



CIVIL WAR TRUST

Saving America's Civil War Battlefields

National

**Battlefield Preservation
2015 Potential Funding Sources**

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THE CIVIL WAR TRUST

Preserving Our Battlefield Heritage

Every year, many of our nation's most important battlefields associated with the Civil War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812 are threatened by uncontrolled development. Preservationists struggle to save these hallowed grounds so that future generations can experience and appreciate the places where the nation's freedoms were won, expanded, and preserved.

The Civil War Trust (the "Trust") is America's largest nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of our nation's endangered Civil War battlefields. The Trust also promotes educational programs and heritage tourism initiatives to inform the public of the war's history and the fundamental conflicts that sparked it.

To further support our state and local partners, the Trust, through a grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), have identified a multiplicity of national and state-level funding sources for the preservation of battlefields across the country recognized by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and *The Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States*. This information is being made available through both our website and within individual booklets for each of the 30 states with associated battlefields from these three wars. Each booklet offers an in-depth analysis of funding opportunities to save valuable battlefield properties. When available, stories of success are illustrated and past partnerships for funding explored.

This project is part of a collaborative effort in which ABPP relied on the Trust to use its extensive experience to identify a variety of state-centered preservation funding sources both for battlefields associated with the Civil War as well as the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), authorized by Congress and administered by the National Park Service, promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals of the program are 1) to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of our history, 2) to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management and interpretation of these sites, and 3) to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning and public education.

In 1991, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The Commission was charged with identifying significant Civil War sites, determining their condition, assessing threats to their integrity, and offering alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Classification of each battlefield is based on the level of military importance within its campaign and the war. Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation. Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes. Of those, 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states.

In 1996, Congress enacted legislation to examine the historical integrity of two of our nation's earliest wars – the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Over the next ten years, the National Park Service identified and documented 677 significant places associated with these conflicts. The study examined the condition of 243 battlefields and 434 associated historic properties in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The identification and assessment of these sites followed the same criteria as that used by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.

In addition to these booklets, the Civil War Trust website - www.civilwar.org – provides preservationists with additional up-to-date information on funding in a concise format that we hope will lend guidance to those seeking opportunities for land acquisition and protection. The Trust's online database, designed to equip preservationists with the essential information needed to pursue these resources, is an important part of our ongoing mission to save significant battlefield properties. On our website you will also find current information on battlefield preservation and other educational materials.

Today, the Civil War Trust is working with national, state and local individuals, organizations and agencies to preserve these nonrenewable historic resources; battlefields. We hope the material provided on our website and in each of these booklets will support your preservation efforts. With your help, we can all make a difference.

FUNDING FOR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Revolutionary War and War of 1812

In 1996, Congress enacted legislation to examine the historical integrity of two of our nation's earliest wars — the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The American Battlefield Protection Act called upon the National Park Service (NPS) to identify battlefield sites to determine their significance, threats to their integrity and preservation solutions. Sites of nearly 3,000 events associated with the two wars were identified, which included sixty sites within the National Park System. After a four-year field study, NPS produced a report in 2007 that identified and documented 677 significant places associated with these wars. The study relied upon the expertise of an Advisory Committee of 13 scholars. To determine the historical significance of a site, the committee took a multicultural approach, considering the lives of colonists, European nations, American Indians and African Americans. The study examined the condition of 243 battlefields and 434 associated historic properties in 31 states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Field surveys indicate that as many as 170 principal sites, especially those located in rapidly developing areas, are at risk of injury or destruction in the next decade.

The Revolutionary War is often called America's War of Independence. This war changed the lives and traditions of many cultures and ethnicities. In its aftermath, a new nation was founded, along with a new cultural identity. The formation of the United States of America, however, did not definitively resolve international relations between former colonists and Great Britain; nor did it settle tensions with Native Americans. National Park Service sites associated with the American Revolution, such as Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, Saratoga in New York, and Cowpens in South Carolina, are representative of the nation's struggle for independence.

The War of 1812 revisited cultural and political themes of sovereignty, expansion and national identity. The sites where these events took place have the power to evoke a collective memory among all citizens of a nation that has become increasingly more diverse over the last two centuries. Though considered one of America's "forgotten wars," the War of 1812 is represented within the National Park System at sites that include Fort McHenry National Monument in Maryland, Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial in Ohio and George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Indiana, as well as Gulf Islands National Seashore along the coast of Mississippi and Florida and Cumberland Island National Seashore in Georgia.

Early preservation efforts to protect and interpret Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites often originated in the private sector. Organizations focused on preserving buildings associated with famous persons, especially important politicians and military leaders. Efforts by local and state governments also targeted sites associated with renowned events, such as the City of Philadelphia's purchase of Independence Hall in 1818. More recently, federal, state and local preservation laws and ordinances have helped to protect other sites from the two wars.

Of the 243 battlefield landscapes studied from both wars, 147 survive to some degree, 66 have been destroyed, and 30 need further study. Levels of protective ownership for the surviving 147 sites vary. At least 130 are partially owned and protected by public and nonprofit stewards. The remaining 17 surviving battlefields are fully in private ownership and are unprotected. Of the 434 associated historic properties studied, 236 survive in their original form, whether building, landscape or site. Of the 236 surviving sites, 168 are primarily in permanent, protective ownership. In some cases, this means the entire site is protected and managed by a public or nonprofit steward. In other cases, some areas or historic features of these sites may still need protection. Sixty-eight surviving sites are primarily in

Individual State Battlefield Preservation Funding Sources available at:
www.civilwar.org

private ownership. The other 192 associated historic properties are gone completely or remain only as archeological sites. Conditions at six associated historic properties are unknown. At least 31 associated historic properties and portions of eight battlefields are located within local regulatory historic districts.

The Advisory Committee developed a relative scale of significance for the 677 sites, and assigned the sites to Classes A, B, C or D, with Class A being the most historically significant. The committee further categorized the sites on a priority scale.

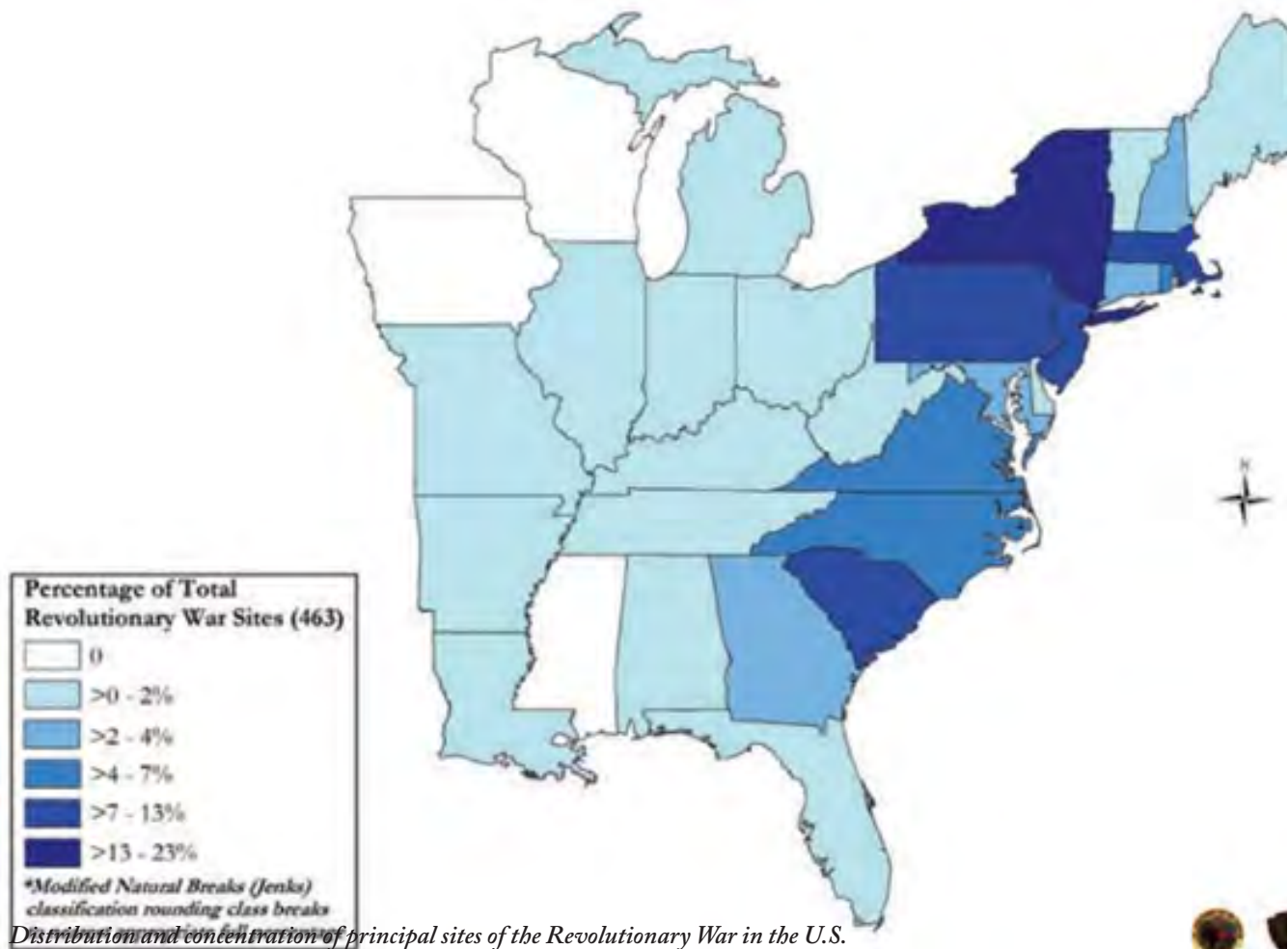
Priority I: Class A and B sites with medium or high short- or long-term threats; without immediate preservation these sites may be lost by 2017. Total = 89 sites

Priority II: Class A and B sites with low short- or long-term threats having opportunities for comprehensive, planned protection within the next 10 years; Class C sites with high or medium short- or long-term threats that will result in the loss of the site by 2017 without immediate preservation. Total = 245 sites

Priority III: Class C sites with low short- or long-term threats having opportunities for comprehensive, planned protection within the next 10 years. Total = 109 sites

Need Further Survey: location, condition, integrity of or threats to a site are unknown. Total = 89 sites

Commemorative Opportunity: site is highly fragmented with low threat of destruction, having opportunities for activities, memorialization and interpretation. Total = 145 sites



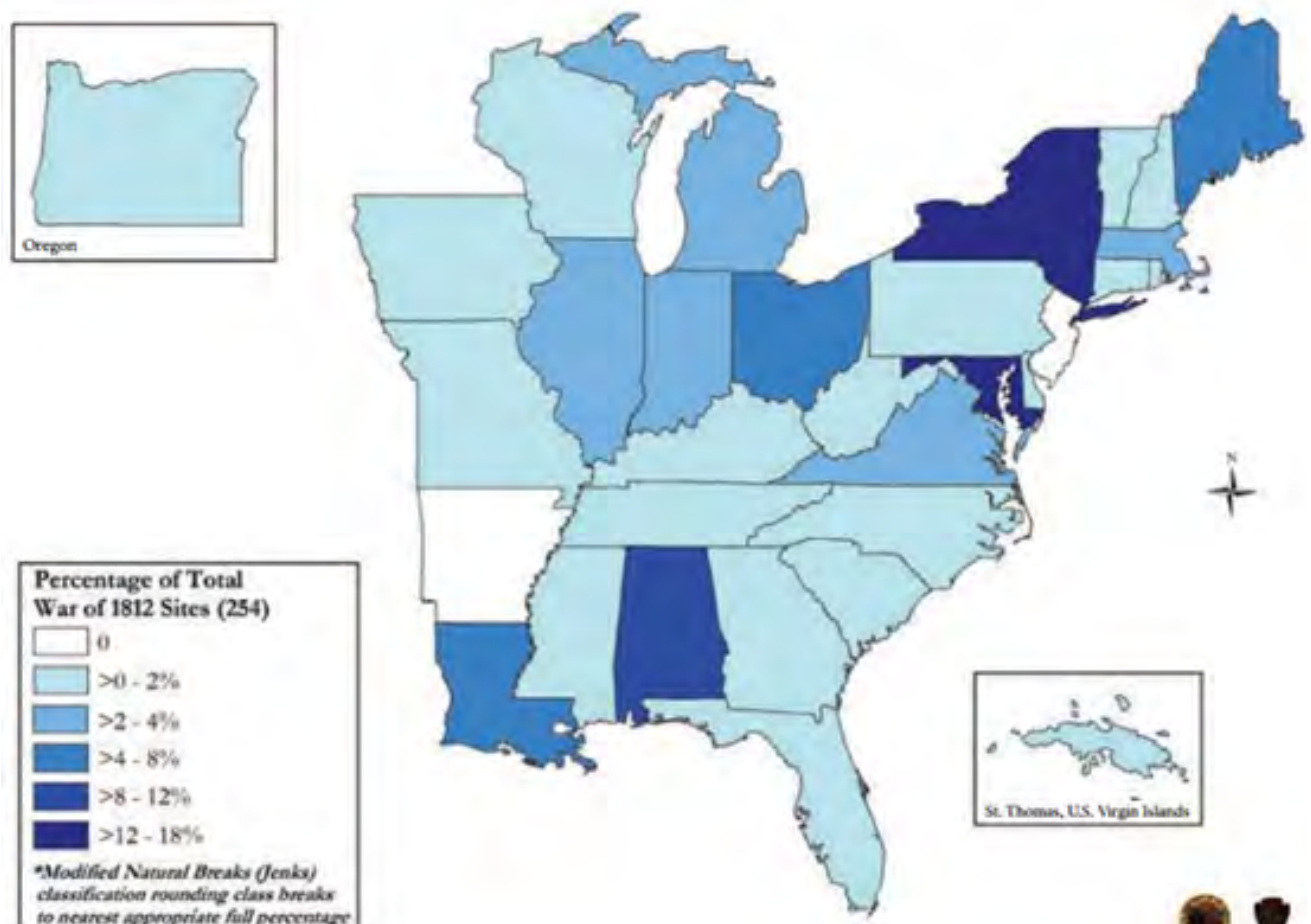
Context for Preservation: Land Use Then and Now

At the time of the Revolutionary War, approximately 3.89 million people resided in the American colonies. The built landscape consisted of major urban locations on the Eastern seaboard and small towns at the center of agrarian lands. Human inhabitants included native peoples occupying lands to the west. French settlements were scattered along the Mississippi River valley; Florida was sparsely populated, with concentrations in the formerly Spanish towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola and along the coasts.

Today's landscape is dramatically different. In the 27 states and the District of Columbia with identified Principal Sites, the population totals more than 172 million. This urban area encompasses 302 (65 percent) Principal Sites associated with the Revolutionary War. About half of the Principal Sites within urban areas—85 battlefields and 63 associated historic properties—have been destroyed or seriously diminished. Rural settings have not necessarily conferred protection on Revolutionary War sites; 42 percent of the 138 rural sites have been severely altered or destroyed.

By 1812, the U.S. population had reached more than 7 million. American pioneers had pushed over the Appalachian Mountains into Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. Explorers continued farther, across the Mississippi River towards the West Coast. Boundary disputes mounted between Americans and Canadians in the Maine Territory.

The 28 states, plus the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands, in which the principal sites of the War of 1812 are found today have more than 171 million people. About 60 percent of principal sites (152) associated with



Distribution and concentration of principal sites of the War of 1812 in the U.S.

the War of 1812 now lie within urban areas. Almost two-thirds of these sites are seriously diminished or destroyed, including 35 battlefields and 55 associated historic properties. Of the 85 War of 1812 sites in rural areas, about one-third are severely altered or destroyed.



Fort Griswold, Connecticut

The Civil War

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

During the 1990s, a renewed interest in saving Civil War battlefields developed as concerns increased over the loss of these lands to sprawl and development. Groups such as the Civil War Trust were formed to raise funds to purchase endangered battlefield property, and in 1993 the NPS created the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) to identify and evaluate the condition of and threats to battlefields across the country. The 15-member Commission, appointed by Congress and by the Secretary of the Interior, was asked to identify the nation's historically significant Civil War sites, determine their relative importance, determine their condition, assess threats to their integrity, and recommend alternatives for preserving and interpreting them

Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War, ranging from battles to minor skirmishes; 384 conflicts (3.7 percent) were identified as principal battles. The 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states. States with 15 or more include: Virginia (123), Tennessee (38), Missouri (29), Georgia (28), Louisiana (23), North Carolina (20), Arkansas (17) and Mississippi (16).

Today, more than one-third of all principal Civil War battlefields are either lost or are soon to be lost. Forty-three percent of the battlefields are completely in private ownership. An additional 49 percent are under multiple kinds of ownership (e.g., private, state and federal). Only 4 percent of the principal battlefields are owned primarily by federal, state or local governments.

Nineteen percent (71) of the Civil War battlefields are already lost as intact historic landscapes. Half of the 232 principal battlefields that currently are in good or fair condition are now experiencing high or moderate threats. Only one-third of the principal battlefields currently face low threats. Without active planning, within 10 years we may lose fully two-thirds of the principal battlefields. The CWSAC report classified the principal battlefields according to their historical significance.

Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation.

- 45 sites (12%) were ranked “A” (having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war);
- 104 sites (27%) were ranked “B” (having a direct and decisive influence on their campaign);
- 128 sites (33%) were ranked “C” (having observable influence on the outcome of a campaign);
- 107 sites (28%) were ranked “D” (having a limited influence on the outcome of a campaign or operation but achieving or affecting important local objectives)

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directed the secretary of the Interior, acting through the ABPP, to produce an update to the 1993 *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. Congress provided funding for this update in FY2005 and FY2007. Congress required that the update address the following:

1. Preservation activities carried out at the battlefields since 1993;
2. Changes in the condition of the battlefields since 1993; and
3. Any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields since 1993

The ABPP is producing 25 draft updates, by state, in advance of a final national report. Once all of the draft updates are completed, the ABPP will recommend new preservation priorities for Civil War battlefields nationwide. Information from these updated reports can be found under individual state listings in this report.

National Register Listing

Listing in the National Register is an honorary designation of historical significance. It also provides opportunities for technical assistance and possible grants. Listed properties may qualify for a federal tax credit for rehabilitation projects. Listing in the National Register does not impose any restrictions on property owners or prevent alterations or new development. However, when federal funds are involved there must be an assessment of the project's effects on National Register-listed properties. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, enacted in 1966, federally funded projects must assess their impacts to National Register properties and determine whether the project will result in an adverse effect. If adverse effects are identified, mitigation measures may be required.

To date more than 230 American battlefields have been listed in the National Register, approximately 35 percent representing the Civil War. Further, it is estimated that half the battlefields associated with the Civil War lack any easement or other incentives to discourage development encroaching on their boundaries.

About 59 percent (399) of all Principal Sites (677) of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 have been listed in established national, state, or local historic preservation registers. Of the 677 Principal Sites, 100 have been designated National Historic Landmarks, and another 248 are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Of the 399, 39 sites have state-level registration and 12 are locally registered.

Registration indicates that a community, state or the nation recognizes a place as significant to the country's cultural heritage. Listing in a historic register often becomes a catalyst for site preservation. When a community recognizes the value of its historic resources, a collective sense of pride often emerges. Also, listing on the National (or a state) Register is a prerequisite for application in most grant programs. Further, the research conducted for a National Register nomination includes the collection of valuable information that can transform dry facts into living history, create promotional brochures, assist local planning direction and develop a mechanism for heritage tourism.



The Battle of Munfordville, Kentucky, is on the National Register.

FEDERAL – PUBLIC FUNDING SOURCES

American Battlefield Protection Program

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals of the program are 1) to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of our history; 2) to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management and interpretation of these sites; and 3) to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning and public education.

ABPP grants provide seed money for projects that lead directly to the identification, preservation and interpretation of battlefield land and/or historic sites associated with battlefields. Eligible applicants are nonprofit groups; academic institutions; other private sector organizations; and local, regional, state, and tribal governments. While ABPP grants are for planning (not land acquisition), these preservation efforts lead to the identification of extant battlefield lands, their degree of integrity and options for their preservation.

Learn more at www.nps.gov/abpp/grants/planninggrants.htm

The Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1965. The Act designated that a portion of receipts from offshore oil and gas leases be placed into a fund annually for state and local conservation, as well as for the protection of national treasures (parks, forest and wildlife areas).

Since its inception, LWCF has worked diligently to create and maintain state, local and national parks. LWCF has helped state agencies and local communities acquire more than seven million acres of land; in addition, the LWCF has underwritten the development of more than 41,000 state and local park and recreation projects. Since 1998, Congress has made available to state and local governments a total of \$31.9 million. This funding has helped to save more than 11,800 acres of land at battlefields identified in the CWSAC report.

The program is divided into two distinct funding sources: state assistance and federal land protection funds. The federal side of the LWCF provides for national park, forest and wildlife refuge and Bureau of Land Management area fee and easement acquisitions. Each year, the president forwards recommendations from federal land management to Congress, requesting funding for specific LWCF projects. State assistance funds provide matching grants to state and local governments that provide park and recreation resources. These grants require a 50/50 match for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Currently, \$5,008,200 is available for these matching grants. In any case, when a private nonprofit organization seeks to acquire battlefield land with assistance from this program, that organization must apply in partnership with a state or local government agency. The NPS website provides a list of state contacts at www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/contact_list.html. While these LWCF grants allow for acquisition, they are not the primary tool for acquisition and preservation of historic battlefields.

The LWCF also administers Civil War Battlefield Acquisition Grants, as authorized under the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996. This legislation was enacted to preserve and protect historically significant Civil War battlefields. It placed an emphasis on creating partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve and enhance nationally significant battlefields. The authorization of appropriations for this Act expired in 2008, but was reauthorized through 2013 as part of the Omnibus Public

Land Management Act of 2009. As of November 1, 2014, \$5 million in funding has been added to the Civil War Battlefield Acquisition Grants program through the LWCF.

Since 1998, Congress has appropriated \$78.2 million to this program, protecting 24,500 acres of 93 battlefields in 17 states. Grants are available for the fee-simple acquisition of land, or for the acquisition of permanent, protective interests in land, at Civil War battlefields listed in the CWSAC's 1993 report on Civil War battlefields. Each grant requires a dollar-for-dollar non-federal match. Higher consideration will be given to proposals for acquisition of endangered lands at battlefields defined as Priority I or II sites in the CWSAC report.

Grants must be used to acquire battlefield land or a permanent, protective interest (i.e., a perpetual protective easement) in battlefield land. Additional costs associated with the acquisition, such as appraisal costs, survey fees, title insurance and other closing costs, are also eligible grant expenses

Applicants may submit their proposals to the NPS at any time. The NPS will review all complete application packages as they are received. The NPS will notify applicants for projects at Priority I and II battlefields of its decision within 30 days of receipt of a complete application package. The NPS will notify applicants for projects at Priority III and IV battlefields of its decision after it considers pending Priority I and II application packages, but no later than 120 days after receipt of a complete application package.

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American Battlefield Protection Program
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Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 354-2023; Fax: (202) 371-1916
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www.nps.gov/abpp/grants/CWBLAGgrants.htm



Brices Crossroads, Mississippi

Historic Preservation Fund

Since 1970, the State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices have received up to \$46.9 million in annual matching grants through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to assist in expanding and accelerating their historic preservation activities.

Funding is used to pay part of the costs of staff salaries, surveys, comprehensive preservation studies, National Register nominations and educational materials, as well as architectural plans, historic structure reports and engineering studies necessary to preserve historic properties. In 1976, Congress specifically authorized the deposit of a portion of Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues into a HPF to carry out the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. Annually, the U.S. Congressional budget disperses funding to each state specifically for historic preservation via the Tribal and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The HPF funds are used for matching grants for the purpose of implementing preservation efforts on the local level. Some states allow the use of HPF monies for the purchase of real property. In other states, property acquisition is not an eligible activity for funding. In the individual state narrative reports, the HPF is mentioned only if acquisition is an eligible project for HPF funds within that state. Please see each individual state report.

The National Historic Preservation Act, enacted in 1966, was amended in 1992 to encourage an expanded role by American Indian tribes in historic preservation, both in establishing Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and identifying significant resources on tribal lands. The HPF provides annually-appropriated funding to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) to protect and conserve important tribal cultural and historic assets and sites. The grant funding assists them in executing their historic preservation programs and activities pursuant to the NHPA and other relevant laws.

Since 1996, THPOs have received more than \$61 million in annual grants to assist preservation activities, including staff salaries, archeological and architectural surveys, review and compliance activities, comprehensive preservation studies, National Register nominations, educational materials and other related activities.

Only tribes with signed agreements with the NPS, designating them as having an approved THPO, are eligible for the annual funding. The amount of the annual apportionments is calculated through a formula developed in consultation with the THPO.

Relative to THPOs and their preservation goals, the *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States* from 2007 identified battlefield sites associated with Native-American sites. Ownership of a few battlefields is unknown because their precise location and extent are unknown at this time. The “unknown” battlefields, all from the Revolutionary War, are Native American sites: Chickamauga Indian Towns, Tennessee; Cherokee Towns, Georgia; Six Nations, New York; and Lower Cherokee Towns (Oconee), South Carolina. Field surveyors were unable to conclusively locate 21 Principal Sites — both battlefields and associated historic properties — associated with Indian villages and lands. The lack of written historical accounts and the culturally migratory ways of some Indian tribes contributed to the difficulty of locating sites. The in-depth research and archeological study required to locate and assess these sites definitively were beyond the scope of the study. Collaboration between state and local preservation agencies and groups and tribal governments may result in locating and documenting these sites and ultimately lead to preservation efforts. For more information, contact:

Historic Preservation Fund
National Park Service
Phone: (202) 354-2020 Fax: (202) 371-1794
www.nps.gov/orgs/1623/index.htm

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U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmland Protection Program

The Farmland Protection Program assists states, tribes, local governments, and private organizations in purchasing development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the program administrator on the state level.

Since inception, the program has evolved from a federal real estate acquisition program to a federal financial assistance program that provides funds to entities for easement acquisitions. Additionally, the types of eligible properties have expanded. In 2002, the program was extended to include farms or ranches containing historic and archeological sites. This change has afforded protection to several Civil War battlefields. In 2002 and 2003, preservationists used Farmland Protection Program funds to help protect approximately 600 acres at four Civil War battlefields: Fairfield (part of Gettysburg), Pennsylvania; Mansfield, Louisiana; and Payne's Farm and Kernstown in Virginia. Principal Sites from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 that could benefit from this program include 62 battlefields that are still in agricultural use to some degree.

To qualify, farmland must be part of a pending offer from a state, tribe or local farmland protection program and be privately owned. The property must be large enough to sustain agricultural production.

Depending on funding availability, proposals must be submitted by the eligible entities to the appropriate NRCS State Office during the application window. A state contact list is available at www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact

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Recreational Trails Program

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a federally funded, state-administered grant program. The RTP provides grant funding for land acquisition for trails, trail maintenance, trail construction and trail rehabilitation for trail head support facilities. Congress authorized the RTP for \$60 million in 2005, \$70 million in 2006, \$75 million in 2007, \$80 million in 2008 and \$85 million 2009. Funding is set at \$85 million per year for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014.

These funds are distributed in the form of an 80 percent grant with a 20 percent match. Local, state and federal land managing agencies are eligible to apply as well as state-chartered, nonprofit organizations with IRS 501(c)(3) status that have a written agreement for trail management with the governmental agency. All grant projects must be on publicly owned land and that is accessible to the general public. Source of funds: Federal Highway Administration. The minimum award is \$5,000; the maximum award is \$200,000. States must use 30 percent of their funds for motorized trail uses, 30 percent for nonmotorized trail uses, and 40 percent for diverse trail uses. Diverse motorized projects (such as snowmobile and motorcycle) or diverse non-motorized projects (such as pedestrian and equestrian) may satisfy two of these categories at the same time.

The Recreational Trails Program
1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590
Phone: (202) 366-5013

Transportation Alternatives Program

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 was established as part of the Transportation Enhancement program. It was further refined under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century in 1998. The program, today called the Transportation Alternatives Program, was established as a means to enrich the traveling experience of motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians through enhancements to the U.S. transportation system.

The Transportation Alternatives reimbursement grants are available through each state Department of Transportation for projects that enhance multimodal transportation goals in the areas of historic preservation, bike and pedestrian paths, scenic protection, archaeological planning, mitigation of highway water runoff, tourist and welcome centers and transportation museums. Preservation projects may be eligible, if they have a direct, evident and strong relationship to the surface transportation system. Proximity to a road alone is not sufficient. Buildings listed in the National Register and/or located within a state scenic byway or along an alternate designated scenic or historic route are most competitive.

Range: \$10,000 to approximately \$300,000; 80:20 match required.

Eligibility: Local, state and federal governments and nonprofit organizations.

Transportation Alternatives Program
1200 New Jersey Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20590
Phone: (202) 366-5013

NATIONAL - PRIVATE FUNDING SOURCES

Land Protection - Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a tool used to protect a parcel of land in perpetuity. It is a legal mechanism by which the property owner retains ownership of the land while voluntarily placing restrictions on the property, such as subdivision or other development, in order to preserve the land's conservation values. A conservation easement is a legal document filed with the county deeds office that remains in effect if the property changes ownership. The easement is an agreement between the property owner and a nonprofit entity entrusted to uphold the agreement. That party may be a land trust or a public agency. Conservation easements have become increasingly used to protect family farms from future development. Generally what the owner relinquishes is the right to develop, improve or modify the property defined in the easement. By donating a conservation easement to a land trust, the landowner can be assured that his or her wishes for the property will be administered into the future.

A key point regarding conservation easements is that the landowner remains the sole owner of the property and can continue to live on the property. Donating a conservation easement does not hinder the ability to sell or otherwise transfer ownership to another party. The landowner chooses terms, such as restricting building construction, harvesting trees or mining, for example. Easement restrictions are tailored to the interests of the property owner and the unique qualities of the particular property. Restrictions are made to protect significant values of that property. Easements are designed to protect farmlands, vistas or historic sites from development that would jeopardize their exceptional qualities. Construction and activities may be restricted completely or limited to certain types. For example, for a natural area, all construction may be prohibited. If the land serves as a farm, the easement may allow for structures and activities related to agriculture, while subdivision and other development of the land are prohibited.

If an easement is given for recreational or educational purposes, public access is required. Scenic easements require that most of the property be visible to the public, but physical access is not required. The landowner usually decides if the property is to be open to the public. Access rights that allow activities such as hunting, fishing or hiking are sometimes given. To receive a tax deduction, however, some easements require access. For properties such as historic battlefields, easements should include protection of archaeological resources to prevent looting. It is also important to consider preservation of properties of the surrounding landscape, as they constitute viewsheds and buffers for the battlefield. When the opportunity arises, property adjacent to the existing National Register boundary should also be considered for purchase or protection through easements, to serve as buffers.

Conservation easements can help landowners preserve their land, reduce taxes and maintain ownership. Donating easements to a public agency or a land trust that qualifies as a public charity can bring a property owner added tax benefits. Because a property subject to a conservation easement is reduced in value it often will benefit from lower real estate taxes. Many state laws allow lands with permanent conservation easements to have a lower real estate assessment that reflects the easement's restrictions. Thus, there are substantial local real estate tax benefits to the landowner.

If an easement is donated exclusively for perpetual conservation purposes, it qualifies as a tax-deductible charitable gift. A qualified appraiser determines the value of the easement.

Conservation easements can also reduce estate taxes. When property owners choose to grant easements in their wills, the value of the easement is deducted or subtracted from the value of the property prior to taxation. The value of the gift is then deducted from the estate, which lowers taxes on the estate. This subtraction or deduction from the value of estate property is available whether the easement was donated or sold. Typically, the easement's value is based on the value of the property at the date of the owner's death.

Another advantage of easements is the estate tax “exclusion.” In 2002, a provision of the American Farm and Ranch Protection Act has enabled a decedent’s executor to exclude 40 percent of the value of land subject to a permanent conservation easement (up to a maximum of \$500,000) after subtracting the value of the easement. If a will does not provide for the donation of an easement, the landowner’s heirs can choose to have the executor donate a “post-mortem” easement. The same tax benefits would apply to the property as with a testamentary easement.

Conservation easements can be useful tools as they relate to battlefield protection. In some states, a majority of battlefield lands are in private ownership. An easement on such private property can restrict development, thereby preserving portions of battlefield in a natural or minimally developed state. Private nonprofit groups whose focus is land conservation can be instrumental in battlefield protection as well.

The Civil War Trust

The Civil War Trust is America’s largest nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of our nation’s endangered Civil War battlefields. The Civil War Trust works to preserve what Abraham Lincoln called “hallowed grounds,” so that future generations can learn their lessons of hard-won freedom. The Civil War Trust preserves land by utilizing well-established conservation strategies, specifically, conservation easements and fee-simple transactions with willing landowners.

The Trust determines the best preservation strategy to pay for a transaction. Funding for Civil War Trust preservation projects generally comes from the following sources:

- Federal grants (Civil War Battlefield Preservation Program, Transportation Enhancement Program, Farm and Ranchland Protection Program)
- State grants (e.g., Virginia Civil War Historic Site Preservation Fund, NC Clean Water Management Trust Fund)
- Other NonProfit organization grants
- Landowner donations
- Trust member contributions

A map with links to battlefield sites the Trust has helped protect can be found at: www.civilwar.org/land-preservation/land-saved/

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Kathy Robertson
Project Manager
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National Trust Battlefield Preservation Fund

In 2005, the National Trust received a generous bequest from the estate of Dorothy McGee for the preservation of battlefields in the United States. While grants from the Battlefield Preservation Fund are not for land acquisition, they support efforts to preserve battlefields, viewsheds and related historic structures and provide leverage for fund-raising activities.

Typical uses of grants from the fund include legal and research fees to mitigate development threats, fund-raising and media plans, feasibility studies for endangered buildings and sites, archeological studies, landscape research and planning, viewshed protection, easement planning and interpretation and heritage education activities.

Preservation efforts associated with the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the French and Indian Wars and other battles fought in the United States are eligible for funding, though priority will be given to those that have limited access to other specialized battlefield funding programs. Grants from the Battlefield Preservation Fund require a one-to-one cash match. Beyond these special requirements, the Battlefield Preservation Fund will follow the same guidelines and use the same application as the National Trust Preservation Fund.

National Trust Battlefield Preservation Fund
1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036-2117
Phone: (202) 588-6000 Toll Free: (800) 944-6847 Fax: (202) 588-6038
www.preservationnation.org

The Trust for Public Land

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) was established in 1972 as a national, nonprofit organization dedicated to conserving land for enjoyment as parks, gardens and other natural settings, ranging from inner city parks to vast wilderness locations. The TPL helps communities raise funds for conservation, conduct conservation research and planning, acquire and protect land.

Since its founding, TPL has successfully completed more than 4,250 conservation projects, including several involving historical battlefields, especially in the Southeast. Through its Heritage Lands Program, the TPL is actively working to protect at-risk Civil War landmarks. Over the last few years, for example, the TPL helped expand Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, transferring about 500 acres to the National Park Service in six separate transactions. (See additional examples under individual states below.) Since 1972, the TPL has protected more than 3 million acres and completed more than 5,200 park and conservation projects.

The Trust for Public Land
National Office
101 Montgomery Street, Suite 900
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 495-4014 or 1-800-714-LAND
www.tpl.org

The Conservation Fund

Founded in 1985, the Conservation Fund has been at the forefront of land conservation efforts. During this time, the Fund has helped protect more than 7 million acres across America, from city parks to historic battlefields and wild areas. The mission of the Fund is to save land for future generations, balancing environmental and economic goals. It works closely with community and government leaders, businesses, landowners, conservation nonprofits and other partners to protect America's land and water legacy. An average of 97 percent of its budget goes directly into conservation programs and just 1 percent into fundraising. This work is made possible with generous support from individuals, foundations, corporations and government agencies.

The Conservation Fund's Civil War Battlefield Campaign works with partners to protect our nation's hallowed ground, to provide comprehensive information on the 384 principal Civil War battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and to honor those who fought and died in the war. The campaign has, with its partners, protected historic sites in 83 projects in 14 states, saving more than 9,400 acres.

The Fund partners with community and government leaders, businesses, landowners, conservation nonprofits and other dedicated partners to save places that matter. Its work falls along three basic business units: Conservation Real Estate, Sustainable Programs and Conservation Ventures.

The Conservation Fund
1655 N. Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1300 Arlington, Virginia 22209
Phone: (703) 525-6300 Fax: (703) 525-4610
www.conservationfund.org

For a full list of staff at national headquarters and regional offices, please refer to the list available at:
www.conservationfund.org/who-we-are/staff/



Camp Security, York, Pennsylvania

Salt Creek Civil War Round Table

No Civil War battles occurred in the State of Illinois. An Illinois-based group, however, has worked for several decades to help preserve Civil War history. Marilyn Steele founded the Salt Creek Civil War Round Table (SCCWRT) in 1962. Harvey L. Long, a member of the Chicago Round Table, became the first Chairman, or President. The round table was named after Salt Creek, which runs through many of the communities where its original members resided. The SCCWRT's purpose is to stimulate interest in the American Civil War, encourage scholarship in the field of Civil War subjects and assist in the preservation of historical sites and monuments to protect our national heritage.

SCCWRT annually raises thousands of dollars for battlefield preservation. In addition to contributions directly to the Civil War Preservation Trust, the Round Table has contributed directly too many local organizations to help in the preservation effort. Included among these organizations are the Brandy Station Foundation, the Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association, Friends of the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, Bentonville Battle Ground Historical Association, Johnson's Island and Kernstown Battlefield Association.

Kurt Carlson, President

Contact Rick Zarr for more information: rzarr@sbcglobal.net

www.saltcreekcwr.org

The Civil War Round Table of Chicago

Founded in 1940, the Civil War Round Table of Chicago has a passionate dedication to American Civil War historic battlefield site preservation which is a major component of their mission. The Civil War Round Table of Chicago advocates for Civil War battlefield site preservation through fund-raising and consciousness-raising (i.e., education) for the Battlefield Preservation Fund. The CWRTC encourages members to contribute to the Battlefield Preservation Fund on a regular basis and are very proud of their generous record of cash donations to battlefield restoration and preservation campaigns throughout the country. The Civil War Round Table of Chicago is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt non-profit organization. Donation is fully tax-deductible as permitted by law.

Recent Battlefield Preservation Fund recipients include: Deep Bottom, Virginia; Glendale, Virginia; Morris Island; Sailor's Creek; Slaughter Pen; Camp Wildcat, Kentucky, Battlefield; James Island, South Carolina; Kernstown Battlefield Association; Mill Springs, Kentucky, Battlefield; Mt. Zion Church (architectural preservation purposes); Richmond, Kentucky, Battlefield; Save Historic Antietam Foundation; Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation

Paula Walker, President

Civil War Round Table of Chicago

CWRTPresident@ChicagoCWRT.org

www.cwrt.org

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Special Projects Grant

The purpose of this grant program is to give financial support to projects in local communities that exemplify the mission of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) to promote historic preservation, education and patriotism. To accomplish this, the NSDAR will make grants available to fund initiatives in these three mission areas.

Only nonprofit 501(c)(3) entities may apply for these funds. Grants will be awarded for projects that relate directly to the mission and objectives of historic preservation, education and patriotism. Only one grant funding will be awarded to any one entity as part of the 2010 - 2013 Wright Administration President General's Project. Grants of \$1,000 to \$2,000 amounts are encouraged with a cap of \$10,000 for grant requests. Applicants will be required to match the grant award 1:1 in order to allow broader distribution of funds. For more information go to:

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

www.dar.org/grants
email: dargrants@dar.org

1772 Foundation

The 1772 Foundation was so named in honor of its first restoration project, Liberty Hall in Union, New Jersey, built in 1772 by Gov. William Livingston, the first governor of that state. The Foundation, thanks to its original benefactor, the late Stewart B. Kean, continues to provide ongoing support for this project and for other restoration projects throughout the United States.

In early 2013, the 1772 Foundation announced the opening of Grants for Northeast Farmland Preservation. The purpose of this grant program is to support sustainable regional food systems through the protection of critical farmland in the New York and Boston foodsheds. Funding is available for land trusts meeting the following criteria:

- Have a primary interest in farmland protection;
- Protect farmland within a 100-mile radius of Boston or New York City;
- Have adopted the Land Trust Alliance's Standards and Practices;

The geographic range includes some portions of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. Requests of up to \$50,000 for farmland acquisition (acquisition capital costs as well as transaction-related costs) will be considered. The 1772 Foundation announced the availability of the same farmland protection grant for 2015. For 2013, a total of \$955,000 was awarded among multiple nonprofit organizations, including the Trust for Public Land, the Open Space Institute and numerous local land trusts.

Correspondence should be directed to Mary Anthony, Executive Director: *maryanthony@1772foundation.org*
Applications are reviewed in conjunction with the Land Trust Alliance:

1660 L Street NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 638-4725
Fax: (202) 638-4730
info@lta.org
www.1772foundation.org

Open Space Institute

The Open Space Institute (OSI) protects scenic, natural and historic landscapes to provide public enjoyment, conserve habitat and sustain communities. Founded in 1974 to protect significant landscapes in New York State, OSI has been a partner in the protection of nearly 2.2 million acres in North America, mainly in the eastern United States. A leader in environmental conservation, the Open Space Institute leverages knowledge and attracts resources for strategic investments for innovative land conservation plans.

In addition to the direct benefits gained by protecting open space for environmental and recreational purposes, the Open Space Institute also places great value in historical preservation. The OSI focuses on landscapes steeped in colonial and revolutionary history, especially those along the Hudson River, where General Washington led the War for Independence. The OSI has also worked to preserve Paleo-indian archeological sites, from the Abenaki in the northeast to the Cherokee in the southeast.

Land conservation efforts are primarily focused in New York; however, the OSI's Conservation Capital program seeks to accelerate the rate and effectiveness of conservation by providing grants and short-term, low-cost bridge loans for land transactions in selected landscapes in the eastern United States. The OSI helps projects that enhance existing conservation lands, help to channel or redirect development away from sensitive natural areas or that will protect open spaces under immediate threat of being developed.

Peter Howell, Executive Vice President, oversees the Conservation Capital Program

Nate Berry, Credit Manager, Charleston, SC. Contact: nberry@osiny.org

Samayla Deutch, Conservation Finance Program grants and loans. Contact: sdeutch@osiny.org

Jennifer Melville, Loan and Grant Coordinator and New England/Southern Canada field coordinator, Maine.

Contact: jmelville@osiny.org

Bill Rawlyk, Middle Atlantic Field Coordinator, Pittstown, NJ. Contact: brawlyk@osiny.org

David Ray, Southern Appalachians Field Coordinator, Asheville, NC. Contact: dray@osiny.org

Open Space Institute
1350 Broadway, Suite 201
New York, NY, 10018
Phone: (212) 290-8200
www.osiny.org

North American Land Trust

Since 1992, the North American Land Trust has completed more than 384 projects protecting more than 80,000 acres. The North American Land Trust is a national organization committed to a single, but extremely important purpose: to provide long-term stewardship of our natural heritage and the needs of major landowners. The North American Land Trust carefully considers the relationship between landowners and their land, with the ultimate goal being preservation of the landscape while achieving an owner's financial needs.

The North American Land Trust reaches out to developers to reduce density yet make a profit. It assists government regulatory agencies when others avoid the challenge. The Trust's mapping process begins with an assessment of all existing data on a property and its immediate area and boundary surveys, including:

- Previous mapping and survey information
- USGS topographic information
- USDA soil information
- County and state GIS data
- Local zoning and subdivision ordinances
- Wetlands maps and rare or endangered species maps

- FEMA floodplain information
- The most current digital aerial photographs available

Any existing legal documentation (deed restrictions, for example) is also evaluated. Once this database is completed, revisions are far less expensive and time-consuming. Most of the Trust's projects have been east of the Mississippi River.

The following table details the organization's accomplishments:

<i>State</i>	<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>Owned</i>	<i>Under Easement</i>
ALABAMA	10,535	-	10,535
CALIFORNIA	134	-	134
DELAWARE	2	-	2
FLORIDA	383	-	383
GEORGIA	19,083	-	19,083
INDIANA	267	-	267
KENTUCKY	2,091	-	2,091
MARYLAND	1,222	-	1,222
MICHIGAN	166	-	166
N. CAROLINA	18,354	45	18,309
NEW YORK	1,599	-	1,599
PENNSYLVANIA	3,297	-	3,297
S. CAROLINA	7,123	-	7,123
TENNESSEE	10,425	-	10,425
TEXAS	5,493	-	5,493
VIRGINIA	169	-	169
W. VIRGINIA	126	-	126

North American Land Trust
P. O. Box 467
Chadds Ford, PA 19317-0467
Phone: (610) 388-3670
Fax: (610) 388-3673
email: jmcvickar@nalt.org
www.nalt.org

The Kresge Foundation

Founded in 2007, the Kresge Foundation is a \$3 billion private, national foundation headquartered in metropolitan Detroit that works to expand opportunities in America's cities through grant making and investing in arts and culture, education, environment, health, human service and community development. In 2012, the Board of Trustees approved 410 awards totaling \$130.5 million; \$150.3 million was paid out to grantees over the course of the year. The Kresge Foundation offers a variety of grants, one section of which could apply to land acquisition of American battlefields; Project Support Grants.

Project Support Grants provide restricted funds for specific activities associated with an organization's programming, such as program implementation, applied research, a pilot project or any other explicitly designated purpose. Project support grants generally take the following forms:

- Program Implementation Grants: fund specific initiatives that advance an organization's mission
- Growth Capital Grants: support specific efforts associated with expanding, retooling, transitioning or increasing the scale of an organization's operations so that it may develop a more sustainable operating model
- Planning Grants: constitute seed money and are usually used for business planning, market analysis or other aspects of launching or spinning off a new program or nonprofit organization
- Facilities-Capital Grants: fund the acquisition and construction of facilities, including land, new construction and existing property renovation and major equipment purchases

There is no stated minimum or maximum amount that may be applied for and there are no matching requirements for any grant awarded. Eligible applicants include 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations that are not classified as private foundations, international organizations that are equivalent of U.S. 501(c)(3) organizations, governments-entities and faith-based organizations that welcome and serve all members of the community regardless of religious belief. Applications for open funding opportunities may be accepted on an ongoing basis or for specific publicly announced periods of time. Applications can be found online. Most applicants will be notified of acceptance within 10 to 12 weeks from the application submittal date.

Marcus L. McGrew
Director of Grants Management
The Kresge Foundation
3215 W. Big Beaver Road
Troy, MI 48084
Phone: (248) 643-9630
www.kresge.org

National Park Trust

The National Park Trust (NPT) is dedicated to preserving parks today and creating park stewards for tomorrow. It is the nation's only private, nonprofit organization dedicated to the completion and the full appreciation of the American system of local, state and national parks through the identification of key land acquisition and preservation needs. As Americans spend more time indoors, and as successive generations grow up with less of a connection to nature, they need to build greater awareness and appreciation for the importance of the country's public lands and parks. The NPT's vision is based on the belief that there is a necessity to engage young people with our treasured natural areas.

Since 1983, the NPT has worked on more than 200 projects and will continue to be at the very heart of our nation's effort to preserve, protect and enhance the nation's system of parks at the local, state and national level. For the past three decades, the NPT has supported and assisted in acquiring inholdings and in developing public and private partnerships to promote the acquisition and protection of parks, wildlife refuges, historic landmarks, public lands, and waterways. The NPT is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. All donations are tax deductible.

Past battlefield projects include Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia and Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia. The National Park Trust is currently working in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War to acquire a critical inholding at Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield in Georgia. The NPT is also developing a program through which public school students and the community will have a unique opportunity to work closely with park officials to ensure that the property is protected in perpetuity and to participate in the interpretation of the historical value of the preserved lands for future generations.

Dick Ring
Park Projects Director
National Park Trust
401 E. Jefferson Street, Suite 203
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (240) 476-0640
www.parktrust.org

The Fields Pond Foundation

The primary mission of the Fields Pond Foundation is to provide financial assistance to nature and conservation organizations in the northeastern United States that are community-based and serve to increase environmental awareness by involving local residents in conservation issues. The Foundation's emphasis stems from its founding directors' beliefs that the conservation of special places in our environment, and providing public accessibility to those conservation areas, is a desirable end in itself, but it is also a means of building public support for future land and river conservation by increasing the direct connection between individuals and their environment; and fostering active participation in the work of conservation. The Foundation hopes to nurture such efforts by making grants under the following priorities.

- Project grants for trail making and other enhancement of public access to conservation lands, rivers, coastlines and other natural resources;

- Land acquisition for conservation;
- Assistance in establishment of endowments as a means of funding stewardship of conservation areas; and
- Related education programs and publications

The Foundation encourages proposals from municipal government agencies. It may also consider short-term loans to conservation groups for the purpose of acquiring conservation lands. The expected range of grants is \$500 to \$25,000, with most falling within the range of \$2,000 to \$10,000. No matching is required for these grants. The Foundation is willing to consider multiple-year grants and welcomes joining applications by two or more organizations coordinating their efforts on a single project.

The Fields Pond Foundation
5 Turner Street
Box 540667
Waltham, MA 02454-0667
Phone: (781) 899-9990; Fax: (781) 899-2819
email: info@fieldspond.org
www.fieldspond.org



Rich Mountain, West Virginia

Sweet Water Trust

Sweet Water Trust is a grant-making foundation whose mission is to support land conservation that safeguards wild lands and waters, native wild flora and fauna and living soils. With the donations of Walker G. Buckner, Jr., the Sweet Water Trust was established in 1992 and has been actively involved in conservation work in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and, in recent years, in the forests of the northern Appalachians, including lands in Canada. The vision of the program is of wilderness, of people living in harmony with wild nature protected as an enduring part of the American landscape. The goal of the program is to work with private and public groups to help establish, enlarge, connect and restore core wild areas throughout New England, the Adirondack region of New York and contiguous areas of the Canadian provinces. The program gives grants to conservation groups that protect wild places and works with conservation nonprofits, government agencies, and other partners to help find the means and instruments to convert some of the private land at risk in the region into conservation land protected forever as wild.

Since its founding, Sweet Water Trust has made more than 650 grants to partners (national, regional, state and local land trusts and government agencies) to protect land as wild and to encourage support of wilderness values. To date, Sweet Water Trust has had a part in conserving more than 400,000 acres of land in the northern Appalachians. The Trust offers various types of support, including land acquisition, matching grants and technical assistance.

Sweet Water Trust offers conservation easements, as well as small grants that range from \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 for land acquisition. The average amount awarded in 2012 totaled \$82,250. Applications may be submitted year-round, and the board meets bi-monthly for decisions on applications. A timeline for response to applicants varies.

Eve Endicott
Executive Director
Sweet Water Trust
1 Short Street
Northampton, MA 01060-2567
email: eendicott@sweetwatertrust.org
sweetwatertrust.org

Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Established in 1925, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy's mission is to preserve and manage the Appalachian Trail (A.T.) ensuring that its vast natural beauty and priceless cultural heritage can be shared and enjoyed today, tomorrow and for centuries to come. This land base, spanning the Appalachian highland region from Georgia to Maine, is a 250,000-acre corridor that connects significant state and federal lands and functions as an important flyway and migratory corridor. Running primarily along the ridgelines, Trail lands also protect headwater streams for major east coast watersheds. This protected area is one of the most significant corridors, or greenways, in the eastern United States.

The Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC) is focused on identifying high-priority tracts for permanent protection, working collaboratively with numerous conservation partners. The ATC also plays an important role as a land manager, assisting with the natural resource management of corridor lands to ensure that the integrity of protected A.T. lands is upheld for future generations to experience and enjoy. The ATC strives to base management decisions on sound science and works cooperatively with partners to develop its conservation approach. A.T. lands also host numerous cultural heritage sites. Several cultural resource surveys were conducted along the corridor, including Cultural Landscape Inventories in Shenandoah National Park and western Massachusetts.

The ATC has a program that functions as a land trust. The Trust holds easements over more than 3,500 acres, and owns more than 1,500 acres outright, spread over the 14 Trail states from Maine to Georgia. The ATC protected lands are designed to provide an additional buffer to the Appalachian Trail. The ATC staff works with local volunteers, communities and landowners toward use of the properties that is consistent with the conservation purpose.

The ATC operates through donations and donor sponsorships, but the organization also has a specialty license plates program for the Appalachian Trail as a way to support the ATC in its work to sustain the Trail into the future. With the purchase of a specialty A.T. plate in select states a portion of the cost of the plate is returned to the ATC for its work to manage and maintain the Appalachian Trail. While this program is not available in all states, these specialty plates can be found in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

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www.appalachiantrail.org

The Ozark Regional Land Trust

The Ozark Regional Land Trust (ORLT) is a nonprofit conservation land trust operating throughout the Ozark region, which includes portions of Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. The ORLT's mission is to empower people to protect the natural resources of the Ozarks forever. This is accomplished through various methods, including conservation easements and nature preserves. ORLT was founded in 1984 and is operated by a volunteer board of directors that oversees the activities of the organization and directs its staff. Since its founding, ORLT has protected more than 25,000 acres, including extensive hardwood forests, river frontage, caves, springs, working farmland and urban greenspace.

ORLT uses two methods of protecting land: 1) holding conservation easements and 2) owning land. Conservation easements allow landowners to continue to own and enjoy their land while agreeing to limit development. In most cases, a conservation easement will not require changes in how well-managed farms, forests or recreational lands are used. The purpose of the easement is to keep the land as it is today. Some landowners decide to donate their land to ORLT outright for use as a nature preserve or other type of conservation area. This approach, in which ORLT owns and manages the land, can have tax benefits for a landowner as well.

Peggy Horner
Executive Director
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P.O. Box 440007
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www.orlt.org



Pea Ridge National Battlefield, Arkansas

FEDERAL/NATIONAL PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

National Heritage Areas

National Heritage Areas (NHA) are designated by Congress and encourage the preservation of significant cultural, historic, natural and scenic resources. NHAs are managed by state or nonprofit agencies, and no land within their boundaries is federally owned, except where they existed prior to NHA designation. Similarly, while the National Park Service assists in an advisory capacity in developing management plans for NHAs, it provides no role in ownership or management.

NHAs tell the stories that shaped our national identity. Some NHAs focus on the natural landscape's role in industry, agriculture or transportation; others are devoted to our country's battles and wars. The entire state of Tennessee, for example, is a Civil War National Heritage Area, indicating the vast influence of the war on the state and its people. Another war-themed example is the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area in New Jersey.

Currently, there are 49 National Heritage Areas in the United States:

Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (IL)
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area (GA)
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (LA)
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area (GA)
Baltimore National Heritage Area (MD)

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area (NC)
Cache La Poudre River Corridor (CO)
Cane River National Heritage Area (LA)
Champlain Valley National Heritage Area (NY, VT)
Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area (NJ)
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor (PA)
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (NY)
Essex National Heritage Area (MA)
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area (KS, MO)
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area (MA, NH)
Great Basin National Heritage Area (NV, UT)
Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor (NC, SC, GA, FL)
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (NY)
Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (IL)
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (MA, RI)
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area (PA, WV, MD, VA)
Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area (AK)
Lackawanna Heritage Valley National and State Heritage Area (PA)
Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area (MS)
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area (MS)
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area (MS)
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area (UT)
MotorCities National Heritage Area (MI)
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area (AL)
National Aviation Heritage Area (OH)
National Coal Heritage Area (WV)
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area (NY)
Northern Plains National Heritage Area (ND)
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area (NM)
Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canal Way (OH)
Oil Region National Heritage Area (PA)
Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route (PA)
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (CT, MA)
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area (PA)
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area (CO)
Schuylkill River National and State Heritage Area (PA)
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District (VA)
Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area (IA)
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor (SC)
South Park National Heritage Area (CO)
Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TN)
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area (CT, MA)
Wheeling National Heritage Area (WV)
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (AZ, CA)

For more information about National Heritage Areas, visit www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas

CONTACT

JIM CAMPI, Director of Policy and Communications
Civil War Trust
jcampi@civilwar.org

As Director of Policy and Communications at the Civil War Trust, Jim Campi is responsible for the organization's government and media relations. He serves as the Civil War Trust's spokesperson with the press as well as its point man with Congress, state legislators, and local elected officials. Jim joined the Trust in September 2000 after 14 years in political communications and administration. He is the author and contributing writer for several books and publications, including *Civil War Battlefields Then and Now*, *The Political Lincoln*, and *The Civil War 150*. Jim is also a member of the board of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground and Franklin's Charge.

MARK COOMBS, State and Local Relations Manager
Civil War Trust
mcoombs@civilwar.org

As State and Local Relations Manager at the Civil War Trust, Mark Coombs serves as the organization's advocate in historic communities across the United States, cultivating public and political enthusiasm for battlefield preservation and organizing grassroots activists in support of the Trust's mission. A veteran of political and public affairs campaigns at all levels, Mark is a 2008 graduate of Cornell University, where he was Co-President of the Alpha Beta Eta Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society.

PHIL THOMASON, Principal
Thomason and Associates
Thomason@bellsouth.net

Phil Thomason is Principal of the historic preservation planning firm of Thomason and Associates. Founded in 1982, this company provides services such as historic preservation plans, cultural resource surveys, Section 106 review and design guidelines for historic districts. During the past decade the company has completed eight battlefield preservation plans and numerous other studies for the American Battlefield Protection Program in Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri and Georgia.

DAVID CURREY, Principal
Encore Interpretive Design
david@encoreinterpretive.net

David Currey is principal at Encore, a company that specializes in interpretive planning, exhibit design, and media development for historic sites, museums, government agencies and preservation organizations. Encore also produces independent documentaries, including works on Civil War Nashville, the Battle of Parker's Crossroads, the Civil War in Tennessee and, more recently, an hour-long biography on Ed Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus for the National Park Service.



This project was funded in part through a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the National Park Service.

Front cover: Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee

