**Funding Opportunities (as of 02/07/2025)**

**National Park Service Competitive Grants**

The State, Tribal, Local, Plans & Grants Division manages several grant programs to assist with a variety of historic preservation and community projects focused on heritage preservation. The funding for all of the below grants, regardless of program, comes from the Historic Preservation Fund.

**African American Civil Rights**

The African American Civil Rights (AACR) documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens. The 2008 NPS report *Civil Rights in America, A Framework for Identifying Significant Sites* serves as the foundation reference document for the grant program and for grant applicants to use in determining the appropriateness of proposed projects and properties. The grants are funded by the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) and administered by the NPS. This competitive grant program provides grants to states, tribes, local governments (including Certified Local Governments), and nonprofits. Non-federal matching share is not required, but preference will be given to applications that show community commitment through non-federal match and partnership collaboration. Grants will fund a broad range of planning, development, and research projects for historic sites including: survey, inventory, documentation, interpretation, education, architectural services, historic structure reports, preservation plans, and "bricks and mortar" repair.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/african-american-civil-rights.htm>

**Save America's Treasures Grants**

The Save America’s Treasures grant program was established in 1998 to celebrate America's premier cultural resources in the new millennium. After more than 20 years, this grant program has awarded more than 1,300 grants totaling more than $300 million to projects across the United States. Funded projects, selected from 4,000-plus applications requesting $1.5 billion, represent nationally significant historic properties and collections that convey our nation's rich heritage to future generations. The National Park Service administers Save America's Treasures grants in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/save-americas-treasures-grants.htm>

**Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants Program**

The Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant Program, named in honor of the late preservation leader from Vermont, fosters 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>

**History of Equal Rights**

Funded through the Historic Preservation Fund, the History of Equal Rights grant program preserves sites related to the struggle for any or all people to achieve equal rights in America. The History of Equal Rights grants are not limited to any specific group and are intended to include the broadest possible interpretation of sites associated with efforts to achieve equal rights. This program funds physical preservation work and pre-preservation planning activities for sites that are listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark. Should a site not be listed, or not listed for its association with equal rights, then a new nomination or amendment must be created as part of the grant project.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/history-of-equal-rights.htm>

**Semiquincentennial Grants**

The Semiquincentennial Grant Program was created by Congress in 2020 to honor the 250th anniversary of the United States by restoring and preserving sites and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places that commemorate the founding of the nation. For the purposes of this grant program, the "founding of the nation" is defined as the period ending in 1815. This end date corresponds to the defeat of British naval forces at the Battle of New Orleans and the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent by Congress. These events brought a close to the War of 1812, marking the end of military hostilities between the United States and Great Britain which had begun with the American Revolution. The founding of the nation does not have a defined starting period to be inclusive of the many cultures that combined to create the America of today.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/semiquincentennial.htm>

**Historically Black Colleges & Universities (HBCU)**

This grant program was established to identify and restore historic structures on Historically Black Colleges & Universities (HBCUs) campuses considered to be the most historically significant and physically threatened.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/historically-black-colleges-and-universities.htm>

**Underrepresented Communities Grants**

The National Park Service’s Underrepresented Communities Grant Program (URC) works towards diversifying listings 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>

**Tribal Heritage**

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes grants to Federally recognized Indian Tribes for cultural and historic preservation projects. These Tribal Heritage Grants assist Indian Tribes, Alaskan Native Villages/Corporations, and Native Hawaiian Organizations in protecting and promoting their unique cultural heritage and traditions.

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

**Disaster Recovery Grants**

After a disaster, Congress can appropriate additional funding from the Historic Preservation Fund to assist impacted communities via grants. Historically, this funding has been available to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) to work on various recovery projects, including compliance activities, survey and inventory of historic resources in declared disaster areas, recovery and repair of historic properties damaged during the disaster, and other approved disaster recovery related activities. All funded repair work must substantially mitigate the threat from disasters and include steps to mitigate future damages.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/disaster-recovery.htm>

**Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program**

In recognition of the significance of Route 66 to America’s heritage, Congress passed an Act in 1999 to create the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program. Administered by the National Park Service, National Trails Intermountain Region, the program preserves the special places and stories of this historic highway. The program collaborates with private, nonprofit, and government partners to identify and prioritize Route 66 preservation needs. The program provides cost-share grants to help preserve the most significant and representative historic sites related to the route’s period of significance (1926-1985). It also assists preservation planning, research, and educational initiatives, and serves as a clearinghouse for preservation information and technical assistance. Since 2001, over 170 projects have received cost-share grant assistance across the route.

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1453/rosi.htm>

**Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1964 to fulfill a bipartisan commitment to safeguard our natural areas, water resources and cultural heritage, and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. Using zero taxpayer dollars, the LWCF invests earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve our history and protect our national endowment of lands and waters. The LWCF program is divided into the "State Side" which provides grants to State and local governments, and the "Federal Side" which is used to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein necessary to achieve the natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives of federal land management agencies.

State and Local Grant Funding: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/stateside.htm>

American Battlefield Protection Program: <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/2287/index.htm>

**Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS)**

Congress established the Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) grant program (Public Law 109-441, 120 Stat. 3288) for the preservation and interpretation of incarceration sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. The law authorized up to $38 million for the entire life of the grant program to identify, research, evaluate, interpret, protect, restore, repair, and acquire historic incarceration sites in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from these sites and that these sites will demonstrate the nation’s commitment to equal justice under the law.

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1379/index.htm>

**Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**

Since 1990, Federal law has provided for the protection and return of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. By enacting NAGPRA, Congress recognized that human remains of any ancestry "must at all times be treated with dignity and respect." Congress also acknowledged that human remains and other cultural items removed from Federal or tribal lands belong, in the first instance, to lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. With this law, Congress sought to encourage a continuing dialogue between museums and Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and to promote a greater understanding between the groups while at the same time recognizing the important function museums serve in society by preserving the past. (US Senate Report 101-473).

Consultation/Documentation Grants: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nagpra/project-grants.htm>

Repatriation Grants: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nagpra/repatriation-grants.htm>

**National Trust for Historic Preservation**

**African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund**

In November 2017, the National Trust for Historic Preservation launched its African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund, a program that makes an important and lasting contribution to the American landscape by preserving sites of African American activism, achievement, and resilience.

<https://savingplaces.org/african-american-cultural-heritage>

**National Fund for Sacred Places**

The National Fund for Sacred Places was established in 2016 to provide technical and financial support for congregations, building their capacity and increasing the stability of these critical yet disappearing historic community centers. A program of Partners for Sacred Places in collaboration with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Fund is supported by $64 million from the Indiana-based Lilly Endowment Inc.

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

**Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program supports community development activities to build stronger and more resilient communities. To support community development, activities are identified through an ongoing process. Activities may address needs such as infrastructure, economic development projects, public facilities installation, community centers, housing rehabilitation, public services, clearance/acquisition, microenterprise assistance, code enforcement, homeowner assistance, etc.

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg/>

**HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)**

HOME provides grants to state and local governments to create affordable housing for low-income households.

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/home/>

**United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development**

**Single Family Housing Programs**

Well built, affordable housing is essential to the vitality of communities in rural America. Rural Development’s Single Family Housing Programs give families and individuals the opportunity to buy, build, or repair affordable homes located in rural America. Eligibility for these loans, loan guarantees, and grants is based on income and varies according to the average median income for each area.

**For Homeowners**

Single Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/single-family-housing-repair-loans-grants>

Single Family Housing Rural Disaster Home Repair Grants: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/single-family-housing-rural-disaster-home-repair-grants>

Single Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants in Presidentially Declared Disasters Pilot: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/single-family-housing-repair-loans-grants-presidentially-declared-disasters-pilot>

**For Non-Profits, Municipalities, and Federally Recognized Tribes**

Mutual Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/mutual-self-help-housing-technical-assistance-grants>

Rural Housing Site Loans: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/rural-housing-site-loans>

Housing Preservation Grants: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-programs/housing-preservation-grants>

**Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)**

DAR Historic Preservation Grants provide financial assistance for projects that preserve historic objects and sites. We’re also proud to also provide $250,000 in grants annually to 501(c)(3) public charities to support historic preservation efforts in local communities. The DAR Historic Preservation Grants provide financial assistance for projects that preserve historic objects and sites. Examples include restoration of historic buildings; digitization or preservation of documents/records; preservation of historic items/artifacts; restoration, rededication or relocation of existing historical markers; cemetery headstone and monument conservation, etc. Projects from all eras and chapters of American history are eligible to apply. The maximum grant is $10,000, and smaller projects are encouraged. Please note that each application must be accompanied by letter from a sponsoring DAR chapter or state organization (find a local DAR chapter here).

<https://www.dar.org/national-society/dar-historic-preservation-grants>

**Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services**

**Home Repair and Access Modifications**

Here is a list of community service providers in Oklahoma that provide assistance for home repairs and accessibility modifications…

<https://www.okdrs.gov/guide/06_09>

**Oklahoma Department of Commerce**

**Weatherization Program**

The Weatherization Assistance Program is a no-cost program that helps lower-income households reduce their utility bills and increase energy efficiency. The program is implemented locally throughout Oklahoma by service contractors who contract and partner with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to serve designated areas. The program is funded through the U.S. Department of Energy.

<https://www.okcommerce.gov/weatherization/>

**Tax Credits**

**Tax Incentives for Preserving Historic Properties (NPS)**

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings. It creates jobs and is one of the nation's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. It has leveraged $131.73 billion in private investment to preserve more than 49,000 historic properties since 1976. The National Park Service, through its Technical Preservation Services division, and the Internal Revenue Service administer the program in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/index.htm>

**Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)**

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program is the most important resource for creating affordable housing in the United States today. Created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the LIHTC program gives State and local LIHTC-allocating agencies the equivalent of approximately $10 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/lihtc.html>