

A. GLOSSARY

The following websites and publications provide glossaries that can help you learn more about the terminology used in this plan. They are also great references for anyone working with historic places.

Archaeology

<http://www.archaeological.org/education/glossary>

Architectural Terms

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/resources/dictionary.html>

Cultural Resources and Section 106

<https://aglearn.usda.gov/customcontent/NRCS/CulturalRes/glossary.html>

Illustrated Architecture Dictionary

<http://www.buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/vocab.html>

Land Use and Planning

<http://www.ca-ilg.org/document/glossary-land-use-and-planning-terms>

National Historic Preservation Act - Pennsylvania Transportation & Heritage

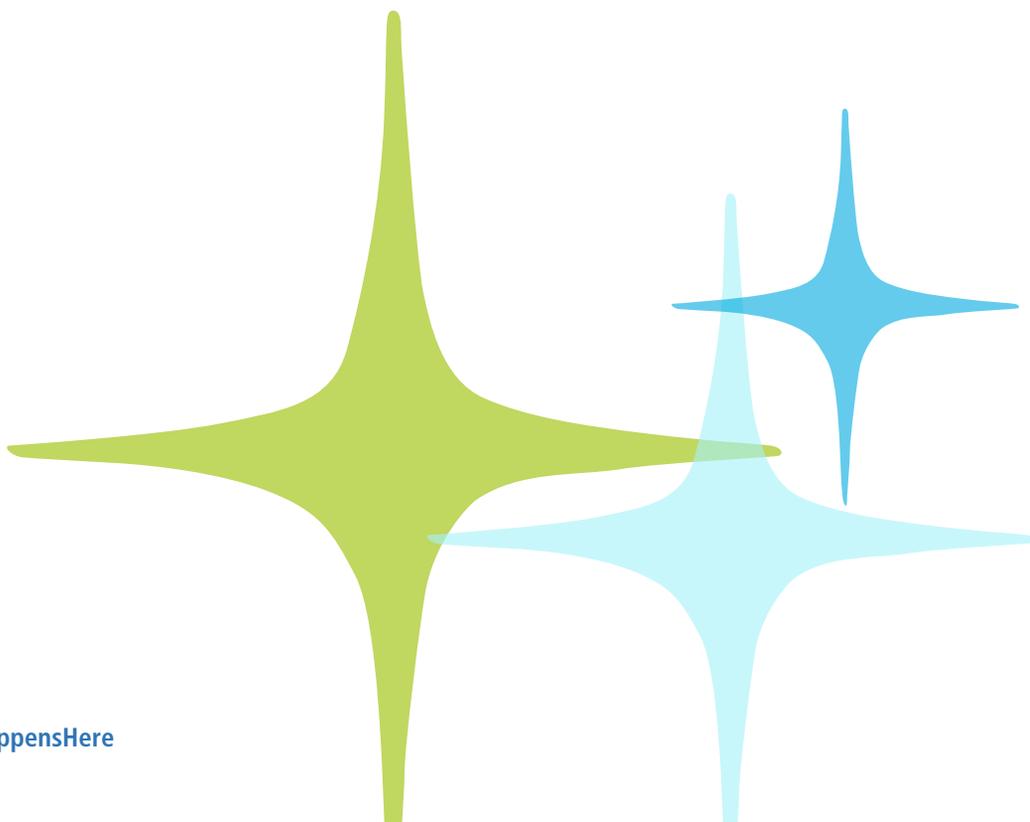
<https://www.paprojectpath.org/help/terms-and-glossary>

National Register of Historic Places

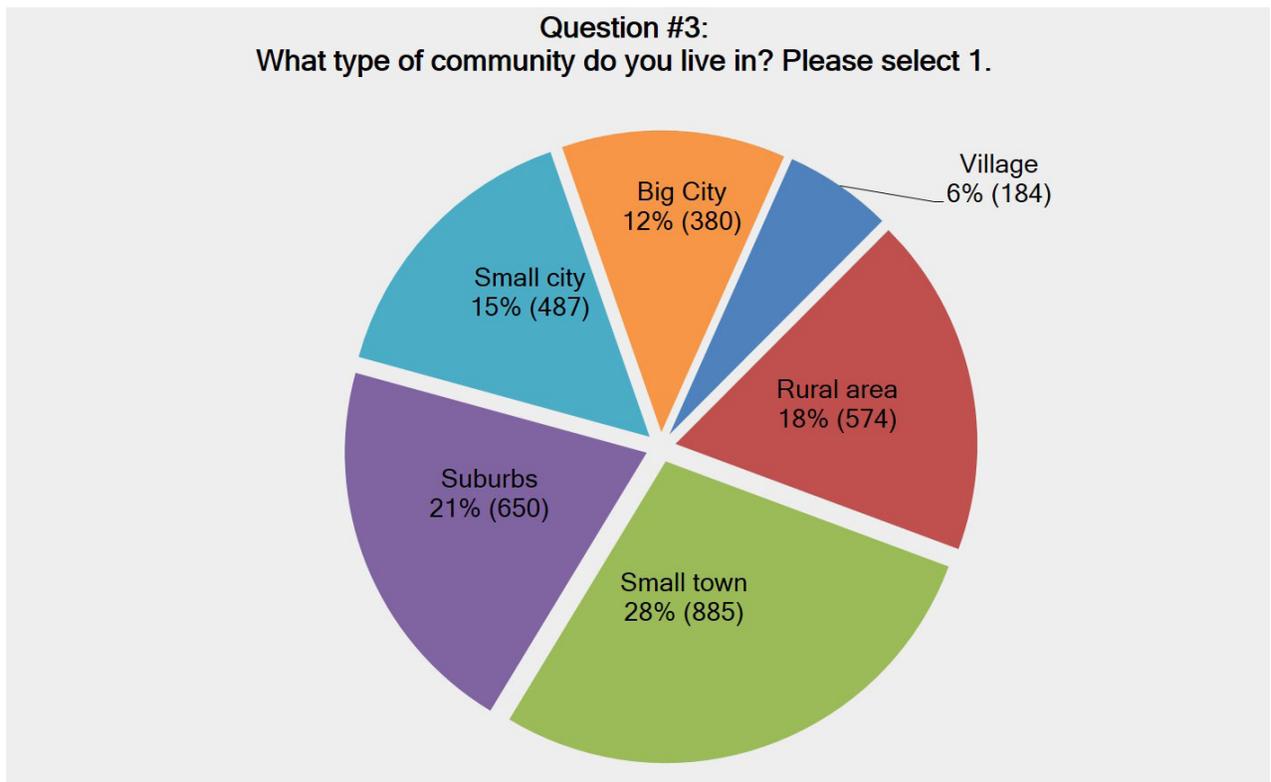
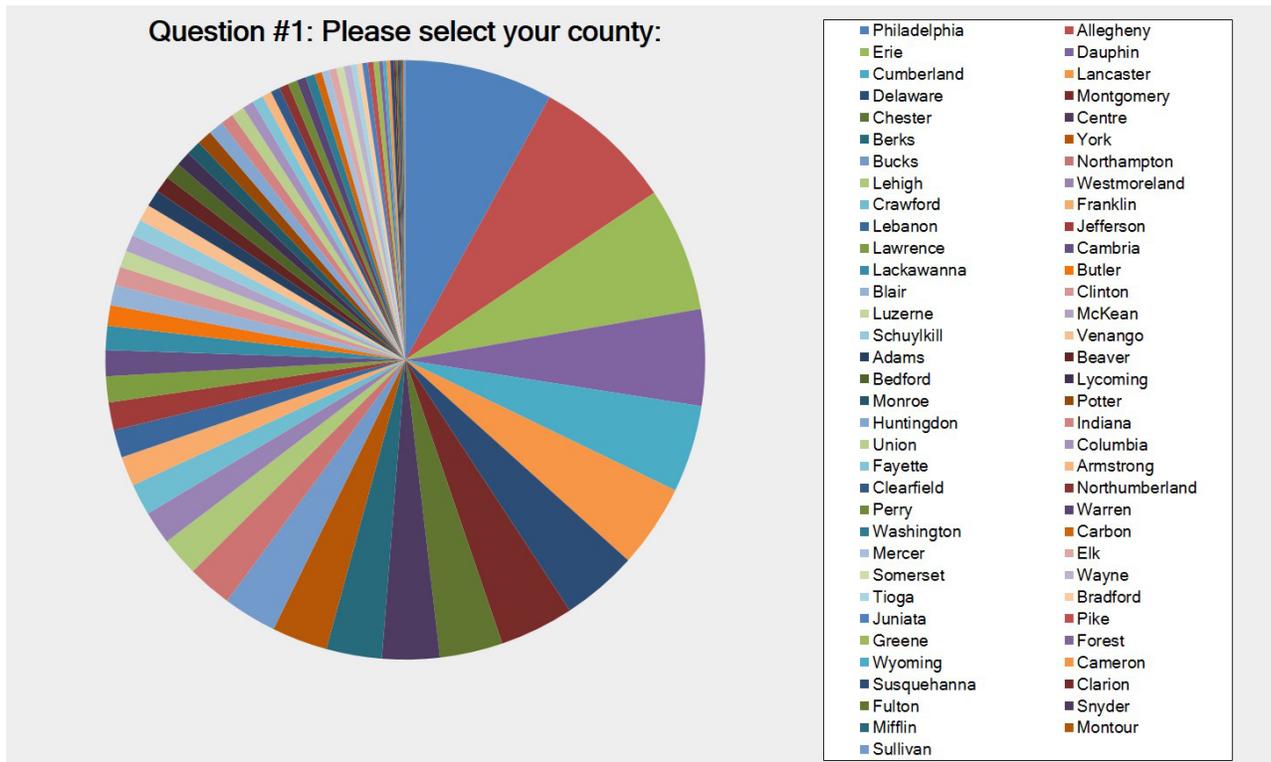
https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/nrb16a_appendix_IV.htm

Preservation Terminology – National Park Service – Archeology and Historic Preservation:
Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines

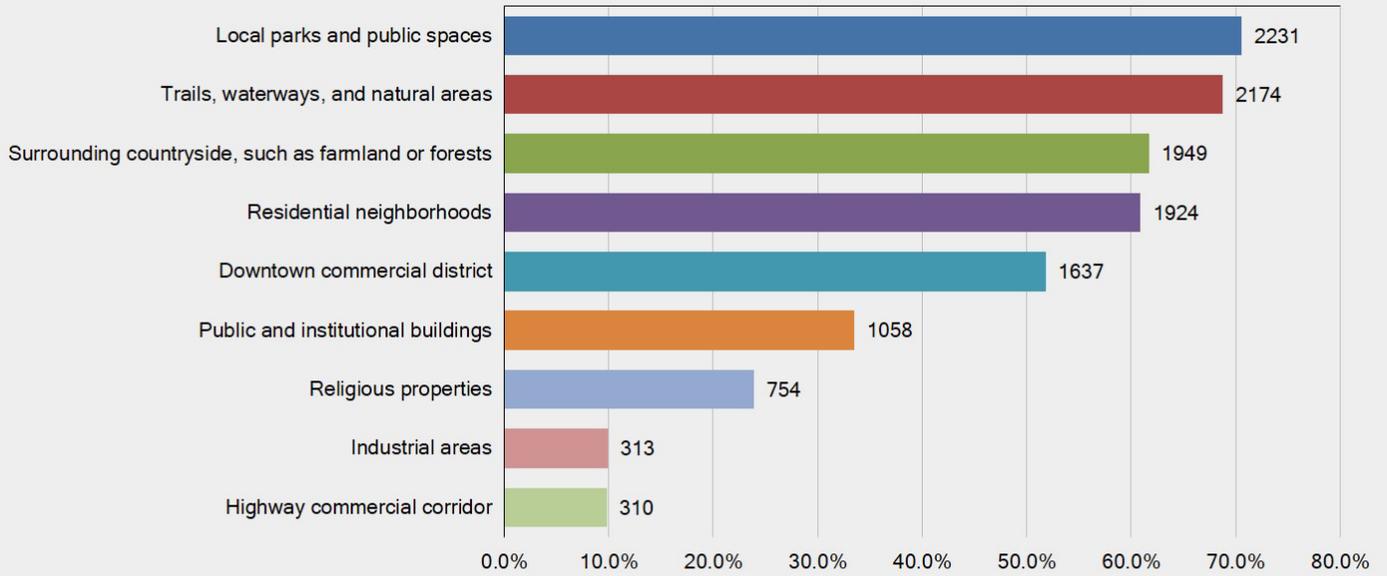
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_10.htm



B. ONLINE PUBLIC SURVEY: QUESTIONS AND SUMMARY RESPONSES

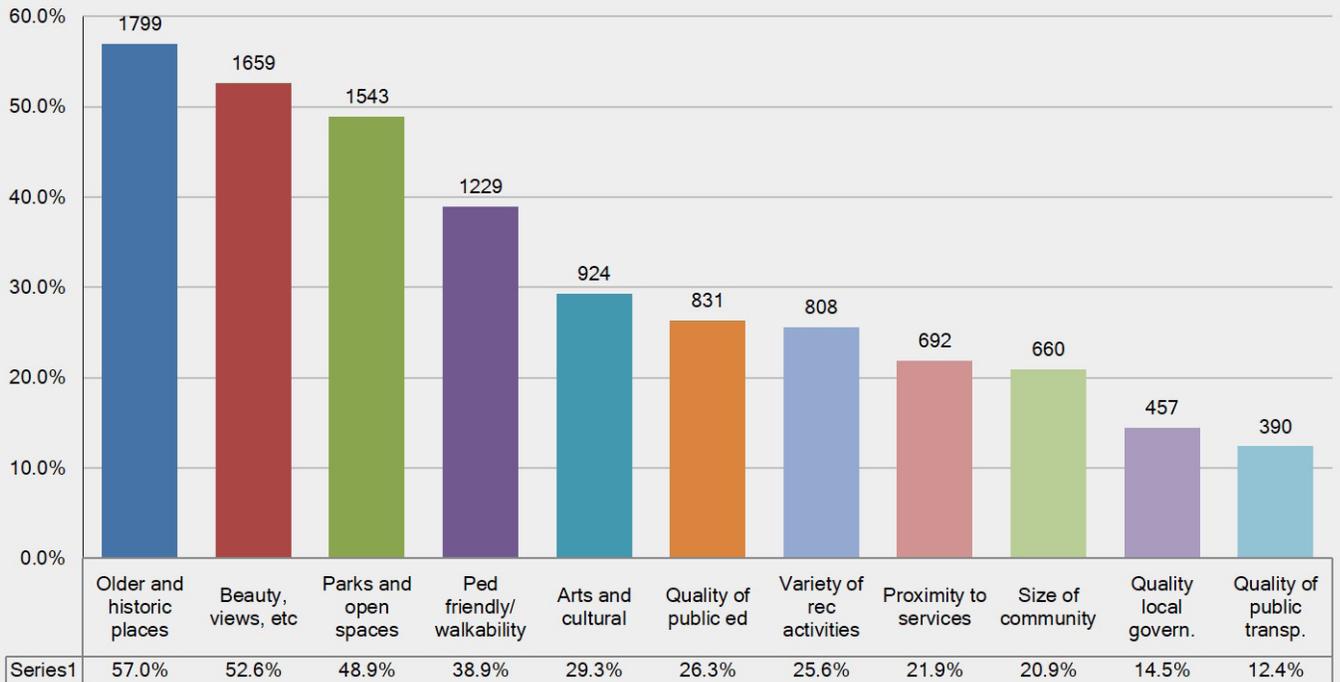


Question #4: Which of the following places best reflect what you value about your community? Please select all that apply.

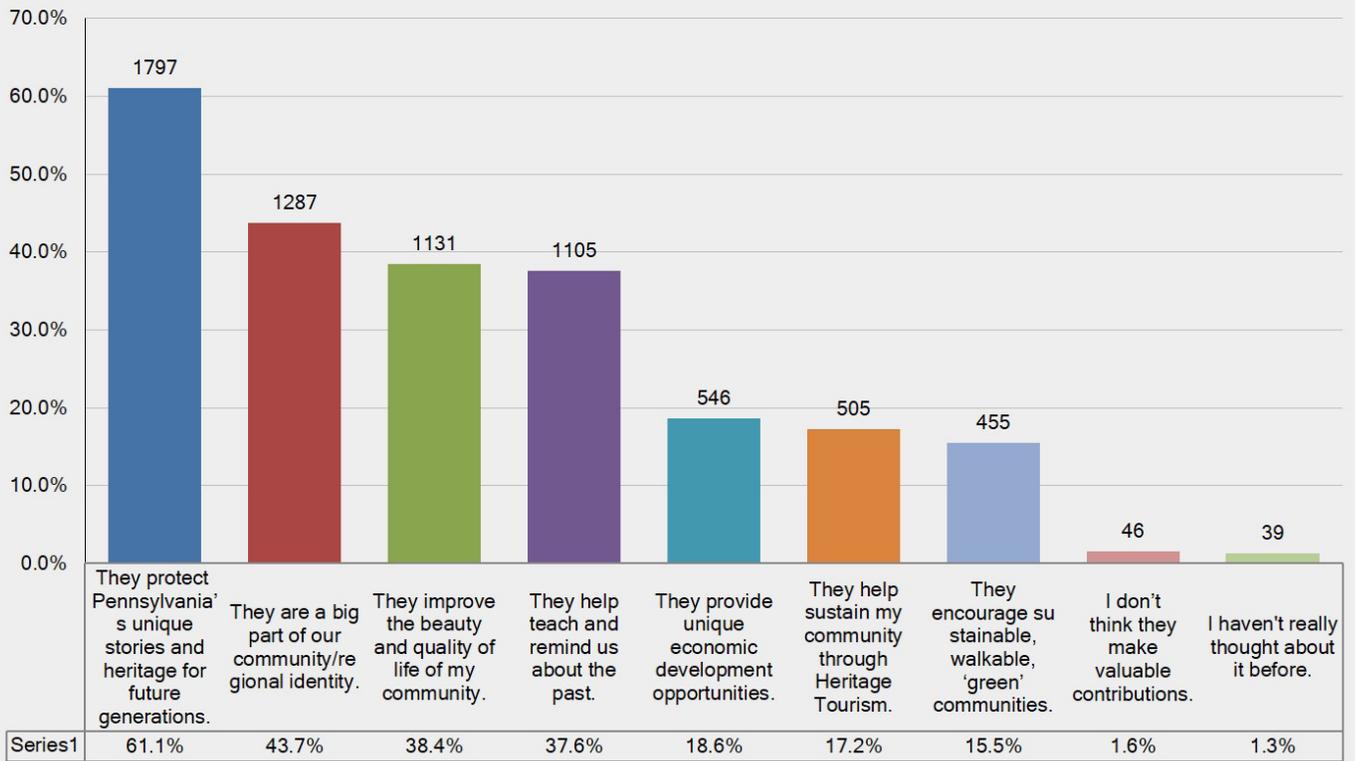


	Highway commercial corridor	Industrial areas	Religious properties	Public and institutional buildings	Downtown commercial district	Residential neighborhoods	Surrounding countryside, such as farmland or forests	Trails, waterways, and natural areas	Local parks and public spaces
Series1	9.8%	9.9%	23.9%	33.5%	51.8%	60.9%	61.7%	68.8%	70.6%

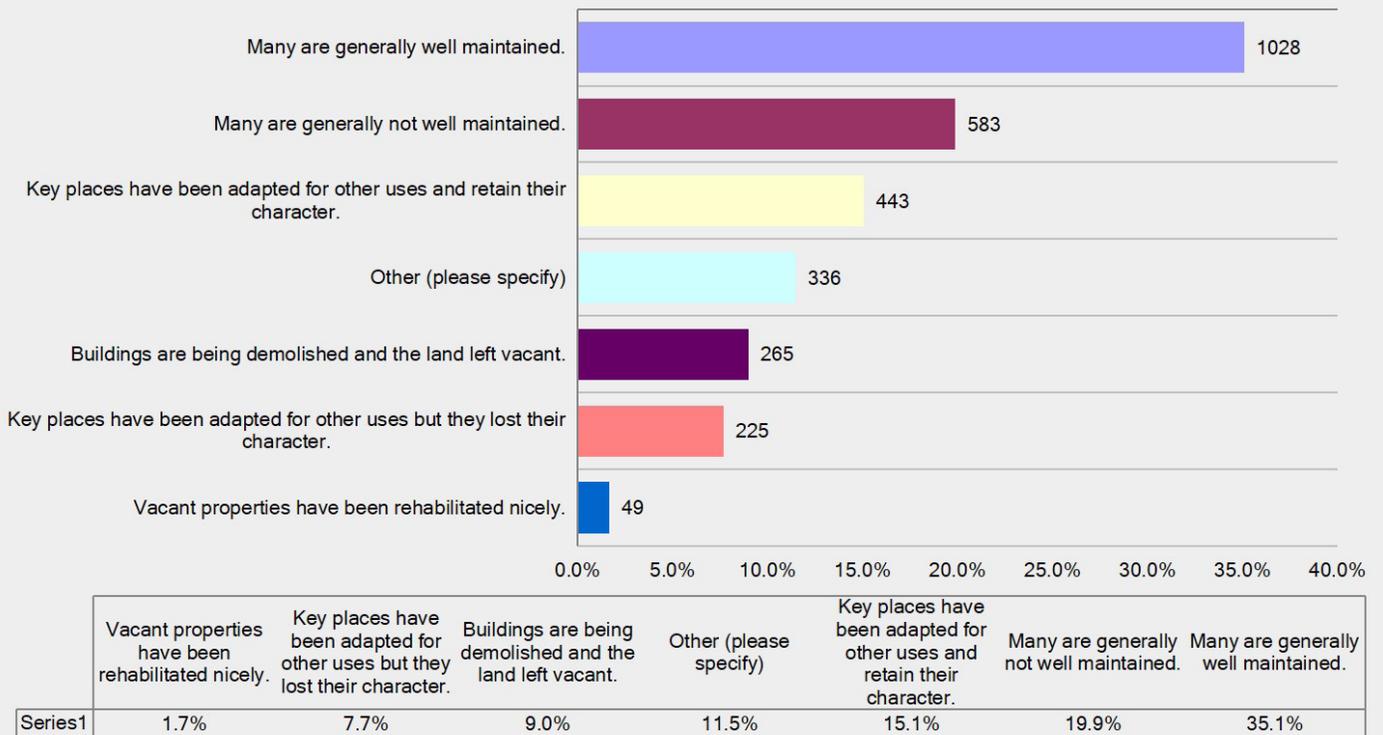
Question #5: Which resources most enhance your community? Please select 3.



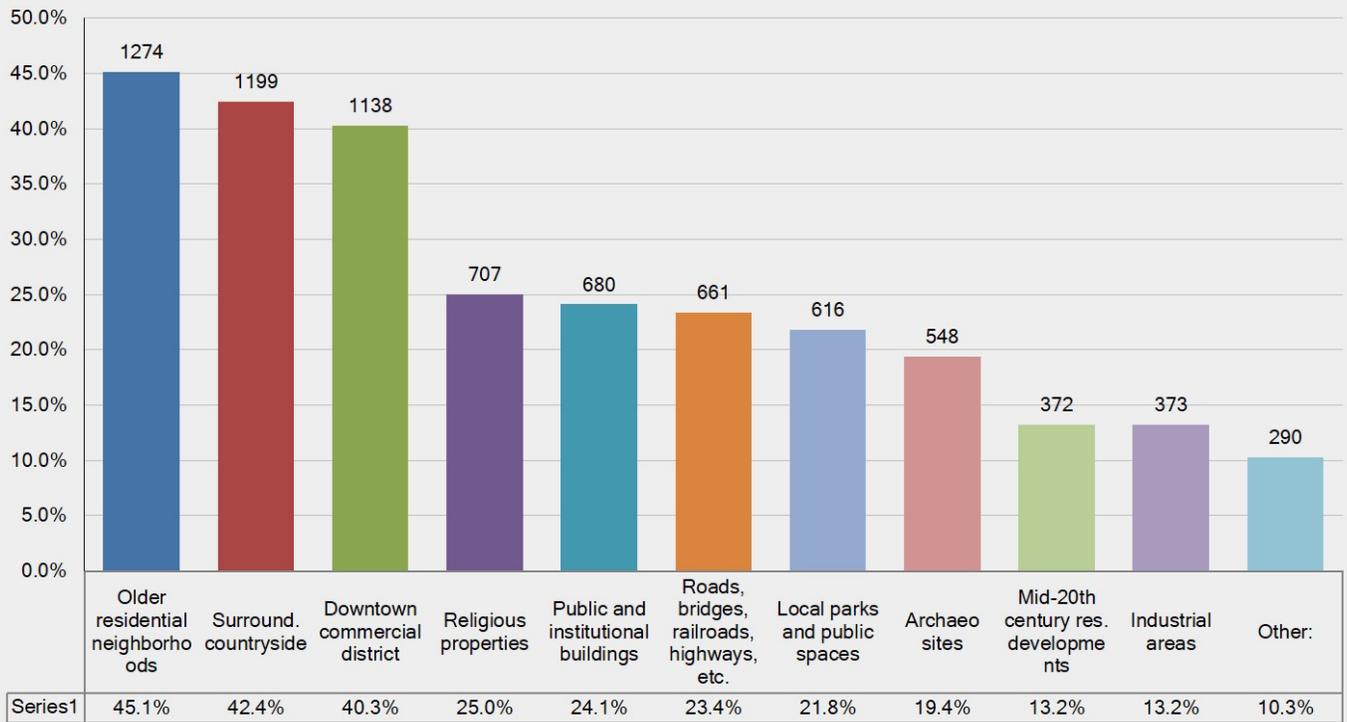
Question #6: What contributions do you think older and historic places make to your community or region? Please choose no more than 2.



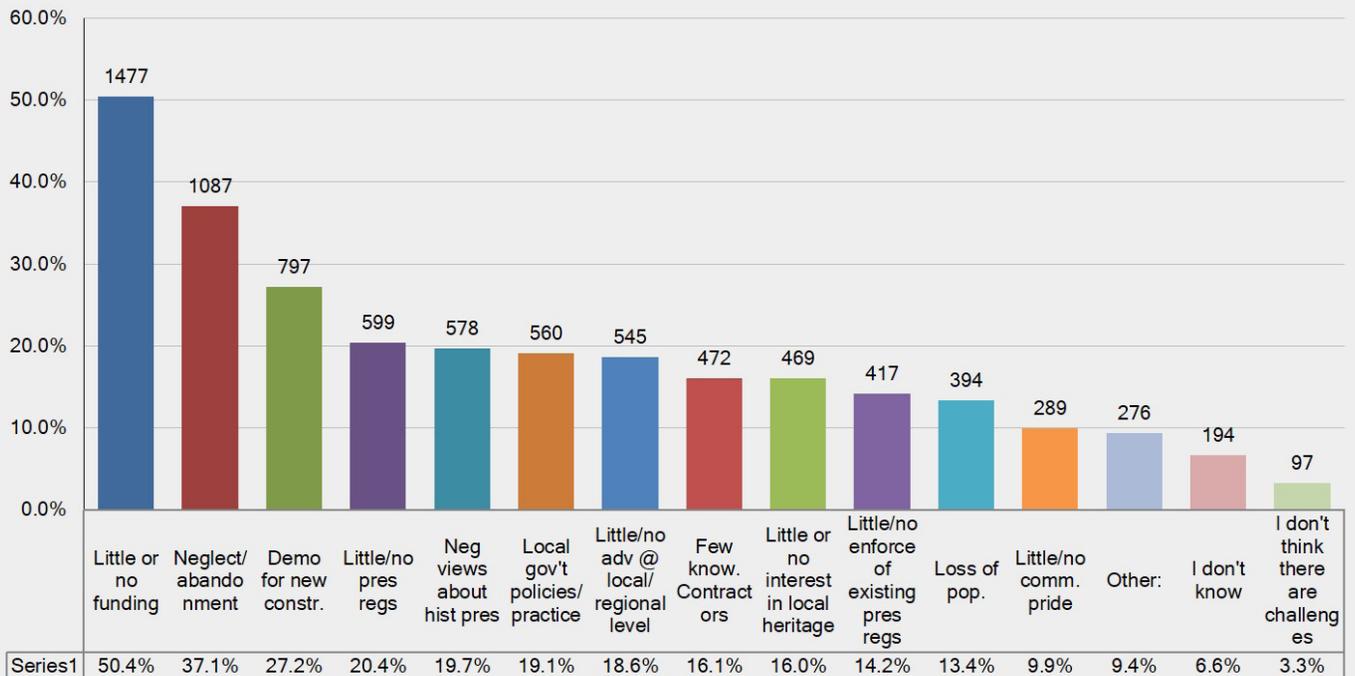
Question #7: Overall, what do you notice about the condition of older and historic properties in your community? Please select one.



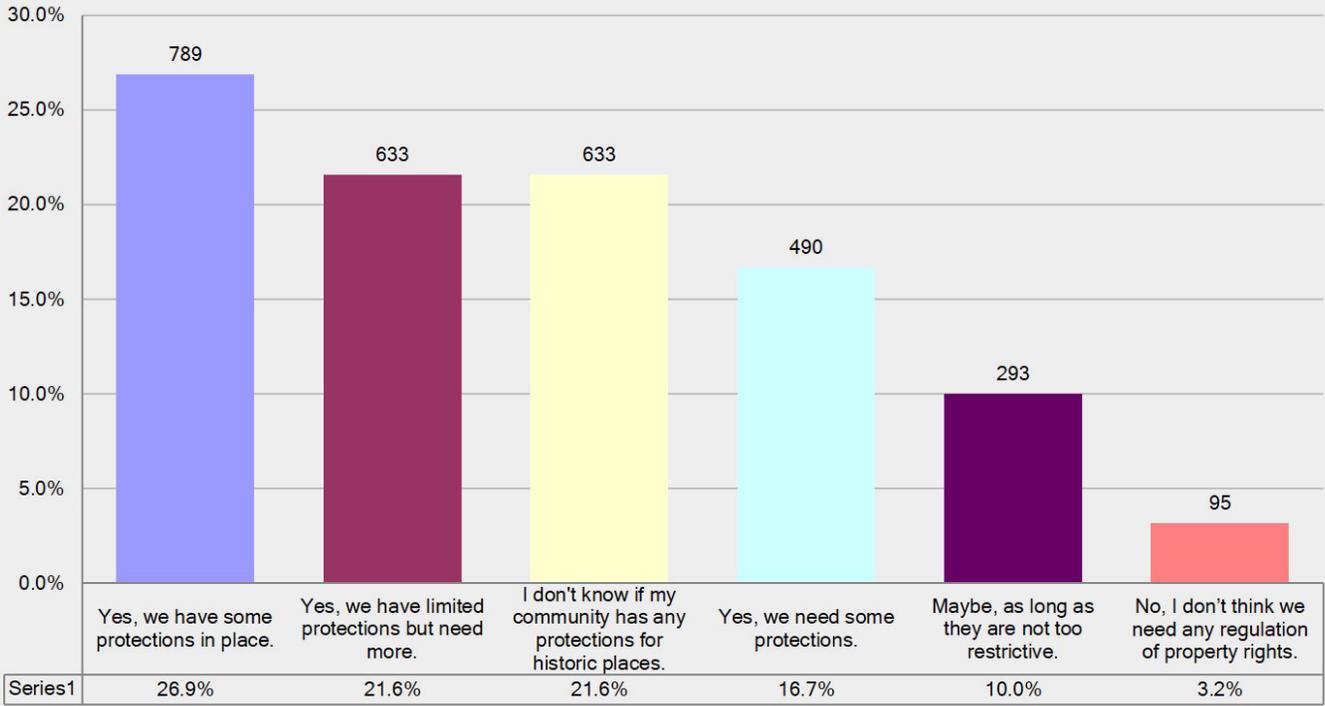
Question #8: Are you worried that any of the following older and historic places in your community are in danger of being negatively changed or lost?



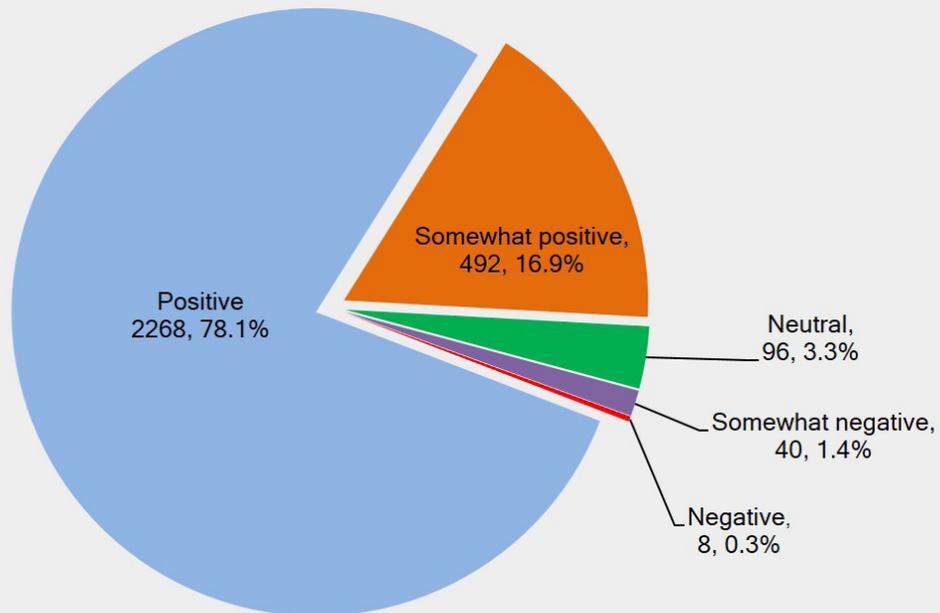
Question #9: What challenges are there in your community to protecting older and historic places in your community?
Please choose no more than 3.



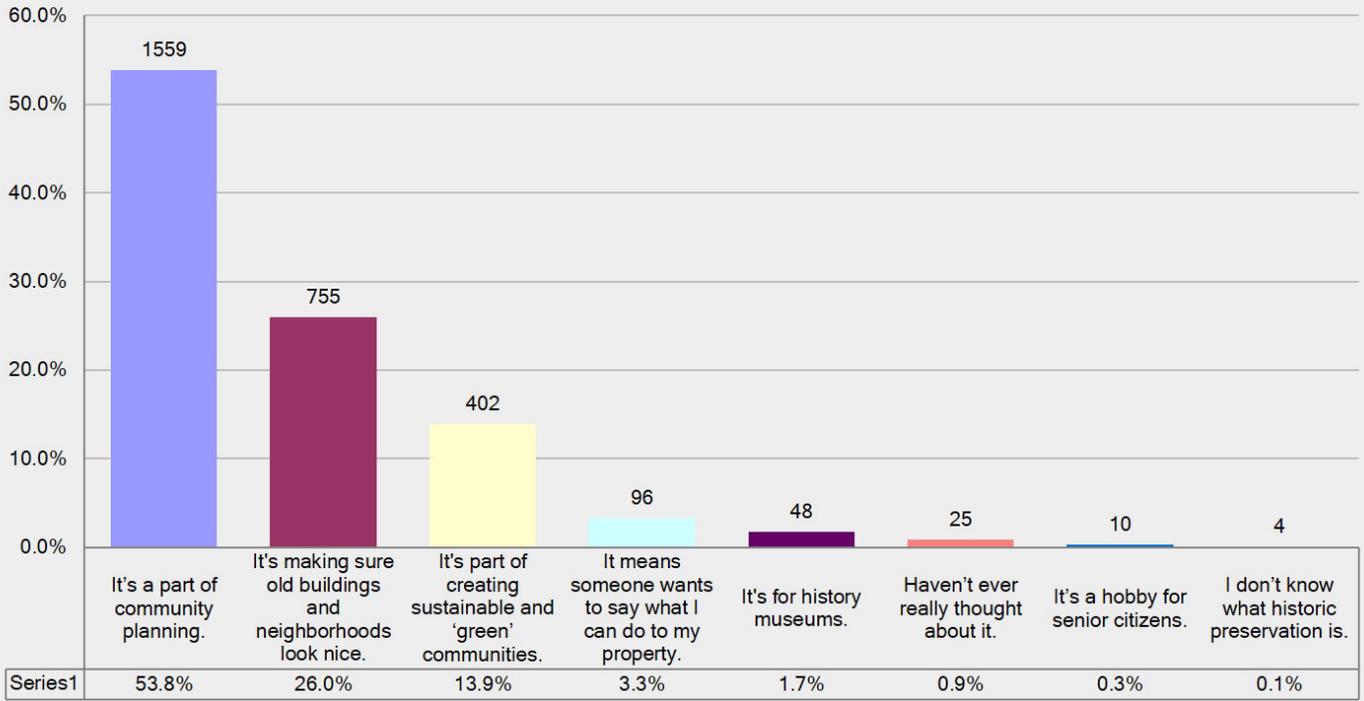
Question #10: Do you think your community could or does benefit from local historic preservation protections, such as a local historic district or a zoning ordinance? Please select 1.



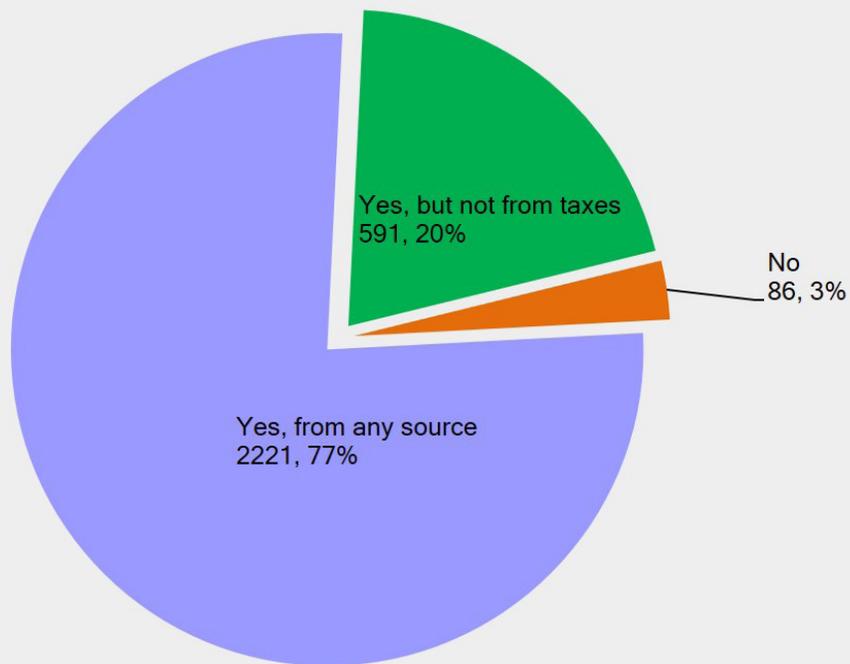
Question #11: Do you have a positive or negative view of historic preservation?



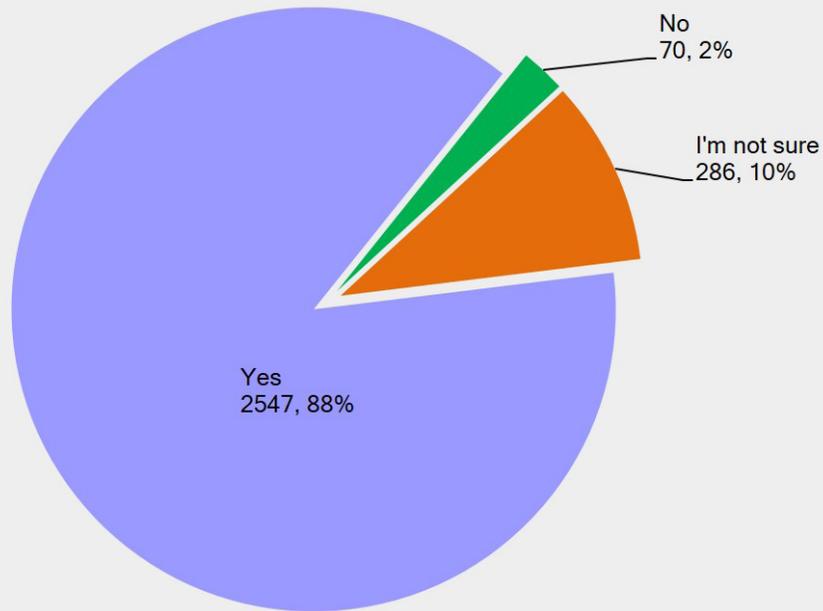
Question #12:
What do you think when you see or hear the words "historic preservation"? Please select 1.



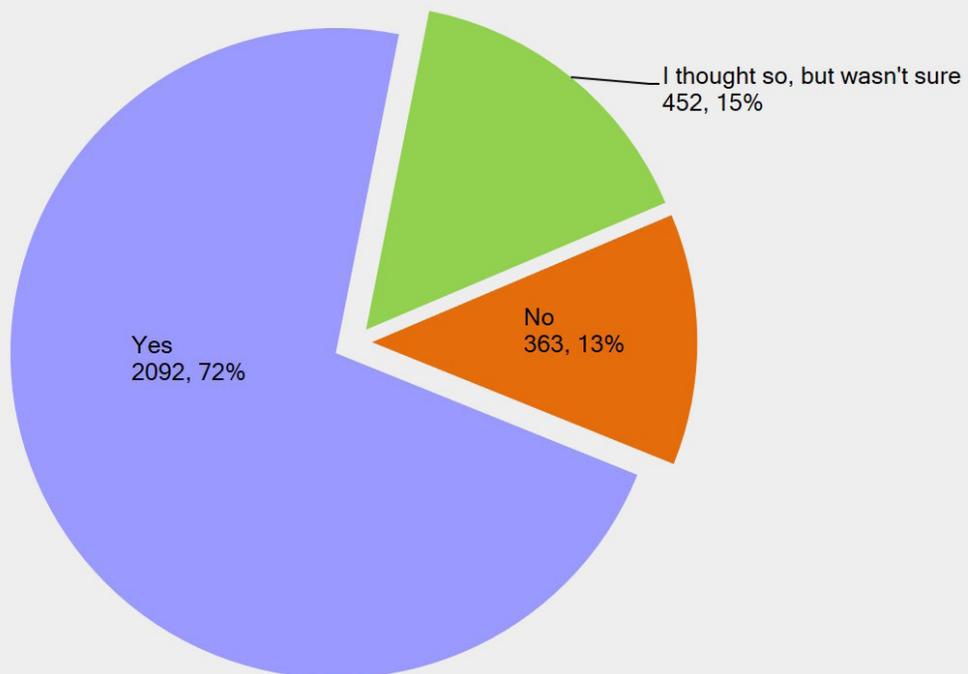
Question #13:
Do you believe that public funds should be used to support historic preservation?



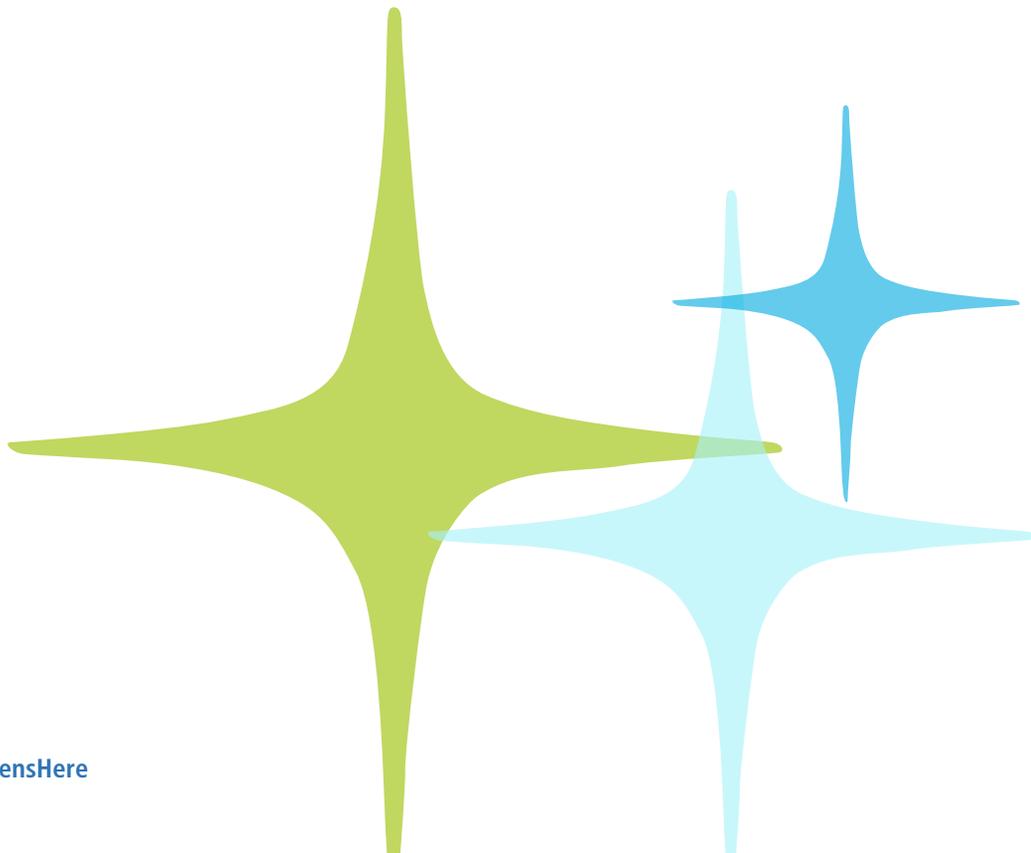
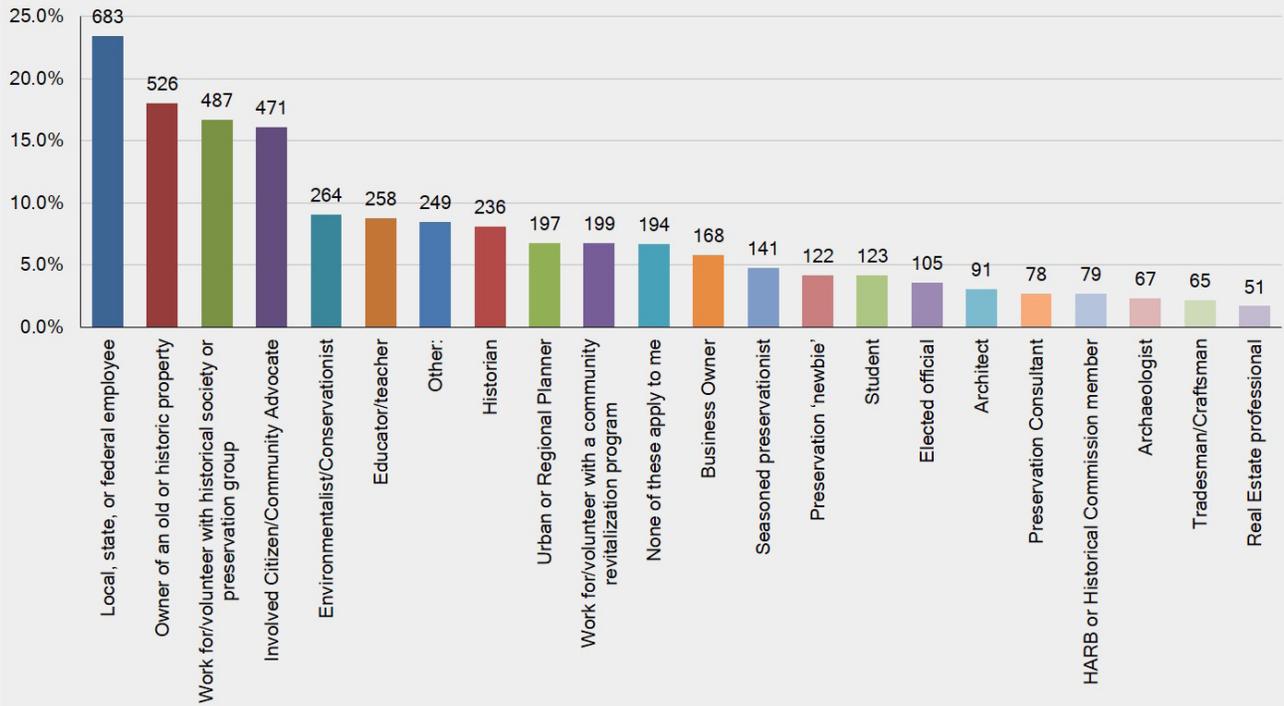
Question #14:
Do you think communities should plan for ways to protect older and historic places from damage or loss from natural disasters and ensure their future preservation?



Question #15:
Did you know that Pennsylvania has a state preservation agency, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office?



Question #16:
Which of the following categories best describes you?
 Please choose no more than 2.



C. PLANNING PARTNERS

Agency

Federal Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

State Agency

California University of Pennsylvania

Center for Rural Pennsylvania

Penn State Cooperative Extension/Smart Growth Partnership of Westmoreland County

Pennsylvania College of Technology

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture/Bureau of Farmland Preservation

Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development/Pennsylvania Tourism Office

Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development/Governor's

Center for Local

Government Services

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources/Bureau of Forestry

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources/ Bureau of Recreation
and Conservation

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources/Bureau of State Parks

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection/Northcentral Regional Office

Pennsylvania Department of General Services/Bureau of Real Estate

Pennsylvania Department of General Services/Public Works Bureau of Pre-Construction

Pennsylvania Department of Human Services

Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry/Bureau of Occupational & Industrial Safety,

Accessibility Advisory Board

Pennsylvania Department of Military & Veterans Affairs/Pennsylvania

National Guard

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission/Bureau of Historic Sites & Museums,
Old Economy Village

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission/Pennsylvania State Archives

Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency

Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

Regional Agency

Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission

SEDA-Council of Governments

Southern Alleghenies Planning & Development Commission

County Agency/Organization

Allegheny National Forest Visitors Bureau

Bucks County Community College

Chester County Historic Preservation Network

Destination Gettysburg

Keep York Beautiful

Lackawanna Heritage Valley Authority

Lebanon County Planning Department/Lebanon County Metropolitan Planning Organization

Lycoming County Planning & Community Development Department

Reading Metropolitan Planning Organization

Wayne County Department of Planning/GIS

York County Planning Commission

Municipal Agency

Philadelphia Parks & Recreation

Nonprofit

Statewide Nonprofit

10,000 Friends of Pennsylvania
AIA Pennsylvania
Association of Independent Colleges & Universities of Pennsylvania
Housing Alliance of Pennsylvania
Marcellus Shale Coalition
PA Museums
Partners for Sacred Places
Penn State/Hamer Center for Community Design
Pennsylvania Archaeological Council
Pennsylvania Association of Housing & Redevelopment Agencies
Pennsylvania Builders Association
Pennsylvania Council for Social Studies
Pennsylvania Downtown Center Inc.
Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Pennsylvania Growing Greener Coalition
Pennsylvania Historical Association
Pennsylvania Humanities Council
Pennsylvania Land Trust Association
Pennsylvania Municipal League
Pennsylvania Recreation & Park Society
Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs
Preservation Pennsylvania
Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
University of Pennsylvania/Graduate Program in Historic Preservation

Regional Nonprofit

Conestoga Ridge Road Byway
Cumberland County Historical Society
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Inc. and National Canal Museum
Design Advocacy Group of Philadelphia
Downtown York
Endless Mountains Heritage Region
Germantown United CDC
Greater Carlisle Project/Heart & Soul Initiative
Green Building Alliance
Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor
Lumber Heritage Region of Pennsylvania Inc.
Mid-Atlantic Regional Center for the Humanities
National Road Heritage Corridor
Natural Lands Trust
Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry & Tourism
PA Route 6 Alliance
Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation
Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy/Grand View Scenic Byway
Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia
Preservation Erie
Preservation Pittsburgh
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
Schuylkill River National Heritage Area
South Mountain Partnership/Appalachian Trail Conservancy
Susquehanna Heritage
Visit Crawford County
Young Friends of the Preservation Alliance

D. ISSUE BRIEFS

ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 2: Pennsylvania has an incomplete network of historic preservation leaders, advocates and allies.

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

ISSUE 7: Pennsylvania's historic communities are increasingly vulnerable to flooding, which threatens resources and community character. *This issue is currently under study by PHMC; a revised description of this issue is expected upon study completion*

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes/Perceptions	X	Demographics		Economics	X	Education
X	Incentives	X	Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
	Resource Specific:						

Definition and Context:

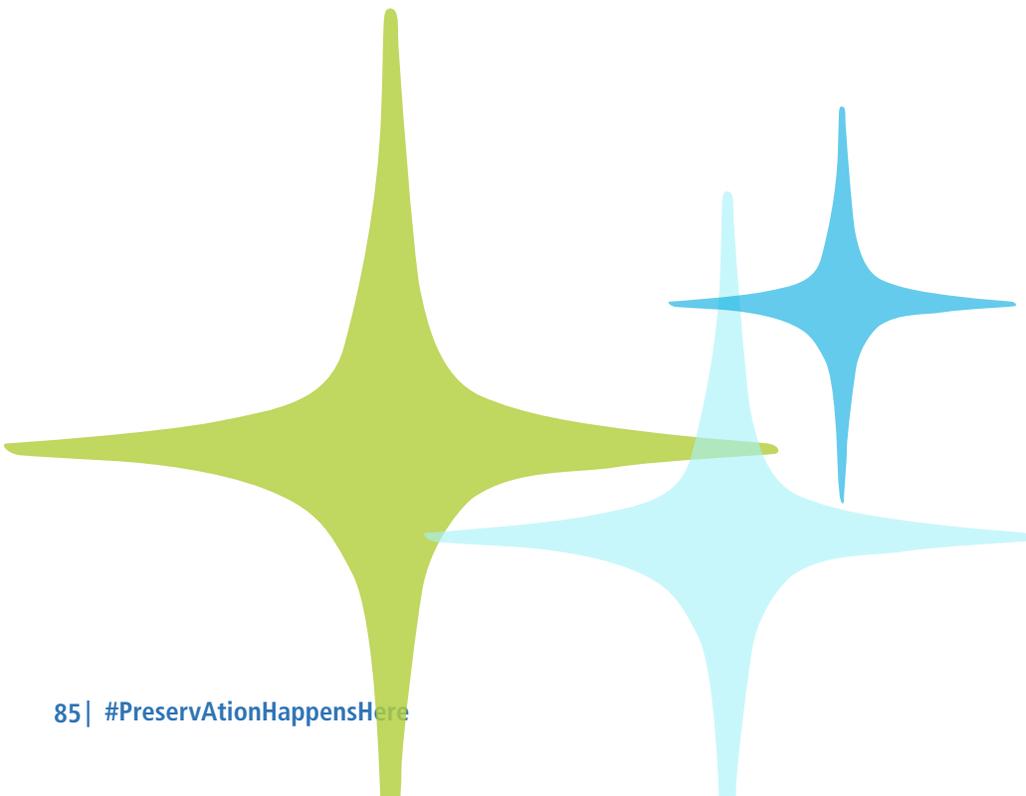
- I. The quality of municipal planning is inconsistent across the commonwealth. Although many municipalities have comprehensive plans, particularly in the southern half of the state, these plans vary greatly in their level of thoughtfulness and innovation related to preservation of a sense of place. Many municipalities do not have an enabling climate for historic preservation. They combine a variety of planning tools to address issues of redevelopment, infill construction, infrastructure development and codes, which may or may not include preservation ordinances or perspectives. In some communities, ordinance administration focuses on technical deficiencies and offers little or no suggestion of alternative approaches that may better fulfill community goals and fit community character. In some communities, this compliance review is the only planning that occurs.
- II. Some places lack elected and appointed leadership with a vision for the community's future (that includes its past and present) and the implementation strategy and resources needed to enable or catalyze that future to occur.
- III. Only a small number of municipalities use the two municipal-level historic preservation planning programs, Act 167 or Certified Local Government, available in Pennsylvania. To date, there are 158 local historic districts certified under Pennsylvania's Act 167 in 96 (0.04%) municipalities. There are 45 municipalities (0.02%) designated as Certified Local Governments through a National Park Service program administered by PA SHPO.
- IV. The Municipalities Planning Code contains language related to historic preservation and the mandate for municipalities to address historic resources in their comprehensive plans and ordinances; however, this language lacks the kind of structure and definition needed to help municipalities integrate historic resources into comprehensive plans and ordinances in a thoughtful manner.
- V. Many municipalities lack sufficient staff resources (in number and skill) to administer zoning or other planning-related programs. Municipalities without dedicated planning staff often rely on county planning commissions or private consultants to develop plans and administer zoning ordinances.
- VI. Historic resources and preservation programs are often politically contentious issues, resulting in bare attention in planning documents without strong integration into other planning elements, such as transportation, housing or economic development, and their community development objectives.

Causes and Influences:

1. Some elected officials, municipal staff and/or the public perceive planning, in general, as a waste of time and ineffective, with no real power to affect development, how it is done, or how it impacts their community.
2. Planning takes time and effort (and cost), whether led by in-house planning staff or by hired consultants.
3. Fear of costly legal challenges to a historic preservation vision and its resulting strategy stem from an inadequate understanding of the legal basis for planning and preservation.
4. Lack of knowledge to identify preservation opportunities and/or perform or advise/oversee historic preservation activities (planning or projects) gets in the way of even considering preservation activities.
5. Municipal leaders and the public often view historic preservation negatively or associate it with a particular place, such as a local historical landmark or house museum. They see historic preservation as only a property rights issue rather than a planning tool to manage change within their communities.
6. There are few incentives available to encourage and support municipalities to meet their planning responsibilities, particularly with regard to the historic preservation component of their comprehensive plans.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources

- A. Historic and cultural resources are unidentified and undervalued, individually and collectively, as elements of the community fabric and opportunities for economic revitalization.
- B. Review of a single development proposal for its site-specific change often lacks perspective on systemic impacts (or impacts to the community fabric); transportation/traffic is perhaps the exception.
- C. Poor planning leads to reactive decision-making wherein historic resources are unidentified, inadequately considered, or even ignored.



ISSUE 2: Pennsylvania has an incomplete network of historic preservation leaders, advocates and allies.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes / Perceptions	X	Demographics	X	Economics	X	Education
	Incentives	X	Leadership		Local/Municipal		Planning
	Resource Specific:						

Definition and Context:

- I. There is no established formal network of preservation-oriented organizations working to implement a mutual, coordinated agenda to further preservation in Pennsylvania through education, best practices, policy/planning and legislation. Such an agenda would bring together a variety of individuals, groups and representatives to work collaboratively toward mutual goals.
- II. Existing preservation-oriented organizations (meaning their mission is focused solely or primarily on historic preservation) do not tend to be well connected to each other. When challenges arrive, it can be difficult to engage support, particularly in areas of the state without a preservation network. Collectively, heritage areas tend to be more active than other preservation organizations, and they are among the few groups that operate at a multicounty level.
- III. The most common forms of preservation entities include the following:
 - o Advocates who educate the public and community leaders (and future leaders) about the importance and “how-to” of historic preservation and lead efforts to craft preservation policies and save historic places; these include building- or site-specific organizations and Main Street community revitalization groups
 - o Community members who identify resources that are important to their community identity and character/sense of place
 - o Community leaders who establish and administer policies that protect identified, valued resources
 - o Partners who collaborate to leverage resources/funding for mutual projects and benefits
 - o Supporters who contribute time/effort and funds to historic preservation education, planning and implementation; these include county and regional conservancies with dual land conservation and historic preservation mission and heritage regions
 - o State agency staff who administer the federal and state historic preservation program and are partners in select projects
- IV. A network of preservation activists emerged in the 1970s and grew broad and deep across the commonwealth in the late 20th century but has weakened significantly since 2000 as groups lost momentum because funding for staff and/or programs has been reduced or eliminated, generational turnover has left groups without leadership, and membership has waned. While many organizations still exist throughout the commonwealth today, much of the state has little or no network to support and assist in preservation policy development/retention, saving threatened places and integrating preservation planning into priorities and projects, such as community development and revitalization, land conservation and heritage tourism at the county or local level.

- V. Preservation organizations are active in the two densest regions of the state, while multiple regional and statewide nonprofits strive to support preservation, archaeology, community revitalization and land conservation across the rest of the state. With the exception of a few countywide organizations and heritage areas, community- and regional-level advocates, supporters and partners are scarce or missing.
- Preservation Pennsylvania is the only statewide nonprofit organization focused specifically on historic preservation issues. The organization maintains a board of directors with members from across the state and a small staff, but persistent capacity issues have hampered their ability to have broad impact throughout the state.
 - State and national heritage areas cover many portions of the commonwealth, particularly areas with historic ties to industry and with significant natural resources, such as rivers and forests. Heritage area management entities vary greatly in terms of capacity and emphasis. Some heritage areas routinely offer preservation-oriented programs and many support preservation projects through subgrants.
 - The Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia is a large regional organization in southeastern Pennsylvania. Although the organization's service area includes Philadelphia and surrounding counties, its principal area of concern is the city.
 - The Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation (PHLF) and Preservation Pittsburgh are regional preservation organizations in southwestern Pennsylvania with interests in advocacy, planning and, in the case of PHLF, historic real estate development.
 - There are several established county-level organizations and numerous local preservation-oriented groups throughout the state. Although there is no formal census of these organizations, anecdotal evidence suggests that these groups are most prolific in the southern half of the state and in larger metropolitan areas such as the Lehigh Valley, Chester County and Erie County.

Causes and Influences:

1. Cultural shifts in residential and work locations (increased commute time), disposable income, leisure time and activities, and competition with other causes (environmental or not) have impacted civic engagement.
2. Public perception about the connection between historic preservation and property rights can make discussions about the significance of a place and the importance of its protection challenging. The same cannot be said for books, documentaries and films that tell the stories that make up history.
3. The generation that created and grew the preservation network is nearly gone; few are able to actively participate. The Millennial generation, however, shows a stronger interest in the character of place and may take interest.
4. There is a lack of financial resources for network development, as well as for staff and programming
5. There are strong attitudes and perceptions that older and historic places, either individually or collectively, are not valuable and/or not a high priority for strained public and private resources.
6. The public (such as property owners, elected leaders and municipal staff) often perceive preservationists as reactive and bothersome, standing in the way of progress, economic development, and more important community priorities. Preservationists, whether advocates or professionals, whose behavior reinforces this perception or are well-meaning but misinformed often perpetuate myths about "hysterical" preservation.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. Historic preservation has lost capacity and momentum as the preservation network has declined at the local and regional levels.
- B. Historic resources that have "come of age" since the 2000s are at greater risk of loss and impact from modern development.
- C. The public finds it difficult to understand the historic significance and importance of historic resources that were built during their lifetimes, threatening the preservation of historic resources built after World War II.

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 2: Pennsylvania has an incomplete and fractured network of historic preservation leaders, advocates and allies.

ISSUE 4: Historic sacred places throughout Pennsylvania are generally viewed as significant community assets but are increasingly vulnerable to loss as a result of disuse, development pressure, and deferred maintenance.

ISSUE 5: Cemeteries and burial places in Pennsylvania face significant threats from development, neglect, abandonment and deferred maintenance.

ISSUE 6: Pennsylvanians have a limited understanding of and appreciation for archaeology.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes / Perceptions		Demographics	X	Economics	X	Education
X	Incentives	X	Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
X	Resource Specific: archaeology, cemeteries and burial places, residential neighborhoods, churches						

Definition and Context:

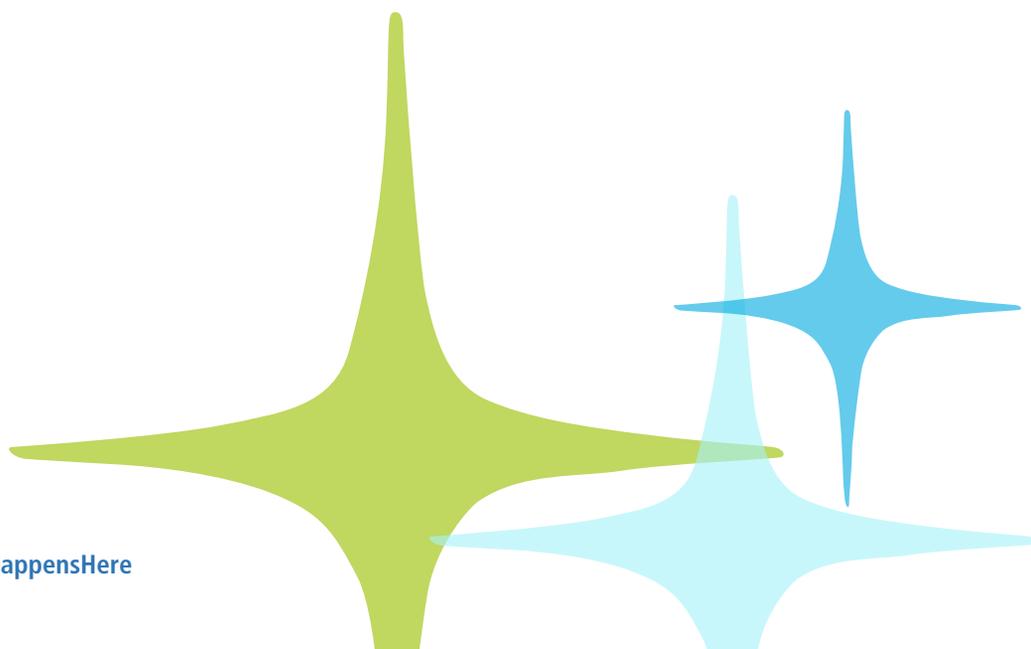
- I. A wide range of individuals and groups need practical knowledge and tools to be or to become “good stewards” of historic places. They include, but are not limited to, the public, homeowners, plan and policy makers, preservation groups (nonprofits), code enforcement officers, property owners/managers, and even contractors providing services.
- II. “Knowledge and tools” includes access to information about historic preservation, the benefits of preservation planning, and value and appreciation of historic places (including archaeological sites) presented in a variety of manners to all Pennsylvanians.
- III. Across Pennsylvania, in all types of communities, property owners, particularly in residential neighborhoods, struggle with maintaining their historic properties because they:
 - lack ability, time or financial resources for structural and cyclical maintenance
 - don’t understand the importance of cyclical maintenance for older buildings
 - lack the knowledge to perform or advise/oversee historic property maintenance
 - have limited access to qualified contractors and consultants and appropriate materials
- IV. Communities need broad, comprehensive education about local history, historic places in their communities, community identity, historic preservation, and the tangible and intangible value and benefits to everyone. Public education needs to be inclusive and accessible. Peer-to-peer knowledge transfer of successful tools (policies and practices), and lessons learned from less-than-successful efforts are critically important, but training, tools, products and services are needed.
- V. The preservation toolbox is lacking consistent, credible, practical and accessible resources to educate audiences and a marketing strategy to combat misperceptions.

Causes and Influences:

1. Property maintenance isn't taught; it's learned out of one's need or by one's value for preserving function and/or aesthetic. Property owners are not aware of how to maintain their historic properties. Those who want to steward their properties lack convenient access to practical maintenance guidance.
2. Socioeconomic and cultural trends demonstrate preference for low maintenance structures that require little time, effort or money to maintain.
3. Demographic changes across Pennsylvania, particularly in the northeast, north-central and northwest regions, contribute to the lack of ability and financial resources to maintain historic properties, especially owner-occupied residential buildings. Aging and poorer populations are faced with deteriorating building stock.
4. The standardization and "plastification" of building materials (e.g., windows, doors and trim over locally built styles) has made mass-produced materials less expensive. As a result, traditional materials and custom sizes have become more expensive. Material quality and durability have also declined.
5. Home improvement became synonymous with energy efficiency (which was paramount to appearance/aesthetics/character) after the 1970s energy crisis.
6. A do-it-yourself movement emerged from big box home improvement retailers and home improvement cable channels in the 1990s. Many homeowners are proud to say, "I saved a bundle by doing it myself." Cost savings don't compare to the quality and integrity of a skilled craftsman or contractor services. In addition, big box hardware and lumber retailers squeezed out knowledgeable local suppliers who could also provide referrals to qualified craftsmen and service contractors.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. The integrity of single structures and neighborhoods is at risk as properties are lost because of deterioration, deferred or inadequate maintenance, and poor planning. This may also affect the character of many modern structures that could one day be "historic."
- B. Property values may be affected by low quality "improvements."
- C. Inconsistent enforcement of building, zoning and other codes is perceived to stifle rehabilitation, which in turn can lead to blight and demolition. It makes it difficult for owners of historic properties, HARBS/ commissions and preservation advocates to understand and work with municipal priorities.



ISSUE 4: Historic sacred places throughout Pennsylvania are generally viewed as significant community assets but are increasingly vulnerable to loss as a result of disuse, development pressure, and deferred maintenance.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

ISSUE 5: Cemeteries and burial places in Pennsylvania face significant threats from development, neglect, abandonment, and deferred maintenance.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes / Perceptions	X	Demographics	X	Economics	X	Education
	Incentives		Leadership		Local/Municipal	X	Planning
X	Resource Specific: Churches and other types of sacred places						

Definition and Context:

- I. Sacred places, such as churches and other places of worship, are landmarks and anchor institutions in many Pennsylvania communities. They are often large, architecturally distinct structures located in community centers.
- II. When religious organizations fold, churches and other places of worship are sold or simply abandoned. These structures may sit vacant for long periods of time, deteriorating from lack of maintenance and becoming targets for demolition or redevelopment.
- III. Some communities want the buildings to remain publicly accessible and in public use.
- IV. Such buildings can be difficult to reuse (or to even imagine reusing), whether for private or public use, because of their design features (e.g., large volumes of space, religious symbolism, limited parking).
- V. Nonreligious owners may make insensitive architectural modifications in adapting the structures for their use. As a result, building and property character are changed and community character may be impacted.

Causes and Influences:

1. Many mainline Protestant congregations have declined in size because of demographic and cultural changes. Aging populations, combined with cultural trends toward individual faith, not institutional worship—particularly among Millennials—translates into fewer new members attending and financially supporting faith-based institutions.
2. The spatial needs of existing congregations have changed and these needs often spur radical alterations to an existing building, demolition of the building, or a new building in the same or new location. Here are some examples:
 - A congregation ministering through community outreach may need a large flexible room for various events (dinners, concerts, indoor sports).

- An aging and dwindling congregation may not be able to maintain its building and/or pay for heating, electricity or other utilities for a larger, older building; it may relocate to a smaller, more energy-efficient building. Also, the congregation may not have the organizational or financial capacity to adapt the building to the needs of its older congregants, such as ramps, handrails, elevators and parking.
 - A growing congregation may not be interested in or able to physically expand their existing building; it may leave in favor of a newly constructed, multiuse, reduced maintenance building.
3. As longtime residents leave an area, new population groups of different faiths may move in and need different types of worship space than those left by the previous populations.
 4. Members have become less active in and less financially supportive of church ministry, including property maintenance, resulting in closure or consolidation of congregations.
 - Less active and less financially supportive members are likely a result of aging population and financial challenges in today's environment.
 - Cultural shifts affecting where people live, where they work and commute, their hobbies or interests (particularly in families with pre-K–12 children), and their amount of free time have altered how people view a commitment to their religion or faith-based institution.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. Fewer members and dwindling financial support leads to the closing and/or abandonment of buildings of worship. An example would be Catholic dioceses closing local parish churches and consolidating services.
- B. Faith-based institutions and centers of worship are/were anchor buildings in communities and neighborhoods. As these buildings are abandoned or sold, the surrounding area can also decline or the buildings are developed in ways that are not preservation sensitive or supported by the community.
- C. Churches and other sacred places were designed with strong, visual religious symbolism. Many were also built by immigrant craftsmen skilled in masonry, carpentry, roofing and stained glass, using both native/local and imported materials. These details are not well documented. Changes to these structures can distort or remove the evidence of local history.

ISSUE 5: Historic cemeteries and burial places in Pennsylvania face significant threats from development, neglect, abandonment and deferred maintenance.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

ISSUE 4: Historic sacred places throughout Pennsylvania are generally viewed as significant community assets but are increasingly vulnerable to loss as a result of disuse, development pressure, and deferred maintenance.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

	Attitudes / Perceptions	X	Demographics		Economics	X	Education
	Incentives	X	Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
X	Resource Specific: Cemeteries/Burial grounds						

Definition and Context:

- I. The terms “burial grounds” and “cemeteries” include public places and those associated with places of worship as well as private/family plots. The scope of this issue is limited to historic period burials and does not address Pre-Contact (Native American) burial sites, which are addressed in Issue 6 about understanding and appreciating archaeology.
- II. While Title 9 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes addresses the long-term management of cemeteries and burial places, Pennsylvania’s legal framework for the management and treatment of cemeteries, burial places and human remains is incomplete; it does not adequately address issues related to unmarked or abandoned burial places.
- III. Management of burial grounds and cemeteries includes maintenance and repair of markers, lawns and landscaping, property boundaries/fencing, and safe access for visitors, as well as records management.
- IV. Burial grounds and cemeteries are vulnerable to redevelopment in all contexts and community types.
 - They may be known but inactive (no more burials) and abandoned with no active steward.
 - They may be known and active but with dwindling resources for long-term management.
 - They may not be known to present-day generations because of the removal of above-ground markers or other clues and could be inadvertently unearthed.

Causes and Influences:

1. Many stewards of historic burial places and cemeteries face significant maintenance responsibilities with extremely limited financial resources. Stewards include religious institutions (some that face their own sustainability challenges as discussed in Issue 4), nonprofit associations, and even volunteer caretakers.
2. Increasingly Americans are choosing cremation over casket burial. Environmental ethics (land conservation), lower cost, and options for placement of the ashes are among the reasons for this trend. This shift has resulted in fewer burials, and thus reduced revenue for operations, at burial places and has drawn community attention and appreciation away from burial places.
3. As more Americans move away from the areas in which their families have lived for generations, they are less likely to visit burial places and cemeteries and be advocates or financial supporters for care and maintenance.
4. Burial places and cemeteries associated with African American history and culture are particularly threatened, especially outside of the greater Philadelphia and Pittsburgh areas, in part because of their locations, diminishing church congregations, infrastructure and other development, and the public's lack of awareness.
5. Burial grounds and cemeteries with small, ground-level markers or no markers lack visual clues to their presence and significance, and are easily overlooked in the landscape.
6. Unmarked graves are unlikely to be accounted for in a project planning process.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. People who unearth human remains are uncertain how to respectfully handle, relocate and rebury them.
- B. Development projects, particularly in urban environments, may continue to unearth former burial places and cemeteries. Property owners pushing for projects to stay on schedule and on budget may ignore, or be resistant to, calls to delay or stop work for adequate study and reburial.
- C. Public projects may also reveal the location of unmarked graves, burial places and cemeteries. When this occurs, both the resource and the project are at risk.
- D. The loss of burial places and cemeteries disconnects descendant communities from their past and our collective past. They can be one of the places that reflect a community's culture and history.
- E. Historic period cemeteries and burial places should not be treated as archaeological sites for fear that they would be disturbed and disrespected by caretakers, the public and families.

ISSUE 6: Pennsylvanians have a limited understanding of and appreciation for archaeology.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.

ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes / Perceptions		Demographics		Economics	X	Education
	Incentives		Leadership		Local/Municipal	X	Planning
X	Resource Specific: Archaeology						

Definition and Context:

- I. Like historic preservation at large, archaeology has struggled to define its relevance to modern society. Archaeology has the ability to bring information from our past to bear on present-day social, environmental and political problems such as environmental sustainability, warfare, urbanism and conservation. Archaeology adds a new layer of depth to a person's—and a community's—sense of place.
- II. Many people view archaeology as “the broken remains” of ancient cultures or Native Americans, rather than considering the underground evidence of recent and long-ago citizens who shared the same space.
- III. Historical archaeology often focuses on giving voice to the voiceless in our historical record, such as slaves, women, children and ethnic minorities.
- IV. Archaeology includes the first-hand experience of “discovering” and “uncovering” the past.
- V. Pre-Contact (Native American) burial sites are part of this issue, but not all prehistoric sites are burial grounds.

Causes and Influences:

1. Archaeological resources have few if any surface-visible clues; they can be hard to identify and plan for.
2. Identifying archaeological resources can be somewhat costly and labor-intensive. Methods such as geophysics, metal detecting, local probability models, and comprehensive historical research can help with planning and potentially offset costs.
3. Often, resources are collected and/or sites excavated but never recorded with SHPO for inclusion in the GIS database of known sites across Pennsylvania.
4. A lack of cultural resources staff within state land management agencies makes identifying, documenting and planning for archaeological sites within our large public landscapes challenging.

5. Regulations that exempt certain project types from cultural resources review (for example, new gas wells under 10 acres) may cause damage or destruction of archaeological sites.
6. Pennsylvania lacks a coherent structure for communication among educational institutions, agencies and advocates. This inhibits building consensus for an accepted research agenda to fill gaps in our knowledge (or understanding) of the historic and prehistoric past.
7. Findings and results from archaeological research, site investigations, and reviews are not distributed to the public in a consumable way. Information and findings don't find their way into community histories. (The same can be said for aboveground historic resources.)
 - In many cases, the location of archaeological sites cannot be shared with the public because of the threat of looting and other similar concerns. Some interpret this as "no information can be shared." This situation is similar to the need to protect rare, threatened or endangered species in their environments.
 - Archaeologists need to be conscious about communicating to the public (and lay historians who can help share news with the public) and providing more participatory activities for the public that connect to their community history.
8. Archaeological findings too rarely connect with aboveground historical research findings (and vice versa) to tell a cohesive story of the past and present.
9. The pop culture perceptions of archaeology (Indiana Jones, Laura Croft) has shaped public misperceptions about archaeology and how it is done.
10. While Title 9 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes addresses the long-term management of cemeteries and burial places, Pennsylvania's legal framework for the management and treatment of cemeteries, burial places and human remains is incomplete; it does not adequately address issues related to unmarked or abandoned burial places. For example, Native American burial places do not have even the basic protections that historic period burial places have.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. Unknown or unidentified archaeological sites are at risk from infrastructure and property development, particularly in smaller or private projects not requiring cultural resources review.
- B. If public awareness of the value and benefits of archaeology is not increased, physical sites and knowledge of our past are at greater risk of being lost.
- C. Historical archaeology's focus on daily life and underrepresented stories can create a bridge between the past and the present through tangible objects.
- D. Looking for the ways of life and stories of underrepresented groups, such as African Americans, Native Americans and women, can help to better understand their past and present human condition and restore equality in places where it has been

ISSUE 7: Pennsylvania’s historic communities are increasingly vulnerable to flooding, which threatens resources and community character.

Related Issues:

ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

Attitudes /Perceptions	X	Demographics	X	Economics		Education
Incentives		Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
Resource Specific:						

Background:

As part of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-2), designed to streamline disaster assistance related to Hurricane Sandy, the National Park Service awarded more than \$7.6 million in grants to eight states. Early in 2014, PA SHPO was awarded \$1.5 million to help stabilize or repair historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy and undertake disaster-related planning initiatives. In accepting this award, PA SHPO agreed to the stipulations of the Hurricane Sandy Grant and Cooperative Agreement, which outlines each of the special conditions of the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief program and clarifies PA SHPO’s responsibilities as stewards of the federal funds.

Among the special conditions of the grant and agreement is Special Condition #32, reproduced below, a requirement that PA SHPO integrate considerations for disaster mitigation, response and recovery planning into the next update of the Pennsylvania Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, while also working with the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency to ensure historic preservation considerations are sufficiently integrated into the [Pennsylvania State All-Hazard Mitigation Plan \(2013\)](#), [Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan \(2017\)](#), and State Predisaster Recovery Plan (anticipated in 2019), all for the very first time.

Special Condition #32 Disaster Planning: The state will be required to address cultural resource disaster planning, response and recovery in its Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, as required in Section 1(b)(3)(c) of the NHPA. This includes, but is not limited to: a review of their existing disaster response and recovery plans, partnerships, and procedures; identifying those areas/historic resource/cultural collections, etc. most vulnerable to and in need of additional historic preservation assistance and expertise in disaster planning, response and recovery; and actively working with their statewide emergency management agencies/organizations to ensure cultural resources are properly considered in all state and local hazard mitigation planning efforts.

Definition and Context:

- I. Flooding is Pennsylvania’s most common natural hazard. Storm frequency and intensity, which lead to flood conditions, have increased in recent years. Natural disasters such as fires, hurricane-related damage (other than flooding), tornados, droughts, earthquakes, weather extremes, and snow and ice storms (other than flooding) occur to a lesser extent in Pennsylvania.
- II. Many of Pennsylvania’s historic communities developed along rivers and streams, which provided fresh water supply, inexpensive transportation and mill power. Many historic downtowns—the original community centers, even those blocks from the waterway—are impacted.
- III. Sea levels along Pennsylvania’s river shorelines are projected to rise as a result of climate change. As the Atlantic Ocean level rises, waterways leading from the Delaware and Chesapeake bays through Pennsylvania will rise as a result.
- IV. Sea level rise could increase flood levels and expand flood zones along Lake Erie and the Delaware Estuary shorelines, potentially impacting properties previously designated “outside of the floodplain.”

- V. Repairing a flood-damaged structure can be cost-prohibitive for owners. State and federal property buyout programs provide financial compensation for the owner and often lead to demolition of structures as open space is restored. Damaged resources that do not receive adequate documentation before demolition are lost and community character is changed.
- VI. Hazard mitigation describes sustained actions taken to prevent or minimize the long-term risks to life and property from hazards. Predisaster mitigation actions are taken in advance of a hazard event and are essential to breaking the disaster cycle of damage, reconstruction and repeated damage. With careful selection, mitigation actions can be long-term, cost-effective means of reducing the risk of loss.
- VII. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Section 322, requires that local governments (communities/counties), as a condition of receiving federal disaster mitigation funds, have a mitigation plan that describes the process for identifying hazards, creating a risk assessment and vulnerability analysis, identifying and prioritizing mitigation strategies, and developing an implementation schedule.
- VIII. Congress authorized the establishment of a federal grant program to provide financial assistance to states and communities for flood mitigation planning and activities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated this Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).
- IX. Only rarely, and typically in the wake of a disaster, do preservationists and disaster planners engage in conversations about how shared goals can be met. More commonly, a community's historic preservation plan does not identify natural hazards as threats, and its disaster mitigation plan does not identify the unique predisaster needs or postdisaster benefits of historic resources.

Causes and Influences:

1. Pennsylvania's flood hazards are exacerbated by historical settlement along its extensive waterways.
2. Both upstream and downstream conditions affect localized flood levels, and communities have little or no control over conditions in either location. Upstream development increases stormwater volumes and upstream flood controls restrict water's access to floodplains, both impacting downstream communities with rising flood levels. Similarly, downstream development and flood controls increase volume and decrease infiltration, creating backwater flooding in upstream communities.
3. The 2012 Biggert-Waters Insurance Reform Act legislation and the 2014 Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act have allowed for substantial and significant changes to National Flood Insurance Program policies such as rates charged, surcharges, and reduced or expanded coverage areas.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. Preservation activities can protect resources and sustain community character post-disaster, making communities more resilient. Pilot planning in Milton, Northumberland County, and statewide post-Hurricane Sandy has identified best/successful practices for integrating historic preservation with hazard mitigation planning.
- B. There are 849 boroughs and 56 cities in Pennsylvania that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Therefore, more than 900 communities in Pennsylvania will experience impacts related to the Biggert-Waters legislation. Increased insurance rates mean flood insurance may no longer be affordable to those living in—or identified as living in—a floodplain.
- C. Most notable impacts include the increased cost of flood insurance for individual property owners. When aggregated, however, these increased costs associated with living in historically affordable locations will change the dynamics of living and doing business in many communities throughout the country. Much of the northeastern United States has its roots and economies built around towns that are located along waterways. Each of Pennsylvania's major waterways supports dozens of population centers, all of which were established long before the National Flood Insurance Program was enacted.
- D. Integrating preservation planning and disaster planning can play a significant role in community resilience. Preservationists and disaster planners can improve prospects for collaboration by improving the quality of data on at-risk historic resources.

ISSUE 8: The financial realities facing Pennsylvanians and their municipalities hinder preservation efforts that have the potential to bring economic benefits and rally pride in communities.

Related Issues:

- ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or adequate policies, tools, and resources to (or that) thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal planning efforts.
- ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.
- ISSUE 4: Historic sacred places throughout Pennsylvania are generally viewed as significant community assets but are increasingly vulnerable to loss as a result of disuse, development pressure, and deferred maintenance.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

	Attitudes / Perceptions	X	Demographics	X	Economics		Education
X	Incentives		Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
	Resource Specific:						

Definition and Context:

- I. Property owners and communities, particularly residential and smaller economically challenged ones, lack the financial resources to carry out any preservation activity or hire knowledgeable help.
- II. Financial needs run the gamut from building repairs to organizational support to redevelopment opportunities. For many property owners, the cost of period- and character-appropriate replacement materials (whether required or just desired) is prohibitive.
- III. Municipalities interested in historic preservation often lack the financial resources to plan for historic properties. This includes access to professional planning and preservation assistance to identify needs and assets, survey existing buildings and neighborhoods, and integrate preservation with community and economic development goals.
- IV. In smaller communities, elected leaders, municipal staff and property owners are often not aware of the available assistance and incentives for preservation, as well as how programs not identified specifically for preservation can be used to support preservation work.

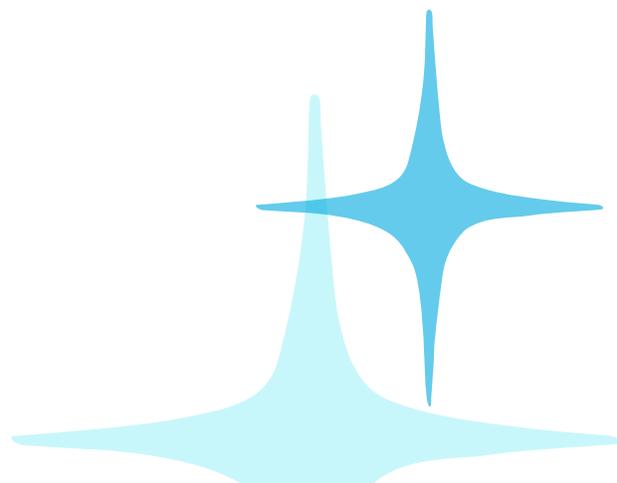
Causes and Influences:

- 1. Changing demographics, particularly in northern and central Pennsylvania, have reduced the size and wealth of municipal tax bases. Many municipalities struggle to provide even basic services.
- 2. Actual or perceived costs of preservation are prohibitive, particularly if required to adhere to local regulations. Contributing to this perception is the transient nature of American society. The average property owner doesn't stay in their house long enough to recoup the investment or appreciate the benefit of quality maintenance and improvements.
- 3. Economic development, as public investment, is used to justify demolition of historic properties.
- 4. Real estate valuations and return on investment are two economic factors that influence the retention and reuse of historic properties.

5. Economic investment in preservation is shown to bring positive benefits to the local economy and community character through heritage tourism, improved property maintenance, and fewer vacant properties. The negative perception persists that preservation activities and protections threaten the local economy through tax increases and other financial burdens.
6. The existing State Historic Tax Credit program is limited in its ability to assist most property owners undertaking redevelopment projects because of the limited amount of funds available and restrictions on its use and distribution.
7. The Federal Historic Tax Credit program has been successful in rehabilitating historic properties in Pennsylvania. In practice, the program is more accessible to and beneficial for high-dollar rehabilitation projects in urban areas, often run by property developers skilled in large-scale redevelopment projects and with the resources to hire architects, accountants and preservation consultants familiar with the historic tax credit application, process, requirements, and “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards.”
8. Small(er) dollar projects in smaller communities have more difficulty using the historic tax credit because a) developers do not see a similar return on investment and are therefore not attracted to properties in smaller communities and b) property owners who are not property developers lack the knowledge and experience to navigate the tax credit program.
9. Current legislation and policies incentivize demolition and new construction instead of reuse and rehabilitation and do not provide for financial support for projects in crisis.
10. The International Building Code (IBC) and International Existing Building Code (IEBC) do not adequately address the challenges involved in preparing an existing older and/or historic building for continued or new use and are interpreted and enforced consistently in Pennsylvania. This can result in costly modifications for property owners for issues such as life/safety upgrades and ADA access. Property owners with few financial resources may, as a result, abandon an existing property or make modifications without the benefit of guidance for preservation-sensitive solutions.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. The economic health of a community directly influences preservation activities like property maintenance and property ownership, which in turn influence community character and sources of revenue through efforts like heritage tourism.
- B. Changing demographics of property owners (principally poverty and aging) negatively affect historic buildings and communities because of the lack of financial resources to upgrade and maintain properties. Conversely, the rising popularity of home makeover shows often results in maintenance-free exterior “upgrades”, alteration of original floor plans for open kitchens and living spaces, and loss of original features and materials in kitchens and bathrooms as they are remodeled for current taste—all of which impact integrity and long-term value.
- C. Limited access to qualified contractors and appropriate building materials drives up the cost of restoration or rehabilitation work.



ISSUE 9: Rural landscapes and agricultural properties across Pennsylvania face varied preservation challenges from sprawl and speculative development to demographic factors and access to financial resources.

Related Issues:

- ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.
- ISSUE 2: Pennsylvania has a thinning network of historic preservation leaders, advocates, and allies.
- ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.
- ISSUE 10: Pennsylvania’s state-level programs are not aligned or administered to support preservation through collaborative funding, streamlined processes, and strategic program coordination.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

X	Attitudes / Perceptions		Demographics	X	Economics	X	Education
	Incentives		Leadership	X	Local/Municipal	X	Planning
X	Resource Specific: Barns, farms, agricultural outbuildings, fields and open space						

Definition and Context:

- I. In rural communities, crossroad villages, farmed land and forested terrain are the elements of the historic community fabric and can be just as important as the historic buildings.
- II. Challenges to preserving rural character, agricultural properties and open space differ throughout Pennsylvania depending on demographics and economics.
- III. In many communities, rural and agricultural buildings are being preserved while the surrounding landscape is changing.
- IV. Lack of financial and economic resources at an individual and community level threaten historic small towns and rural areas where preservation is not a prioritized need.
- V. As infrastructure projects are planned and built, particularly transportation-related improvements, small crossroads villages are threatened by the expansion of existing corridors (in response to or in anticipation of more traffic from new development) or the construction of new corridors through or around the community.
- VI. Speculative development has been on the rise in growing regions. Lands are cleared of vegetation, (historic) buildings are demolished, and street and sidewalk infrastructure is constructed in expectation of home sales that may or may not come. Development locations are made shovel-ready for construction with little or no consideration for the reuse of older and/or historic buildings in nearby communities.

Causes and Influences:

1. Poverty and aging residents without the ability to maintain active farms lead to abandonment of farms, the loss of agricultural buildings, and altered viewsheds when fields are uncultivated and left to nature.
2. Few municipal regulations are in place in rural townships to protect historic resources. In many cases, historic buildings still stand because property owners do not have the financial resources to demolish or alter their properties.
3. The natural gas industry, whether through the construction of wellheads or pipelines, has brought new construction jobs (and population to fill them) and new structures to Pennsylvania's rural landscape.
4. Development pressure in the southeast, south central, and Lehigh Valley regions has resulted in the sale and speculative development of rural land for housing developments, warehouses and industrial parks.
5. Tax incentives for new construction and industrial parks encourage development of open space with new construction over rehabilitation and reuse of existing buildings, particularly former industrial sites.
6. Historic preservation has not connected with the landscape with aboveground resources. Rural homes and other structures exist where they do because of the surrounding open-space landscape. Filling open space with development does not retain the historic contextual character even if the home itself is preserved.
7. Rural areas are very poor and have been depopulated. Where development does occur, people build new next to old, abandoning the old structure, which deteriorates and becomes a safety hazard.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. Preservation challenges are different in a rural area where the natural elements are just as valuable as the buildings themselves and require a different approach to encouraging their preservation.
- B. Farm succession is a challenge in many areas of Pennsylvania and is both a demographic problem and a land preservation one. Without new generations to assume ownership, maintenance and farming operations, generational farms are at risk for abandonment or demolition.
- C. As new industrial parks are developed in farmland or very rural areas, dollars are invested in new infrastructure and roadways, which may result in a further loss of historic properties and landscapes.

ISSUE 10: Pennsylvania’s state-level programs are not aligned or administered to support preservation through collaborative funding, streamlined processes, and strategic program coordination.

Related Issues:

- ISSUE 1: Pennsylvania does not have a strong local planning culture or policies that thoughtfully incorporate historic resources into municipal or county planning efforts.
- ISSUE 3: Pennsylvanians want practical, accessible and relevant information that will enable them to communicate the values of historic places, care for and maintain older and historic buildings, and acquire the legal and financial tools to protect and enhance these resources.
- ISSUE 7: Pennsylvania’s historic communities are increasingly vulnerable to flooding, which threatens resources and community character. This issue is currently under study by PHMC; a revised description of this issue is expected upon study completion.
- ISSUE 8: The financial realities facing Pennsylvanians and their municipalities hinder preservation efforts that have the potential to bring economic benefits and rally pride in communities.
- ISSUE 9: Rural landscapes and agricultural properties across Pennsylvania face varied preservation challenges from sprawl and speculative development to demographic factors and access to financial resources.

Related Themes from Public Engagement:

	Attitudes / Perceptions	X	Demographics	X	Economics	X	Education
X	Incentives		Leadership		Local/Municipal	X	Planning
	Resource Specific:						

Definition and Context:

- I. Community and place-based programs and the environmental protections afforded by those programs can conflict with preservation priorities for historic resources, archaeological sites and landscapes.
- II. Community and place-based programs and the opportunities (economics, education) afforded by those programs often conflict with or do not take into consideration historic preservation programs, activities and ethics.
- III. Historic communities and resources are often at risk or lost when government agencies do not use or know about existing plans and community priorities related to historic and cultural resources.
- IV. Local governments lack the authority to oblige state and federal agencies to adhere to community priorities and needs established in comprehensive and strategic plans.

Causes and Influences:

1. The structure of state and federal government agencies (siloes) hinders the exchange of ideas and information that could identify opportunities for collaboration.
2. Lack of knowledge about and misperceptions around historic preservation hampers interagency dialogue.
3. Agencies may see historic preservation as relating only to a single old building, rather than the more comprehensive nature of historic preservation that includes collective community character, contextual landscapes, and archeological sites.
4. Misunderstanding about historic preservation planning and the role history and preservation can play in Pennsylvania communities limits opportunities for preservationists to participate in other broader, nontraditional planning initiative and agency programs that also influence the built environment.

Potential Implications for Historic and Cultural Resources:

- A. As public funding for many agencies and their community and place-based programs is reduced, fewer projects can be realized.
- B. If coordination of programs does not occur, agencies may promote programs with unintended consequences relating to historic preservation and landscape conservation.
- C. Environmental programs and cultural landscape conservation could benefit from more thoughtful and coordinated consideration so that historic landscapes and agricultural properties are not lost through reforestation and habitats.

E. WHAT YOU CAN DO:

These crowdsourced examples show the different types of activities that can be undertaken to implement the actions of each goal. These items are in addition to those presented in the Action Agenda section. This is not a comprehensive and will hopefully inspire Pennsylvanians to implement the plan!

Goal 1

1. Every planning partner needs to own this plan. Whether an annual “check in” is done via regional meetings or during the statewide heritage conference, it’s important that the conversation be ANNUAL.
2. Create a mechanism for an organization or citizen who is not one of the Planning Partners to offer feedback and suggestions. Often these types of constituents have vastly different issues with and ways of looking at preservation planning.
3. Support partner organizations’ efforts to advocate for the importance and impact of the Keystone Recreation, Park & Conservation Fund to historic resources throughout the Commonwealth.
4. Highlight communities and projects that may not have used federal or state historic preservation programs and funding, but where PA SHPO staff played a role in facilitating preservation planning discussions. Begin to compile and introduce potential community/project partners.
5. Being opportunistic means linking preservation and this plan to topical subjects. Pitch ‘think pieces’ to local media outlets about on preservation and affordable housing, preservation and places for civil discourse, preservation and beating loneliness, preservation and healthy communities, preservation and healthy food, preservation and infrastructure?
6. Encourage State Historical Marker and National Register nominations for resources that reinforce, promote, and publicize the goals of this Plan.
7. Find opportunities to include other organizations’ priorities to encourage reciprocity and develop relationships.
8. As a representative of Pennsylvania’s preservation community, PA SHPO can participate in the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Ecosystem Management Advisory Committee. The committee meets semiannually to discuss ecosystem management issues.
9. Combine efforts with one or more partners to highlight a successful preservation project for each day of Preservation Month.
10. Promote successful leadership; leading by example only works if people see or hear about the example.
11. Regularly add to the PA SHPO’s library of video testimonials, through which real people attest to the benefits of historic preservation programs and activities.
12. Create an interactive StoryMap of preservation outcomes and other successes.
13. Establish a collaboration between PA SHPO, PEMA, and FEMA, to prioritize cross-training and education on hazard mitigation and historic preservation to historic preservation and emergency management professionals, agencies, and organizations.
14. Assess existing written materials used for communicating with the public and non-preservationists.. Revise for general interest audiences. Find creative ways, like with a comic book, to talk about the plan, historic preservation, and Pennsylvania.
15. Embrace other national initiatives like Small Business Saturday (Main Street, legacy businesses, shop local mentality), Small Business Revolution, #museumselfie, etc. to feature preservation success stories -- their frame, with preservation subject matter.

Goal 2

1. Educate communities, organizations, and agencies about why survey is important and provide the necessary tools. Education can be in-person at meetings, via social media, or through on-demand virtual learning.
2. Target survey efforts in places to meet human needs, like affordable housing.
3. Ensure that the CRGIS inventory is compatible with county-level parcel data so that up-to-date and accurate information on historic resource ownership can be identified and outreach to property owners by municipal officials can be facilitated.
4. Provide information to groups on what surveys already exist. Work with local groups on what types of surveys would be the most helpful.
5. Many heritage areas have never done a complete survey to identify resources associated with their major theme. Offer technical assistance and grants to match local and DCNR funding to conduct the mapping and survey work.
6. Work with local agencies and planning groups to develop reciprocity agreements that allow incorporation of preservation surveying into non-preservation-specific efforts (and vice-versa).
7. Collect survey that has been carried out at the local level (Delaware County Post War survey, City of Philadelphia) and integrate into CRGIS.
8. Share PA SHPO and other survey tools, like Survey 123, with communities to inventory local historic resources. Make the survey process straightforward and replicable.
9. Improve electronic data sharing between local communities and to ensure that statewide data remains current.
10. Prioritize inventory updates and survey funding by vulnerability to the types of hazards that tend to affect Pennsylvania communities.
11. Take the time and make the investment to assess past plans on their process, data, format, success, and failure. Identify what worked and what did not, as well as why they did or didn't work.
12. Identify sources of funding for survey work such as the National Park Service's Underrepresented Communities grants, Certified Local Government grants, hazard mitigation projects, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding, among others.
13. PA SHPO and Department of Conservation and Natural Resources – Bureau of State Parks (DCNR BSP) can partner to conduct historic and archaeological resource inventories in the state parks or to better document the historical significance of known historic structures and archaeological sites.
14. Look at Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia efforts at citizen engagement and workshops to teach people how to fill out the local nomination form. Apply model to survey.
15. Create a contest to engage your community. Ask people to pick their favorite/most extraordinary places and submit photos and information. Compile data into an informal map of extraordinary places to be further explored as a follow-up activity.
16. Collaborate with Preservation PA on Love Letters from PA project, which is an engagement program that invites people to share their story of a building or place they love.
17. Encourage historic site partners to evaluate visitor/tourist attractions, programming, or interest and identify ways to modify programming to meet public interests to ensure sustainability of historic sites.
18. Create a medium through which people can offer expertise and significance. For example: A local tech group has an online google spreadsheet showing names of volunteers willing to offer assistance and lists their area of expertise. You write your name and handle in a box on the spreadsheet and they reach out to you via social media channels.

19. Provide opportunities through cultural institutions, like a library, for people to identify what values and cultural significance they attach to places in their communities, and don't limit the conversation to only buildings.
20. Embrace other cultural traditions to start preservation conversations. Food and local food traditions are a great way to get people talking about what they love their community (and where they love to eat!).
21. Think about the cultural events and activities that make your place fun, unique, or memorable. How did they develop? Are they connected to certain people, companies, landscapes, buildings, or ways of life that are or were part of your place? The preservation of the intangible cultural heritage related to festivals, events, competitions, activities, gatherings, etc. can often be connected to historic preservation. Are they connected to a certain history? Identify the ways in which you can interact with that history, integrate stories from the past into the event, and consult the PA SHPO for advice on the best method to formally recognize your stories. Historic preservation has done a good job capturing the culture/intangible cultural heritage related to certain events and areas, and this is an avenue through which so many people who aren't preservationists can find a passion.
22. Develop an assessment template for communities to identify local preservation-related needs, issues, and concerns.
23. Develop or update the historic preservation component of the municipality's comprehensive plan, which is required by the Municipalities Planning Code, to be meaningful and accurate.
24. Collaborate with state agencies to coordinate funding sources and contract with consultants to prepare preservation and/or reuse plans for high-priority, publicly owned complexes of historic resources (e.g. hospitals, prisons, state parks, university campuses).
25. Maintain vigilance in the constant search for opportunities to incorporate preservation into planning processes where it has not been previously incorporated.
26. Prepare issue- or audience-specific planning toolkits as a starting point to help municipalities and citizen advocates understand the how of protecting their resources.
27. Build relationships with county planning departments as avenues to give and receive information.
28. Coordinate with Department of Conservation and Natural Resources -- Bureau of Forestry (DCNR – BF) interpretive plans and land management use plans.
29. Coordinate with (DCNR BSP) to create Cultural Resource Management Plans for state parks.
30. Involve outside agencies and interested stakeholders in proactive planning and discussions around the significance and importance of older and historic places. Context and buy-in are important for all parties.
31. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the agencies and organizations involved in preservation and the built environment and have realistic expectations about what these groups can and cannot do.
32. Clearly define terms like "significant", "important," and others that are seen as value judgements and communicate how these are used in decision making.
33. Clearly define success in the context of historic preservation in a way that is measurable and realistic. Communicate the way you or your group measures success.
34. Establish metrics to measure resources in an intercomparable way. Use these metrics to focus on what is most important given the extremely limited resources that are available. Having explicit metrics for measuring the importance of any particular resource and measuring the value of that resource is critical to focused planning. This does not mean that this measure be one-dimensional, or be limited to monetary considerations to the exclusion of other value systems.

35. Celebrate creative thinking and not just saying yes to any development proposal that comes along. Demonstrate the challenges and process involved.
36. Ensure historic preservation plans include goals for improving the energy performance of buildings to improve the resilience and energy independence of these valuable buildings.
37. Seek to create, maintain, and improve a sensible and transparent regulatory environment for historic and archaeological resources. At the local level, that means greater and more inclusive formal recognition of historic properties and expanded demolition review. At the state level, this may mean increased education about the benefits of National Register listing, eligibility of Keystone grants, and/or increased education about other lesser known but relevant state programs that may sometimes allude our attention. We'd further invite any effort to bridge the gap between state and local oversight, and do what we can to share SHPO messages and priorities with local agencies (this latter point, easier said than done we realize). Continue coordination of existing PA SHPO program databases and electronic files for efficient business and transparency.
38. Identify the people, programs, and policies that are applicable and available from traditional and non-traditional resources like the PA SHPO, Preservation Pennsylvania, state and county agencies, resource-focused and heritage organizations, economic development groups, the PA Downtown Center, Main St organizations, etc.
39. Preservation PA can collaborate with the PA Land Trust Association to incorporate historic preservation case studies into their Conservation Tools website.
40. Look to colleges and universities for expertise and assistance for planning, whether it is at the local, state, or national level.
41. Develop programs and advocate for policies with organizations involved in local planning and design like AIA chapters and regional planning associations.
42. Compile a database of all state and federal agency programs, policies, and funding streams related to historic and archaeological resource management in Pennsylvania.
43. Prioritize historic resources for mitigation from natural or man-made hazards based on a variety of factors, including severity of vulnerability to various hazards, historical significance/designation type, and community sentiment.
44. Encourage local regulatory review bodies to adopt rules and procedures for post-disaster review and permitting, including a post-disaster demolition permitting process that encourages a preservation ethic and allows for the evaluation of damaged resources by historic preservation experts. Explore requiring Certified Local Governments to adopt such processes as a condition to maintaining their certification.
45. Participate in community and municipal meetings to learn of community development projects being considered. Work to make sure historic and archaeological resources are considered in the planning stages. Reusing solid historic structures and help build a community's self-esteem and sense of place.
46. DCNR – BF historic and archaeological features as part of routine landscape exams. In the future, the bureau will work with forest districts to produce a list of outstanding historic and archaeological features and incorporate them into planning.
47. Better define what survey is and isn't. Prepare common-sense materials that identify the different types of survey, ways to conduct surveys, different uses of survey data and use clear and consistent terminology.
48. Help municipalities and others understand it is okay to say no to a project. Create/gather easily scan able/digestible data/info from sources like the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Strong Towns, Smart Growth, Small Business Revolution, etc. on the value of character/preservation, walkability, climate change, development, place-making, etc. for local government. Teach them how to say no, or how to ask for a better plan. Give them the data they need to support a "no" decision. Make available online and curate the series into a collection of flash cards, color-coded by topic.
49. Relevance changes as people and communities change. It is important to educate people about a community's past, but also be open to how the current community can utilize the resources that are remaining.

Goal 3

1. Use social media and creative hashtags to show the wide range of places in the community that citizens have identified as important to their history and culture, regardless of age or type of place or National Register status and integrity.
2. Use social media to reach out to individuals and informal groups interested in historic places and archaeology and inform them about the network of partners that are available to provide technical assistance and offer recommendations for local preservation initiatives.
3. Recruit staff with diverse interests/ backgrounds, including natural resources, recreation management, art, and environmental education. Recognize that succession of things from the past into the future is a natural process.
4. Broaden historic preservation of buildings to encompass the resources needed to operate the building, ensuring the building can continue to operate (cost effectively) many years into the future while preserving current finite resources for future generations.
5. Reinforce common goals shared by cultural conservation and environmental conservation groups that develop the relationship between century farm preservation, natural landscape conservation, and traditional historic preservation programs.
6. Educate conservationists, farmers and others who care about landscapes about the link between historic preservation and farmland protection and conservation of parks, trails, and other natural areas.
7. Highlight groups, projects, agencies, community leaders, elected officials, who may not identify as preservationists, as preservationists. For those doing preservation without knowing it, this recognition can give them a whole new perspective, understanding, and appreciation for preservation and its powers.
8. Engage with/Partner with Strong Towns, Smart Growth, and other planning orgs who often promote "historic preservation" but don't call it that. What do they do that we can embrace, promote? "Planning" is more palatable than "preservation" to some people.
9. Collaborate with the academic community to start building a GIS layer that draws on archaeological data, historic maps and aerials, and other historical documentation to reflect land uses and ground cover over time, especially in rural areas with few historic buildings or structures. Using this GIS data to create 3D historic viewsheds for use in research, presentations, and exhibits will help planners and the public visualize the evolution of their landscapes and recognize the potential for significant archaeological evidence.
10. Strengthen our partnerships with the Archaeological Conservancy.
11. Seek funding from the Appalachian Regional Commission to hire a preservation professional to serve one or more Local Development District (LDD) offices or establish an interagency agreement to share the costs of assigning a SHPO staff member to the LDD offices.
12. Tap in to networks and programs like Jumpstart, established by Ken Weinstein to mentor and fund small-scale and individual developers in Germantown where there is lots of historic stock that is neglected, abandoned, underutilized at <https://www.gojumpstart.org/>.
13. Be sensible and responsible when proposing or requesting costly studies or investigations. Using existing knowledge to promote history as a tool by which communities can better understand themselves and shape their decisions moving forward should generate better partnerships and more funding opportunities.
14. Start network-building at the local level and expand to the state level. Too often the local, rural groups get left out of this type of network and these are often the groups that need the most help.
15. Increase diversity in preservation practice and among preservation professionals to address the perception that historic preservation in Pennsylvania is elitist and wealthy and not inclusive of ethnic and economically-diverse communities. Partner with fair housing and neighborhood and community development sectors, like NeighborWorks, which are natural allies for preservation AND they could help the preservation sector diversity the populations that it serves and works with (younger Pennsylvanians, Pennsylvanians of color).

16. Integrate historic preservation considerations into those county hazard mitigation plans due for the next cycle of FEMA- and PEMA-mandated updates.
17. Assist county and regional planning organizations to integrate preservation priorities into plans for economic growth, revitalization, and natural resource conservation.
18. Rather than waiting for the next disaster, build relationships with the AIA, USGBC, ALA, APA, LEED/SITES, and other sustainable design fields to work on retro-fit for a changing climate, new historic community infill, environmentally sustainable adaptations, etc. ideas that can be embraced and approved (Standards, design guidelines) by the preservation field.
19. Work with county and municipal planning staff, Historic Architectural Review Boards, Main Street organizations, neighborhood associations, etc. to organize public meetings and workshops designed to educate property owners, identify appropriate elevation and floodproofing alternatives, and coordinate hazard mitigation activities for flood-prone historic districts.
20. Provide local governments with easy to understand guidance on FEMA and PEMA info and offer resource information for when local expertise is lacking.
21. Identify the ways in which historic preservation principles and tools can address demographic, social, and health issues in Pennsylvania, like obesity, gentrification, and food deserts. Partner with agencies that administer programs focused on these problems and find creative solutions that have positive outcomes for communities and preservation.
22. Partner with the PA Department of Health, or consult with the DOH, on health initiatives that naturally align with historic community design and heritage tourism, such as the WalkWorks program.
23. Host an annual educational program for municipal staff and elected officials that is straightforward, factual, and relevant to local historic and archaeological resources and community challenges.
24. Partner with local organizations that are respected and highly regarded to draw a crowd, and the attention of elected officials to make sure the info gets to their ears, and not some staffer they send to the event.
25. Coordinate with preservation partners to offer introductory presentations and/or to set up information tables at regularly-scheduled meetings and events for Councils of Government and other regional multi-municipal organizations.
26. "Deep Dive" classes for preservation professionals that focus on skill-sharpening.
27. Reach out to your counterparts in neighboring states to learn from their challenges and successes In New York City. For example, the collaboration between Historic Preservation and Passive House (most energy efficient buildings currently possible) has been groundbreaking.
28. Draft legislation to address the current shortcomings of public policy for burial grounds, state level undertakings, and tourism funding.
29. Create a rotating residency program allowing SHPO staff to work from sites throughout PA.
30. Develop a civic leadership training initiative required for elected and appointed municipal leaders and senior managers of government agencies, and open to emerging leaders from our growing population of New Americans, young professionals, neighborhood associations, etc. The initiative could be structured as an institute or academy in partnership with one or more local college or university, or as a fee-for-service program of a county planning department or a nonprofit organization with planning or leadership at the core of its mission. Curriculum should enhance the capacity of people to lead meaningful change and address land use, zoning regulations and code enforcement, understanding government finances and financial position, creating well-defined economic development ecosystems, revitalization strategies, effective citizen participation and the Freedom of Information Act, cross-sector partnerships, competitive bidding and grant writing, and best practices for multi-municipality collaboration.

31. Encourage communities to Identify and apply for hazard mitigation funding for projects that will reduce risk from natural hazards for privately and publicly owned historic resources.
32. Ensure that any actions or projects specific to historic resources in local hazard mitigation plans are consistent with goals, objectives, and actions in the State Standard All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, to ensure post-disaster funding eligibility.
33. Prioritize nominations of historically significant properties in particularly hazard-prone areas to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in cooperation with the PA SHPO to make such properties eligible for a variety of federal and state grants that may facilitate rehabilitation and mitigation measures to reduce risk.
34. Explore dedicating a percentage of annual funding in the budget of the Keystone Historic Preservation Grant program, administered by the PA SHPO, to fund hazard mitigation projects that will enable communities to sensitively retrofit historic resources or develop hazard mitigation plans for their historic resources.
35. Find opportunities to provide training and education to non-traditional professional organizations and government agencies in addition to communities. For example, train PEMA and local emergency management staff in how to access and use CRGIS and reinforce the value of historic resources to communities.
36. Work with local officials to select locations for temporary housing, evacuation sites, utility and service staging areas, and debris removal and storage that do not impact historic or archaeological resources.
37. Attend various community group meetings and let the people tell us what properties or aspects of their history are most important to them and work outward from there. Even if there are no properties that meet the criteria for some sort of designation at this point, we at least understand the relationship the community has to its history.
38. Notify elected officials of Keystone grant-funded historic preservation projects in their districts.



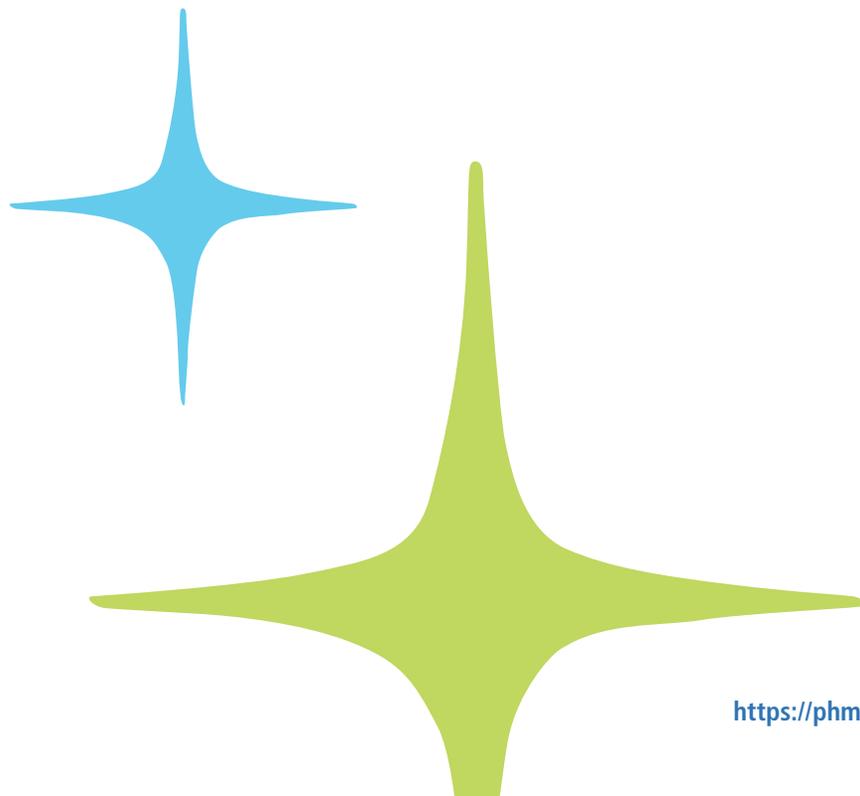
Goal 4

1. Identify local companies that may be able to provide tools and materials (or donate money) for a community project to repaint and make small repairs on a building in need of some care. Use project as hands-on workshop to teach others about taking care of their properties.
2. Identify ways and partners that have experience renovating historic buildings to improve the energy performance. Creating an available resource of building component manufactures (e.g. windows) that can meet the needs of historic preservation and improved energy performance.
3. Work with contractors who would be willing to volunteer their time to fix up older buildings (e.g. put on a new roof). As an incentive, allow them to post a sign on the property advertising their work so they can build their customer base.
4. Identify High School Vo-tech schools that may be able to provide a project for their students to make repairs to buildings in need.
5. Cross promote local history and preservation programs to increase participation and encourage other communities to develop similar programs.
6. Encourage government agencies to locate their offices and facilities in historic buildings and act as stewards for historic resources and landscapes currently under their authority.
7. Advocate for a residential homeowner tax credit. Reauthorize and expand the state tax credit program and consider a homeowner version. Some states allow owners of listed historic building buy their rehab supplies tax free.
8. Recognize historic home owners who are taking care of their investment. Give them a certificate or a shout out to encourage their good work.
9. Keep up the save old windows messaging: capture more examples of before and after, value proposition studies with photos. Endorsements from energy audit companies, etc.
10. Cross promote local history and preservation programs to increase participation and encourage other communities to develop similar programs.
11. Hold local "old building fairs" and bring in experts to discuss specific building problems and solutions. Bellefonte is a great example with their annual "Old House Fair".
12. Use CLG funds for community preservation topics. CLG communities can share the planning time and expenses not covered by the grant.
13. Hold a "take it off" day for the removal of artificial siding such as vinyl (not asbestos).
14. Establish connections/actively solicit boy scouts/girl scouts, such as badge requirements for help in stewardship, maintenance, repair for historic resources in cemeteries, state parks, etc.
15. Assist local, state, and federal agencies and organization in developing prescriptive treatment programs for historic structures and archaeological sites. Particularly for those sites identified on the National Historic Register. These prescriptive treatments could then be memorialized in management plans.
16. Assist local, state, and federal agencies and organization in re purposing historic structures so that they do not fall into decay and ruin. Provide direction or architectural assistance on how to better conserve and sustain historic structures.
17. Integrate historic features into interpretive trails and landscape planning. Emphasis should be placed on interplay between humans and environmental resources.
18. Work with local historic sites & museums to implement these programs through the Department of Community and Economic Development's Education Improvement Tax Credit program.
19. Create a statewide framework designed for use by volunteers who collaborate with one or more area school districts to initiate a program of local historic district tours and classroom presentations on archaeology for school students.

20. Encourage grant funded projects that develop youth-based local heritage education programs in a variety of settings (museums, libraries, parks, historic sites, environmental centers, historical marker locations, etc.).
21. NPS Junior Ranger program: Adapt for PA history with badge sticker(s) or trading cards (see NPS examples) as reward. "Gotta catch 'em all!" Make available online or print and mail to schools, scouts, etc. upon request.
22. Connect students/others needing to perform community service work with local preservation organizations and other public/non-profit owners of historic properties to experience positive supervised hands-on activities and learn about the site's history and connections.
23. Develop Traveling Trunk programs.
24. Partner with benefactors to building funding to pay travel costs for school students to visit historic sites Perhaps local businesses could sponsor education trips to historic sites.
25. Use WAZE and other map-based apps to highlight historic sites along travel routes.
26. The cultural community would benefit by recognizing how inspired individuals can make a huge difference. The corporate sector and other areas of nonprofit are so much better about this. Consider a leadership program that brings in new kinds of people into preservation and activates them to speak out about preservation.
27. Provide community meeting templates that focus on the value of heritage tourism, archaeology site protection, and ways to encourage growth in this section of the tourism industry.
28. Grades 4-8 are the best time in which to instill into Pennsylvanians the importance of history and the importance of place. In every school district in the state, it should be possible to develop a lesson plan for local historic places, their role in history, and to build a field trip to these places that can show that the past is all around us.
29. Use PHMC sites as bases of operation for outreach to surrounding communities – not just regarding the sites themselves, but how those sites fit into their communities and what preservation priorities they might now hold.
30. Work directly with at least eight college or university programs in community planning to offer an introduction to recommended approaches used to identify, investigate, avoid, and interpret archaeological sites
31. Provide real estate professionals with information about a) NR listing is NOT restrictive and other preservation basics in a FAQ format and b) for their clients, a list of homeowner resources -- a one-sheet handout for a new homeowner on basic preservation maintenance, link to online resource directory, recommendations for local preservation contractors, info about website resources.
32. Promote preservation by NOT talking about preservation. Preservation needs to evolve to just become the way a project is considered. Series of "Preservation First" one-sheets that are case studies of before and after projects throughout PA that took an old building no one had vision for and created jobs, sparked revitalization, etc. Before and after photos, facts and figures, third-party endorsements. Talk about how the feasibility of keeping a current building in use should always be looked at as a first option.
33. Conduct deliberate campaign of encouraging general magazines/newspapers to run feature stories yearly during May as Preservation Month. Assist media in identifying interesting local/regional leaders, projects, sites, collections, etc.
34. Create an on-boarding program for legislators that tells them about what resources are in their communities, preservation activities and opportunities within their districts and preservation's positive economic impacts.
35. With both funding (when available) AND dedicated staff time, meet with community 'players' that all have a vested interest in bettering the community through the revitalization or enhancement of the 'sense of place'. Facilitate meetings with attendees as potential partners. While PHMC may not always be able to bring money to the table, staff can bring potential partners, ideas, collaboration, and awareness.

36. Work with placemaking (in the broadest possible sense) organizations to create temporary installations showing what might be possible in under-utilized or vacant communities, neighborhoods, buildings, etc. For example, public art in vacant storefronts, Better Block-style guerilla street transformations, and Open Streets events.
37. PA SHPO could provide heritage areas and their local partners with rehabilitation design or Historic Resource Survey Forms/National Register nomination assistance for high priority resources.
38. Direct grant funding to invest in municipal historic preservation plans that encourage sustainable development.
39. Create new models of funding, investment, and partnership for historic preservation projects that are not solely dependent on government funding.
40. PA SHPO staff can work with local, state, and federal agencies, like DCNR—BSP as historic and archaeological resource subject matter experts to participate in and/or facilitate educational programming, both for the educational communities that DCNR serves as well as park visitors.
41. Encourage Section 106 mitigation to fund work on other historic or archaeological resources in the region/ community. Direct mitigation money to set up easy to apply for grant programs that put on a new roof or provide a professional assessment. Generally, do not spent mitigation money on signage and walking tours or exhibits or markers. Bank that money to create a fund for something meaningful.
42. Advocate for state agency regulations or policies that reserve 1% of applicable grant funding for professional preservation or archaeological consulting services to help grant recipients plan projects that successfully preserve local historic and archaeological resources.
43. Develop a public database of private sector funding sources applicable in the Commonwealth for preservation projects and programs.
44. Work with partners to grow PHMC's Cultural and Museum Support Grant Program and re-establish History and Museum Grant Program.
45. Offer opportunities for people to "give back" by capitalizing on nationally promoted "help" days like #GivingTuesday, Martin Luther King Jr Day, etc. Target property or neighborhood clean up campaigns or easy maintenance projects.
46. Consider using the Hotel Tax Revenue funds generated by overnight stays in each county. Curtin Village, a state historic place, uses this source of funding to market programs, make physical repairs as approved by PHMC, and fund program expenses.
47. Provide direct assistance and visit and experience Pennsylvania's historic central business districts to promote economic revitalization and business incubation.
48. Partner with Department of Education to enhance the social studies curriculum to reflect how past land use decisions have shaped present landscape resource condition and social factors including architecture, technology, and economic conditions (and vice versa).
49. Engage with teachers, particularly at the elementary level, and students in high school and college. Connect with "trade schools" or "community colleges" to bring the concept and practice of historic preservation to younger audiences. Consider awards for most innovative ways of teaching history.
50. Annual Blue Highways Road Trip. Hit the road. Stop at diners and general stores. Talk to people about places. Shoot photos and share on social media as you go. Read Blue Highways by William Least Heat Moon for inspiration. We'd like to do this as a special benefit for higher donors but this could be a collaborative event.
51. Collaborate with Preservation PA to offer hardhat tours of tax credit projects to members, legislators and use videos of tours on social media and in testimonial projects.
52. Explore internship opportunities with local colleges and universities. Centre County is successfully doing this through the PSU history department.

53. Adapt historic structures to meet modern needs. Relevance and utility should be priorities.
54. Downloadable “preservation briefs” for the best way to SAVE/PROTECT property types that is in easy to understand language that are not National Park Service briefs.
55. The projects done by Liz Kueneke (<http://cargocollective.com/lizkueneke/Mental-Territories> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QJFhHWawJc8>) are good place-based models. Each project captures people’s imaginations and they identify places that are meaningful to them -- sometimes in categories the artist has defined. It’s part survey, part place-making, part art-making, part catalyst for conversations about the meaning of place. The participants are regular people in the course of their daily lives - they are not preservationists or architects - sharing thoughts on places that matter to them.
56. “The Philadelphia Public History Truck” (<https://phillyhistorytruck.wordpress.com/>) is a mobile museum project which partners with Philly neighborhood grassroots organizations to explore local history. They use oral history, objects, archival research, social practice art, and conceptual art in collaboration with the people who live, work, and play in Philly’s places and spaces to create exhibitions that are presented in neighborhood spaces and then traveled on the truck.
57. Provide architectural design assistance to communities, esp. in a historic central business district. A successful commercial district is the lifeblood of a borough.
58. Create a charrette grant program. Towns have a place-based challenge and apply for a group to come work with them -- town meeting to discuss, group of experts to brainstorm, intense 2.5-day workshop with report/possibilities presented at conclusion. Locals learn process in action.
59. Work with the Department of Agriculture to develop guidance for county agricultural land preservation boards to offer incentives to farmers to preserve their historic houses and outbuildings as well as their farmland.
60. Involving heritage areas as hosts of training, regional resource providers, and owners of example historic buildings to demonstrate challenges and solutions.
61. Work with local historic District groups and HARBs to disseminate this information at the local level.
62. Work to shift the perception that preservation is reactionary, obstructionist, elitist. Preservation is about creativity, long-term vision, and celebrating distinctive character.



F. GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Governor Wolf has proclaimed May 2018 as "Historic Preservation Month" in Pennsylvania. His proclamation is a great example of how municipalities and counties can make similar proclamations to support and promote historic preservation.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PROCLAMATION

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH May 2018

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania's history is the nation's history; from the founding of our country in the 18th century to the commonwealth's position as a national leader in the 20th century, the commonwealth is home to a rich and diverse collection of important stories from our collective past; and

WHEREAS, the historic buildings, neighborhoods, archaeological sites, and military battlefields throughout the commonwealth are tangible evidence not only of this important national history but also tell the stories of generations of citizens and their triumphs and tragedies; and

WHEREAS, historic preservation focuses on identifying and celebrating the places that connect people to their individual and collective heritage, and works toward creating an environment that supports the rehabilitation of historic buildings and neighborhoods, spurs economic development, and manages change in our communities; and

WHEREAS, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania helped to shape the foundation of national historic preservation policies through the efforts of S. K. Stevens, former Pennsylvania State Historian, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and the first chairman of the United States' Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

WHEREAS, the first Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, the National Park Service's official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation, was Pennsylvania native, William J. Murtagh, one of the world's leading historic preservationists and a "founding father" of the preservation movement; and

WHEREAS, the people of Pennsylvania deserve a future that includes places – old and new – that define who we are and embrace historic preservation as a means of expressing individual and community identity and pride; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania states, "The people have a right to clean air, pure water, and to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the environment"; and

WHEREAS, communities recognize the importance of their history and environment and, through collaboration with new perspectives and creative partnerships, pursue opportunities to maintain and enhance older and historic places that are important to them; and

WHEREAS, historic preservation programs and activities have had a profound and positive economic as well as environmental impact on communities throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by creating jobs, bolstering tourism, and promoting sustainability and healthy communities; and

WHEREAS, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its public and private partners and organizations work to align their programs and funding to encourage the preservation and recognition of the places that tell Pennsylvania's multi-faceted story and empower Pennsylvanians to use preservation to identify, celebrate, and protect the places that make Pennsylvania unique.

THEREFORE, I, Tom Wolf, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim May 2018 as PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH. I encourage all Pennsylvanians to provide their support in furthering the preservation of our rich history.



GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Governor, at the City of Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of March two thousand eighteen, the year of the commonwealth the two hundred forty-second.

Tom Wolf
TOM WOLF
Governor

G. PRESERVATION CONTACTS

PA SHPO works in tandem with other federal, commonwealth and local governments as well as nonprofit organizations to advocate for the commonwealth's historic and archaeological resources. This is a partial list of other agencies and organizations that provide programming in historic preservation, conservation, and community and economic development in Pennsylvania.

National/Federal

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation achp.gov

Alliance of National Heritage Areas nationalheritageareas.us

American Society of Landscape Architects asla.org

Association for Gravestone Studies gravestonestudies.org

Federal Highway Administration fhwa.dot.gov

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions napcommissions.org

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers ncshpo.org

National Park Service nps.gov

American Battlefield Protection Program nps.gov/abpp

Archeology Program nps.gov/archeology

Certified Local Government Program nps.gov/clg

Cultural Resources Geographic Information System nps.gov/hdp/crgis/index.htm

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm

Heritage Documentation Programs nps.gov/hdp

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) nps.gov/hdp/habs/index.htm

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) nps.gov/hdp/haer/index.htm

Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) nps.gov/hdp/hals/index.htm

Historic Preservation Planning Program nps.gov/preservation-planning

Maritime Heritage Program nps.gov/maritime

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training ncptt.nps.gov

National Historic Landmarks Program nps.gov/nhl

National Register of Historic Places nps.gov/nr

Network to Freedom (Underground Railroad program) nps.gov/subjects/ugrr/index.htm

Teaching with Historic Places nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces

Technical Preservation Services nps.gov/tps/about.htm

Tribal Historic Preservation Program nps.gov/tribes/Tribal_Historic_Preservation_Officers_Program.htm

National Preservation Institute npi.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation preservationnation.org

Partners for Sacred Places sacredplaces.org

Preservation Action preservationaction.org

Preserve America preserveamerica.gov

Pennsylvania

American Institute of Architects Pennsylvania aiapa.org

American Planning Association Pennsylvania Chapter planningpa.org

Natural Lands natlands.org

PA Museums pamuseums.org

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council pennarchcouncil.org

Pennsylvania Conservation Landscapes Initiatives dncr.pa.gov/Communities/ConservationLandscapes

Laurel Highlands

Lehigh Valley Greenways

Pennsylvania Wilds

Pocono Forests and Waters

Schuylkill Highlands

South Mountain

Susquehanna Riverlands

Pennsylvania Department of Community & Economic Development dced.pa.gov

Pennsylvania Department of Education education.pa.gov

Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources dncr.pa.gov

Bureau of Recreation & Conservation dncr.pa.gov/about/Pages/Recreation-and-Conservation.aspx

Bureau of State Forests dncr.pa.gov/StateForests

Bureau of State Parks dncr.pa.gov/StateParks

Pennsylvania Downtown Center padowntown.org

Pennsylvania Environmental Council pecpa.org

PennFuture pennfuture.org

Pennsylvania Archaeological Council pennarchcouncil.org

Pennsylvania Heritage Areas Program dncr.pa.gov/Communities/HeritageAreas/Pages/default.aspx

Allegheny Ridge Heritage Area alleghenyridge.org

Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor delawareandlehigh.org

Endless Mountains Heritage Region endlessmountainsheritage.org

Lackawanna Heritage Valley lhva.org

Lincoln Highway Heritage Corridor lhhc.org

Lumber Heritage Region lumberheritage.org

National Road Heritage Corridor nationalroadpa.org

Oil Region National Heritage Area oilregion.org

Pennsylvania Route 6 Heritage Corridor paroute6.com

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area riversofsteel.com

Schuylkill River Greenways National Heritage Area schuylkillriver.org

Susquehanna Gateway Heritage Area susquehannaheritage.org

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission phmc.pa.gov

Pennsylvania State Archives pastearchives.com

Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office phmc.pa.gov/Preservation

Pennsylvania Trails of History patrailsofhistory.com

The State Museum of Pennsylvania statemuseumpa.org

Pennsylvania Humanities Council pahumanities.org

Pennsylvania Land Trust Association conserveland.org

Pennsylvania state government and agencies pa.gov/#government

Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs boroughs.org

Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors psats.org

Preservation Pennsylvania preservationpa.org

Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

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