



THE ROAD AHEAD PARTNERSHIP

ROUTE 66 HISTORIC PRESERVATION QUICK REFERENCE

Contents:

- A. Introduction**
- B. Historic Preservation Basics**
- C. Federal Historic Preservation Laws and Regulations**
- D. National Register Criteria for Evaluation**
- E. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation**
- F. Historic Preservation Agencies and Organizations**

Glossary

List of Acronyms

A. Introduction

The Route 66: The Road Ahead Initiative engages in national, state, and local advocacy for the preservation of the authentic roadway design, original buildings, landscapes, traditions, and experiences that together make up the idiosyncratic experience that is the essence of Route 66 and invites other Route 66 stakeholders to collaborate in these efforts. Route 66 Historic Preservation quick reference provides basic information about historic preservation laws and regulations, the National Register of Historic Places, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, the agencies and organizations that support protection of the nation's heritage, a glossary of preservation terms, and a list of acronyms useful to anyone engaged in preservation at the national, state, or local level.

B. Historic Preservation Basics

What does historic preservation (preservation or HP) mean? It includes any one or a combination of the following activities: identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education, and training. Government agencies, nonprofit organizations, preservation professionals, business people, property owners, and concerned citizens all contribute to the protection of Historic Route 66 and its related resources through these activities. The success of historic preservation leaders and advocates depends on what they know about a few basic things and on their willingness to collaborate with one another.

1. Know and share the authentic history of Route 66.

It may be tempting to promote local myths and legends, but the real story of how Route 66 was established and how it developed is far more interesting. Buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects reflect the road's heritage, and their protection and productive use benefit all Route 66 stakeholders. Successful preservation efforts attract heritage tourists who know the difference between fact and fiction. A quality visitor experience causes tourists to return and tell their friends, and positive economic benefits result.

2. Know the properties that represent the history of Route 66.

The first step in developing a preservation program is identification and evaluation of the properties associated with a historical theme or geographic region through a systematic survey. The National Park Service (NPS), State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), and others along Route 66 have completed surveys to document road-related resources. The surveys identify which properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP, or NR; see Item D. below), guide local preservation commissions in their designation process under local ordinances, assist individual property owners pursuing federal and state tax credits or other financial incentives, provide the basis for brochures and other promotional materials, and facilitate community planning activities. Knowing which properties have real significance will help Route 66 advocates make the best use of both human and financial resources required for successful preservation outcomes.

3. Know the historic preservation vocabulary.

To communicate effectively with colleagues, property owners, elected officials, and others Route 66 advocates need to know the historic preservation vocabulary. For example, what does historic property mean? To SHPOs and federal agencies the phrase means that a property is listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. But others may ascribe a different meaning to the term. See the glossary below for definitions of commonly used historic preservation terms.

4. Know the laws and regulations that facilitate historic preservation.

There is a common misconception that there is a law to protect anything considered historic. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) extends limited protection to properties that are either listed on or eligible for the National Register, but the protection applies only when a federally funded, licensed, or permitted activity impacts such a property. Even the Section 106 process does not guarantee a historic property's preservation in place. But, the effectiveness of the Section 106 process is enhanced when local agencies, organizations, and citizens participate in the process (ACHP Citizens Guide, <http://www.achp.gov/pubs.html> and in Spanish at <http://www.achp.gov/docs/citizens-guide-spanish.pdf>).

Some states enforce statutes that parallel the NHPA, but others have no laws that protect historic properties. Some local governments enforce historic preservation zoning ordinances that authorize them to designate historic districts and landmarks and conduct an approval process for alterations, demolitions, and new construction impacting the locally designated properties, regardless of funding sources. Route 66 advocates need to know which state and local statutes may apply to projects that impact the historic road and its related resources.

5. Know the roles of all levels of government in historic preservation.

Federal, state, tribal, and local governments all play roles in the Nation's historic preservation programs. It is important to understand when and how these agencies affect the outcome of projects that impact historic properties.

Some Federal agencies own historic properties and are totally responsible for their protection, but while other agencies own no historic property at all, they remain responsible for the

identification and treatment of significant historic properties that its undertakings may impact (see Item #4. Above). Tribal governments are sovereign nations and have special relationships with the Federal government, including the right to request assumption of SHPO duties on tribal land. State agencies may own historic property or protect it through a review process authorized under state statutes, and SHPOs have broad responsibilities in historic preservation. As discussed above (Item #4), local governments also have many roles in the protection of the nation's heritage, including property ownership and local design review functions.

To learn about the Section 106 process, visit the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's website and those of the SHPOs. The SHPO websites will also provide information about state statutes and about local governments that enforce preservation zoning ordinances. (Item F. below)

6. Know the roles of private organizations in historic preservation.

Numerous private organizations have historic preservation as their primary focus, and they are active at the national, state, and local levels. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) serves the Nation's preservation community through educational programs, publications, leadership training, grant assistance, technical assistance, and guidance in public policy development. Other national organizations offer special guidance and information and often lead or collaborate with the NTHP in advocacy campaigns. (See Item F.2. below)

Statewide nonprofit preservation organizations focus on advocacy and public outreach, and there is such an organization in each of the eight Route 66 states (see Item F.4. below). Local nonprofits, including preservation organizations and county historical societies, often participate in advocacy campaigns and contribute in other ways to the preservation of historic places (SHPOs and statewide nonprofits may provide contact information for these organizations).

7. Know what financial incentive programs really exist for preservation projects.

Currently, Route 66 property owners have a unique opportunity for federal grant assistance from the NPS's Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program (<http://www.nps.gov/rt66>); however, the funding is limited, and the application process is competitive. Most restoration/rehabilitation work is carried out with the property owner's financial resources or with a conventional loan. While public and private sector grant opportunities do occur, they are rare, highly competitive, generally require a matching share, and come with conditions. Individual property owners often do not qualify for these programs.

The most important financial incentive for preservation is the federal rehabilitation tax credit for income-producing properties (<http://www.nps.gov/tps>; see Item E. below). Some states also provide rehabilitation tax incentives, and they may mirror the federal credits or be linked to them in some way. Contact the SHPO for guidance in pursuing the federal credit and for information about state incentives. Be skeptical when someone tells you "if you buy a historic building, you can get a grant to fix it up" or when someone assures you that they can get a grant for your preservation project if you just pay their consultant fee. The best way to learn about preservation grants and other incentives is through the publications and websites of established organizations like the NTHP and statewide nonprofits or of government agencies such as the NPS and SHPOs. (See Item F. below)

8. Know what strategies encourage preservation projects even when no legal or financial tools

apply to the situation.

When it comes right down to it, there is a good chance that there will be no special financial incentives to assist with your preservation project or no legal remedies for stopping a demolition or insensitive alteration of a significant historic property. But, there are still things you can do to save the property. Just talking to the owner of the threatened property to find out what alternatives may remain can be a big help. It is important to get involved early so that you have the best possible chance to avoid public controversy. Public opinion can be a powerful tool, and letters to the editor, petitions, pickets, and public meetings have all been used to affect preservation of a significant property. However, you must be realistic. Remember that private property owners have rights, and there simply may be nothing you can do. Probably the most difficult thing a preservation leader has to do is decide when it is time to walk away from a situation. In some extreme cases, preservationists take their issues to court. You must be prepared for the investment of time, emotion, and money such an action may require.

9. Know when and how to select a preservation professional and how to use their services.

We cannot all be experts on everything, and sometimes hiring a qualified professional to help with project planning or perform other specialized tasks may be the best use of limited financial resources. Review the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61) as a starting point. Professionals can help you avoid costly mistakes and insure you have a quality result for your hard work and investment. Professional organizations maintain lists of individuals and firms working in their respective fields, and these lists are good starting places to identify qualified people in your area. Talk to others who have completed similar projects and find out who provided planning and other consultant services to them. Carefully interview prospective consultants and check references. Professional associations and preservation agencies or organizations may be able to provide guidelines for consultant selection. Once you hire a consultant, work closely with them and do not hesitate to ask questions or insist on evidence of progress.

10. Know that almost all successful preservation work is locally initiated, locally led, and locally financed.

We conclude with this point because it is perhaps the most important one on the list. Government agencies and nonprofit organizations offer a wide range of services as illustrated above, but these are only tools. There has to be someone who can put them to good use in the locale if we are going to preserve the heritage of Route 66.

Local citizens know their communities best, and there is no substitute for their knowledge and influence at the local level. In most instances, the financial resources for preservation projects are generated in the local community. The preservation of the buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that tell the Route 66 story depend on local citizens all along the road. Historic preservation is simply another community revitalization tool, and it works with individual initiative, hard work, and effective leadership.

C. Federal Historic Preservation Laws and Regulations

Following is the list of the commonly cited federal laws and their related regulations critical to historic preservation efforts across the nation. For more detailed information, consult Federal

Historic Preservation Laws on the NPS website at http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/fhpl/index.htm. Contact the SHPO in the respective state as staff can answer many questions or refer you to appropriate agencies.

Antiquities Act of 1906

43 CFR Part 3: Preservation of American Antiquities

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

43 CFR Part 7: Protection of Archeological Resources

Historic Sites Act of 1935

36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR Part 61: Procedures for approved State and Local Government historic preservation programs

36 CFR Part 63: Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR Part 67: Historic Preservation Certifications

36 CFR Part 68: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

36 CFR Part 73: World Heritage Convention

36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

D. National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP, or NR) is the national list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act. The following criteria are designed to guide states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
 - B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

E. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation is the set of ten (10) basic principles established by the Secretary of the Interior which are recommended in the planning and execution of projects which alter historic buildings and other property types.

Rehabilitation is the treatment most frequently employed in historic preservation projects. Rehabilitation means the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values. The treatment is applied to the full range of property types, including buildings and structures.

Rehabilitation projects must meet the following Standards, as interpreted by the National Park Service, to qualify as "certified rehabilitations" eligible for the 20% rehabilitation tax credit (commercial buildings associated with the history of Route 66 have benefited from these credits; <http://www.nps.gov/tps>). The Standards are applied to projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility. The Standards are also used as a guide for the review of federal undertakings subject to Section 106 of the NHPA (such as projects for the rehabilitation of historic bridges).

The Standards apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. They apply to both the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.

- 1) A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- 2) The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- 3) Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- 4) Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- 5) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
- 6) Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- 7) Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- 8) Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- 9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- 10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Review the Secretary's Standards and additional guidance at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation.htm> (links provided to guidelines for rehabilitation and the guidelines on sustainability). The Secretary's Standards and guidelines for other treatment options, such as restoration, are available on the NPS website.

F. Historic Preservation Agencies and Organizations

1. Federal Agencies:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001-2637
<http://www.achp.gov>

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is the independent federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic resources in their project planning.

U. S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service:

The National Park Service (NPS) is the bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility to administer the

National Historic Preservation Program, including:

National Register of Historic Places

(Tax Incentives, Tribal Preservation Program, etc.)

1201 Eye Street, NW

Washington, D.C. 20005

<http://www.nps.gov>

<http://www.nps.gov/tps>

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/index.htm> (Discover Our Shared Heritage/Route 66 Trip Itinerary)

Tribal Preservation Program

<http://www.nps.gov/tribes>

National Trails-Intermountain Region

P.O. Box 728

Santa Fe, NM 87504

<http://www.nps.gov>

and

Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program

<http://www.nps.gov/rt66>

2. National Historic Preservation Organizations:

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

208 E Plume St, Suite 327

Norfolk, VA 23510

<https://napcommissions.org/>.

The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) is the national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

P. O. Box 19819

Washington, D. C. 20036

<http://www.nathpo.org>

The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) is the national non-profit membership organization of Tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. NATHPO's overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. This is accomplished most importantly through the support of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs as acknowledged by the National Park Service. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) have the responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Officers on tribal lands and advise and work with federal agencies on the management of tribal historic properties. THPOs also preserve and rejuvenate the unique cultural traditions and practices of their tribal communities.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

444 North Capitol St NW, Suite 342

Washington, D. C. 20001-1512

<http://www.ncshpo.org>

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). The NHPA provides for the designation of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in each state. The NCSHPO is a 501(c)(3) corporation registered in the District of Columbia. The NCSHPO acts as a communications vehicle among the SHPOs and their staffs and represents the SHPOs with federal agencies and national preservation organizations.

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
<http://www.preservationnation.org>

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) is the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the preservation of

districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

Preservation Action
Eurich House
1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
<http://www.preservationaction.org/index.htm>

Preservation Action (PA) is the national nonprofit organization which specializes in preservation advocacy.

3. State Historic Preservation Offices:

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the person designated by the Governor or Chief Executive Officer to act for the State in matters pertaining to the national historic preservation program. Following is information about the SHPOs in the eight states through which Route 66 passes.

Arizona SHPO:
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
<http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/index.html>

California SHPO:
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks & Recreation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento CA 95816
<http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/>

Illinois SHPO:
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512

<http://www.illinoishistory.gov/>

Kansas SHPO:

Kansas State Historical Society
6425 Southwest 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099
<http://www.kshs.org/resource/buildings.htm>

Missouri SHPO:

State Department of Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
<http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/>

New Mexico SHPO:

DCA - Historic Preservation Division
407 Galisteo Street
Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501
<http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/>

Oklahoma SHPO:

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma History Center
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpo.htm>

Texas SHPO:

Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/>

4. Statewide Nonprofit Preservation Organizations:

In most states, there is a statewide nonprofit preservation organization dedicated to advocacy and public education and outreach efforts. A few of them own or manage historic properties, offer financial assistance for preservation, and a variety of other programs. Some statewide organizations have staff and others depend on the volunteer service of their boards and members. Following is information about the statewide nonprofit preservation organizations in the eight states through which Route 66 passes.

Arizona:

Arizona Preservation Foundation
P.O. Box 13492
Phoenix, AZ 85002
<http://azpreservation.org/>

California:

California Preservation Foundation
5 Third Street, Suite 421
San Francisco, CA 94103
<http://www.californiapreservation.org/main.html>

Kansas:

Kansas Preservation Alliance
P.O. Box 2506
Topeka, KS 66601
<http://kpalliance.org/>

Illinois:

Landmarks Illinois
30 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2020
Chicago, IL 60602-3402
<http://www.landmarks.org/>

Missouri:

Missouri Preservation
320 First Street
Boonville, MO 65233
<http://www.preservemo.org/>

New Mexico:

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance
P.O. Box 2490
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2490
<http://www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/>

Oklahoma:

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.
405 N.W. 15th street
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
<http://www.preservationok.org>

Texas:

Preservation Texas
P.O. Box 12832
Austin, TX 78711
<http://www.preservationtexas.org/>

GLOSSARY . . .

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) - means the independent federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic resources in their project planning.

Advocacy – means the active support of an individual or group for a cause, such as preservation of an endangered property or adoption of preservation-friendly legislation.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - means Public Law 101-336 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by private entities in places of public accommodation, requires that all new places of public accommodation and commercial facilities be designed and constructed so as to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Public agencies and private entities must comply.

Archeological Resources - means sites that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, we consider that the information will be found below the surface of the ground, but this is certainly not always the case. Archeological resources range from sites which contain numerous artifacts and features beneath the ground's surface to those which contain only a few small artifacts scattered on the ground.

Building - means a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Building" may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or house and barn.

Certificate of Appropriateness (CA) - the approval issued by the local Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) for alterations to historic properties designated under a local ordinance (local legislation), demolition of such properties, or new construction in a district designated under the ordinance or that may impact a designated property.

Certified Historic Structure - means a building (and its structural components) which is of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which is either (a) individually listed in the National Register; or (b) located in a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as being of historical significance to the district. For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a certified historic structure need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building, and may also be a remnant of a building such as a facade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located.

Certified Local Government (CLG) - means a local government whose local historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to Section 101 (c) of the National Historic Preservation Act. Basically, a CLG enforces a local historic preservation ordinance and meets other requirements of the respective State Historic Preservation Office.

Certified Rehabilitation - means the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure which the Secretary of the Interior has certified as being consistent with the historic character of the structure and, where applicable, with the district in which the structure is located.

Covenant - means a deed restriction limiting the owner's use of his/her property.

Cultural Resources Management (CRM) - means the practice of identifying archeological and historic resources; evaluating their significance, determining how development and other forces may impact them, establishing measures to avoid or minimize harm to them, and encouraging good stewardship that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the

Treatment of Historic Properties. CRM efforts help ensure compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act, that may apply to construction projects.

Design Guidelines - means the document that sets forth the standards by which a historic preservation commission judges applications for certificates of appropriateness.

Design Review - means the process of evaluating the appropriateness of proposed construction projects, including alterations to historic buildings and new construction, within designated historic districts.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE) - means an action through which eligibility of a property for National Register listing is decided but the property is not actually listed, and nominating authorities and federal agency officials commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes and in cases where a majority of private property owners has objected to National Register listing.

District - means a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, sites, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Documentation - means information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

Evaluation - means the process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) - means the official designated by the head of each federal agency responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, including nominating properties under that agency's ownership or control to the National Register.

Heritage Tourism – means the tourism business generated by those who are traveling for pleasure to visit a historic site, museum, or historic community.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) - means the National Park Service program begun in 1933 to document the history of the building arts in the United States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and written reports. The Survey aids urban neighborhoods and rural communities, state and local governments, and federal agencies in surveying and recording their historic architectural resources.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) - means the National Park Service program established in 1969 to survey and document America's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources and to record the working and living conditions of the people associated with them.

Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) – means the program of the National Park Service established in 2000 to survey and document landscapes. HALS builds on the HABS/HAER documentation traditions, while expanding the range of stories that can be told about human relationships with the land. HALS documents the dynamics of landscapes, as HABS and HAER

document unique buildings and engineering structures and systems.

Historic Context - means a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic District Ordinance - means a local government's instrument for creating a historic preservation review commission and setting forth its membership, functions, and responsibilities.

Historic Preservation (HP) - See Preservation below.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) - means the source from which monies are appropriated to fund the program of matching grants-in-aid to the states (State Historic Preservation Office), and other authorized grant recipients, for historic preservation programs, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) - means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by state or local legislation as provided in section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the members of which are appointed, unless otherwise provided by state or local legislation, by the chief elected official of the jurisdiction concerned from among (A) professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture available in the community concerned, and (B) such other persons as have demonstrated special interest, expertise, or knowledge in history, architecture, or related disciplines, and as will provide for an adequate and qualified commission. Such a commission has many duties, including the review of proposed rehabilitation work within a designated historic district.

Historic Resources - means the buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites) that represent human activity.

Identification - means the process by which information is gathered about historic properties.

Intensive Level Survey - means (1) systematic, detailed field (and archival) inspection of an area designed to identify fully the architectural, archeological, and historic properties; and calculated to produce a level of documentation sufficient, without any further data, to evaluate National Register eligibility (and nominate if appropriate); or (2) systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory - means a list of historic resources determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Investment Tax Credits (ITC) - means the financial incentive for rehabilitation of historic and older income producing properties provided for under the Internal Revenue Code.

Keeper of the National Register - means the individual to whom the authority has been delegated to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Local Legislation - means the local government's code, statute, ordinance, etc. which creates the Historic Preservation Review Commission and sets forth its function, responsibilities, and membership.

Main Street Program - means the National Trust for Historic Preservation's program for the revitalization of commercial areas through organization, economic restructuring, design, and promotions.

Management Region - means the geographic limits established for the various historic contexts included in the state preservation plan.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) - means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon during consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve the adverse effects of a federal undertaking upon historic properties.

Minimum Level Documentation - means information on the location, type, condition, and significance, or identification of research needed to determine the importance of a property, but which must be supplemented with information before the property could be submitted as a nomination to the National Register.

Mitigation - means any action which reduces or eliminates adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action. Mitigation may include project redesign or relocation, data recovery and documentation, etc. (See 36 CFR 800).

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) - means the national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) - means the national non-profit membership organization of Tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. NATHPO's overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. This is accomplished most importantly through the support of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs as acknowledged by the National Park Service. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) have the responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Officers on tribal lands and advise and work with federal agencies on the management of tribal historic properties. THPOs also preserve and rejuvenate the unique cultural traditions and practices of their tribal communities.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) - means the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). The NHPA provides for the designation of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in each state. The NCSHPO is a 501(c)(3) corporation registered in the District of Columbia. The NCSHPO acts as a communications vehicle among the SHPOs and their staffs and represents the SHPOs with federal agencies and national preservation organizations.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) - means a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (NHPA) - means the 1966 legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.

National Park Service (NPS) - means the bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility to administer the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP or NR) - means the national list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form - means the form required for nominating properties to the National Register which includes all or a defined portion of the cultural resources identified in a specified geographical area.

National Register Information System (NRIS) - means the database maintained by the National Park Service that contains over 84,000 historic buildings, districts, sites, structures and objects listed on, removed from, or pending listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Level of Documentation - means information on a property that is sufficient, without further data, to submit the property as a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) - means the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the preservation of districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

Noncontributing Resource - means a building, structure, site, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Object - means those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Preservation (Historic Preservation) [HP] - includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

Preservation Action (PA) - means the national nonprofit organization which specializes in preservation advocacy.

Preservation Easement - means a right or limitation set forth in a legal instrument which in general allows a property owner to keep possession of a historic property while granting to another entity, such as a preservation organization, the right to protect the integrity of the historic property.

Preservation Planning - means the process by which goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation activities are set forth and carried out.

Preserve America - means the broad-based federal program that recognizes the efforts of towns, regions, and organizations to preserve cultural, natural, and other heritage resources. It focuses on communities and encourages a preservation ethic that links heritage resources to broader economic and policy goals.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) - means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects on historic properties of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations [36 CFR 800.14(b)].

Property - means an area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Reconnaissance Level Survey - means (a) small-scale archival or field research, designed to provide a general impression of an area's architectural, archeological, and historic properties and their values, but not calculated to provide a level of documentation sufficient to determine a property's eligibility or to nominate a property to the National Register; or (b) an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Reconstruction - means the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Recordation - means the documentation of a historic resource.

Registration - means the process which results in historic or archeological properties being listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Rehabilitation - means the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Research Design - means a statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods, and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Resource - means any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Restoration - means the act or process of accurately recreating the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

Save America's Treasures (SAT) - means the grants program administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services that makes critical investments in the preservation of our nation's most significant cultural treasures. Grants are awarded (when funding is appropriated) for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation - means the standards and guidelines which provide technical information about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. These include guidance for preservation planning, identification, evaluation, registration, historic research and documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological investigation, historic preservation projects, and preservation terminology.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation - means the ten (10) basic principles established by the Secretary of the Interior which are recommended in the planning and execution of projects which alter historic buildings.

Section 106 Review Process - means the procedure established under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and subsequent regulations which provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officers an opportunity to comment on the impact of federal undertakings on historic and archeological resources.

Site - means the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, architectural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Stabilization - means the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorating property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) - means the person designated by the Governor or Chief Executive Officer to act for the State in matters pertaining to the national historic preservation program.

State Plan - means the document that sets forth the goals, priorities, and strategies for developing and implementing a process to preserve a state's historic and archeological resources. Each State Historic Preservation Office is required to develop and maintain the state plan.

State Review Board - means the collegial body appointed in each state to review the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations to the National Register and to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer as appropriate.

State Tax Credits - means the financial incentive for rehabilitation of income-producing historic and older buildings authorized under state statutes. Such incentives are not available in all states.

Structure - means those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as a bridge.

Survey - means a carefully designed and systematic process of identifying and gathering data on the historic resources of a given area. It includes field survey, the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground-but it also includes planning and background research before field survey begins.

Sustainability - means the nexus of society, the environment, and the economy. It is the measure of a project's use of renewable energy and recycled/renewable materials in order to reduce pollution and eliminate adverse environmental consequences.

Sustainable Development - means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (From United Nations, the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development)

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) - means, generally, a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed all or any part of the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands in accordance with provisions of the Act.

Tribal Lands – means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

Undertaking - means, as used in the National Historic Preservation Act, a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including (A) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency; (B) those carried out with federal financial assistance, (C) those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval, and (D) those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

World Heritage Site (WHS) - means a site that embraces superlative natural or cultural attributes and that is nominated for this special recognition by a member nation of the World Heritage Convention. Among other requirements, the sites must be authentic and meet at least one of several highly stringent criteria for universal value. Each signatory to the Convention maintains sovereignty over its sites, is responsible for their protection, and pledges to assist others in preservation efforts. Direct authority over individual properties remains with the national, state, tribal, or local government or private organization in charge. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, is responsible for identifying and nominating U.S. sites to the World Heritage List. Proposed U.S. sites must be either federal property, such as national parks, or sites already designated as national historic landmarks or national natural landmarks. Properties not owned by the federal government are nominated only if their owners wish to do so and pledge to protect their property in perpetuity.

World Monuments Fund (WMF) - means the independent organization dedicated to saving the

world's most treasured places. Since 1965, WMF has worked to preserve important architectural and cultural heritage sites in over 90 countries around the globe. The work, including preservation projects, field work, advocacy, and education, is accomplished through partnerships with local communities, funders, and governments.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

See Glossary for definitions.

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act
CA: Certificate of Appropriateness
CLG: Certified Local Government
CRM: Cultural Resources Management
DOE: Determination of Eligibility
FPO: Federal Preservation Officer
HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER: Historic American Engineering Record
HALS: Historic American Landscapes Survey
HP: Historic Preservation
HPF: Historic Preservation Fund
ITC: Investment Tax Credit
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement
NAPC: National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NATHPO: National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO: National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NHL: National Historic Landmark
NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act
NPS: National Park Service
NRHP or NR: National Register of Historic Places
NRIS: National Register Information System
NTHP: National Trust for Historic Preservation
PA: Preservation Action
PA: Programmatic Agreement
SAT: Save America's Treasures
SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP: Traditional Cultural Property
THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
WHS: World Heritage Site
WMF: World Monuments Fund