.org/aboutus>

<https://www.mainstreet.org/howwecanhelp/fundingopportunities>

Main Street Programs along Route 66

Arizona <https://azdowntown.wordpress.com/main-street/>

California https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=23484

Illinois <https://www.ilmainstreet.org/>

Kansas <https://www.kansascommerce.gov/program/community-programs/main-street/>

Missouri <https://momainstreet.org/>

New Mexico <https://www.nmmainstreet.org/>

Oklahoma <https://www.okcommerce.gov/main-street-day-at-the-capitol-april-4/>

Texas <https://thc.texas.gov/preserve/tourism-and-economic-development/texas-main-street-program>

Statewide and Local Preservation Advocacy Organizations

Many statewide preservation advocacy groups, such as Landmarks Illinois, Illinois' non-profit preservation advocacy organization, have grants or other programs to assist historic structures. They may also be able to suggest other sources. Your local historic preservation commission or organization may also have ideas on where to find local funding.

US Small Business Administration (SBA)

The SBA guarantees small business, low interest loans for purchasing property, construction, inventory and other business expenses. The SBA also provides training to assist small business owners with business plans, budgeting, and management. <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs>

GRANT PROGRAMS SPECIFIC TO ROUTE 66

Route 66 The Road Ahead Partnership is a coalition of organizations representing the Route 66 corridor from Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California. Plans have been initiated to celebrate, commemorate, and honor the upcoming 2026 Centennial of Route 66. The following grant opportunities are currently available. <https://roadahead.route66centennial.org/>

Route 66 Black Experiences Grant Program provides direct grant awards to Black owned/operated businesses and attractions along Route 66, and funding to support research and programs designed to tell the stories of Black experiences related to Route 66. The grant program is one of the first in a series of "birthday gifts" to be given to Route 66 in the years leading up to the road's Centennial.

The Route 66 Black Experiences Grant Program is a project of the Route 66 Road Ahead Partnership and was awarded \$250,000 by American Express to provide direct grants to help Black owned and/or operated businesses and attractions along Route 66 and to support research and programs that interpret and tell the stories of Black experiences associated with Route 66. <https://roadahead.route66centennial.org/index.php/marquee-programs/black-experience-grant-program>

Route 66 Extraordinary Women Micro-Grant Program

The Route 66 Extraordinary Women Micro-Grant Program provides critical and flexible funding to businesses and attractions located along Route 66 that are majority women-owned or operated. In addition to direct fundraising efforts undertaken by the Road Ahead Partnership, the Route 66 Extraordinary Women Micro-Grant Program is funded in part by a grant from the Preserve Route 66 Grant Fund of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The program will administer two grant rounds in 2024.

<https://roadahead.route66centennial.org/index.php/marquee-programs/extraordinary-women-grant-program>

National Park Service

Route 66 Cost-Share Grants are a well-appreciated funding source for Route 66 properties and programs from the National Park Service. The Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program has provided matching grant assistance to support the preservation of some of the most significant

and representative historic Route 66 buildings, structures, road segments, and cultural landscapes over the years. Grants are also provided to support research, planning, oral history, and educational outreach projects related to the preservation of Route 66.

Program cost-share grant funds are provided through congressional appropriations, which are determined each new fiscal year. Project eligibility criteria requires a minimum 50% (1:1) cost-share match provided by the applicant. All preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation projects are required to conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1453/rosi-66-cost-share-grants.htm>

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Preserve Route 66 Legacy Business Grant Fund provides financial support to businesses to preserve historic places and spur economic development along the Route 66 corridor, with an emphasis on projects that illuminate the narratives of communities whose places and stories have been historically underrepresented. Grants are designed to help business owners advance projects in the following three categories: (1) capital improvements, (2) planning, and (3) marketing and outreach. Eligible projects will be located in the broader Route 66 corridor including communities and neighborhoods along Route 66. Grants will generally range from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and no match is required.

Projects must be located in a community, neighborhood or tribal land along the Route 66 corridor in the following states: Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, or California. While businesses do not need to be located directly on Route 66, they should demonstrate geographic or thematic connections to Route 66.

<https://savingplaces.org/preserve-route-66-legacy-business-grant-fund>

GENERAL PRESERVATION GRANTS

Many grant programs are for publicly-owned or non-profit-owned buildings, others may be geared to specific building or occupancy types. They offer lump sums of money for specific projects. Most require matching funds. These grants may involve stringent qualifying criteria and are usually competitive.

National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund Grants administered by the State, Tribal, Local, Plans & Grants Division has a number of more general grants including the following subjects. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/index.htm>

NPS Save America's Treasures Grants program helps preserve nationally significant historic properties and collections that convey our nation's rich heritage to future generations of Americans. The National Park Service (NPS) announces availability of \$13 million in Historic Preservation Fund grants for the Save America's Treasures (SAT) program. These grants are very competitive but provide preservation and/or conservation assistance to nationally significant historic properties and collections. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and require a dollar-for-dollar, non-Federal match, which can be cash or documented in-kind. The

application for Save America's Treasures grants for preservation projects is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/save-americas-treasures-grants.htm>

NPS/SHPO Certified Local Government Grants are federally-funded grants from the NPS to each state's SHPO who then subgrant matching funds to communities who have reached an advanced level of preservation called "Certified Local Governments." These grants can fund a variety of historic preservation projects. Often, they are not for construction but can be utilized for feasibility studies or pre-development. Most of these grants have been made to local governments for architectural and archaeological surveys, National Register nominations, preservation education and preservation planning. The grant must go to a local Certified Local Government. Contact your SHPO or Certified Local Government.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/shpo-grants.htm>

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program promotes economic development in rural communities through the rehabilitation of historic buildings in those communities. The program provides recipients (referred to as prime grantees) with a single grant that is then regranted in smaller amounts to individual projects (subgrants).

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/paul-bruhn-historic-revitalization-grants-program.htm>

NPS Underrepresented Communities Grant Program (URC) works towards diversifying the nominations submitted to the National Register of Historic Places. URC grants are funded by the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) and are administered by the NPS. Projects include surveys and inventories of historic properties associated with communities underrepresented in the National Register, as well as the development of nominations to the National Register for specific sites. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/underrepresented-community-grants.htm>

National Trust for Historic Preservation Grant-Programs <https://savingplaces.org/grants>

National Trust Preservation Funds (NTPF) are an umbrella group of grant funds intended to encourage preservation at the local level by supporting ongoing preservation work and by providing seed money for preservation projects. There are three deadlines per year in February, June, and October. Grants from this fund are generally between \$2,500 and \$5,000. Out-of-round funding can occur (when available) in the case of an emergency. Email the Grants Office for more information. <https://savingplaces.org/preservation-funds>

Backing Historic Small Restaurants help restaurants address critical needs amid ongoing economic challenges. This National Trust's Grant Program is part of a partnership with American Express. <https://savingplaces.org/historicrestaurants>

National Fund for Sacred Places is a program of Partners for Sacred Places in collaboration with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and provides training, planning grants, and capital grants from \$50,000 to \$250,000 for congregations of all faiths. Visit the following link for more

details, including eligibility requirements, guidelines, and online application.

<https://savingplaces.org/national-fund-for-sacred-places>

African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund grants from the National Trust are designed to advance ongoing preservation activities for historic places such as sites, museums, and landscapes representing African American cultural heritage. Grants made from the African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund will range from \$50,000 to \$150,000. <https://savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage>

Southwest Intervention Fund grants from the National Trust are intended to further preservation efforts of the traditional cultures of the Southwest region, exclusively in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, West Texas and Utah. This fund is not currently accepting applications. <https://savingplaces.org/southwest-fund>

T-Mobile Hometown Grants T-Mobile partnered with Smart Growth America and Main Street America to invest \$25M in 500 rural towns over 5 years to jumpstart projects and build stronger communities. They can upgrade technology at a local library, build new hiking trails, revitalize historic buildings, and much more. <https://www.t-mobile.com/brand/hometown-grants>

Source materials: To ensure accuracy, most of the above information is taken directly from the websites of the National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, the state historic preservation Offices (SHPOs) of the Route 66 states, Arizona, California, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, The Road Ahead Partnership and the other program sponsors. The above information was assumed correct as of 3/31/2024, however programs change frequently, and it is recommended that you find the most up-to-date information from each of the program sponsors directly.