

National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program

Annual Report on the Programmatic Agreement
Regarding the Preservation Planning Grants and
Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

Fiscal Year 2021

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I. Overview

The National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program (NPS ABPP or Program) entered into a Programmatic Agreement (Agreement) with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) on September 28, 2016. The signatories executed this Agreement in order to fulfill and expedite the NPS ABPP’s obligations, pursuant to the regulation 36 CFR Part 800, in awarding Preservation Planning Grants and Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants.

This report fulfills Stipulation XIV – Annual Reporting of the Agreement, requiring the NPS ABPP to provide an annual report for Fiscal Year 2021 (October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021) to NCSHPO and ACHP, and to any Tribal government requesting a copy. This report fulfills the requirements of the Agreement and provides a summary of significant issues, initiatives, goals, and challenges identified by the Program in FY2021.

II. NPS ABPP Goals and Initiatives for Fiscal Year 2022

The information in this section fulfills Stipulation XIV.A.2 of the Agreement: “A report, as appropriate, identifying any issues, initiatives or goals that the NPS ABPP will address in the coming year with regard to its two grant programs, and any guidance or assistance that the ACHP or NCSHPO may provide to help make compliance activities more effective and efficient.”

1. Preservation Planning Grants (PPG)

A. Continue efforts to foster a more competitive and diverse applicant pool.

In FY2021, NPS ABPP implemented a comprehensive and targeted outreach strategy for PPGs. Developed over the preceding fiscal year and using data collected from previous applications and awards as guideposts, NPS ABPP delivered a consistent social media presence, webinars, and “office hours” for potential applicants to achieve these ongoing goals:

- Encourage applicants to explore underrepresented stories, sites, and perspectives of armed conflict; and
- Expand and diversify the applicant pool by highlighting the full range of eligible activities offered under PPGs.

These outreach efforts contributed to a robust competition in FY2021: NPS received 48 responses to the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). These results more than doubled the number of applications received in FY2020 and represented an increase of more than 60% over the FY2016 competition. Over 80% of the awarded projects went to first-time PPG grant recipients. The high proportion of new grant recipients had little impact on Section 106 compliance because very few responsibilities are delegated under the terms of the Agreement.

As part of our outreach strategy, NPS ABPP also included a special emphasis criterion in the PPG NOFO that gave weight to projects which center on the histories and experiences of armed conflict among underrepresented communities. Eight of the 11 grants awarded, or nearly three-quarters of the FY2021 awards, support projects preserving the places and sharing the stories of underrepresented communities at battlefields and other sites associated with armed conflicts on American soil.

NPS ABPP's outreach strategy during FY2022 will target potential applicants and partners identified through gap analysis, including:

- Applicants from geographically underrepresented areas: Historically, PPG applicants and projects are located in the eastern United States. FY 2021 witnessed a marked increase in awards for projects at locations west of the Mississippi River (5 projects, or 45% of the awards compared with no projects in FY2020), In FY2022 the Program will continue to reach out to potential applicants in states and territories that have not benefited from this fund source.
- Applicants from diverse organization types: While awards were distributed somewhat evenly among nonprofit organizations (18%), tribal governments and affiliated organizations (18%), and, to a lesser extent, local governments (9%), universities garnered a preponderance (37%) of FY 2021 awards. The Program will continue to provide opportunities for prospective applicants to explore and discuss application requirements and will develop additional guidance for merit review panelists to minimize biases in the evaluation of applications according to published criteria.

2. Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

A. Provide clarification of BLAG application requirements and delegated responsibilities.

NPS ABPP revised the BLAG Notice of Funding Opportunity (FY2022 BLAG NOFO) to address questions about program requirements and will continue to update NOFOs annually. The Program published the updated FY2022 BLAG NOFO on Grants.gov in late December 2021. The published notice provides comprehensive instructions for completing a BLAG application, including Section 106 documentation:

- Section 106 Initiation Correspondence: Applicant is required to submit documentation of invitations on behalf of the NPS to the appropriate SHPOs and other by-right and parties with interests to consult on the proposed acquisition (undertaking), in conformance with responsibilities delegated to the Applicant by the Agreement. Invitations to consult must include a narrative description of the undertaking (including any activities with the potential to affect historic properties or resources that are proposed as part of the acquisition and preservation strategy); both a narrative definition and map of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking; and, a description of historic resources within the APE and the research efforts undertaken to identify these resources by the Applicant and/or

Applicant’s nonprofit partner (as described in 36 CFR 800, “Protection of Historic Properties, the Section 106 implementing regulations); and,

- Section 106 Recommendation Letter: Applicant is required to submit a copy of correspondence from the appropriate SHPO(s) stating their effects assessment of the acquisition/undertaking, including activities proposed as part of the acquisition and preservation strategy that may have the potential to affect historic properties or resources (a preliminary assessment is acceptable). *Questions about the content of the SHPO’s Section 106 Recommendation letter are proposed in Section III of this report.*

B. Improve guidance for easement requirements.

In FY2021, through a cooperative agreement with NCSHPO, NPS ABPP launched an initiative to understand how the program can better align existing practices, expectations, and requirements of BLAG easements with the legal capacities and organizational priorities of SHPO offices. This initiative was also a response to the need to clarify Stipulation IV.B.2 of the Agreement’s requirement to include SHPO as technical reviewer/approver of certain activities when SHPO is not the proposed easement holder.

NPS ABPP hosted two webinars for SHPO staff to provide an overview of the BLAG easement process and to introduce a suite of draft easement documents available for SHPO review. Twenty-six webinar participants represented fourteen SHPOs. The Program invited SHPOs to join two focus groups that centered on the responsibilities of SHPOs in two primary roles: easement holder and technical reviewer. Twenty-five participants from twelve SHPOs joined the discussions to provide feedback and suggestions to better align BLAG easement, compliance, and grant applicant processes. NPS ABPP distributed a summary of focus group key findings to NCSHPO and SHPO staff participants and provided the draft easement documents for SHPO review and feedback.

FY 2022 proposed activities include analysis of SHPO comments, revision of draft easement documents, and identification of potential opportunities and partners to support SHPO discussions of BLAG easements within broader conversations about sustainable best practices for the development and enforcement of preservation easements.

C. Develop a BLAG “tool kit” for potential applicants and partners.

Webinar and focus group participants underscored the need for more detailed guidance about the roles and responsibilities of BLAG applicants, especially passthrough entities. In FY2022 the Program will develop and host a series of webinars intended for an applicant/passthrough audience as part of a web-based “toolkit” that may serve as the foundation for an online grants manual. These webinars will review the BLAG pre-

application process, standard best practices for consultation, and Section 106 compliance requirements.

D. Implement consistent post-award monitoring policies and procedures.

In FY2022 NPS ABPP will continue to implement post-award monitoring policies and procedures and work closely with Recipients to ensure compliance with the terms of awards, as described in grant agreements. The conversion to GrantSolutions with regular automated email reminders of reporting periods assists with project tracking and report submission and review. As reported in the Program's FY2021 and FY2020 Annual Reports, Recipients have not consistently provided copies of the final executed preservation instruments, which in turn, prevent the Program from verifying the federal interest in these acquisitions are protected in perpetuity, per federal regulation, and completing the reporting requirements of Stipulation XIV.A.1 of this Agreement. Submission of the final executed instruments is now a requirement in BLAG grant agreements.

3. General

A. Align tribal consultation practices/develop protocols.

Following the NPS ABPP's FY2020 review of existing tribal consultation practices and procedures towards fulfilling the NPS's statutory and regulatory consultation requirements, in FY2021 the Program implemented the determination to consider all Federally Recognized Tribes (FRT) invited to consult by the NPS ABPP to be in consultation with the NPS unless or until the FRT explicitly declined to participate in the consultation. The Program also implemented a practice of contacting FRTs through multiple platforms (e.g., email, phone, etc.) in response to the COVID emergency. In addition to facilitating project reviews and developing alternatives that address tribal concerns and requests, the Program continues to participate in working group of compliance specialists from many of the grant programs with the NPS's Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Directorate (CRPS). The CRPS compliance working group will explore efficiencies in carrying out consultation requirements, including coordinated processes to invite Tribes to identify areas of interest and to develop protocols for grant-funded undertakings.

B. Complete the Section 106 process for undertakings under all grant programs.

In FY2021 the Program continued to identify and address incomplete consultations for undertakings associated with BLAG awards, including identification of awards requiring initiation or continuation of tribal consultation and/or re-consideration of previously issued effects determinations, as well as closing out pending consultations for which the Program had received SHPO and THPO recommendations but had not yet issued formal effects determination letters. The Program is implementing a database (described in more detail in Section IV of this report) with the capacity to track the Section 106 workflow for all grants.

III. Issues to be Addressed by Agreement Signatories

The information in this section fulfills Stipulation XIV.A.3 of the Agreement: “A discussion identifying any problems the NPS ABPP encountered in carrying out the terms of this agreement that need to be addressed by the signatories through amendments or development of guidance documents.”

1. Preservation Planning Grants

- A.** In our FY2019 and FY2020 Annual Reports, NPS ABPP noted some of the challenges in implementing the requirement in Stipulation II.A.5 to send letters of notification to SHPOs/THPOs identifying proposed Preservation Planning Grant projects in their state and projects which qualify as a programmatic exclusion under Stipulation III.A. The Program voiced concerns regarding both the burden to SHPOs tasked with reviewing applications that had not yet been selected for award (and, thus, were not certain to advance to the status of a Federal undertaking) and the lack of clarity on the purpose and focus of pre-selection notification and reviews. During the FY2021 awards cycle, the Program shared an alternative interpretation of the “notification” requirement in which we provided SHPOs with notice of the list of applications (rather than the submitted applications) and subsequently invited SHPOs to consult on the selected projects after the public announcement of awards and prior to award so that consultations could shape the scope of the projects, when needed. The Program continues to work with consulting parties to explore and explain the distinction between consultations to consider potential effects to historic properties as part of the Section 106 process and the regulatory requirement for an objective merit review process through which NPS ABPP must evaluate applications for discretionary financial assistance using established criteria. In addition, while the Program encourages potential applicants to reach out to SHPOs, local or descendant community organizations, tribal communities, and other collaborators with an interest in the property or project as they prepare grant applications, we continue to distinguish between the NPS’s Section 106 regulatory responsibilities and the recipient’s invitation to join the project or collaborate beyond or in addition to the formal compliance process.

2. Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

The NPS ABPP has updated the summary of issues identified in our FY2021 Annual Report which would benefit from further guidance and discussions with the Agreement signatories during the amendment process in FY2022:

- A.** In October 2020 the National Park Service migrated grant functions to the Department of the Interior’s comprehensive grants management system, GrantSolutions. The NPS ABPP has revised Notices of Funding Opportunity to align references to roles and

responsibilities with terminology employed in Federal financial assistance regulations. The NPS ABPP recommends revisions to descriptions of roles and responsibilities throughout the Agreement, and particularly in Stipulation II, in order to align with the Program's statutory and regulatory requirements, to avoid further confusion regarding the legal responsibilities of State and local governmental Recipients, and to more accurately reflect workflow and notification process in the GrantSolutions environment. In particular, the Program requests replacement of the term "Government Sponsor" with a term that more accurately references the roles and responsibilities of eligible applicants as grant "Recipients."

- B.** In the FY2019, FY2020, FY2021 Annual Reports the NPS ABPP noted that it has become increasingly common for applicants to request reimbursement for the cost of battlefield land acquisitions initiated before application and award. Federal financial assistance regulations permit the NPS Awarding Officer, at their discretion, to approve "pre-award" costs incurred prior to the award. This financial assistance authority may not align with the expectations of signatories, as outlined in the notification requirements in Stipulation IV.A.3 of the Agreement for acquisitions when the closing of the property is scheduled to happen prior to the Program's receipt and approval of a complete application. NPS ABPP is encouraging communication among the Applicant, preservation partners, and SHPO as early in the application process as possible. The Program will clarify the Project Start Date on the SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance and the work to be completed within the award Period of Performance. NPS ABPP seeks assistance in clarifying what constitutes an "emergency purchase situation" and in developing or explicating Section 106 requirements for acquisitions completed prior to application and award.
- C.** Stipulation II.A of the Agreement permits the NPS ABPP to delegate its responsibilities under 36 CFR 800.4-800.6 to the Applicant or their designee. Stipulation II.B.2.a instructs the Applicant to carry out 36 CFR 800.4-800.6 "with the SHPO as defined herein." The NPS ABPP requests discussion and clarification of delegated roles and responsibilities, including responsibilities and processes for identifying other consulting parties under 36 CFR 800.3, for determining the scope of identification efforts, including defining the APE, under 36 CFR 800.4, and for notifying consulting parties of determinations of effect under 36 CFR 800.5.
- D.** In FY2021 the NPS ABPP processed four supplemental awards augmenting previously awarded BLAGs with sufficient funding to complete inventory and evaluation requirements resulting from tribal consultations. In the FY2019 Annual Meeting, signatories and concurring parties to this Agreement agreed to amend Stipulation IV.A.2.a to direct the NPS ABPP to initiate tribal consultation upon receipt of sufficient

preliminary information and to require the Applicant to provide documentation defining the undertaking and identifying historic properties at the time that such materials were submitted to SHPO. The NPS ABPP requests clarification of the scope of identification efforts to be completed by the Applicant prior to initiating consultation in order to reduce administrative burdens on all parties to this Agreement.

- E.** Stipulation IV.A.1(b) requires the Applicant to include the SHPO's letter regarding review of the project. The Program notes that this requirement is unduly vague and results in a wide range of SHPO comments on the proposed undertakings based on the varying quality and detail in the identification of historic properties as part of responsibilities delegated to the Applicant. The NPS ABPP requests clarification of the purpose and content of the SHPO letter.
- F.** NPS ABPP has noted inconsistencies in how Applicants describe undertakings as part of their delegated responsibilities for initiating consultation in fulfillment of Stipulation IV.A.1 of the Agreement. In particular, foreseeable effects that are often described in components of the application submitted to NPS ABPP are not referenced in materials provided to SHPO. In addition, the Program has become aware of conditions recorded with the acquisition of interests, including provisions for life estates, agricultural leases, and prescribed treatments and uses, that have not been described in application and compliance materials. The Program interprets regulatory requirements for establishing an undertaking to include some actions that are subsequent to the acquisition and that have the potential to effect historic properties as part of the project subject to Section 106 review. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. NPS ABPP also notes that the current practice of identifying the Area of Potential Effect for the undertaking as identical to the parcel to be acquired may not fully delineate the potential for effects to historic properties, especially when foreseeable effects include demolitions, landscape restorations, or new development that may affect historic properties outside of the boundaries of the acquisition. The Program invites further discussion of this point in order to provide clarification of the process and roles for defining BLAG undertakings in the proposed Amendment Two to this Agreement and to identify resources and guidance needed by Applicants in order to fulfill assigned roles.
- G.** Multiple stipulations of the Agreement require the NPS ABPP to include conditions in grant agreements that necessitate the Program to make effects determinations prior to awarding the grants. The Program continues to endeavor to make effects determinations as early as possible in the award process and to execute grant agreements that include conditions which address issues identified during consultation. However, this has not always been feasible, as Section 106 consultation may take longer than the financial

assistance time constraints governing grant-agreement execution allow. In particular, the interval between acquisition of a BLAG tract and recordation of an easement on that tract leaves the Federal interest in that real property acquisition largely unprotected. For this reason, the Program has implemented an interim policy to continue consultations and delay determinations of effect for BLAG undertaking at least until the draft easement is submitted to the NPS ABPP for review.

3. General

- A.** In FY2021 the NPS ABPP published a Notice of Funding Opportunity and announced awards in the initial grant cycle of Battlefield Interpretation Grants (BIG), the first of the two grant programs authorized in the 2019 National Defense Authorization Act. The Program is developing guidelines for the Battlefield Restoration Grant program and intends to publish the initial NOFO in late winter 2022. The Program has initiated Section 106 consultations for the FY2021 BIG awards and seeks to develop program-specific requirements to fulfill NPS's Section 106 obligations, including possible amendments to the current Agreement.

IV. Additional Information

The information in this section fulfills Stipulation XIV.A.4 of the Agreement: “Any other information the NPS ABPP wishes to provide that might improve the effectiveness of this agreement.”

A. Update to NPS ABPP Programmatic Database

NPS ABPP is continuing to work with a database design team to overhaul the existing program database for BLAGs and PPGs. Enhanced functionality will allow program staff to track projects more efficiently, facilitate data analysis, and augment the Program’s ability to assess preservation outcomes and ongoing needs in the battlefield preservation community of practice. In FY2021, the database design team built the core system of the new database. In the coming year, the team will continue to refine its design, to integrate project data from GrantSolutions, and to explore development of public-facing modules or components.

B. Update to NPS ABPP GeoDatabase

NPS ABPP has completed a database of battlefield boundaries and published datasets to the NPS’s Data Store of Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA). These four GeoDatabases (Civil War, Updated Civil War, American Revolution, and War of 1812) represent the polygon locations of battlefields and associated historic properties identified in the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Committee’s report and in the NPS’s 2007 *Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study*. This data has been confirmed for geographic and attribute information and is organized in the NPS cultural resource spatial data transfer standards. In FY2022 the Program’s priorities are to complete a companion database of all BLAG acquisitions and to develop webapps or webservices to expand public access to and utility of the data for partners with limited GIS capacity.

C. NPS ABPP Website

In FY2021 NPS ABPP continued to update and reorganize the program website to make information regarding grant cycles and requirements more accessible and comprehensive. This has involved migration of web content from a shared NPS “Battlefields” webpage to the Program’s dedicated website, as well as publishing NPS Office of Communications press releases to the NPS ABPP website to streamline information regarding grant awards.

To encourage a new audience of grant applicants and share recent recipient’s successes, NPS ABPP has published twenty-seven web articles about grant funded projects. In FY2021 the Program published twelve articles published about PPGs projects, four articles regarding BLAG projects, and eleven articles concerning BIG projects. NPS ABPP is looking towards making this a collaborative process with grant recipients in the future, and welcomes feedback on how to prioritize further improvements to the website.

V. NPS ABPP Grants Awarded During Fiscal Year 2021

1. Preservation Planning Grants (PPG)

In FY2021 the NPS awarded eleven PPGs totaling \$1,197,620.46 to one local government, two state governments, one tribal government, one tribally controlled college, four universities, and two nonprofits to support preservation projects in eleven states.

Under Stipulation III.A.1 of the Agreement, activities for which there is no potential to cause effect (No Effect) to historic properties constitute programmatic exclusions from Section 106 review, including:

- (a) Historical research/overviews;
- (b) GPS/GIS mapping;
- (c) Survey and inventory (when no ground disturbance is planned);
- (d) NHL/NRHP/state register nomination, update, or boundary expansion (excluded from Section 106 review, but will receive SHPO review through the NRHP process);
- (e) Preservation plan;
- (f) Heritage tourism interpretive plan;
- (g) Strategic/organizational/administrative planning (when no ground disturbance or alternation to structures or buildings are planned);
- (h) Viewshed analysis;
- (i) Educational activities, such as museum exhibit plans, videos/brochures/guides, and web-based interpretation, all with sensitive locations redacted; and
- (j) Advocacy and support, such as administrative support, press and media outreach, public outreach, meetings and strategic advocacy.

The Program determined that three of the PPGs proposed met the definition of a programmatic exclusion and required no further consultation. The NPS ABPP, in consultation with appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs)/Tribal authorities, determined that six of the PPGs subject to Section 106 consultation will result in No Adverse Effect. Two PPG consultations are ongoing.

The following list of PPGs is organized alphabetically by the state where the project will take place and includes the relevant programmatic exclusion from Section 106 consultation, if applicable:

Florida

Recipient:	University of Florida
Project Title:	The Histories of Fort Mose: Investigating Archaeological and Contemporary Legacies at a Site of Freedom
Award Amount:	\$148,677.82
Section 106 Status:	No Adverse Effect

Guam

Recipient: University of Guam
Project Title: The Holistic Heritage of the World War II Chuuk (Truk) Lagoon Battlefield
Award Amount: \$149,827.00
Section 106 Status: No Adverse Effect

Maryland

Recipient: NeighborSpace of Baltimore County
Project Title: Illuminating Bear Creek's Role in the Defense of Baltimore
Award Amount: \$110,454.00
Section 106 Status: Programmatic Exclusions (a) and (b)

Nebraska

Recipient: Chief Dull Knife College
Project Title: Northern Cheyenne Healing Trail Project
Award Amount: \$149,500.00
Section 106 Status: No Adverse Effect

Northern Mariana Islands

Recipient: Northern Mariana Humanities Council
Project Title: Expanding and Interpreting the Tinian National Historic Landmark
Award Amount: \$91,816.60
Section 106 Status: Ongoing consultation

Oregon

Recipient: Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indians
Project Title: Cultural Resources Inventory of Mile's Fight, a Battle of the Bannock War of 1878, Umatilla Indian Reservation, Umatilla County, Oregon
Award Amount: \$90,822.40
Section 106 Status: No Adverse Effect

Rhode Island

Recipient: Town of Barrington
Project Title: A Place Called Nockum and the Inception of King Philip's War
Award Amount: \$113,875.64
Section 106 Status: Ongoing consultation

South Carolina

Recipient: Clemson University
Project Title: Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Fort Rutledge and the Battle of Essenecca
Award Amount: \$133,539.00
Section 106 Status: No Adverse Effect

Tennessee

Recipient: Vanderbilt University
Project Title: Building a Searchable Database for Collections of the Enslaved & Free Builders and Defenders of Nashville's Civil War Fortifications
Award Amount: \$99,208.00
Section 106 Status: Programmatic Exclusions (i) and (j)

Texas

Recipient: Texas Historical Commission
Project Title: Investigating and Interpreting the Battle of Fort Lancaster, Texas
Award Amount: \$69,000.00
Section 106 Status: No Adverse Effect

Vermont

Recipient: Vermont Division of Historic Preservation
Project Title: Mount Independence Collections Stewardship Project
Award Amount: \$40,900.00
Section 106 Status: Programmatic Exclusions (a) and (i)

2. Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

In FY2021 the NPS awarded ten BLAGs, totaling \$4.3 million, for the acquisition of 394.36 acres in five different states. Eight of these awards will use preservation easements to protect Federal interests in the acquired properties, while two will record a preservation letter of agreement in lieu of an easement. BLAG grant agreements require recordation of the preservation easement or preservation letter of agreement with the property deed. The Program received the final recorded preservation instruments for two BLAGs awarded in FY2021.

The state of Section 106 consultations for most of the BLAGs awarded in FY2021 is ongoing; final effects determinations are approaching completion for a majority of the projects as NPS ABPP continues tribal consultations, completes the identification of historic properties, when needed, assesses effects, and documents findings.

The following list of BLAGs is organized alphabetically by state where the property is located and includes the current project statuses according to NPS ABPP records and Recipient reports:

Mississippi

Vicksburg Battlefield (Fowler Tract)

Recipient: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 32.33 acres
Award Amount: \$385,675.00
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; draft easement accepted

Brices Cross Roads Battlefield (Riley Tract)

Recipient: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 48.5 acres
Award Amount: \$131,964.00
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; draft easement submitted

Raymond Battlefield (Gaddis Farms Tract)

Recipient: Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 43.71 acres
Award Amount: \$136,151.25
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; draft easement accepted

North Carolina

Bentonville Battlefield (Lassiter Tract)

Recipient: North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 0.95 acres
Award Amount: \$26,825.00
Instrument: Preservation Letter of Agreement
Status: Property acquired; draft Preservation Letter not received

Bentonville Battlefield (Thornton-Wells Tract)

Recipient: North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 6.27 acres
Award Amount: \$36,400.00
Instrument: Preservation Letter of Agreement
Status: Property acquired; draft Preservation Letter not received

Pennsylvania

Brandywine Battlefield (Brinton Run Tract)

Recipient: Chadds Ford Township
Subrecipient: North American Land Trust
Interest Acquired: 72.23 acres
Award Amount: \$1,883,725.00
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; draft easement accepted

Gettysburg Battlefield (McKnight Tract)

Recipient: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 1.1 acres
Award Amount: \$79,297.50
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; draft easement not received

Virginia

Williamsburg Battlefield (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Tract)

Recipient: Commonwealth of Virginia
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 28.77 acres
Award Amount: \$1,357,401.05
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property acquired; easement recorded

Petersburg Battlefield (Knight Tract)

Recipient: Commonwealth of Virginia
Subrecipient: American Battlefield Trust
Interest Acquired: 8.5 acres
Award Amount: \$133,693.50
Instrument: Easement
Status: Property not acquired; draft easement not received

West Virginia

Shepherdstown Battlefield (Aspen Pool Tract)

Recipient: Jefferson County Farmland Protection Board
Interest Acquired: 152 acres
Award Amount: \$ 228,030.00
Instrument: Easement
Status: Draft easement received (less-than-fee interest to be acquired)

VI. Additional Resources

Links to additional sources of information can be found on NPS ABPP's website at <https://www.nps.gov/abpp>. GrantSolutions is an independent Financial Assistance management system and can be accessed using <https://home.grantsolutions.gov/>. Links to published GeoDatabases can be found in the NPS's Data Store of Integrated Resource Management Applications at <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Collection/Profile/7874>.