Increases in SHPO apportionments have not kept pace with the overall increase in the HPF. In FY 2016, SHPO apportionments accounted for 72% of the total HPF. In FY 2020, SHPO apportionments account for only 44% of the total HPF. A July 2019 Congressional Research Service report on NPS Appropriations Ten-Year Trends, noted, “The largest activity in the HPF account is grant funding for state historic preservation offices, which declined by 9% in inflation-adjusted terms over the decade.

States are required to match 40% of the money they receive from the HPF.

In FY18, the Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, administered primarily by SHPOs, leveraged $7.4 billion in private investment and created about 129,000 jobs.

Working under 30-day deadlines, in 2018 SHPOs reviewed and commented on 130,500 Federal undertakings and provided 95,200 National Register eligibility opinions.

Through the work of SHPOs and the National Park Service, in 2018, 1,017 new listings were added to the National Register of Historic Places.

More than 1 million Americans live in National Register homes or districts in virtually every county.

There are more than 2,000 Certified Local Governments (CLG’s). Ten percent of SHPO HPF funding is passed through to CLGs.

In 2018, SHPOs and consultants surveyed more than 19 million acres for cultural resources.

The current funding level is $52.675 million.

SHPOs were established in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act to administer federal historic preservation programs at the state and local levels. This unique partnership helps communities identify, evaluate, preserve, and revitalize their historic, archeological, and cultural resources. It also encourages heritage tourism, increases economic development, and brings state and local input into the federal decision-making process.

FY 2021 REQUEST: $61 MILLION

SHPOS AND THPOS ARE THE BACKBONE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN AMERICA AND NEED TO BE APPROPRIATELY FUNDED.