

THREE THREATS. ONE HISTORIC CHOICE FOR CONGRESS.

An Open Letter & Brief to Congress from a National Coalition to Protect and Strengthen Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act August 27, 2026

Dear Members of Congress:

America's historic preservation law—and the places in your state and district that it protects—face their greatest threat in sixty years.

Since 1966, **Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** has carried out a remarkably simple idea: **before the federal government allows a project to permanently harm a place that matters to the American people, it should first listen to those who know that place best, understand what would be lost, and consider whether the harm can be avoided.**

Section 106 applies when a federal agency carries out, funds, licenses, permits, or approves a project that may affect historic properties. It requires the agency to identify affected historic places, assess potential harm, and consult with Tribal Nations, state and local officials, property owners, experts, and the public about ways to avoid or minimize it. It does not dictate the outcome or give preservationists a veto; it requires the government to make an informed decision before irreversible harm occurs.

That process has never prevented America from building. It has helped America build more responsibly while protecting the places that define the American experience. We ask you to stand up for Section 106 now, when it has never mattered more.

OUR COALITION

We write as an unprecedented coalition of **more than 600 public, private, and nonprofit-sector organizations and Tribal governments. Some of our signatories themselves represent hundreds of additional organizations. Together, our members and citizens number more than 5 million Americans living, working, and voting in every Congressional district in the country.** We include Tribal Nations and Native organizations; state and local government agencies; preservation, conservation, and Main Street organizations; professional associations of archaeologists, architects, landscape architects, anthropologists, historians, and museum professionals; and private businesses of all sizes in the cultural resource management industry.

Our coalition did not exist six weeks ago. Today it brings together constituencies who have rarely spoken with one voice. We intend to remain organized, engaged, and visible until the threats have passed—and then to work together to secure stronger preservation laws for the future.

OUR ASK – UP FRONT

We respectfully call on Congress to reject efforts underway through regulation, legislation, and executive action to dismantle the National Historic Preservation Act, one of America's most successful bipartisan conservation and good-government laws:

- *Reject* the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's proposed regulatory gutting of Section 106 of the NHPA. Record your opposition during the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs' review and the public comment period, now underway.

- *Reject* statutory changes that weaken Section 106, whether advanced independently or as part of a broader permitting package.
- *Defend* Congress's constitutional authority against executive efforts to narrow, circumvent, or evade the preservation laws Congress enacted.
- *Seek* genuine improvements to Section 106 based on facts and data to make review more valuable and efficient without trading away the rights, voices, and protections that make the process meaningful.

WHAT IS AT STAKE

The places Section 106 protects are not isolated landmarks or museum pieces. They are the physical fabric of America itself. They are the Tribal sacred landscapes, ancestral villages, and burial grounds that tell the story of this continent long before the United States existed. They are the battlefields where the nation's fate was decided and the churches where movements for civil rights and social justice took root. They are the factories, farms, mills, rail depots, and shipyards that powered the American economy. They include Main Streets, courthouses, neighborhoods, schools, parks, bridges, archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, and downtowns that give communities their sense of orientation and identity.

The historic properties the NHPA protects include 2,500 internationally recognized National Historic Landmarks, from Temple Square in Salt Lake City, to the Taos Pueblo in New Mexico; from Harper's Ferry National Historical Park in West Virginia to The Breakers in Rhode Island. But the places saved by Section 106 also include tens of thousands of locally cherished places that define what it means to live in—and love—a particular community. These places exist in every congressional district in America. They are where Americans gather, worship, mourn, celebrate, remember, reknit bonds after division and loss, and pass their stories from one generation to the next.

America's historic places are not obstacles to America's future. They are among the things that make America worth building.

Indeed, hundreds of thousands of Americans make their living conducting the meaningful work of preserving, restoring, and interpreting these places, generating billions of dollars in economic activity.

Weakening Section 106 is not an abstract policy debate. Weakening Section 106 threatens irreplaceable historic places. It threatens Tribal rights. It threatens local economies. It threatens livelihoods. And it threatens Congress's bipartisan principle that Americans deserve a voice before their shared heritage is permanently harmed.

SECTION 106 NOW FACES THREE SIMULTANEOUS THREATS

Section 106 is confronting **three distinct but converging efforts** to weaken it. Standing alone, each deserves your attention. Taken together, they represent the most significant challenge to America's cultural heritage protections in sixty years—and demand a response equal to the threat.

1. THE REGULATORY THREAT

The ACHP's Proposed Rewrite Would Fundamentally Undermine the Law

On July 24, the ACHP approved a total re-write of the Section 106 regulations disguised as a modernization effort. The proposal does not simply streamline consultation; it guts it. It fundamentally redistributes authority

away from Tribal Nations, states, local governments, and the public while concentrating unprecedented discretion in federal agencies—and thereby increasing the influence of the project proponents those agencies are charged with regulating.

If adopted, the proposed regulations will:

- **Give federal agencies unilateral discretion to decide whether to notify the public at all or provide any opportunity for public comment** before approving private or public development projects that damage or destroy historic places.
- **Allow developers to secure federal approvals without first meaningfully exploring ways to avoid or minimize harm**, eliminating a longstanding safeguard for historic buildings, neighborhoods, archaeological sites, and sacred places.
- **Eliminate the guaranteed right of state and local governments to be notified and participate** when federally approved development threatens historic places within their own jurisdictions.
- **Eliminate the federal government's requirement to consult with Tribal Nations or seek their expertise** about their own sacred places and other culturally significant resources before approving projects that may damage or destroy them.
- **Exclude entire categories of historic places from meaningful consideration**, including battlefields, cultural landscapes, and places like the Grand Canyon, because they are not "geographically compact" or centered on a built structure.

Bottom Line: The proposal does not modernize Section 106. It weakens the consultation, transparency, and accountability that Congress deliberately built into the law.

These defects cannot be cured through tinkering at the margins. Our coalition opposes the rewrite at its foundation. If not nullified by Congress, we intend to defeat this effort in the courts.

Learn More

- National Media Coverage: [*The Atlantic*](#); [*The Washington Post*](#); [*CNN*](#); [*The New Republic*](#); [*The Architect's Newspaper*](#); [*CBS News*](#); [*NPR*](#); [*Law360*](#); [*PBS News Hour*](#); [*New York Times*](#); [*Native News Online*](#).
- [Legal Analysis Webinar](#)
- [Tribal Harms Webinar](#)
- National Trust for Historic Preservation [Statement on ACHP Proposed Revisions to Section 106 of NHPA](#)
- National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers' [The End of Section 106 As We Know It?](#)
- National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' [NATHPO Votes "No" On Proposed Section 106 Regulations](#)

2. THE STATUTORY THREAT

Congress Should Demand Hard Evidence Before Rewriting a Successful Law

Reports indicate that some members of Congress are seeking to simultaneously gut Section 106 through permitting reform negotiations. But Congress should consider whether the purported motivations for sweeping revisions to the National Historic Preservation Act are grounded in facts.

That inquiry has never been more important. Congress is being urged to amend a law that has guided federal decision-making successfully for sixty years **before conducting a comprehensive review of whether the law itself is responsible for the harms its critics allege.**

That is backwards. Before considering statutory changes, Congress should first:

- **Examine actual Section 106 review times** across multiple states and federal agencies.
- **Determine whether delays are truly caused by preservation reviews** occurring in states and communities—or by incomplete project applications, poor project planning, understaffed federal agencies, or unrelated permitting requirements.
- **Hear directly from the people on the ground:** Tribal Nations, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, preservation professionals, communities, in addition to federal agencies and industry developers.
- **Consider reforms based on actual data** that improve efficiency without sacrificing consultation, transparency, or accountability.
- **Understand streamlining tools and efficiencies already available**, including programmatic agreements, alternate procedures, program comments, program alternatives, and exempted categories.

Regulations can be revised. Statutes are much harder to repair.

If Congress weakens Section 106 now, those changes could outlast the current Administration and the current political moment. Congress should demand evidence —like the hard data we provide below—and reject any proposal that purports to achieve speed by sacrificing consultation, transparency, Tribal rights, or meaningful consideration of historic places.

Bottom Line: Congress should reject proposals that weaken Section 106. Reform should improve efficiency without sacrificing the rights and protections at the heart of the law.

3. THE EXECUTIVE THREAT

The Executive Branch Is Testing the Limits of Congressional Authority

While Congress debates whether Section 106 should be weakened, the Executive Branch has begun testing a different proposition altogether: **Whether it may simply avoid the law.** That question should concern every Member of Congress, regardless of party, and is larger than any individual project.

Congress must reject the President’s efforts to narrow the reach of statutes enacted by Congress, not through legislation, but through executive action. Recent examples illustrate the pattern:

- **The demolished East Wing and proposed White House Ballroom**, where litigation has challenged efforts to alter one of the nation’s most historically significant complexes without Congressional authorization. See: [CNN](#), [PBS](#), [Fox News](#), [Reuters](#), [NPR](#)
- **The Eisenhower Executive Office Building**, where the Administration is advancing a sweeping legal theory under which a President may sidestep historic preservation and environmental laws simply by routing favored projects through the White House itself rather than federal agencies Congress charged with enforcement. See: [Letters From an American](#); [The Washington Post](#); [CNN](#); [People](#); [NBC](#)

- **The Arch**, where the Administration has advanced a nationally significant project affecting Arlington National Cemetery, the Lincoln Memorial, and 37 other historic sites while shortchanging the review processes Congress required for projects of this magnitude. See: [CNN](#), [NPR](#), [New York Times](#)
- **The Kennedy Center**, where federal courts concluded that the President exceeded authorities reserved to Congress, and where litigation has thus far prevented the threatened demolition of one of America's premier cultural institutions. See: [New York Times](#), [PBS](#)

In the controversies above, and numerous others, the burden of standing up for Congressional authority is falling heavily to civil society organizations, law firms, and individual Americans when Congress itself should be taking the lead.¹

The pattern of executive over-reach extends far beyond Washington.

In Executive Order 14156, President Trump declared a national energy emergency under a factual basis that has been widely questioned. The EO directed federal agencies to invoke the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's emergency procedures, reducing Section 106 consultation on projects to as little as seven days. Since February 2025, at least **870 projects across 47 states** have proceeded under those emergency procedures, including strip mines, oil pipelines, and gas stations. Because those projects advanced under dramatically compressed review, **there is no way to know** how many archaeological sites, burial grounds, historic buildings, cultural landscapes, or Tribal sacred places went unidentified before construction moved forward.

Section 106 cannot protect what agencies never take the time to find.

Bottom Line: Congress should not weaken Section 106 while the Executive Branch is simultaneously testing how broadly it may exempt itself from the law altogether.

THE CASE FOR WEAKENING SECTION 106 COLLAPSES UNDER SCRUTINY

Those who would weaken Section 106 justify their efforts with three specious claims:

- Section 106 consultation delays projects;
- The process generates too much litigation; and
- Historic preservation stands in the way of economic growth.

The evidence tells a very different story.

MYTH #1: Section 106 Routinely Delays Projects

Reality: The overwhelming majority of projects move through Section 106 quickly, and very few require extensive review.

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Organizations conducted a nationwide survey completed by **40 SHPOs** that found that while those offices processed **more than 94,000 Section 106 projects in a single year**, they completed reviews in an **average of just 16 days**. That is roughly half the 30-day review period provided under the regulations. Nearly **95 percent** of the SHPOs reported average review times **within the regulatory timeframe**, and nearly **80 percent** averaged **21 days or less**.

¹ Notable exceptions include Congresswoman Joyce Beatty's lawsuit and hearings by certain oversight committees related to renovations at the Kennedy Center.

This same survey demonstrated that just as importantly, the overwhelming majority of projects proceed without significant preservation concerns. **97 percent of new undertakings did not result in an adverse effect determination.** In other words, only about **three out of every one hundred projects** required the more intensive consultation that Section 106 is specifically designed to provide when nationally significant historic resources may be affected.

That is not the profile of a permitting system in crisis. And it is not evidence that justifies stripping away public, Tribal, state, and local rights in the name of speed. It is the profile of an efficient screening process that quickly clears the great majority of projects while devoting additional attention only where America's irreplaceable historic resources are genuinely at risk.

Critics point only to the most complicated projects involving multiple states and eminent domain conflicts as "proof" for why Section 106 needs reform.

Bottom Line: Section 106 is not a bottleneck. It is a highly efficient screening system.

MYTH #2: Section 106 is a Litigation Risk for Project Proponents

Reality: Section 106 litigation is extraordinarily rare.

Industry advocates cite litigation risk as a reason to weaken Section 106. The actual numbers are startling. Cultural Heritage Partners, PLLC, reviewed approximately 13 million federal cases filed over the last 35 years. Just 266 asserted a claim under the National Historic Preservation Act—an average of only 7.6 cases per year.

Against the enormous number of federal undertakings undergoing Section 106 review each year, NHPA litigation is statistically almost nonexistent. Indeed, a developer's odds of being named as a defendant in a lawsuit involving an NHPA claim are the same as being struck by lightning over a lifetime: 0.0063 %.

Even that comparison overstates Section 106's role. In 82% of cases, an NHPA claim is just one claim among many. The cases usually concern much broader disputes.

Bottom Line: Section 106 litigation is a rare exception—not the rule. Citing litigation risk as a cause for statutory reform is factually indefensible.

MYTH #3: Historic Preservation Is an Economic Drag

Reality: America's historic places and resources are among our nation's most productive economic assets.

Perhaps the most persistent myth advanced by lobbyists is that preservation and prosperity exist in tension. The opposite is true. Historic preservation is one of America's most successful economic development strategies.

Decades of research demonstrate that preservation generates jobs, attracts investment, revitalizes communities, and strengthens local tax bases. Nationwide analyses of the Federal Historic Tax Credit, conducted by Rutgers University for the National Park Service, show that historic rehabilitation has leveraged more than **\$235 billion in private investment**, supported over **3.2 million American jobs**, and helped rehabilitate **more than 50,000 historic buildings** across the United States.

Historic rehabilitation consistently generates more tax revenue than the value of the tax credits provided while creating high-quality, locally rooted jobs requiring specialized American craftsmanship that cannot be outsourced. Those benefits extend well beyond rehabilitation projects. Historic places anchor thriving downtowns and Main Streets, attract entrepreneurs, and encourage adaptive reuse rather than demolition. They increase nearby property values and sustain locally owned businesses. They give communities the distinct identity that attracts employers, residents, and investment. Recognizing those economic returns, **38 states** have adopted their own historic tax credit programs.

Heritage tourism tells the same story. A recent analysis found that heritage tourism generated more than **\$607 billion in travel spending worldwide** in 2024 and is projected to exceed **\$900 billion** within the next decade. In the United States alone, museums contribute approximately \$50 billion annually to the national economy while supporting more than 726,000 jobs. Museum attendance exceeds by 2.5 times the total number of tickets sold for all professional sporting events and theme parks combined.

Historic places are not merely cultural assets. They are economic infrastructure.

Bottom Line: The question is not whether America can afford to preserve its historic places. It is whether America can afford to lose the jobs, investment, tax revenue, tourism, and community identity they generate.

Learn More:

- [National Park Service / Rutgers 2024 Economic Report](#)
- [The ACHP's Own Economic Impacts Study](#)
- [Forbes on the Heritage Tourism Economy](#)

OUR COALITION HAS AN AFFIRMATIVE AGENDA

Our position is not a defense of the status quo. Nor is it an invitation to negotiate over which fundamental protections of Section 106 should survive.

No governmental system is perfect. Section 106 can work better. We intend to help make it **better—not weaker**.

There are data-supported opportunities to improve federal review through adequate federal staffing, earlier coordination with community stakeholders, modernized digital tools, better agency guidance, improved dispute resolution, greater support for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and clearer expectations for applicants.

What will *not* improve Section 106 is eliminating public consultation, transparency, and Tribal participation, silencing state and local governments, or allowing avoidable destruction without first considering alternatives.

Efficiency and protection are not competing principles. We reject the premise that Americans must surrender one to achieve the other.

Our coalition is developing and will publicly release an affirmative agenda for the next Congress to make Section 106 more efficient, predictable, and effective while strengthening the protections at its core.

We are ready to work with Members of both parties on improvements.

Our Ask – Revisited

- *Reject* the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s proposed regulatory gutting of Section 106. Record your opposition during the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs’ review and the public comment period, now underway.
- *Reject* statutory changes that weaken Section 106, whether advanced independently or as part of a broader permitting package.
- *Defend* Congress's constitutional authority against executive efforts to narrow, circumvent, or evade the preservation laws Congress enacted.
- *Seek* genuine improvements to Section 106 based on facts and data to make review more valuable and efficient without trading away the rights, voices, and protections that make the process meaningful.

STAND WITH US

For nearly six decades, Republicans and Democrats alike have embraced a remarkably modest principle.

Before the federal government permanently changes places that belong to the American people, it should first listen to the American people.

Section 106 does not prohibit development. It does not dictate outcomes. It does not prevent progress. It simply asks the federal government to make informed decisions before making irreversible ones.

Once a sacred site is disturbed, it cannot be undisturbed. Once a battlefield is bulldozed, it cannot be un-bulldozed. Once a historic neighborhood is demolished, it cannot truly be rebuilt. Once an archaeological site is destroyed without being studied, part of America’s story disappears forever.

That is why Congress enacted Section 106. Not to stop America from building—but to ensure that, in building America's future, we do not unnecessarily erase the places that explain who we are.

For sixty years, that principle has served America well. We ask you to defend it now—and work with us to make Section 106 stronger and more effective for the next sixty years.

Sincerely,

THE UNDERSIGNED ORGANIZATIONS

106 Group
Aberdeen Main Street
Acacia Heritage Consulting
Adirondack Architectural Heritage
Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology
African American Archive of Columbia County

Afton Villa Gardens
Albert Kahn Legacy Foundation
All That Philly Jazz
Alliance for Historic Wyoming
Alliance for Pioneer Square
Alliance for the Shenandoah Valley

Alliance of National Heritage Areas
 Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
 Alta Archaeological Consulting LLC
 American Alliance of Museums
 American Anthropological Association
 American Association for State and Local History
 American Council of Learned Societies
 American Institute for Conservation
 American Institute of Architects
 American Institute of Architects Los Angeles
 American Rock Art Research Association
 (ARARA)
 American Society of Landscape Architects
 American Whitewater
 AMMD Pine Grove Project
 Anthropology Career Readiness Network
 AP Lohmann General Contracting/Fine Carpentry
 LLC
 Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc.
 Applied Archaeological Research, Inc.
 Applied Cultural Heritage LLC
 Applied Earthworks
 Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area
 Arbore Croche Cultural Resources LLC
 Archaeological and Cultural Education Consultants
 Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.
 Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
 Archaeological Consulting Experts LLC
 Archaeological Heritage Association, Inc.
 Archaeological Institute of America
 Archaeological Research Institute
 Archaeological Society of New Jersey
 Archaeology in the Community
 Archaeology Southwest
 Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV)
 Architecture Foundation of Oregon
 Arciform
 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
 Arizona Downtown Alliance
 Arizona Preservation Foundation
 Arizona Site Steward Program Foundation
 Arizona Vintage Sign Coalition
 Arkansas Archeological Society
 Art Deco Society of California
 Art Deco Society of New York
 Art Deco Society of the Palm Beaches
 Art Deco Society of Virginia
 Art Deco Society of Washington D.C.
 ASC Group, Inc.
 Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Historic
 Preservation
 Association for Preservation Technology Eastern
 Great Lakes Chapter

Association for Preservation Technology Northwest
 Chapter
 Association for Washington Archaeology
 Association of Iowa Archaeologists
 Association on American Indian Affairs
 Atlanta Preservation Center
 Autumn Dawn Garden Design
 Balanced Horizons LLC
 Barron County Historical Society, Inc.
 Bellefonte Historic Preservation Foundation
 Bergen County Historic Preservation Advisory
 Committee
 Berlin, CT Historic District Commission
 Black in Historic Preservation
 Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation
 Blue Lake Rancheria, California
 Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
 BOLA Architecture + Planning
 Booneville Main Street Association
 Bosco Milligan Foundation/Architectural Heritage
 Center
 Brick and Beam Historic Preservation Consulting
 LLC
 Brockington and Associates, Inc.
 BrutalistDC
 Built Buildings Lab
 Byhalia Main Street
 California Cultural Resources Preservation
 Alliance, Inc.
 California Preservation Foundation
 Campo Band of Mission Indians
 Canton Mississippi Office of Main Street
 Canton-Madison County Historical Society
 Cardinal Research Institute
 Carnegie Hill Neighbors, Manhattan, New York
 Carpenters' Hall
 Carroll Society for the Preservation of Antiquities
 Castine Historical Society
 Cayce Historic Foundation
 Center for Biological Diversity
 Central New York Cemetery Network of New York
 State Archaeological Association
 Centralia Downtown Association
 Chaco Alliance
 Charlotte Museum of History
 Chestnut Hill Conservancy
 Chicago Art Deco Society
 Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)
 Chippewa Cree Tribe
 Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
 Chronicle Heritage
 CICADA Architecture/Planning, Inc.
 Cincinnati Preservation

City Club of New York
 City of Camden
 City of Madison, Georgia Historic Preservation Commission
 City of Petersburg Architectural Review Board
 Civil War Round Table of Western Missouri
 CIVITAS
 Clark County Historical Museum
 Clinton Brown Company Architecture, PC
 Clinton County (Iowa) Historic Preservation Commission
 Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis
 Coalition for Smarter Growth
 Coalition to Protect America's National Parks
 Coast Defense Study Group
 Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
 Colorado Preservation, Inc.
 Columbia Heritage LLC
 Combs and Combs, AIA, Architecture, Interiors and Art
 Committee of 100 on the Federal City
 Community Design Collaborative
 Community Planning Collaborative
 Como Main Street Alliance
 Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
 Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office
 Coosa Riverkeeper
 Council for Maryland Archeology
 Council for Museum Anthropology
 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
 Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists
 Council of Virginia Archaeologists
 Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
 Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area
 Crow Canyon Archaeological Center
 Cultural Advocacy Coalition of Oregon
 Cultural Heritage Partners, PLLC
 Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
 Cultural Resource Consultants
 Cultural Resource Department of the Squaxin Island Tribe
 Curtin Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
 Dade Heritage Trust, Inc.
 David Bethuel Jamieson Studio House at Walbridge
 Davis-King and Associates
 Day Star Research
 DC Preservation League
 Dekalb History Center
 Densho

Department of Anthropology at Wayne State University
 Department of Art History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
 Desert Archaeology
 Detroit Area Art Deco Society
 Dillinger Archaeology
 Docomomo DC
 Docomomo Mid Tex Mod Chapter, Austin
 Docomomo New England
 Docomomo US
 Docomomo US/Colorado
 Docomomo US/Florida
 Docomomo US/Louisiana-Gulf South
 Docomomo US/MN
 Docomomo US/New York Tri-State
 Docomomo US/NOCA
 Docomomo US/North Texas
 Docomomo US/Philadelphia
 Docomomo US/Southern California
 Docomomo US/WEWA
 Donora Historical Society and Smog Museum
 Downeast Maine National Heritage Area
 Downtown Camas Association
 Downtown Hattiesburg Association
 Downtown Issaquah Association
 Downtown Natchez Alliance
 Dr. James Still Historic Office and Education Center Association
 Dunwoody Preservation Trust
 Earthjustice Action
 Easements Atlanta, Inc.
 Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
 Eastern PA Coalition for Abandoned Mine Reclamation
 Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
 Edsel and Eleanor Ford House
 Endangered California
 Environmental Protection Information Center
 Epic Metals Corporation
 Eppard Vision
 Equinox Research and Consulting International, Inc.
 Erie Canalway Heritage Fund, Inc.
 Essex Heritage
 Ethos Preservation
 Eubanks and Associates, PLLC
 expLoring exhibits and engagement
 Far Western Anthropological Research Group
 Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
 Flag Township Museum
 Flagstaff Townsite Historic Properties Community Land Trust

Florida Archaeological Council
 Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
 Foggy Bottom Association History Project
 Fort Collins Historical Society
 Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe Historic Preservation Office
 Foss Waterway Seaport
 Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy
 Franklin County Trust for Historic Preservation
 French Heritage Corridor
 Friends of Barnitz Mill
 Friends of Dyke Marsh
 Friends of Fairsted
 Friends of Moses Hall
 Friends of Mount Prospect Park
 Friends of Saint Francis of Assisi
 Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks
 Friends of the Market
 Friends of the Overlook House
 Friends of the Peebles Homestead
 Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Working Group
 George E. Allen Library
 Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists
 Georgia Council on American Indian Concerns
 Gina M. Douty, Historic Preservation Consulting, LLC
 Glessner House
 Goodwill Theatre, Inc.
 Gray and Pape
 Great Old Broads for Wilderness
 Greater Portland Landmarks
 Greene County Ohio Historical Society
 GreenLatinos
 Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
 Gullah Museum
 Gullah/Geechee Sea Island Coalition
 Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society
 H.A.N.A.P. LLC
 Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe
 Hands Off the Arts
 Harold Weston Foundation
 Heartland Earthworks Conservancy
 Heritage Ohio
 Heritage Strategies, LLC
 Heritage Studies and Public History graduate program steering committee
 Historic Albany Foundation
 Historic Annapolis
 Historic Athens
 Historic Augusta, Inc.
 Historic Boulder, Inc.
 Historic Charleston Foundation

Historic Columbia
 Historic Denver, Inc.
 Historic Designation Advisory Board - City of Detroit
 Historic Districts Council
 Historic Fallsington, Inc.
 Historic Flat Rock, Inc.
 Historic Foodways Society of the Delaware Valley
 Historic Georgetown, Inc.
 Historic Harrisburg Association
 Historic Hawai'i Foundation
 Historic Ithaca
 Historic Larimer County Colorado
 Historic Macon Foundation
 Historic Madison, Inc.
 Historic Mount Pleasant
 Historic Natchez Foundation
 Historic Petersburg Foundation
 Historic Preservation Education Foundation
 Historic Salem, Inc.
 Historic Saranac Lake
 Historic Seattle
 Historic Tacoma
 Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA)
 Hollywood Heritage
 Houston Mod
 HW Community Builders
 ICOMOS-USA/World Heritage USA
 Indiana Archaeology Council
 Infoquest
 Institute for Field Research
 Institute of Maritime History
 Inter-Mission
 Iowa Archeological Society
 Iowa Project AWARE
 Jabali Preservation
 James Harrod Trust
 Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i
 Jefferson City Area Indivisible (Missouri)
 John H. Stark Architecture
 Keaukaha Action Network
 Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area
 Kennett Underground Railroad Center
 Kensington Historical Society
 Kent Downtown Partnership
 Kentucky Museum and Heritage Alliance
 Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists
 Kentucky Trust for Historic Preservation
 Keysmith Foundation
 Kilian Enterprises LLC / KilianWare Pottery
 Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

Klamath Forest Alliance
 Ko'olau Foundation
 Kreilick Conservation, LLC
 L.I.G.H.T. Foundation
 La Linea Art Studio
 Lake Champlain Maritime Museum
 LancasterHistory
 Landmark Preservation
 LANDMARK WEST!
 Landmarks Association of Saint Louis, Inc
 Landmarks Illinois
 Langley Main Street Association
 Laurel Main Street
 League of Conservation Voters (LCV)
 Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware
 Leslie A. Thomas Enterprises
 Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program, Inc.
 (LAMP)
 Living New Deal
 Lochmueller Group
 Logan Simpson
 Loggia Preservation
 Long Beach Historical Society
 Looking for Lincoln/Abraham Lincoln National
 Heritage Area
 Los Angeles Conservancy
 Los Descendientes de Tucson
 Louisiana Landmarks Society
 Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation
 Louisville Main Street Association
 Lower Columbia Research and Archaeology
 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
 Madison-Morgan Conservancy
 Main Street Crystal Springs
 Main Street Greenville
 Main Street Middletown, Inc.
 Main Street Poplarville
 Maine Archives and Museums
 Maine Preservation
 Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society
 Maritime Washington National Heritage Area
 Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab
 Maryland Museums Association, Inc.
 McComb Main Street Association
 McNeil Island Historical Society of Washington
 State
 Meridian Main Street
 Michigan Historic Preservation Network
 Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference
 MidModSC
 Milwaukee Preservation Alliance
 Mississippi Heritage Trust
 Mississippi Main Street Association

Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation
 (Missouri Preservation)
 Modernism Week
 Monacan Indian Nation
 Monroe County Historical Society
 Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area
 MotorCities National Heritage Area Partnership,
 Inc.
 Mound Bayou Historic Preservation Commission
 Mound Bayou Museum of African American
 Culture and History
 Mount Peace Cemetery Association
 Mountain Valley Archaeology
 Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust
 Municipal Art Society of New York
 Murphys Old Timers Museum
 Naco Heritage Alliance / Camp Naco
 National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
 (NAPC)
 National Association for the Practice of
 Anthropology
 National Aviation Heritage Alliance
 National Collaborative for Women's History Sites
 National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
 National Council on Public History
 National Frontier Trails Museum
 National Landmarks Alliance
 National Parks Conservation Association
 National Preservation Partners Network
 Native American Rights Fund
 Native Village of Chitina
 Native Village of Ouzinkie
 Native Village of St. Michael
 N-Compass, Inc.
 Nettleton Main Street
 Neutra Institute for Survival Through Design
 Nevada Preservation Foundation
 New Albany Main Street
 New Jersey Preservation Alliance
 New South Associates
 New York Archaeological Council
 New York State Archaeological Association
 New York State Archaeological Association,
 Houghton Chapter
 New York State Archaeological Association, The
 Finger Lakes Chapter
 Niagara Falls National Heritage Area
 North Carolina Archaeological Society
 Northern Alaska Environment Center
 Northern Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society
 Northern Bedrock Historic Preservation Corps
 Northwest Vernacular, Inc.
 Nottoway Indian Tribe of Virginia

Oahu Historic Preservation Commission
 Oakland Heritage Alliance
 Oakland Main Street
 Oakland Museum of California
 Ohio Archaeological Council
 Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry, and Tourism
 Old Swedes Historic Site
 Olmsted Network
 One Barn Farm at Rippon Manor
 One Hundred Miles
 Orange County Historical Society
 Oregon Black Pioneers
 Oregon-California Trails Association
 Organization of American Historians
 Organized Village of Kasaan
 Ossabaw Island Foundation
 Our Stories Project
 Over-the-Rhine Museum
 Pacific Legacy, Inc.
 Pacifica History
 Paleo Analytics LLC
 Paleo Research Institute
 Paleobot
 Partnership for the National Trails System
 Passamaquoddy Tribe
 Past Forward Northwest Cultural Services
 Paul Revere Memorial Association/Paul Revere House
 Pele Defense Fund
 Penn Center
 Pennsylvania Hallowed Grounds
 People of Color Outdoors
 Perry County Mississippi Historical and Genealogical Society
 Petra Resource Management
 Philadelphia Archaeological Forum
 Phoenix Art Deco Society
 Picayune Main Street
 Piedmont Environmental Council
 Pioneer Square Chinatown Community
 Preservation and Development Authority
 Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation
 Planning 2 Preserve LLC
 Planting Fields Foundation
 Port Townsend Main Street Program
 Post Oak Preservation Solutions
 Poster Mirto McDonald
 Poudre Heritage Alliance
 Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia
 Preservation Alliance of West Virginia
 Preservation Association of the Southern Tier
 Preservation Austin

Preservation Chicago
 Preservation Company
 Preservation Connecticut
 Preservation Dayton
 Preservation Detroit
 Preservation Forward
 Preservation Futures
 Preservation Houston
 Preservation Idaho
 Preservation Iowa
 Preservation League of New York State
 Preservation Long Island
 Preservation Maryland
 Preservation New Jersey
 Preservation North Carolina
 Preservation Pennsylvania
 Preservation Piedmont
 Preservation Pittsburgh
 Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans
 Preservation Santa Cruz County
 Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe Co.
 Preservation Society of Charleston
 Preservation Society of Newport County
 Preservation South Carolina
 Preservation Trust of Vermont
 Preservation Utah
 Preservation Virginia
 Preserve Arkansas
 Preserve Chattanooga
 Preserve Nashville
 Preserve Orange County
 Preserve Phoenix
 Preserve Rhode Island
 Prevail Investments LLC
 Professional Archaeologists of Kansas
 Professional Archaeologists of New York City
 Providence Preservation Society
 Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
 Public Art Dialogue
 Public Lands Conservancy
 Pueblo of San Felipe
 Quapaw Quarter Association
 R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
 Rappahannock Tribe
 Red Gables Farm
 Redlands Conservancy
 RePoint Philadelphia
 Resistance Rangers
 Restore Oregon
 Rethos
 Revitalize Historic Highland
 Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.

Richaven Architecture and Preservation
 Richmond Hill Historical Society and Museum
 River Fields
 River of Steel
 River to Ridge Consulting
 Riverside Preservation Alliance
 Roberson Museum
 Roger Ciuffo Historic Preservation Services
 Rome Area Heritage Foundation
 Round Valley Indian Tribes
 Sacred Ground Historical Reclamation Project
 Defenders for Freedom, Justice and Equality
 Salix Archaeological Services LLC
 Saltillo Main Street
 Samish Indian Nation
 San Francisco Heritage
 Sand Creek Massacre Foundation
 Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area
 Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance
 Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area
 Santa Monica Conservancy
 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
 Sarasota Alliance for Historic Preservation
 Saratoga Springs Preservation Foundation
 Saucon Legacy Trust
 Save Our Heritage Organisation
 Save the Dunes
 sbk + partners, LLC
 Schuylkill Center for Environmental Education
 Sea Level Consulting, LLC
 Seafloor Solutions, LLC
 Se'Si'Le
 Sevonty Restoration
 Sewickley Valley Historical Society
 SGS Beta
 Ships of Discovery
 Social Security Works
 Society for Applied Anthropology
 Society for Commercial Archeology
 Society for Historical Archaeology
 Society for Industrial Archeology
 Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
 Society of Architectural Historians
 Society of Georgia Archaeology
 South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach
 Division
 South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
 South Carolina Office of State Archaeology
 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
 Southern Environmental Law Center
 Southern Maryland National Heritage Area
 Southern Research Historic Preservation
 Consultants

Southern Sierra Miwuk
 Southwest Wildlands
 Southwestern Anthropological Association
 Spokane Preservation Advocates
 SS United States Preservation Foundation, Inc.
 St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum
 St. Mary's College of Maryland
 Standing Faculty of the Department of Historic
 Preservation, Weitzman School of Design,
 University of Pennsylvania
 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
 Statistical Research, Inc.
 Strawberry Hill House
 Substrate Collaborative Anthropological Research
 Susquehanna National Heritage Area
 SWCA Environmental, Inc.
 Sylvester Historic Consultants, LLC
 Tallgrass Archaeology LLC
 Tatanka Historical Associates, Inc.
 Tenleytown Historical Society
 Tenleytown Neighbors Association
 Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology
 Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research
 Teton County Historical Preservation Board
 Texas Historical Foundation
 The Archaeological Society of South Carolina
 The Archaeology Division of the American
 Anthropological Association
 The Banker's House
 The Cultural Landscape Foundation
 The Culture Keepers Circle
 The Descendants Project
 The Dox Thrash Project
 The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
 The Harrodsburg Historical Society
 The Heritage Education Network
 The Historical Society, Inc. of Sleepy Hollow and
 Tarrytown
 The History Center in Tompkins County
 The House of the Seven Gables Settlement
 Association
 The Landmark Trust USA
 The Last Green Valley, Inc.
 The L'Enfant Trust
 The Lily and Earle M. Pilgrim Art Foundation
 The Moravian Historical Society
 The Muscogee (Creek) Nation
 The New York Landmarks Conservancy
 The Ocean Foundation
 The Olana Partnership
 The Osage Nation
 The Ottery Group, Inc.
 The Pines Preservation Guild

The Shaker Lakes Parklands
The Steilacoom Historical Museum Association
The Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms
Tó Nizhóní Ání
Torreon Community Alliance
Town of Carrollton, MS
Town Of Georgetown, Colorado
Two Canyons Conservancy
Two Rivers Heritage Museum
U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield
UHGI
UNC Charlotte AAUP Chapter
Underground Railroad Education Center
Unity Spiritual Center of San Francisco
University City Historical Society
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area
Urban Foxes LLC
Urban Greenspaces Institute
USModernist
Utah Professional Archaeological Council
Vail Preservation Society
Verity Works
Vermont Archaeological Society
Vieux Carré Property Owners, Residents and Associates
VITETTA, a DRG Architects Company
Waccamaw Indian People
Walter Anderson Museum of Art

Warren Lasch Conservation Center
Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists
Washington County History and Landmarks Foundation
Washington Museum Association
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation
Washington Water Trails
Water Protector Legal Collective
Waterfront Historic Area League
Waymart Area Historical Society
West Shore Historical Society
Wethersfield Foundation, Inc.
Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation
White Mountain Apache Tribe
Wildlife for All
Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd
Williams Alliance for the Arts
Winchester Historical Society
Wisconsin Intertribal Repatriation Committee
World Monuments Fund
Wyoming Archaeological Society
Yavapai-Apache Nation
York Architecture Illustrated
Ypsilanti Heritage Foundation
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area
Zeller Preservation