

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

SUSTAINING REGIONAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIES

National Heritage Areas (NHA) are catalysts for economic development in the communities in which they are located. NHAs are affiliated with the National Park Service and are managed by independent Federal Commissions, non-profit groups, or state or municipal authorities. They implement projects through public/private partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, and collaborate with state and local governments to ensure that the regional goals of cultural, historical, and natural resource protection are met. In the process, NHAs strive to improve the quality of life in their regions by fostering the development of sustainable economies.

Since 2012, Tripp Umbach has completed comprehensive economic impact studies for 15 NHA sites across the U.S., including an extrapolation of the economic benefit of all 49 NHA sites on the national economy.

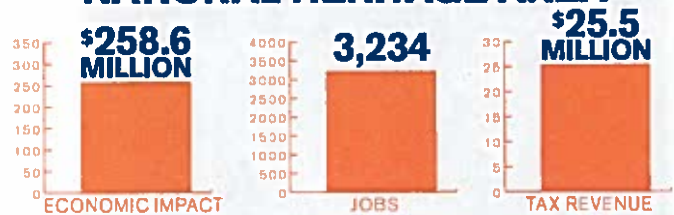
2016 CASE STUDIES

2016 economic case studies further reveal the significant impacts of NHAs on regional and local economies.

ANHA

NHAs SUPPORT REGIONAL ECONOMIES

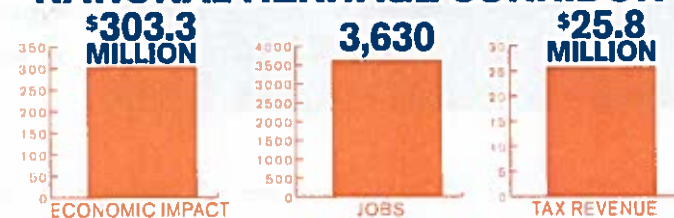
ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA



NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA



THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR



METHODOLOGY

An independent third party, Tripp Umbach, was hired to conduct these economic impact studies. Tripp Umbach has conducted more than 500 customized economic impact studies for major corporations, healthcare organizations, universities, medical schools, and non-profits throughout the world.

The research protocol used a conservative approach based on Tripp Umbach's research, recommendations from prior National Heritage Area economic impact studies, and IMPLAN data and software.

This analysis included local, regional, and national modeling. IMPLAN is the most widely employed and accepted regional economic analysis software for predicting economic impacts.

To complete this study, Tripp Umbach collected primary data from the individual heritage areas, including information on operation and capital expenditures and tourism information. Based upon these economic impact findings, national and regional economic impact projections were made contingent on extrapolations of visitor counts and organizational spending categorized by type of heritage area and geography.

To present the best possible estimate of impact, all metrics are averaged out over a three-year period. For example, visitor spending is based upon a three-year average of visitor counts reported to the National Park Service, which relies greatly upon partners and visitor counts from the primary attractions and visitor centers within each NHA.

GROWING THE IMPACT

In 2017, economic impact studies will be updated for the following NHAs:

- Baltimore National Heritage Area
- Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
- Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
- Wheeling National Heritage Area

These studies were conducted in 2012-2013. The updates will reveal the impacts of these sites as the NHAs continue to fulfill their mission and grow their presence in the regional and local economies.



2012-2013 IMPACTS

Baltimore: \$318.8 million total impact, 4,184 jobs, \$31.8 million tax revenue

Delaware and Lehigh: \$238.7 million total impact, 3,323 jobs, \$22.4 million tax revenue

Hudson: \$584.9 million total impact, 6,530 jobs, \$66.7 million tax revenue

Wheeling: \$56.6 million total impact, 784 jobs, and \$3.8 million tax revenue

For more information about the economic impact of NHAs, please visit: <http://www.nps.gov/heritageareas>

Or contact: 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006 www.nationalheritageareas.us

**Tripp
Umbach**



This study is supported by the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Alliance of National Heritage Areas.