
A Map Made of Memory

Kentucky's State
Historic Preservation
Plan
2017-2021



STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

A human community, then, if it is to last long, must exert a sort of centripetal force, holding local soil and local memory in place. Practically speaking, human society has no work more important than this.

-Wendell Berry, "The Work of Local Culture"

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Acknowledgements

This State Historic Preservation Plan was developed with the input of many Kentuckians. We wish to thank everyone who took the time to provide us with your opinions and complete our survey. Thanks is also extended to all those who attended the meetings and presentations around the state during the Kentucky Heritage Council's regional conferences in 2014, when input was solicited to put this plan together. This plan would not exist without you, and we sincerely appreciate your contributions.

This document was written and produced by Vicki Birenberg, AICP, Planning Coordinator for the Kentucky Heritage Council, with the additional support, input, assistance, and expertise from the KHC staff and our Council members. Vicki holds a B. S. in Economics from Northern Kentucky University, an M. S. in Historic Preservation from the School of the Art Institute in Chicago, and has been active in the historic preservation field for over 15 years. She has been employed at the Kentucky Heritage Council since 2009.

We would also like to extend a special thank you to the staff at the State, Tribal, and Local Plans and Grants Division of the National Park Service for their support and comments, both of which helped to improve this final version.

This publication was financed in part with federal funds administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. All programs receiving federal funding operate free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or disability. Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, N. W., Washington D.C. 20240

Welcome

On behalf of the Kentucky Heritage Council Board of Directors and staff, I am pleased to present *A Map Made of Memory*, Kentucky's statewide historic preservation plan for 2017 through 2021. This plan is the result of extensive research and public outreach, and incorporates best practices in the field of historic preservation. It is meant to serve as a practical guide for citizens, non-profits and local and state governments to work collaboratively toward achievable goals that strengthen our communities and our state. By capitalizing on the social, educational, environmental and economic opportunities offered by Kentucky's rich architectural and cultural heritage, the Commonwealth will become a more vibrant and attractive place to build a prosperous future.

2016 marked the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act and the founding of our agency as the State Historic Preservation Office. Throughout that yearlong celebration, the benefits of historic preservation and the significant achievements made by citizens and local leaders in every corner of the Commonwealth over the last five decades were on full display. Their hard work, vision and collaboration with statewide organizations like ours have paid observable dividends, putting Kentucky's authentic heritage to productive use and enhancing our sense of place and quality of life. That said, it is imperative that we recognize the temporary nature of those accomplishments if we fail to protect and build upon them with future generations of Kentuckians in mind.

That's where you come in. This plan is meant to be used as a tool for thoughtful decision-making where historic preservation is on equal footing with other community priorities, and we hope you will use it to that end. We also hope you will ask questions and look for our support as you continue to save and enhance the historic qualities that make your community like none other. By repairing, reusing and celebrating our traditional places, we foster pride and strengthen the many diverse places we call home. Kentucky's tangible history is therefore a big part of our collective future, and we look forward to working with you to promote the multi-faceted value of that irreplaceable heritage.

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director, Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer



Vision Statement

The people of Kentucky, in all of their diversity, will work together to support efforts to preserve our heritage and legacy assets, understand and learn from all they represent, and recognize and advance the potential they hold for the future of our communities.



Downtown Winchester

Why Preserve?

This is a plan for Kentuckians to assist in the preservation of their heritage over the next five years, from 2017-2021. As we move into the future, it is good to remind ourselves of all the important reasons to engage in the challenging work of historic preservation. Why is it important to continue? Funding is hard to come by, and we are all spread so thinly over the available time in our lives. While there is no question of the pull that older places and objects can have on our hearts, the passionate, primarily emotional response to the question of “Why Preserve?” can sometimes fall on deaf ears. In order to keep and expand the audience and gain new supporters, *the case for historic preservation must be demonstrated with concrete, solid evidence that proves it the most responsible action – economically, environmentally, and socially.* Thankfully, it is easier than ever to do that as we communicate to our community leaders, elected officials, local administrators, and neighbors. We’ve been working at this for more than fifty years, and there has been much research done and data collected to assist with making a solid case for historic preservation. The important work that you do as Kentuckians to raise awareness of the value of our heritage is bolstered by remembering and discussing these points:

Historic Preservation helps us understand ourselves, as humans on this continent, as citizens of the United States, as Kentuckians, and as members of our local communities. We cannot chart the right path for the future without understanding what came before us, including the forces and results of change. History alone can tell some of the stories, but without

the physical objects and data for study and interpretation, the resulting picture is incomplete. Our understanding of today is enhanced by having access to the physical attributes of our past. Historic preservation is about recognizing and protecting places of cultural and historic importance that are essential to our identity and sense of place. It is also about ensuring the potential knowledge that can be gleaned from the artifacts of our ancestors and previous cultures in Kentucky is not lost forever through insensitive actions. Those sites of knowledge must be identified and protected to inform future generations.



Fort Ancient Weeping Eye Mask Gorget

Historic Preservation is not just about saving buildings. It is about making a great community. *It is about people, economics, the environment, and how these factors relate to the places we live and spend time every day.* It is related to our community and personal well-being. And it is especially effective when it is incorporated into community planning and decision-making on multiple levels.

Historic Preservation can allow older commercial areas to contribute significantly to the tax base. We are finally coming around to the understanding that the density and existing infrastructure in our downtown commercial areas may be the very best opportunity for growth. Tax revenues and jobs are much higher in these areas on a per-acre basis relative to the outlying development. It makes economic sense to keep existing buildings in our downtown areas in service, and doing so can often have greater positive economic impact over the long term than new construction in a less-dense environment.



City of Bellevue, a Certified Local Government and Main Street Community

Historic Preservation promotes the growth of small businesses. Historic buildings, as renowned urbanist Jane Jacobs noted so many years ago, are vital to the creation of new businesses. The small business owner is typically

looking for affordable rent on a smaller scale than what is offered in the market of newly constructed buildings. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 90% of businesses employed fewer than 20 people in 2012. Small, historic commercial buildings offer a good economic fit and can assist with their success.

Historic Preservation increases property values. We have now accumulated decades of research to support this conclusion. Historic preservation activity, including land-use regulation, maintains property values (at a minimum), but most often it increases them. This makes owners more prosperous and helps to expand a community's tax base. Historic buildings are also most often located in dense, walkable environments, which are increasing in value due to demand. There is also research indicating lower resident transportation costs associated with walkable neighborhoods help to support neighborhood property values, because it allows residents to spend more on housing. Rising property values, in turn, attract additional investment, whether in residential or commercial areas.

Historic Preservation attracts an educated, desirable workforce. Perceived quality affects the desirability of a community as a place in which to live and work, especially to those with occupations in the creative and technology fields. Corporations evaluate cultural offerings and quality of life when determining where to locate. Millennials, a larger demographic group than their Baby Boomer parents, are known to be more likely to choose where they live before choosing their job. They are attracted to the perceived quality of a place. Historic districts in many communities around the country have been shown to contain a higher

percentage of knowledge-based workers as residents than other neighborhoods. In addition, community satisfaction is closely correlated with indicators that include beauty and aesthetics, and historic rehabilitation activity most certainly contributes to that. Interestingly, higher community satisfaction is also correlated with higher economic growth.

Historic Preservation creates jobs at a greater rate than many other industries, including new construction. Historic preservation activity is very labor oriented and less material oriented than many other types of industries. This helps to keep money in local economies while renewing the existing building stock. Jobs also typically require higher skill levels and pay better wages than new construction jobs. A million dollars spent on historic preservation in Kentucky outperforms both manufacturing and new construction in terms of job creation and income generated, according to research by economist Donovan Rypkema.

Historic Preservation supports tourism. Mandala Research has found that 78% of all leisure travelers participate in cultural/heritage activities. Heritage tourists travel farther, stay longer, and spend more money than other types of tourists. They desire authentic experiences, including destinations where the buildings and surroundings have retained their historic character. This is especially important to support the continued growth of the heritage tourism industry in Kentucky, particularly as it relates to bourbon tourism. Kentucky's bourbon heritage has fueled the growth of statewide bourbon tourism at a double-digit rate and attracted visitors from all 50 states

and more than 50 other countries and territories.

Historic Preservation can assist with the development of affordable housing. The availability of historic rehabilitation tax credits has resulted in the creation of over 135,000 low- and moderate-income housing units across the country in the past four decades. In Kentucky, historic buildings have been converted to affordable housing units in Covington, Frankfort, Louisville, Somerset, Springfield, and Jenkins, among other places. There are distinct social advantages to developing affordable housing in historic neighborhoods. The availability of amenities such as public transportation, schools, parks, and libraries is more prevalent for residents in historic neighborhoods than affordable housing developed elsewhere.



Hotel Beecher, Somerset, was rehabilitated into affordable housing with assistance from historic rehabilitation tax credits.

Historic neighborhoods support diversity. Preservation and continued use of neighborhoods originally designed for working class people keeps smaller, more affordable housing in place in areas experiencing speculative development pressure. Those neighborhoods have also demonstrated a greater role in the establishment of

minority and women-owned businesses in cities around the country.

Historic neighborhoods promote social interaction among residents.

Smaller lots, walkable distances and prominent front porches all work to provide greater opportunities for socializing. It has been shown that walkable neighborhoods have greater levels of social capital, defined as the measure of an individual or group's networks, personal connections, and involvement in the neighborhood. Building a sense of belonging and personal investment in a neighborhood adds to the residents' quality of life.



Historic porches contribute to neighborhood cohesiveness.

Historic Preservation contributes to the sustainability of our environment.

It promotes the re-use of existing resources. We cannot build our way into an energy-efficient, sustainable future, ignoring the huge environmental investment already made with the embodied energy contained in our existing buildings. New buildings often require new land, new materials, energy to transport

those materials, and sometimes even energy to demolish and dispose of existing buildings. It can take new, energy-efficient buildings decades of operation to offset these initial costs.

Preservation and revitalization of historic neighborhoods contributes to the personal health of the residents.

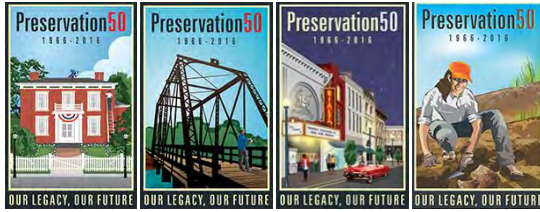
Kentucky has some pretty dismal health statistics. We are ranked 44th out of 50 states in regards to our collective health, and our obesity rate is the fifth highest in the nation. Unfortunately, our built environment contributes to these statistics. Every hour spent in a car increases the likelihood of obesity by 6%. There are major initiatives underway throughout the state to increase the walkability of our infrastructure and incorporate more walking into our daily activities. The act of historic preservation keeps those older neighborhoods and walkable commercial districts in use, and they are proven to be safer to pedestrians than newer, car-oriented development.

Historic Preservation allows each of us to “go home” again.

My Old Kentucky Home can refer to a state of mind, but with the help of historic preservation, it is more likely to refer to a real place – a place with which you remember, identify, and cherish. A place you look forward to sharing with your children and grandchildren. A place where memories are collected and shared. A place you call home.



A Look Back and Ahead



2016 marked the 50th Anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). President Lyndon B. Johnson signed it into law on October 15, 1966. The law was the culmination of decades of preservation activity, both big victories and tremendous losses. Beginning with Anne Pamela Cunningham and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1853, this law was the bookend that gave federal government legitimacy and purpose to activities that were previously being handled primarily in the private sphere. Passed with bipartisan support, we can thank the NHPA for the preservation and continued use of countless important places we hold dear in our collective memory.

The passage of the NHPA followed a tumultuous time when federal government involvement in massive public works projects resulted in the wholesale demolition of many established neighborhoods and landmarks in the mid-20th century. In 1965, President Johnson convened a special committee to study the topic of historic preservation and deliver a report to Congress. The resulting publication, ***With Heritage So Rich***, shed light on the cumulative loss of irreplaceable cultural resources and proposed an expanded federal government role for historic preservation.

A nation can be a victim of amnesia. It can lose the memories of what it was, and thereby lose the sense of what it is or wants to be. It can say it is being "progressive" when it rips up the tissues which visibly bind one strand of its history to the next. It can say it is only getting rid of "junk" in order to make room for the modern. What it often does instead, once it has the graphic source of its memories, is to break the perpetual partnership that makes for orderly growth in the life of society.

*With Heritage So Rich
A Report of a Special
Committee on Historic
Preservation
United States Conference of
Mayors, 1966*



Ward Hall, Scott County

The NHPA closely followed the recommendations of the report. The Act established the National Register of Historic Places. It created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which is an independent federal agency to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation matters. It established a protective review process, commonly known as “Section 106,” for historic resources impacted by federal agency involvement. It also provided for the designation and appointment of a State Historic Preservation Officer, supported by qualified staff, to oversee mandated historic preservation activities in all fifty states. Later amendments established the Historic Preservation Fund, the Certified Local Government program, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program.



Mrs. Ida Lee Willis, Kentucky's first State Historic Preservation Officer

In Kentucky, the passage of the NHPA resulted in the founding of the Kentucky Heritage Council, known at that time as the Kentucky Heritage Commission, led by our first State Historic Preservation Officer, Mrs. Ida Lee Willis. A former first lady of Kentucky who had already

accomplished the feat of preserving the Vest-Lindsey House in Frankfort's Corner in Celebrities district, Mrs. Willis led the early efforts to begin surveying the historic resources of Kentucky and develop nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Kentucky's first statewide survey was completed in 1971 with 1,951 buildings. With the establishment of historic preservation as national policy, the road to local preservation was paved with the passage of state enabling legislation to allow local protection of historic resources. These heritage assets help to tell Kentucky's unique story – the story of Kentucky's place in human progress, its role in our country's history and development, and the story of each individual community and neighborhood's contribution to the larger chapters and book.

We have accomplished so much in fifty years, and while we should take time to celebrate those achievements, there is still much work ahead of us. There are still historic contexts waiting to be developed, Main Streets to be revitalized, resources to be identified, and designations to complete. The work of historic preservation is never finished. Nevertheless, the work of each generation, built upon the last, results in those places that are desirable for living, educational, often visited, and continually cherished for the careful curation of their heritage.



The Vest-Lindsey House, Frankfort

Our Culture, Our Identity, Our Resources

Kentucky has a rich cultural landscape. While much of it appears “rural” to our eyes, it is the result of human interaction with the landscape going back more than 12,000 years. We have a prehistoric-to-modern record of human subsistence, adaptation, settlement, expansion, economic activity, governmental influence, and urbanization represented by many cultural resources that assist in telling the long, multi-chaptered story of Kentucky. Collectively, these resources tell the story of our heritage.

It begins thousands of years ago, with hunter-gatherer societies that slowly evolved into complex and agriculturally diverse groups with hierarchical settlement systems. The arrival of European settlers and their slaves, their role in our state and national history, and impacts on the native people here are all part of a multi-faceted story and history. An accurate record of human activity, assisted by the identification, evaluation, and protection of those artifacts, properties and places associated with the heritage of all of the people having a role in the story is one of the primary missions of historic preservation. Kentucky has two broad categories of cultural resources in the state – those that are associated with the period that has no written record and those that are associated with the later arrival of Europeans to the region.

Archaeological resources, very basically defined, are those at or below ground level. They are typically remnants of things that previously existed, but sometimes include intact features or artifacts. These things are associated with prehistoric Native

Americans (prior to European American settlement beginning in the 1700s) as well as the historic era (after that time). If you find a projectile point in a freshly plowed field, you are holding a link to our prehistoric past. The old bottles, pieces of pottery, and dishware you may come across while gardening in your back yard are examples of historic, rather than prehistoric, archaeology.



Projectile points associated with the Twin Knobs site, Crittenden County

Kentucky is rich in prehistoric resources, which help us understand settlement patterns, lifestyles, and rituals, including those involving death. These archaeological features are found all over the state. Over time and with careful excavation, many artifacts associated with these sites have been documented. Ongoing identification and

interpretation of archaeological resources will help to ensure they remain to educate future generations. Because archaeological sites are attractive to looters and vandals, precise locations must often be kept confidential. Kentucky has identified over 27,000 sites, and while that sounds like a tremendous number, it represents less than 6 % of the entire state.

Prehistoric Periods in Kentucky

Pre-Paleoindian (ca. 13,000 or more to 9,500 BC)

Paleoindian (ca. 9,500 to 8,000 BC)

Early Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 6,000 BC)

Middle Archaic (ca. 6,000 to 3,000 BC)

Late Archaic (ca. 3,000 to 1,000 BC)

Early Woodland (ca. 1,000 to 200 BC)

Middle Woodland (ca. 200 BC to AD 500)

Late Woodland (ca. AD 500 to AD 1,000)

Late Prehistoric (ca. AD 1,000 to AD 1730s)

Some of the more frequently identified prehistoric archaeological resources in the state include:

Open Habitation Sites (with and without Mounds) – these sites vary in size.

Hunting and fishing camps or places where extractive activities took place are usually small (less than 2 acres), while seasonal base camps and villages are often much larger. This resource type accounts for more than 50% of recorded archaeological sites in the state.

Earth Mounds, Mound Complexes, and Earthworks – these may have been used for religious or ceremonial purposes as well as human burial. These account for about 4% of the recorded archaeological sites.



Artist's recreation of the Mount Horab earthwork site, Fayette County

Rockshelters – geological features of overhanging rock that were used for temporary or long-term habitation. These may contain a wide variety of cultural materials, and make up about 15% of the recorded archaeological sites in the state.

Caves – geological features used for habitation and distinguished from rockshelters by one or more sections that lack exposure to sunlight. Cave interiors were sometimes used for burials and prehistoric mining. Less than 1% of recorded archaeological sites in the state are caves.

Petroglyphs are sites that include prehistoric designs pecked or carved on natural rock formations, while *pictographs* are drawn or painted designs that have often survived due to a location sheltered from the elements. These make up less than 1% of the recorded archaeological sites in Kentucky.

Historic resources are found above and below ground. Those above ground are most often intact. Historic resources are conventionally associated with written records, European exploration, and settlement and growth in the state from the 18th century to the mid-20th century. Together they are a tangible link to our state's early history and are a physical record of the development and change that has occurred over many recent generations, establishing the places in the state that are known and loved by Kentucky residents. Kentucky has surveyed approximately 100,000 historic above-ground resources located throughout all 120 counties, and the information collected through that survey is currently housed at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Historic resources, particularly historic buildings, are typically promoted by the communities in which they are located as desirable features to attract both residents and visitors. Historic preservation actions may include adaptive re-use of some buildings with the goal of keeping them in existence, used, and cared for. Historic preservation activity can contribute to resident quality of life and the revitalization of local economies, bringing today's population in touch with their history and culture and cultivating a renewed appreciation for it. The broad category of historic resources may include a number of different types, but there are five classifications used for the National Register of Historic Places:

Buildings – examples include domestic buildings, commercial buildings, warehouses, public and civic buildings, and religious buildings. Also included are secondary buildings associated with these structures, such as garages or

carriage houses. Different construction types are represented, including log.

Sites – those locations that have historic significance and may or may not include other resources. Examples include battlefields, historic parks, gardens, and cemeteries. Historic archaeological sites include domestic sites, commercial sites, cemeteries, historic farms, industrial sites, military sites, and more, and these are associated with specific historic archaeological periods.



Archaeological survey data, archival documents, and artifacts were used to reconstruct digitally a slave cabin discovered at a site at Farmington, the historic hemp plantation in Jefferson County. This image was featured in "Historic Archaeology: Beneath Kentucky's Fields and Streets," a video produced in 2009 by Kentucky Archaeological Survey and the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Structures – these are functional constructions that are typically not for human shelter and may include bridges, dams, iron furnaces, tunnels, dry-laid stone fences, and more.



Dry-laid stone fencing is a commonly found historic structure in the central part of the state, but its roots in European craftsmanship help to tell a larger Kentucky story. Paris Pike, Fayette County

Objects – are often artistic in nature, such as sculpture or statuary, and are typically associated with a specific location or setting. Other examples include fountains, monuments, and boundary or street markers.



Fountain, downtown Maysville

Districts – include concentrations of resources united aesthetically by plan or physical development. Districts are not just residential or commercial. They can also include rural resources, such as farms or estates, or a series of military fortifications.

Kentucky is primarily a rural state and farming is among our state's oldest land uses. Many resources help us to understand the role it played in the development of the Commonwealth over time. Tobacco barns, silos, smokehouses, springhouses, corncribs and more all contribute to our understanding of Kentucky's history and heritage. *Rural historic landscapes* are identified and designated as historic

sites or districts. They contain a variety of different resources together with natural features, such as woods and streams, to assist us in understanding the cultural and economic contribution of farm life.

Historic contexts play a significant role in our ability to understand and interpret our historic resources. Information about historic resources must be organized based on cultural themes, as well as geographical and chronological limits. Historic contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development that are represented by historic resources, and they provide a foundation for decision-making associated with identification, evaluation, designation and protection. In Kentucky, historic contexts often begin with a look at the primary geographical areas that have been defined by the consistency of their topography, natural resources, and cultural activities. Smaller scale historic contexts are found in other documents, including National Register nominations, Cultural Historic Survey Reports, and Archaeological Survey Reports. Contexts often evolve and expand as ongoing research allows new information to be built upon the foundation of previous work. The Kentucky Heritage Council makes several historic context reports available to the public through our website:

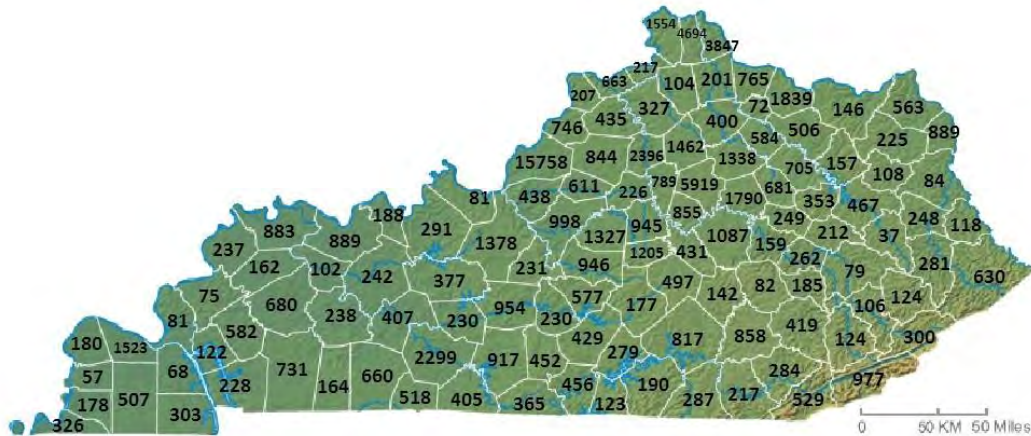
<http://www.heritage.ky.gov/planresearch/resandhistcontxs/>



Russell Court Historic District, La Grange

Maps of Kentucky's Historic Resources

Statewide and by Congressional District, with additional information about designated Certified Local Governments, participating Main Street communities, and utilization of historic rehabilitation tax credits.



The Kentucky Heritage Council's distribution of surveyed historic resources as of early 2017. Numbers include National Register-listed archaeological sites.



National Register-listed sites and districts throughout the state as of late 2015. Numbers include archaeological sites and boundary increases. Data gathered from the National Park Service.

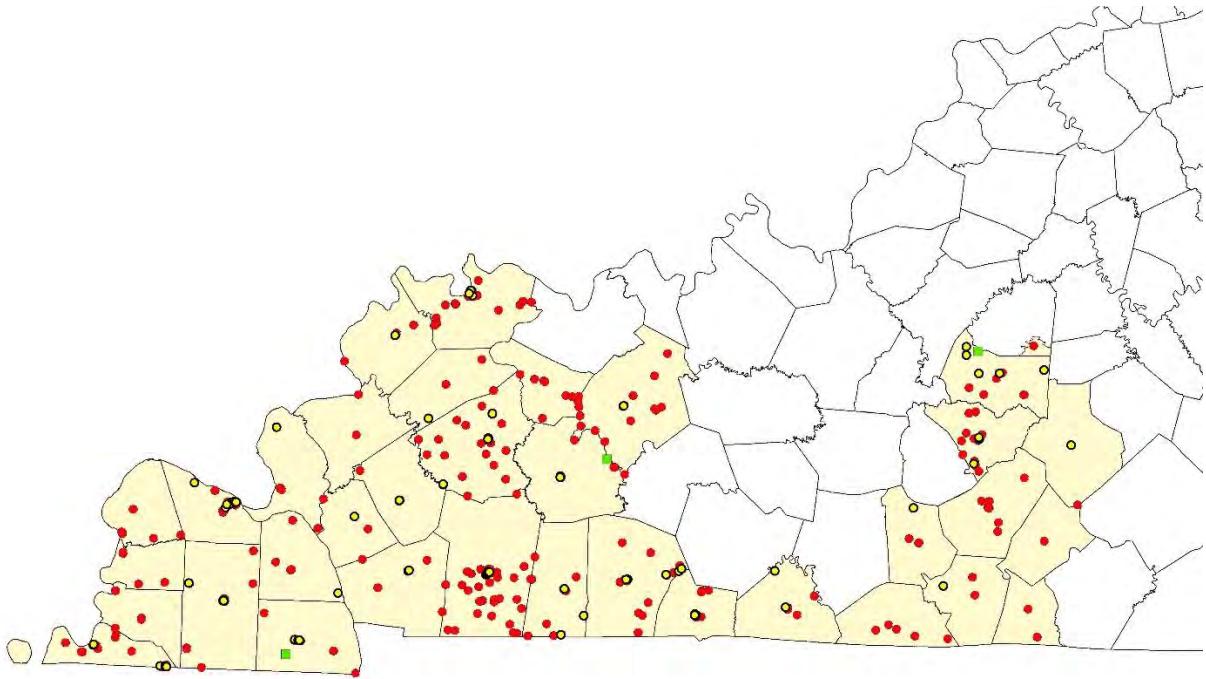
https://www.nps.gov/nr/research/data_downloads/NRHP_Links_2015.xlsx

Designated resources in the 1st Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 1st Congressional District includes the counties of Adair, Allen, Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Casey, Christian, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Fulton, Graves, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, Marion, McCracken, McLean, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Russell, Simpson, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Union, Washington (partial) and Webster.

Certified Local Governments include the cities of Campbellsville, Dawson Springs, Hopkinsville, and Paducah.

Communities participating in the Kentucky Main Street Program include Cadiz, Campbellsville, Dawson Springs, Guthrie, Henderson, Marion, Murray, Paducah, Princeton, and Scottsville.

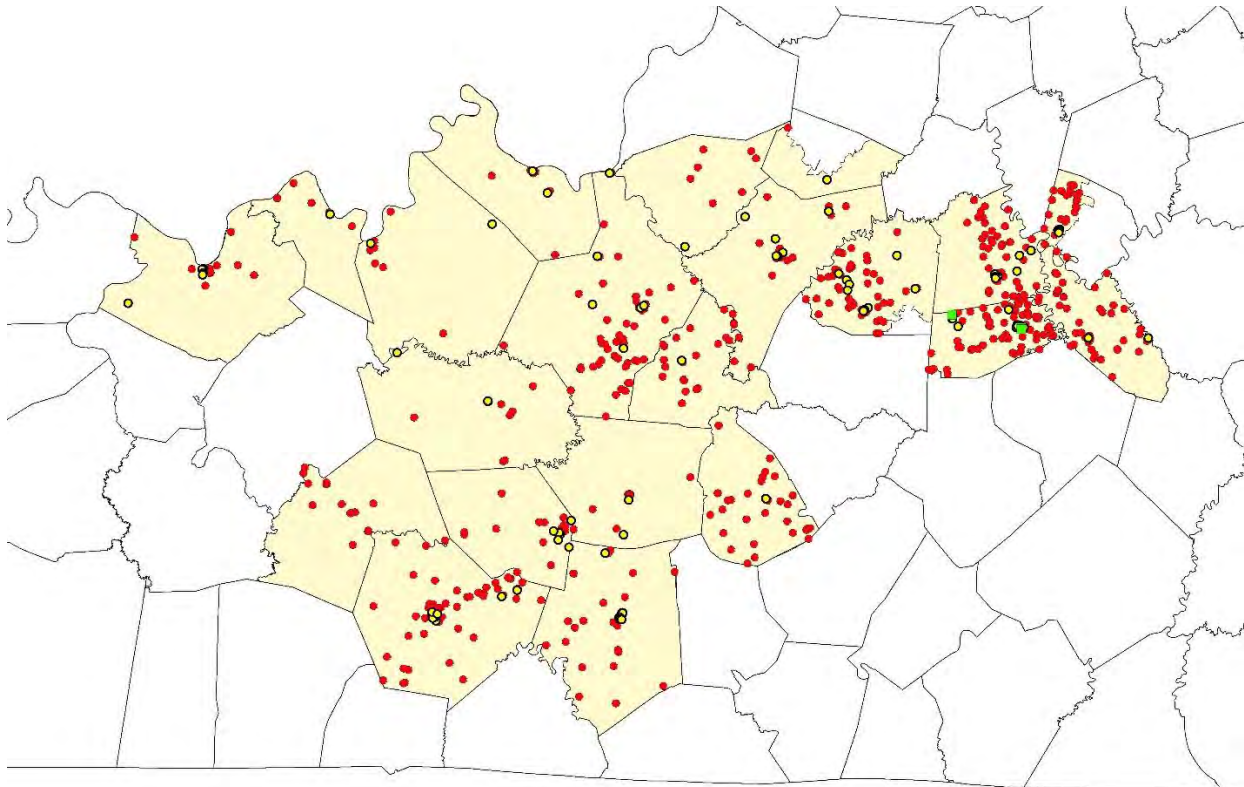
From 2005-2016, 32 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state historic tax credits have generated \$8,108,879 of investment.

Designated resources in the 2nd Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 2nd Congressional District includes the counties of Barren, Boyle, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Butler, Daviess, Edmonson, Garrard, Grayson, Green, Hancock, Hardin, Hart, Jessamine (partial), LaRue, Meade, Mercer, Nelson, Spencer (partial), Warren, and Washington (partial).

Certified Local Governments include the cities of Bardstown, Bowling Green, Danville, Horse Cave, and Owensboro.

Communities participating in the Kentucky Main Street Program include Bardstown, Danville, Harrodsburg, Perryville, and Springfield.

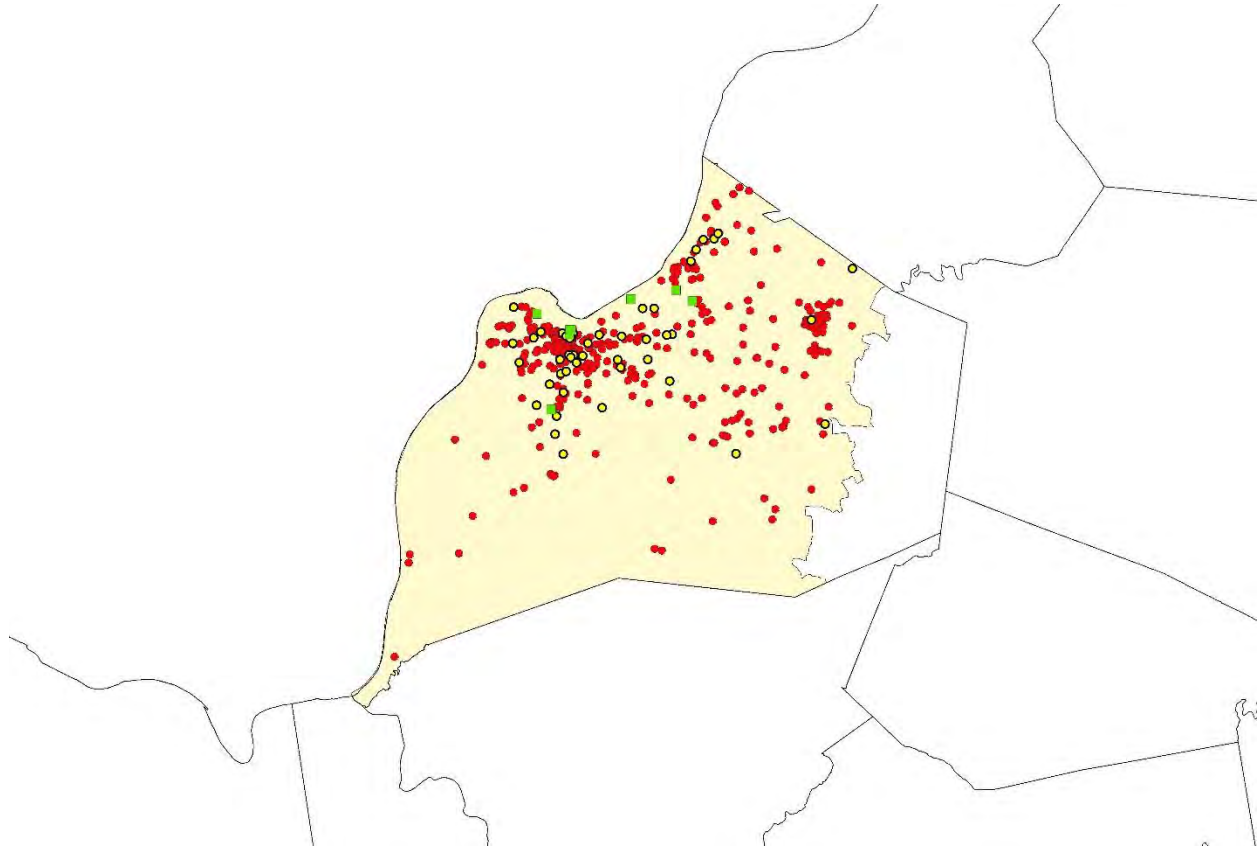
From 2005-2016, 92 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state rehabilitation tax credit projects have generated \$35,103,717 of investment.

Designated resources in the 3rd Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 3rd Congressional District includes Jefferson County (partial), Kentucky.

Certified Local Governments include Louisville Metro Government, and the cities of Anchorage and Middletown.

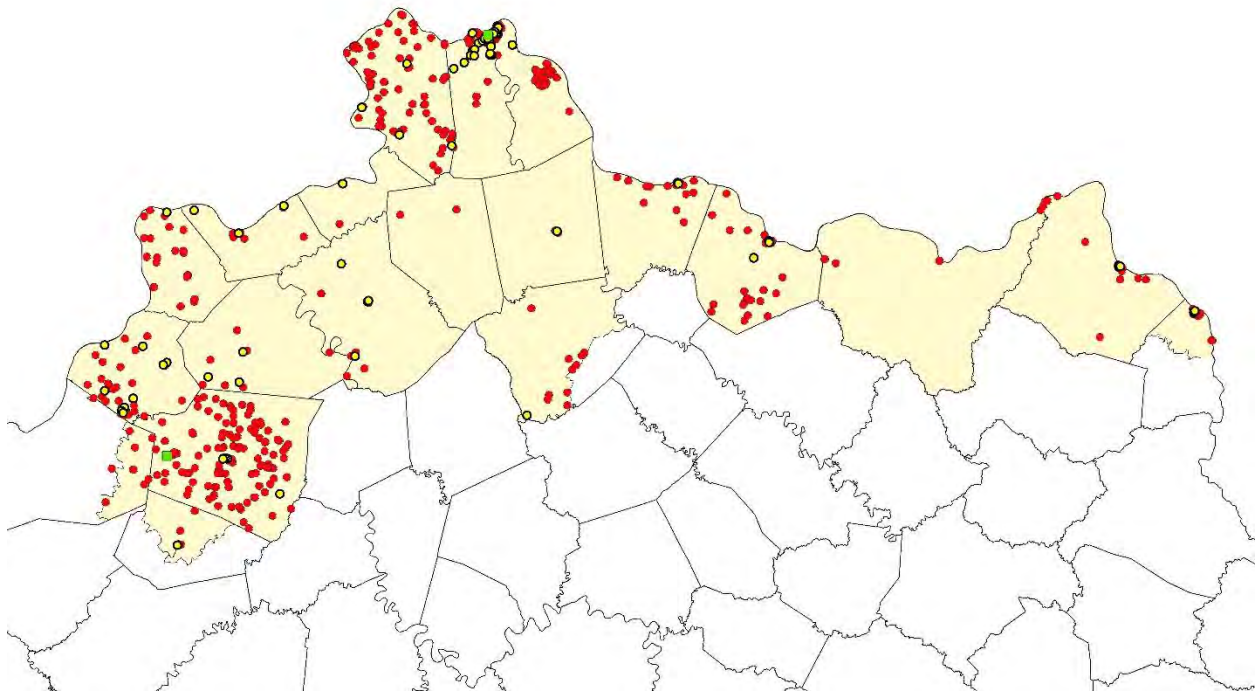
From 2005-2016, 218 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state rehabilitation tax credit projects have generated \$223,482,751 of investment.

Designated resources in the 4th Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 4th Congressional District includes the counties of Boone, Boyd (partial), Bracken, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Greenup, Harrison (partial), Henry, Jefferson (partial), Kenton, Lewis, Mason, Oldham, Owen, Pendleton, Shelby, Spencer (partial), and Trimble.

Certified Local Governments include Boone County and the cities of Bellevue, Covington, La Grange, Maysville, Newport, and Shelbyville.

Communities participating in the Kentucky Main Street Program include Bellevue, Carrollton, Covington, Cynthiana, La Grange, Maysville, New Castle, Shelbyville, and Taylorsville.

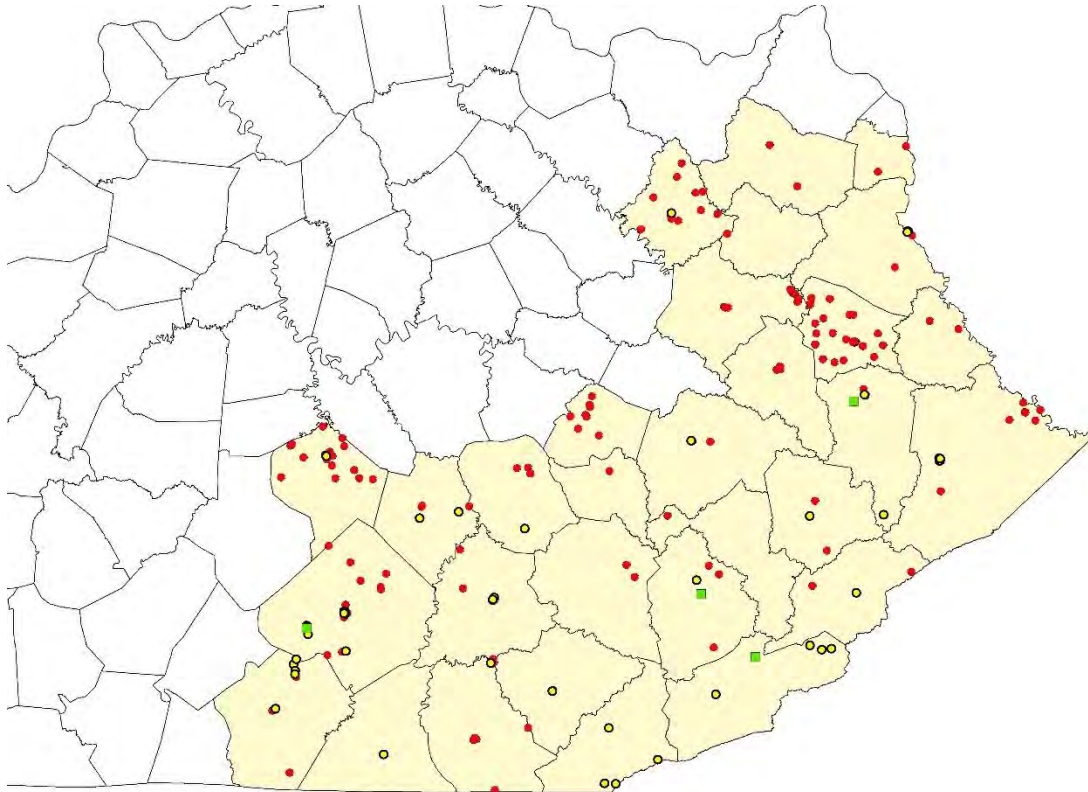
From 2005-2016, 162 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state rehabilitation tax credit projects have generated \$77,886,070 of investment.

Designated resources in the 5th Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 5th Congressional District includes the counties of Bell, Boyd (partial), Breathitt, Carter, Clay, Elliott, Floyd, Harlan, Jackson, Johnson, , Knott, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lincoln, Magoffin, Martin, McCreary, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Rowan, Wayne, and Whitley.

Certified Local Governments include the cities of Middlesboro and Pikeville.

Communities participating in the Kentucky Main Street Program include Beattyville, London, Middlesboro, Morehead, Paintsville, Pikeville, Pineville, Williamsburg, Wayland, and the Tri-Cities program of Benham, Cumberland, and Lynch.

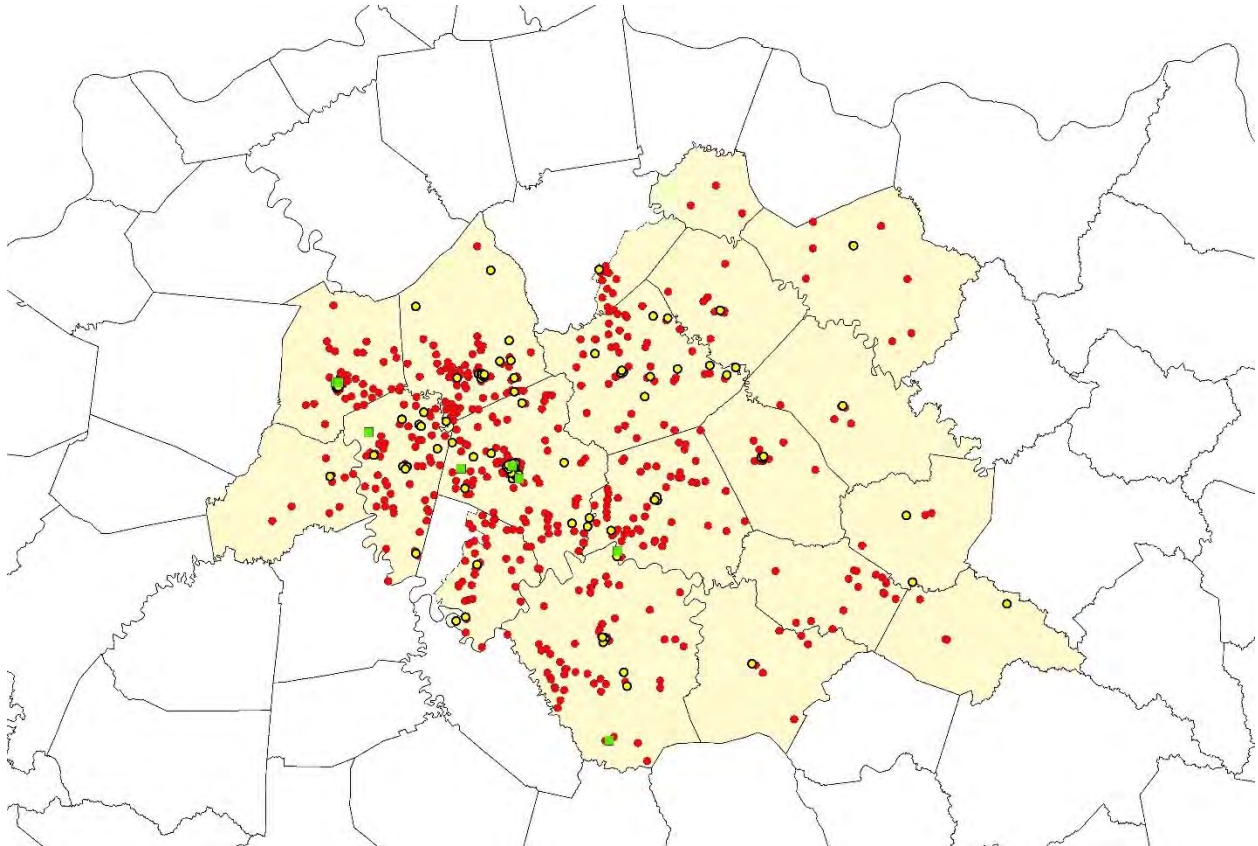
From 2005-2016, 22 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state rehabilitation tax credit projects have generated \$26,937,023 of investment.

Designated resources in the 6th Congressional District in Kentucky

Red = Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Yellow = National Register districts

Green = National Historic Landmarks



The 6th Congressional District includes the counties of Anderson, Bath, Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Franklin, Harrison (partial), Jessamine (partial), Madison, Menifee, Montgomery, Nicholas, Powell, Robertson, Scott, Wolfe, and Woodford.

Certified Local Governments include Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government and the City of Frankfort.

Communities participating in the Kentucky Main Street Program include Cynthiana, Frankfort, and Winchester.

From 2005-2016, 212 completed rehabilitation projects utilizing federal and/or state rehabilitation tax credit projects have generated \$61,575,464 of investment.

Trends, Challenges, and Opportunities for Historic Preservation

It is difficult to determine the best path forward in any endeavor without a careful consideration and analysis of those things that will have a direct influence on the outcome. Historic preservation is no different in that regard. These general trends will all influence historic preservation efforts in one way or another over the next five years and beyond:

Demographic Trends

The United States is more racially and ethnically diverse than any other time in history, and it will continue to move that direction. The U. S. Census Bureau predicts that by 2020, half of the children in the country will be part of a minority race or ethnic group. Our population is also increasing, although it is expected to grow at a slower rate in future decades than it has in the recent past. It is projected to grow from 319 million people in 2014 to over 400 million by 2051. By 2030, one in five Americans will be over the age of 65. By 2044, more than half will belong to a minority group. Moreover, by 2060, one in five is projected to be foreign born.

According to the Pew Research Center, those born between 1981 and 1997 have already surpassed the Baby Boomers as the nation's largest demographic group. This group has some very defining characteristics that set them apart, and their strength in numbers is already having a great impact on our future. This is the generation that is more diverse and tech savvy than previous generations, and because of their majority status,

everyone will feel their influence. In 2013, this group made up about 23% of Kentucky's population.

The U.S. Census shows that Kentucky had a population of 4.3 million in 2010. Between 2010 and 2014, the U.S. population grew by 3.2%, and Kentucky's population grew by 1.7%. The majority of the state's 120 counties lost population during this time. Those counties that increased in population contained the majority of the state's largest cities. Rural areas and the Appalachian region of Kentucky lost population. This mirrors national trends that show migration to urban areas not being offset by natural increases in rural population. Twenty-four percent of Kentucky's population is located in rural areas, nearly four times that of the nation as a whole.



View from Pine Mountain State Resort Park, which contains many historic resources. The Appalachian region of the state is losing population.

Kentucky's population is projected to increase by more than 163,000 people between 2015 and 2020. The large majority of that increase (over 80%) will be in the 60+ age group. Minority populations in Kentucky have been increasing since 2010 and will continue, although at a lesser rate than the country as a whole. As of 2015, the

U.S. Census data estimates that approximately 15% of Kentucky's population is other than white alone, and between 2010 and 2014, 3.4% were identified as foreign born.

Economic Trends

As a country, we have recently weathered a difficult economic storm. The U.S. economy is finally showing improvement in many categories after suffering through the Great Recession in the late 2000s and early 2010s. Real median household income increased substantially in 2015, up over 5%. That is the largest percentage jump since the 1960s, and a positive sign that the economic environment is improving for Americans as a whole, even those at the lowest rungs of the ladder. However, these improvements are not equally distributed. Residents of cities saw much greater improvement in their incomes than those in rural areas. Moreover, the income stagnation of the last decade means that many Americans are still earning less today on average than they were 15 years ago.

Urban areas have seen modest employment growth nationally. By mid-2014, gains in employment in these areas had completely offset the losses that began in 2007, and they continued to improve at an impressive rate in 2014 and 2015. Nevertheless, during much of the same period, the employment growth in rural areas was barely over 1%. The year 2014 showed some additional strength, but overall rural employment growth is still lagging and below pre-2007 levels. Rural areas continue to lose population, experience greater poverty, and achieve lower educational levels than the nation as a whole. Nationally, the rural poverty rate has remained at about 18% since 2012, despite economic improvements

elsewhere. Kentucky had an 18.5% poverty rate as a whole in 2015. The poverty rate in Kentucky has increased and the labor participation rate has decreased since the 2000 census.



Whiskey Row, Louisville, in 2010. This area is currently experiencing revitalization, including the addition of residential units, upscale hotels, and a new bourbon distillery.

In the next few years, Baby Boomers will continue to drop out of the labor force due to retirement, which will begin to impact overall economic production by 2018. After a couple years of solid growth, predictions are for it to slow. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that the number of people who are at least 65 years old will increase by 37% between 2016 and 2026. Spending on Social Security and Medicare will rise over this period as a result.

The CBO forecasts the economy will continue to grow above 2% a year through 2017. This will be due to an increase in consumer spending, as well as business and residential investment. This growth may create inflationary pressure and move interested rates upward. After that, CBO expects growth to begin to moderate to a rate of approximately 2% from 2018-2020. Debt is predicted to begin increasing over the next decade, as spending rises

and revenues remain flat as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Interest rates are also expected to rise from their historic lows, with the rate for federal funds increasing about three percentage points before 2020.

According to the Kentucky State Data Center at the University of Louisville, projected employment growth in Kentucky from 2012-2022 is expected to be about 11.6% across all sectors. This is a little less than the 15% predicted by Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce for the period 2010-2020. These reports both show health care and related support being at or near the top of the list of occupations that will show strong job growth in the state. The Georgetown University study predicts Kentucky will suffer from an acute shortage of skilled labor before 2020, which will need to be addressed to keep jobs in the state.

Education and Jobs

In the last two decades, Kentucky has shifted the state's share of funding for post-secondary education to students in a dramatic way, from 67% in 1999 to 36% in 2015. The resulting huge increases in tuition and fees at state universities have made college education more economically challenging for many at the lower end of the income spectrum. Kentucky has both lower median income and educational attainment than the U.S. average, but the numbers of high-school dropouts have decreased and college graduates have increased by significant margins since the 2000 census. Despite that positive trend, only 34.4 percent of Kentucky adults between the ages of 25 and 54 have obtained the minimum of an associate's degree.

Long-term national trends show concentration of the most highly educated members of the working population in urban areas, where economic returns are higher. Rural counties, in contrast, contain much lower numbers of individuals with a four-year college degree (18% vs. 32% for urban areas).

Thirteen percent of Kentuckians are working age but lack either a high-school diploma or its equivalent, and there is a need for opportunities for these groups that will allow the acquisition of skills that can lead to independence and self-sufficiency.



Rehabilitation work at the Putney Ranger Station, originally constructed in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps, Harlan County

Kentucky State Government Trends

Governor Matt Bevin took the helm in late 2015 and ushered in a new administration. A two-year budget was passed that included cutting expenditures in order to address an existing \$36 billion public pension shortfall. These cuts, which are intended to move over a billion dollars to underfunded public pensions, will affect the operations of nearly all agencies in the next two years. This will be an era where state government will need to find new, creative ways to meet

goals and objectives and provide essential services without spending additional funds. The budget cuts will likely affect all areas of state government, many of which were already operating in an environment of less spending ushered in by the Great Recession and the budget cuts of the previous administration.

Municipal/Local Government Issues

Across the nation, local governments, including those in Kentucky, have some weighty issues hovering over them. There are structural financial issues over the long term relating to debt obligations and tax revenues. There are also issues relating to the ongoing maintenance and repair of infrastructure associated with decades of sprawl development, which is just now beginning to reveal its true cost. Local revenues were severely impacted by Great Recession. They may not be able to recover completely without structural changes in taxing authority or the way revenues are collected. Furthermore, there is a widening awareness of the gap between current revenue generated and future revenue obligations, which includes things like pension funds and rising health care costs for workers.



Historic streetscape in Frankfort, KY

Challenges to Historic Preservation

Together these demographic and economic trends, both nationally and at the state level, influence an environment that presents many challenges in Kentucky for the preservation of our historic resources.

Poverty

While the nation as a whole experienced increasing poverty during the Great Recession, Kentucky's poverty rate in 2015 was about five percentage points greater than the national rate of 13.5%. Basic historic preservation activities, such as carrying out property maintenance and repairs, will be deprioritized when incomes are declining and poverty is increasing. This is especially the case in rural areas of the state, which exhibit higher rates of population, job, and income losses. An increasing rate of poverty may affect the likelihood that historic resources will be subject to demolition by neglect.

Climate Change and Hazard Mitigation

Scientists overwhelmingly confirm and agree that our planet has gotten warmer in recent decades and will continue to do so, even if mitigation efforts are put in place now to prevent the worst from happening in the future. These changes in our climate will have an impact on historic resources all over the state. Many resources have the potential to be affected by gradual changes, such as the upward change in temperature and humidity that is projected to occur in the decades ahead. But there are also the weather-related impacts brought about by a changing climate – impacts that may be suffered due to more frequent and

violent storms, as one example. Flooding is another. Climate change forecasts include increased numbers of precipitation events of longer and more damaging duration. According to Climate Central, Louisville has seen a 320% increase in heavy downpours from 2005-2014 as compared to 1950-1959, and heavy downpours as a whole show a continual rise throughout the state from that time. Scientists say we should expect that upward trend to continue.



Kentucky River flooding, May 2010, Frankfort

What this means for Kentucky is that we must prepare to be resilient in the face of these changes. Disaster planning and hazard mitigation for historic resources needs to become more of a focus at both the state and local levels. Because they play such an important role in a community's collective memory, shared identity, and in many cases, the local economy, historic resources deserve special consideration when anticipating

disasters and also when planning for disaster responses. A joint analysis completed by Douglas Appler of the University of Kentucky and Andrew Rumbach at the University of Colorado Denver showed that 15% of Kentucky's National Register listings are located in either a 100-year or 500-year floodplain. Furthermore, many listed National Register districts in Kentucky Certified Local Government and Main Street communities (both of which show some level of commitment and/or planning for historic resources through their respective designations) are exposed to flood risk.

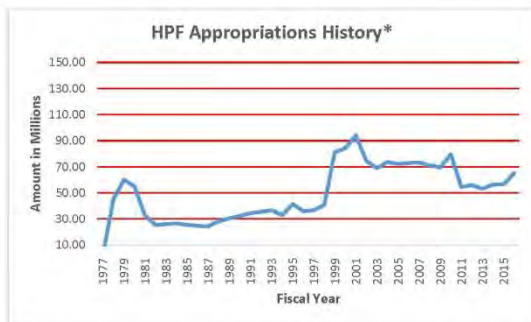
We also know that parts of Kentucky are vulnerable to earthquake. The U.S. Geological Survey lists Kentucky among 16 states that are at highest risk for seismic activity, primarily in the western part of the state affected by the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Historic resource planning that includes ongoing survey, the adoption of expedited review process for historic resources in the wake of a disaster, and the dissemination of information regarding disaster mitigation strategies to property owners is best begun before a disaster occurs.

Funding for Preservation Activities and Programs

Congress has kept federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) appropriations to the states and federally recognized tribes between \$49.5 and \$56.91 million since 2009. This money, allocated to carry out the preservation activities mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act, is distributed through grants-in-aid to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) with federally approved programs. HPF is funded with Outer Continental Shelf oil lease revenues, not tax dollars, and

the grants are administered by the National Park Service. State grants require a 40% minimum match. Each state must also distribute at least 10% of its HPF allocation to the Certified Local Governments (CLGs), which is a competitive process. In Kentucky, CLG grants also require a local match, although it does not have to be cash.

While total HPF preservation funding ticked up slightly in recent years, it still remains well below the high-water mark in 2001 and is nowhere near the \$150 million authorized by federal law. Save America’s Treasures grants and Preserve America grants have not been funded since 2010, and the Historically Black Colleges and University preservation grants program has not been funded since 2009. In Kentucky, cuts to the state budget since the Great Recession have not allowed the Kentucky Heritage Council to allocate HPF funding for any grant programs except to Certified Local Governments (as mandated by the NHPA). KHC currently lacks funding to digitize our historic resource survey database, which contains information on approximately 100,000 historic properties in the state.



*Excludes \$128 million in supplemental funding that was appropriated over the years for natural disaster relief and job creation.

Graph: NCSHPO

Transportation Enhancement (TE) funding, established in 1991 and reauthorized in 1998 through

legislation approved by Congress, greatly assisted with many historic preservation efforts throughout Kentucky. Between 1991 and 2001, \$55 million was invested in historic preservation projects. However, this program was reestablished under new guidelines in 2012 with passage of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Act. TE activities were replaced with the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP), which reduced the eligibility of historic preservation activities for grant funding. MAP-21 also discontinued funding for the rehabilitation of historic covered bridges.



Johnson Creek Covered Bridge, an exemplary rehabilitation assisted by the FHWA National Historic Bridge Preservation Program.

The Kentucky Main Street Program (KYMS) has also suffered from severe cuts to its overall budget since the adoption of the last State Historic Preservation Plan in 2010. KYMS experienced a budget decrease of 47% between the state’s fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Funding has remained at 2010 levels since that time, requiring a reduction in the number of participating communities in order to meet National Main Street Center program standards.

Kentucky has many historic resources located within our state park system, including Waveland Historic Site, the

William Whitley House Historic Site, and the archaeological sites at Wickliffe Mounds Historic Site and Big Bone Lick State Park, to name but a few. The Lodge at Lake Barkley State Resort Park, designed by Edward Durrell Stone, will soon turn 50 years of age. In an era of leaner government budgets, the state park system will experience challenges relating to the ongoing maintenance and care of historic resources in all state parks.



My Old Kentucky Home State Park, Bardstown
Photo: Kentucky State Parks

At the local level, especially where local historic districts have been designated for decades, residents and decision makers sometimes question the need for continued historic preservation programs, viewing the concept of historic preservation as something that has already been achieved. Older residents, who better understand the context in which designation and protection for their local resources was accomplished, are being replaced by new property owners, some of whom will need to be educated about the personal and community benefits of an active historic preservation program. Some communities may find the elimination or reduction of resources allocated to historic preservation staff and related programming an easy target during times of austerity. Tight budgets may also require local communities to

explore the availability of new and previously untapped funding sources to meet historic preservation objectives, both for bricks and mortar projects, as well as keeping a local preservation programs vital, active, and effective.



Historic fire station in Lynch, rehabilitated with the assistance of CDBG funding.

Engaging a New Generation of Preservationists

Perhaps the biggest challenge of all will be to capture and engage the attention and concern of the younger demographic group that is replacing the Baby Boom generation. We will need to be mindful of their perceptions of historic preservation, their preference for technology-driven sources for information and communication, their desire for connectivity and mobility, and their willingness to approach problems in nontraditional ways. It may require adjusting our approaches to historic preservation accordingly in order to bring them into the fold.

Opportunities for Historic Preservation

Despite the reality of these challenges, the glass is also half-full. We have seen progress relating to historic preservation in many areas since the development of the last State Historic Preservation Plan.

Increasing the Diversity of Identified and Designated Resources

Our collective understanding of our history is constantly expanding, and as that happens, new resources will continue to be identified and recognized. Kentucky has resources of many types associated with unrepresented groups and communities. Native American, African American, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ) community, and Latinos all have history and stories that intersect with our conventional history. Our knowledge and understanding increases with the expansion of contexts that assist us with the preservation of associated resources.

Additional funding of \$500,000 has been authorized from the HPF in recent years to support projects that will increase diversity in the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark programs. There was also an \$8 million allocation for Civil Rights grants made in federal fiscal year 2016. These additional federal monies will assist in the identification, evaluation, registration, protection and rehabilitation (in the case of the Civil Rights grants) of historic resources all over the country, including Kentucky. Since the last state plan was adopted, the Kentucky Heritage Council received a \$25,000 HPF grant to develop a historic context

narrative and LGBTQ-related statewide inventory, paving the way for further preservation of the historic places important to this community.



Burks' Distillery, Loretto, is one of three distilleries in Kentucky designated a National Historic Landmark.

Heritage Tourism in Kentucky

One of the bright spots in Kentucky's economy is the phenomenal success of tourism related to the state's bourbon heritage. This tourism is not only built on the appreciation for bourbon and the stories related to its production over time, but also the historic setting, associated buildings, and structures that assist in providing the desired authenticity to the experience. Burks' Distillery (Maker's Mark), the George T. Stagg Distillery (Buffalo Trace), and Labrot & Graham's Old Oscar Pepper Distillery (Woodford Reserve) have all been designated National Historic Landmarks, and there are several other distilleries included on the National Register of Historic Places. Other historic distilleries and associated sites are currently undergoing rehabilitation. The historic Kentucky Bourbon Trail Tour, featuring nine distilleries, saw a 22% increase in visitation in 2015 over the previous year. Buffalo Trace alone saw an increase of 18%. Like all heritage tourists, these visitors spend more per visit than other types of

tourists – they stay longer, shop more, and have more disposable income. Heritage tourists are well educated, and they like their vacations to be educational, too. Historic archaeological resources associated with earlier distilling operations recently uncovered at Buffalo Trace will be made into a new attraction, demonstrating the direct contribution that historic resources can have on the bottom line.

Another development in the state that should have a positive impact on both heritage tourism and associated local historic preservation efforts is Kentucky's trend toward the liberalization of alcohol sales. Since 2014, voters have approved such measures in 23 cities or counties, and approvals are far-exceeding denials by a measure of 5 to 1. This is a major cultural shift in the state, and it should assist with the economic revitalization of Kentucky's historic downtowns and the expansion of the local tax base. With bourbon popularity continuing to grow, tourists desire the opportunity to sample and enjoy the spirit in all parts of the state. Kentucky's charming small towns can attract new visitors by taking steps to ensure that the availability of bourbon is part of the mix.



Burks' Distillery, Loretto

Kentucky's military heritage and battlefield resources also contribute to the state's heritage tourism economy

with both year-round visitors and those associated with major events, which include battlefield reenactments. In 2016, the Civil War Trust announced that an additional 70 acres of land at Perryville Battlefield was purchased and will now be preserved. Grant funds in the amount of \$736,000 were obtained from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program, matched with contributions by Civil War Trust members. The Kentucky Civil War Sites Association also received an NPS grant of approximately \$35,000 in 2016 to conduct a statewide economic impact study to demonstrate the importance of both Civil and Revolutionary War sites to Kentucky's tourist economy.



Battlefield reenactment at Perryville

With a renewed focus and government funding to assist economically depressed communities in the eastern part of the state, it will make sense to think about and plan for how cultural resources can play an assisting role in developing heritage tourism opportunities. The preservation and promotion of the cultural identity of the Kentucky's Appalachian region can draw new visitors, and its historic built environment provides an authentic context in which to tell their stories. Likewise, new efforts to expand upon the identification and preservation of resources associated with African

American heritage in the state offer an opportunity for the communities in which they are located to expand their tourism base.



Colonel Charles Young, a significant figure in both national and state African American history, was born in this Mason County cabin in 1864. The cabin was recently rehabilitated with financial assistance from the Mason County Fiscal Court.



A New Focus on Kentucky's Main Streets

The conventional wisdom about our downtowns is in a state of change. Thanks to the work of Joe Minnicozi, Charles Marohn, and others, it is being demonstrated convincingly that dense downtown development outperforms suburban sprawl in regards to its ability to generate much greater tax revenue on a per-acre basis with lower infrastructure expenditures over the long-term. This is a sustainability

issue, and local leaders are beginning to see how our development patterns and choices have played a role in weighing down our communities with long-term debt, higher costs of service, and infrastructure obligations that outstrip available sources of revenue.

In addition, demographic changes are increasing the demand for walkable neighborhoods for both older and younger residents. Many communities have responded with zoning changes to allow mixed uses that include residential spaces in downtown areas. Communities are also taking steps to convert one-way streets back to two-way, an action known for a positive impact on the downtown economic environment. Local initiatives to attract artists and incorporate cultural amenities downtown add to the attractiveness and vitality of these places for both visitors and residents. With eyes looking again back to the potential held within our historic downtowns, the Kentucky Main Street program (KYMS) continues to play a key role in revitalization efforts. In 2015, the KYMS reported over \$76 million dollars of investment in active Main Street communities. Over \$36 million of that amount was directly related to the rehabilitation of historic downtown buildings.



Downtown Murray, a KYMS community

Expansion of the use of Federal and State Rehabilitation Tax Credits

In 2016, Kentucky ranked 6th nationally in its utilization of the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. Much of that success is due to the availability of the Kentucky State Rehabilitation Tax Credit as a partnering incentive, initially implemented in 2005. The state credit is also available to residential homeowners, and the number of applications is continually expanding. However, a \$5 million annual cap has limited the state program's impact since its inception. Despite this limitation, both programs have been instrumental in the rehabilitation of hundreds of historic buildings around the state. The federal credit alone leveraged over \$390 million dollars in Kentucky development from 2001-2013. Research shows that development investment translates into jobs, economic output, and greater tax revenues, ultimately returning more to the state than it costs.



Paducah rehabilitation with historic tax credits



Potter's Castle, Bowling Green, 2016 Ida Lee Willis award-winning rehabilitation

In 2014, the Kentucky Legislature passed HB445, which allowed for a limited term (4-year) Enhanced Historic Tax Credit (EHTC), expanding the state credit program. The new credit is only available for qualifying projects within a consolidated local government or urban-county government and near a tax-increment financing (TIF) development area. The EHTC will remove some projects from the traditional state rehabilitation tax-credit pool, freeing up additional funds for smaller projects around the state. A second expansion of the state credit that would either raise or remove the existing cap would serve as an additional catalyst for preservation and economic growth in communities around the state.

Vocational Training in the Preservation Trades

With the increasing interest in the tax credit and the demand for trained contractors to execute projects in the state's local historic districts, Kentucky has a shortage of skilled laborers that are familiar historic preservation materials and techniques. This need has been addressed in the past through educational workshops and short-term training in local communities or at venues such as Pine Mountain Settlement School. Recently, a pilot preservation trades educational program was launched at the Samuel Plato Academy in Louisville, with the

goal of teaching economically disadvantaged individuals skills that could be put to work in the local community. Gateway Community & Technical College in Northern Kentucky has also expressed interest in developing a preservation trades program, which could greatly assist rehabilitation efforts in Covington, Bellevue, and Newport. Historic rehabilitation is more labor intensive than new construction, and it provides more jobs as a result. It is also an innovative way to address some of the state's unemployment issues, providing a potential career path for individuals who are more interested in vocational training than a traditional college degree.

Preservation Planning

At the local level, a greater emphasis on planning for historic resources will increasingly become important as the local economic focus continues to shift toward the historic downtown areas and adjacent historic residential neighborhoods throughout the state. Comprehensive plans in Kentucky more frequently include an element or language relating to cultural and historic resource planning. Identification, evaluation, and designation of those resources that currently qualify for listing but are not on the National Register will make new properties eligible for the federal and state historic rehabilitation tax credits, helping to expand local tax bases. The Kentucky Heritage Council would like to assist with local planning efforts by digitizing and making our architectural survey data accessible to the public. Project-specific funding is needed to allow this to happen, but KHC is optimistic that a funding solution will be identified in the next few years.

Locally, historic design guidelines are being updated and becoming more educational and comprehensive, including such topics as energy efficiency for historic structures. Innovative approaches to achieve local historic preservation objectives, including such things as the designation of conservation districts and adoption of demolition-by-neglect ordinances, are on the table for discussion and possible future action. In addition, several communities have developed local financial incentives for historic preservation to promote rehabilitation and adaptive re-use. Planning staff with historic preservation expertise can assist in these endeavors. Both small Kentucky communities and larger regions will need to think about ways to make that expertise more widely available, perhaps through Kentucky's Area Development District (ADD) offices.



Danville, a designated Certified Local Government

Expanded Consultation Efforts and Creative Mitigation Strategies

A continued focus on achieving the best outcomes for historic resources while considering the input of stakeholders will be a primary goal in the mandatory review of projects that require federal funding and/or permits under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. KHC's Site Protection department has found that early coordination, open-mindedness, relevant expertise on the part of federal agency staff, engaged and responsive applicants, and a willingness of all participants to be creative in designing solutions to identified problems all go a long way toward a beneficial outcome where everyone feels satisfied in the end. Expansion of the consultation process through enhanced communication and identification efforts will open the doors to new insights and innovative approaches to mitigation in the circumstances where harm to historic resources is unavoidable.



Davis Bottom in the 1890s, by Susan A. Walton. The artist created this documentary mural to add visuals to the Davis Bottom History Preservation Project's award-winning documentary film, *Davis Bottom, Rare History, Valuable Lives*. Both the video and associated educational materials were developed as part of the mitigation for the adverse impacts to historic resources associated with the extension of Newtown Pike in Fayette County. You can learn more at <http://arch.as.uky.edu/intro>

The Importance of Partnerships

There is no one agency, nonprofit organization, or stakeholder group that can carry the responsibility for the preservation of our cultural resources alone. It takes a concerted, concentrated, and diverse collection of entities all working together to achieve the greatest impact. Moving forward with historic preservation in Kentucky will require the active recruitment of newly identified potential partners who bring connectivity, expertise, and a map to avenues for increased funding. It will also require the continued and expanded engagement of local governments who understand the benefits, both economically and in terms of an enhanced quality of life, of historic preservation to their respective communities.



Downtown Georgetown

The Planning Process

As part of its federal mandate under the National Historic Preservation Act, the Kentucky Heritage Council develops the State Historic Preservation Plan on a regular planning cycle. Kentucky's previous plan had been in place since 2010. That plan focused on strengthening funding and legislation to protect historic resources, education, continuing the ongoing process of identification and assessment, and planning. In addition to identifying goals and strategies, several very specific action items were also formulated.



The Cox Building, Maysville, rehabilitated following a devastating fire in 2010.

While progress was made in many areas, cuts in funding and loss of staff positions at the KHC during the planning period created a challenging environment in which to advance preservation efforts across the state. Many of the action items were too specific to be addressed completely within a short time frame. Another issue was that many recommended actions in the previous plan were written too specifically toward the KHC alone, rather than formulating a direction for preservation efforts in the state as a whole. The new plan takes a more generalist approach, with

identified goals and objectives that anyone involved in preservation activity in the state of Kentucky should find applicable in some way to their individual or organizational missions. This plan provides a general roadmap that users should feel free to tailor to their own needs and use to develop strategies and action items specific to their regions and communities.



Detail from the Citizens National Life Insurance Building, Anchorage

The Kentucky Heritage Council established a coordinated effort to reach as many stakeholders as possible to gather input for an updated plan. A survey was designed and set up on Survey Monkey®. A press release announced the survey widely. Special “live” sessions were held to gather input at all of the regional events sponsored by the Kentucky Heritage Council in 2014, as well as at other preservation-related events across the state.



River Walk in Perryville



Historic sign on Madison Street, Covington

The survey received public promotion through all forms of media and direct emails to many identified stakeholders across Kentucky. These included the regional Area Development Districts (ADDs) in the state; the Kentucky Chapter of the American Planning Association; the Kentucky Housing Corporation; all of Kentucky's state universities; the Kentucky Emergency Management Association and Division of Emergency Management; the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority; Kentucky Division of Federal Highways and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet; directors of State Historic Sites; the Kentucky Division of Historic Properties; the Kentucky Historical Society; the Kentucky Association of Realtors; all of the individual Main Street organizations in the state; Kentucky's Certified Local Governments; Kentucky Archaeological Survey and Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists; the

Kentucky Museum and Heritage Alliance; the Kentucky Native American and African American Heritage Commissions; the Kentucky Military Heritage Commission; real estate development entities that regularly utilize the historic rehabilitation tax credits; preservation trades organizations; preservation consultants that work around the state; advocacy organizations, such as Preservation Kentucky, Preservation Louisville, Bluegrass Trust, Boyle Landmark Trust, Kentucky Trust for Historic Preservation, and Franklin County Trust for Historic Preservation; the Kentucky Historical Society and regional history organizations; and our own Kentucky Heritage Council members. The survey was open for approximately 15 months, and 1,754 responses from over 100 of Kentucky's 120 counties were received. This was a much broader level of outreach than was achieved from previous planning efforts. With those results, additional comments included with survey responses, and ongoing input from stakeholders, a list of primary goals and objectives was developed. Both the survey questions and a summary of responses are found on pages 43-50.



Living Archaeology Weekend, 2014

Planning is a process of choosing among those many options. If we do not choose to plan, then we choose to have others plan for us.

-Richard I. Winwood

Historic Preservation Plan Goals and Objectives

GOAL 1: Preserve Kentucky's Irreplaceable Cultural Heritage

-Actively continue efforts to identify, evaluate, designate, and protect Kentucky's properties, sites, structures, and features that help to tell the story of Kentucky and its place in American history and pre-history.

1. Identify and fill gaps in the state's survey records, including rural historic landscapes, archaeological resources, traditional cultural properties, and resources associated with the mid-20th century.
2. Work with federal agencies and their partners to ensure consideration and appropriate treatment of heritage resources are part of project planning and implementation.
3. Educate and advocate for the development, strengthening, and enforcement of *legislation* to protect resources; the development of *incentives* to achieve historic preservation actions; and the development of *state/regional/local plans* for the protection and rehabilitation of historic built resources throughout Kentucky.
4. Promote and achieve the designation of resources to the National Register of Historic Places to increase awareness of them and help to provide incentives for their continued protection and use.

GOAL 2: Make Preservation Information Accessible

- Increase and expand access to preservation-related information and data in ways that will assist with efforts to identify, evaluate, designate, and protect historic and cultural resources.

1. Take necessary steps to support and achieve state funding (or funding from other sources) to digitize existing survey records, site forms, reports, and other records that currently reside at the SHPO, and work toward developing a system to link those records to existing GIS databases.

2. Continue to promote digitization of and public access to architectural survey information at the local level.
3. Continue to promote the use of social media to exchange information, including photos, and increase communication with new and existing constituents at the local level – through Main Street organizations, planning and zoning departments, historic preservation advocacy groups, and more. Work on ways to capture that information for storage and sharing.
4. Identify ways to increase information sharing/communication, collaboration, and cooperation among entities and agencies working on initiatives that include historic preservation/cultural resource components.
5. Encourage and work toward the compilation of existing data from all sources and the development of websites that allow the inclusion of user-generated content, such as for mapping cemeteries or capturing the genealogical information associated with specific cultural resources.
6. Work with the Certified Local Governments to develop and maintain city-sponsored historic preservation websites, allowing residents to access information easily about their cultural resources; local and National Register designation; information about federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; their local review process; design guidelines; and links to other relevant sites and information.

GOAL 3: Expand the Audience and the Message

– Engage new preservation advocates by demonstrating the overlap with efforts to preserve not just places and objects, but also histories, cultures, and identities. Connect people that do not identify as preservationists with reasons why preservation does matter to them. Increase the number of identified and designated cultural resources reflective of the diversity of the state.

1. Identify entities that have not traditionally been associated as partners in historic preservation. Find places where the preservation message aligns or overlaps in some way with their goals, mission, or area of interest, from big-box stores, to churches, to genealogy groups, and more.
2. Strengthen efforts to develop historic contexts for under-represented groups to assist in telling their untold or lesser-told histories. Identify and designate associated historic resources across the state.

3. Work with and provide resources to schools, universities, relevant state and local agencies and local communities to foster greater awareness of historic preservation and promote a preservation ethic to a younger demographic group, including young historic property owners.
4. Continue to utilize and expand upon the use of social media tools and technology to promote historic preservation.
5. Promote preservation planning and actions to include the preservation of all the pieces of cultural heritage, including language, music, craft traditions, and more. Strengthen links and partnerships to organizations and institutions, especially in eastern Kentucky, to achieve a more holistic approach to historic preservation.
6. Support the development and expansion of preservation trades to provide jobs and strengthen local economies, provide contractor resources to property owners, and change the generally accepted conventional wisdom of the public-at-large regarding best practices for maintaining older homes and commercial buildings.

GOAL 4: Focus on Local Communities

– Strengthen efforts to promote the practice of historic preservation at the local level through legislation, advocacy, education, building partnerships, and more.

1. Continue to partner with the Kentucky Main Street Program to further preservation goals in Kentucky's historic downtowns. Influence local programs to place a high priority on historic preservation and to seek directors with professional historic preservation backgrounds and/or experience.
2. Establish preservation links to economic revitalization efforts happening at the local level, such as heritage tourism efforts, promotion of the arts and creative placemaking, the establishment of Trail Towns, and more.
3. Work more closely with state and government agencies, such as the Department of Local Government and the Area Development Districts, to influence programming and establish a presence for historic preservation in their frameworks.
4. Establish a county-to-county network of preservation-minded individuals who can advocate for historic preservation in their regions.

5. Identify communities with the strongest and most successful preservation programs and promote them as models for the state.
6. Identify and establish “champions” in the form of elected officials that can promote a historic preservation message at conferences and forums around the state.
7. Work to identify local leadership candidates who embrace historic preservation. Bring historic preservation to the table for discussion at local candidate forums.
8. Educate at the local level – more workshops and “how-to” information for property owners.
9. Promote the expansion of survey efforts and update of existing survey information at the local government level.
10. Promote the establishment of local ordinances to protect historic properties. Support the development and use of design guidelines based on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards in these communities.
11. Continue to improve and expand the Certified Local Government program and provide ongoing education and tools to help Kentucky communities achieve their historic preservation goals.
12. Participate in the development of Comprehensive Plans at the regional and local levels to encourage the inclusion of historic preservation/cultural resources elements.
13. Create new models of funding for historic preservation activity at local levels.
14. Continue to increase outreach to local governments and communities regarding the Section 106 process and local opportunities to participate in consultation regarding effects to historic and cultural resources.

GOAL 5: Link to Sustainability

– Promote preservation activity as a way to achieve economic health; keep culture and identity intact; build community; prevent waste; and prepare for the future.

1. Partner with other agencies, entities, and organizations to explore where missions overlap, and develop a framework of aligning principles. Explore and map the points where historic preservation intersects with public health objectives (promoting walkability), environmental objectives (capturing embodied energy/recycling buildings for new uses/promoting density of development), financial health (promoting re-development of historic areas for greater economic/tax returns per unit), and social goals (development of affordable housing) to build greater support for historic preservation activity. Collaborate and coordinate educational efforts with new partners in these areas.
2. Present at state conferences of other professionals to help them connect the dots in regards to how their work aligns with historic preservation to achieve sustainable communities. Continue to educate the public by participating in and sponsoring conferences and workshops statewide.
3. Continue to develop and support educational materials, events/workshops, and initiatives in historic preservation for existing planning departments and local preservation commissioners statewide, including at the Area Development Districts.
4. Employ and promote creative approaches to historic preservation. Support unconventional arrangements to keep buildings in service, especially to continue a building's existing use. One example of this approach is a "building swap," where a growing church congregation partners with a shrinking one to obtain an outcome that helps both and keeps buildings occupied with their intended use. Support the use of new economic strategies of the "sharing economy" to obtain a positive preservation outcome.
5. Promote greater awareness of existing cultural resources within flood plains that may be impacted by severe weather associated with climate change. Work with communities to ensure that these resources are well documented at the local and state levels in preparation for disasters, and encourage communities to include their cultural and historic resources when planning for disasters. Encourage the inclusion of cultural resources in statewide disaster and resilience planning.

6. Continue to expand and promote historic rehabilitation tax credits at the state and local level to assist with project feasibility and increase vacant buildings' contributions to local tax coffers, as well as providing the cultural/social benefits to residents in the community that come with the continued use of heritage assets. Utilize community advocates and champions to expand the use of the state credit by working to either increase the \$5 million cap or eliminate it altogether.
7. Encourage local communities that have preservation programs to update their design guidelines to include sections on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.



Park Hills, Kentucky

Survey Questions

We began our survey by asking each respondent to provide their community of residence, county, zip code, and age. We received 1,754 responses from over 100 of Kentucky's 120 counties.

Which of the following do you associate with the term “historic preservation?” Choose all that apply: Old buildings/Archaeology/Economic revitalization/Historical reenactments/Museums/Sustainability/Regulations and restrictions/Neighborhood gentrification/Exclusiveness/Vibrant places/Access to culture and history/Inclusive, mixed neighborhoods

In your view, what are the most important roles of historic preservation? Choose up to three: To preserve the tangible reminders of our history for future generations/To act as an economic catalyst/To renew existing structures and neighborhoods for continued use/To keep aspects of different cultures alive and relevant/To provide a sense of identity and place

Which historic resource types are the most important to preserve in your county? Choose up to three: Historic downtown buildings (Main Street)/Archaeological resources/Cemeteries/Cultural heritage sites/Residential neighborhoods/Rural landscapes and farmsteads/Churches/Schools/Post Offices/Early log construction/Outbuildings, such as springhouses/Tobacco barns/Other (please specify)

What are the challenges to preserving important historic resources where you live? Choose up to four: Lack of understanding of Kentucky's history/Lack of local support from community leaders/Lack of investment in downtown/No mention of preservation in the Comprehensive Plan/No local preservation ordinance/Demolition by neglect/Lack of education about the benefits of historic preservation/Too many resources have already been lost/Lack of involvement by residents/Lack of contractors with preservation training/Perceived costs of rehabilitation/Emphasis on sprawl-type development/Other (please specify)

What are the most effective tools for preserving historic resources? Choose up to three: Federal and state incentive programs/Local incentive programs/Raising awareness of the significance of resources/Local legislation and designation/Preservation education/Other (please specify)

How can historic preservation make the greatest positive impact where you live? Choose up to three: Increasing opportunities for heritage tourism/Increasing the historic downtown's economic contribution/Renewing walkable neighborhoods/Preserving rural landscapes from development/Improving blighted conditions/Preserving archaeological resources/Maintaining identity and

sense of place/Providing places where people like to gather/Protecting resources from federally funding/permitted activities/Other (please specify)

Which preservation goals are most important for Kentucky? Choose up to four: Identification, assessment, and designation of historic resources/Education and training/Developing public and private preservation partners/Strengthening downtown historic commercial districts/Planning for the impacts of natural disasters on historic resources/Promotion of historic preservation at the local level through planning and legislation/Strengthening preservation efforts for nontraditional resource types/Increasing cultural and ethnic diversity in the preservation movement/Promoting development patterns that encourage historic preservation/Facilitating greater participation from stakeholders in the site protection process (Section 106)/Other (please specify)

Have you ever lived or do you currently live in a residence that is fifty years of age or older? Yes/No

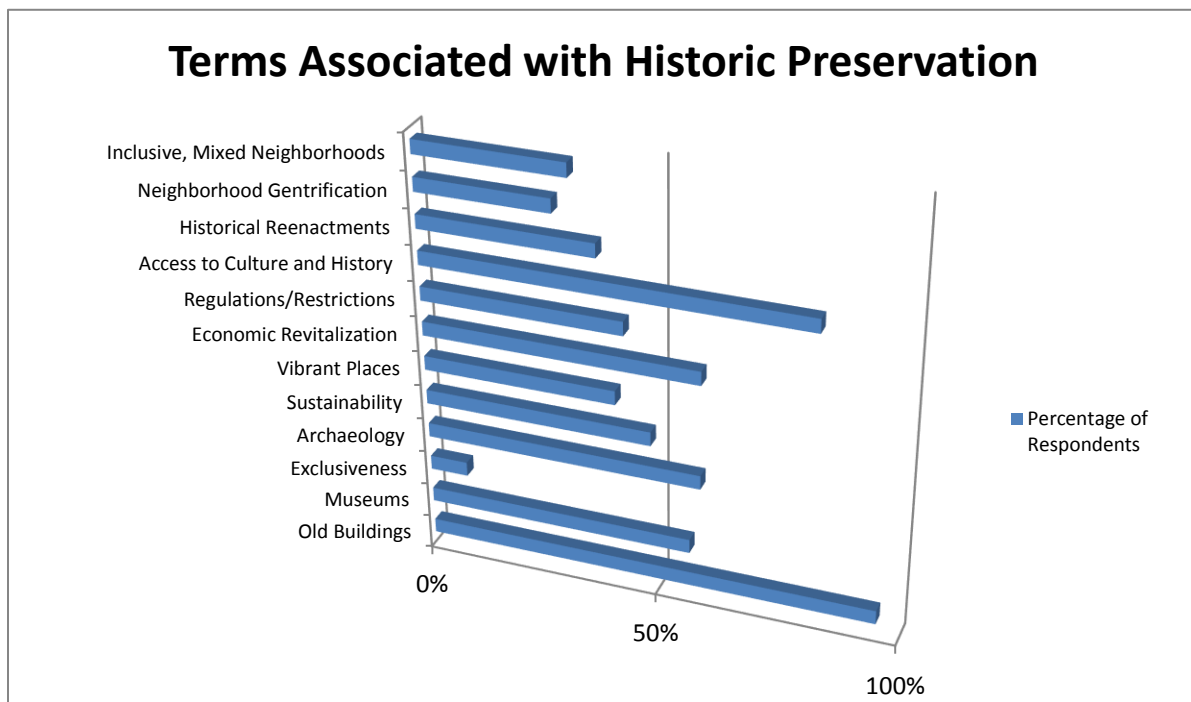
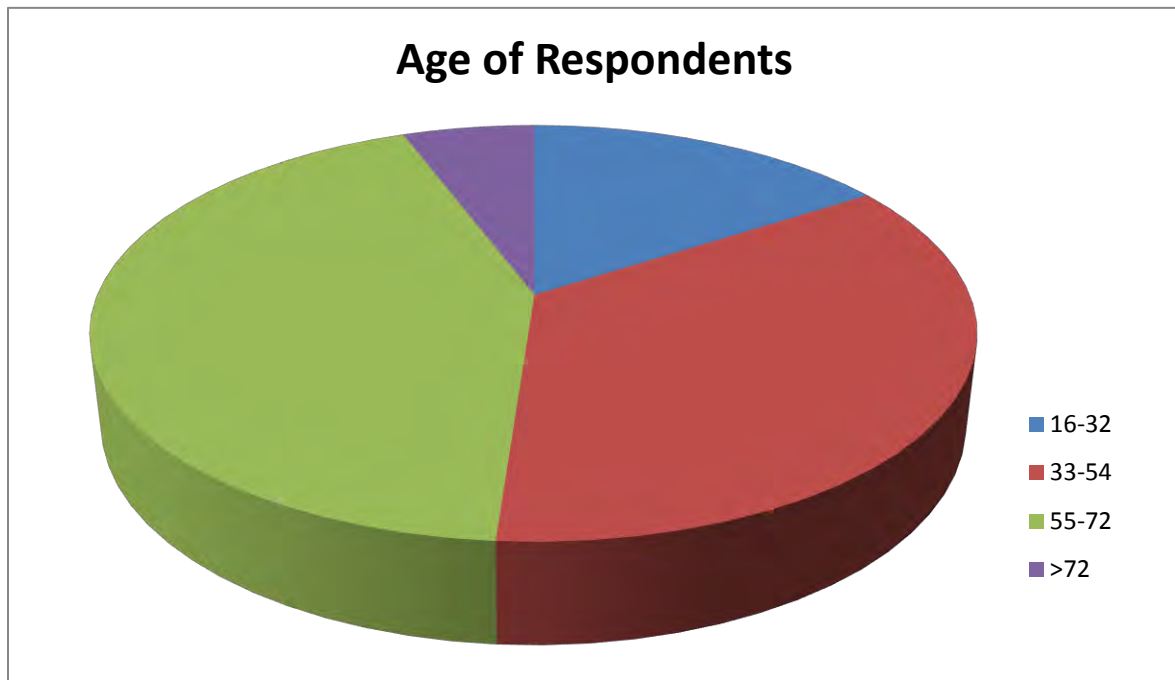
In regards to a real estate purchase, would you consider buying a building that age? Yes/No **If no, why not?**

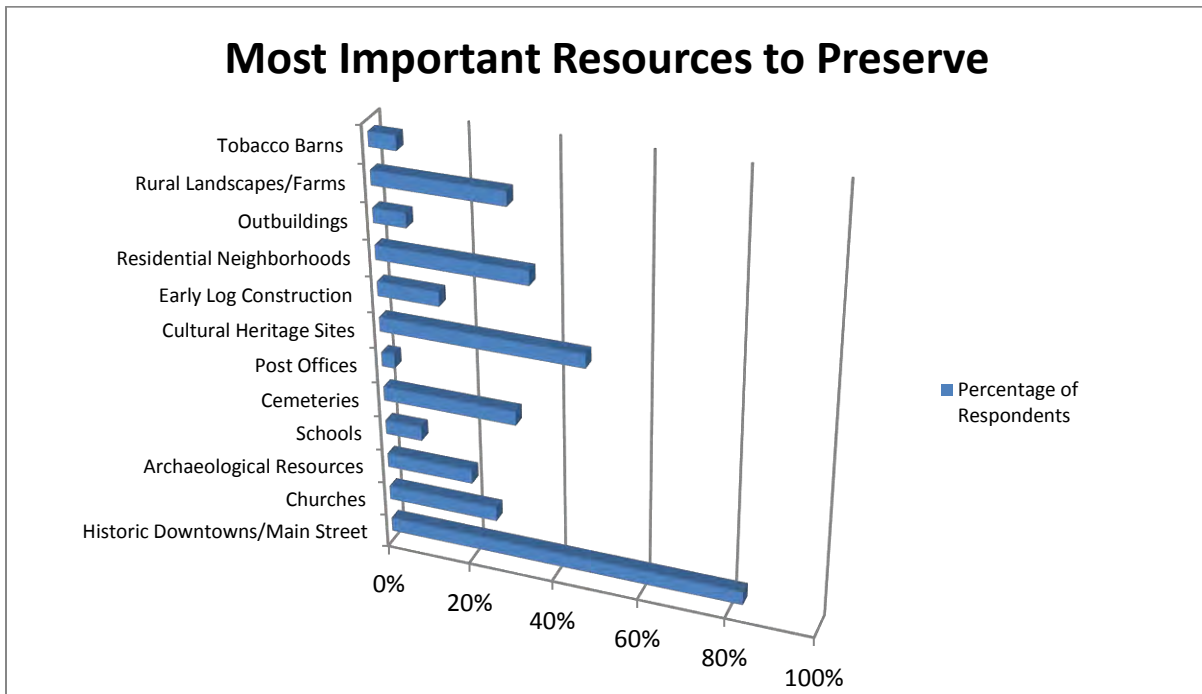
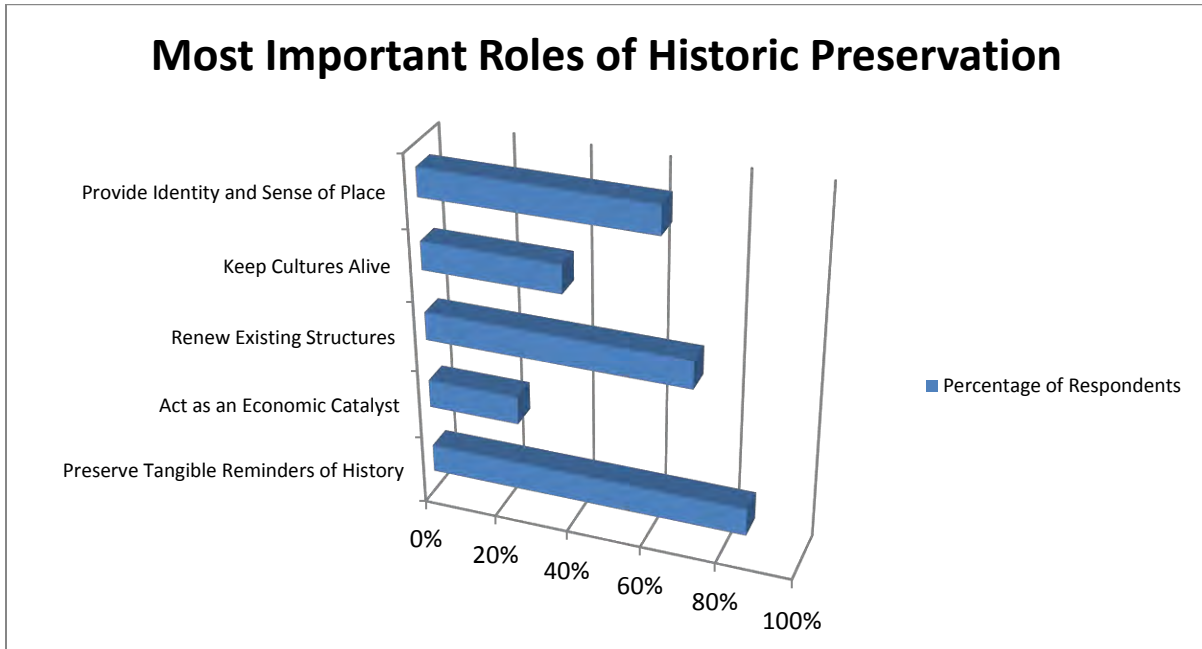
Do you feel that historic preservation efforts in Kentucky address your interests and/or concerns? Yes/No **If no, why not?**



Bardstown, Kentucky

Survey Results

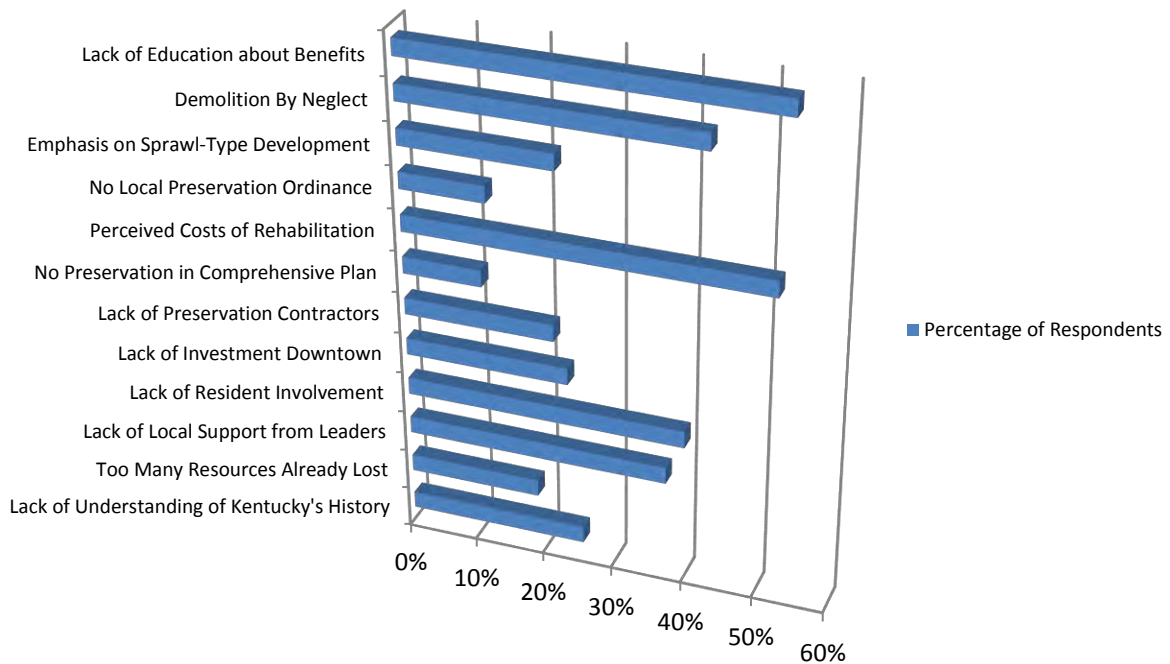




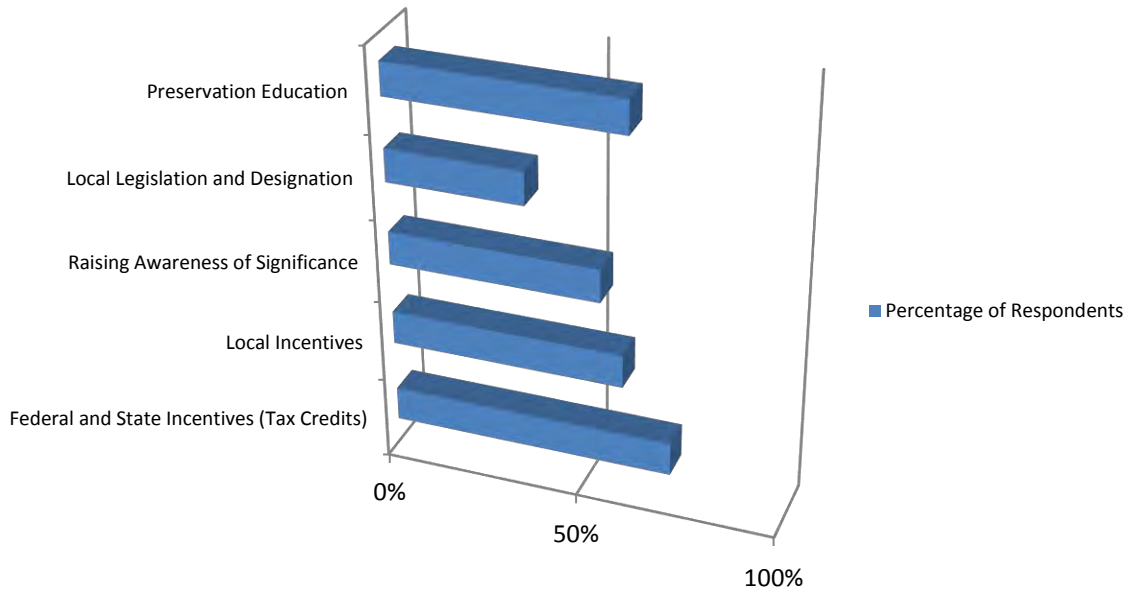
Respondents could choose up to three responses to this question. The most popular answer (by far) was “Historic downtown buildings/Main Street.” “Cultural Heritage Sites” and “Residential Neighborhoods” were second and third. There was also an “other” response, where one could write in their own response. The following word cloud image gives a snapshot of the results, with the largest words being the most frequent responses:



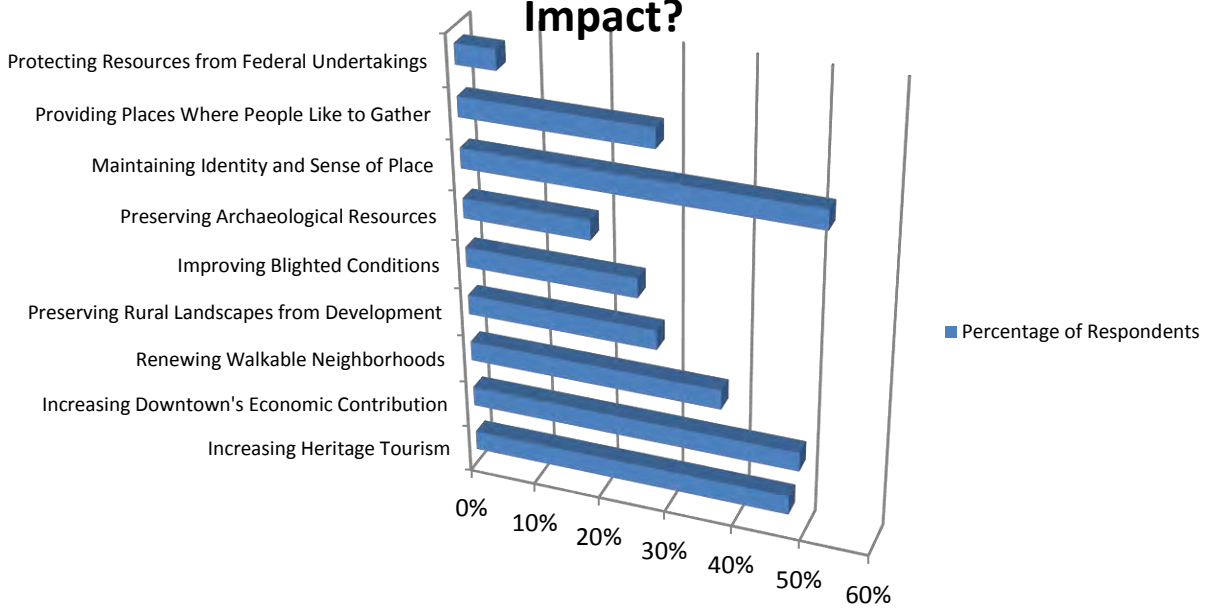
Preservation Challenges

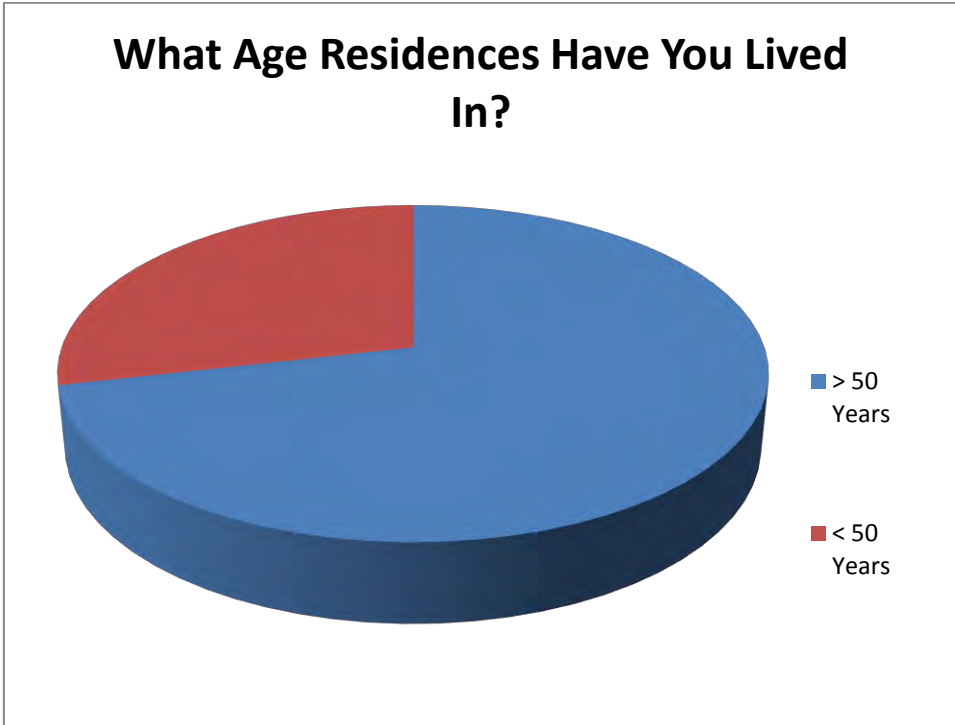
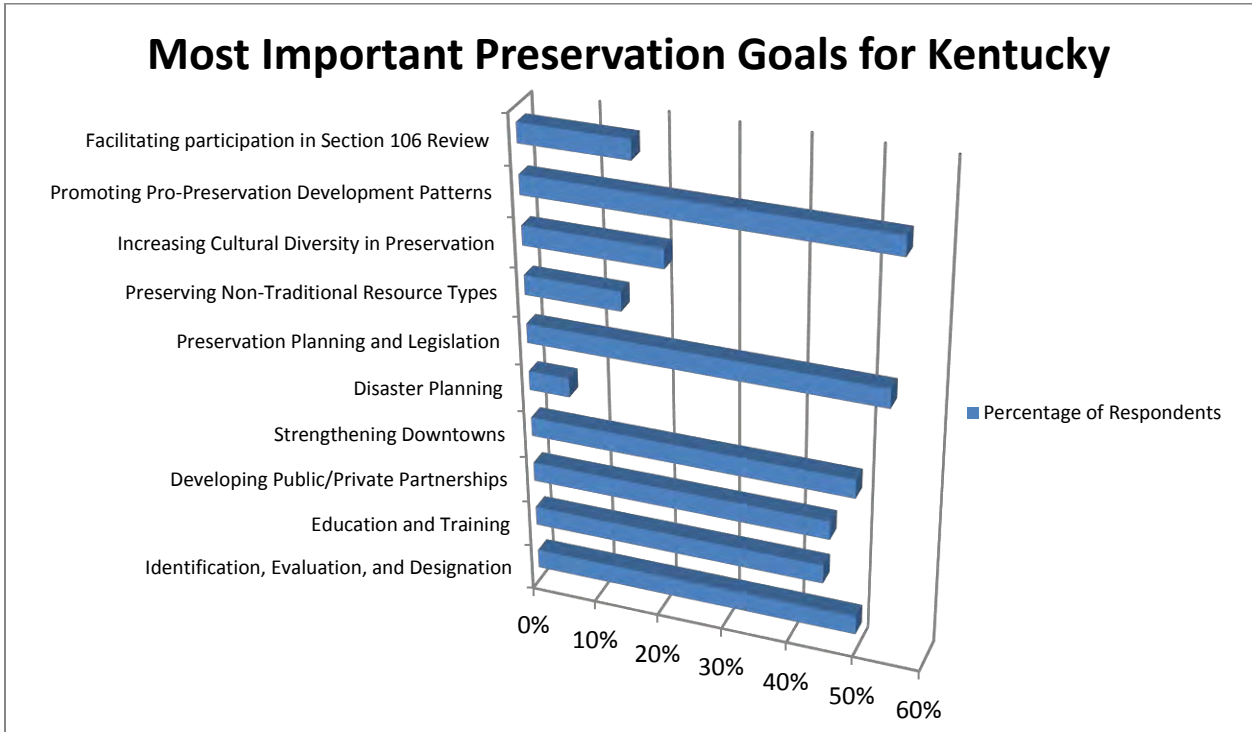


What Preservation Tools are Most Effective?

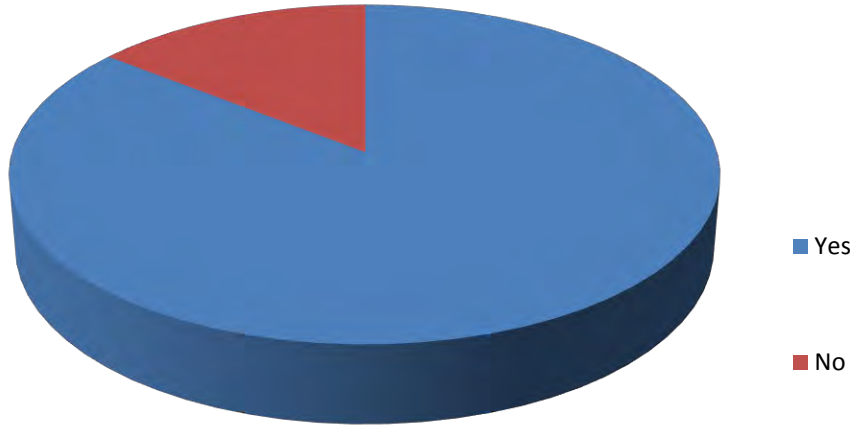


How Can Preservation Make the Greatest Impact?

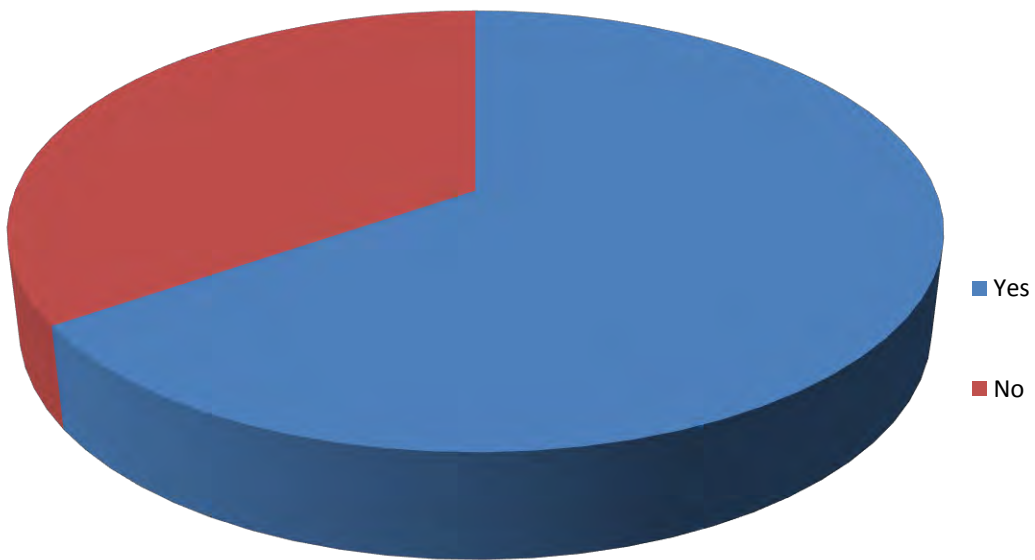




Would You Buy Property Older Than 50 Years of Age?



Are Preservation Efforts Addressing Your Concerns?



An Overview of the Kentucky Heritage Council

The Kentucky Heritage Council is your partner at the state level to assist in carrying out the goals, objectives, and strategies of this preservation plan. We are an agency of the Kentucky Tourism, Arts, and Heritage Cabinet, operated under a governing board comprised of sixteen appointed members. KHC is responsible for the administration all federal preservation mandates as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act. These include conducting an ongoing survey and maintaining an inventory of historic resources statewide, the designation of new resources to the National Register of Historic Places, “Section 106” review of projects that may have the potential to impact historic resources, the coordination and administration of the Certified Local Government program, and the development of the State Historic Preservation Plan on a regular cycle.

The agency has three primary program areas:

Site Identification – This department is the repository of the comprehensive inventory of historic sites across the state, which serves as the foundation for the other agency programs. Responsibilities carried out include:

- Maintenance of over 100,000 survey records and integration with a GIS database of surveyed locations.
- Coordination of the National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmarks programs in conjunction with the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board. Kentucky has the 4th highest number of National Register listings in the country.
- Historic context research, development, and publication.
- Rural heritage preservation activities.
- Military, African American, and Native American heritage preservation programs and activities, including ongoing public education and coordination and administrative support for affiliated commissions.
- Kentucky Landmark certification.

Site Protection – This department coordinates the review of all federal undertakings that have the potential to impact historic resources, with the goal of avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts. In the cases where avoidance is not feasible, staff works with all consulting parties and the responsible federal agency determine plans for mitigation. This department also houses the professional archaeology staff of the agency. Other responsibilities include:

- Coordination of the statewide GIS database of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites as part of the Kentucky Archaeological Survey. This is carried out in partnership with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky.
- Production of the annual statewide Archaeology Conference and public archaeology events.
- Production of comprehensive educational materials for teachers and students in partnership with other entities.

Site Development – this department oversees the administration of the Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs and works to provide ongoing training and technical assistance to encourage the protection of and investment in historic places throughout Kentucky. Other responsibilities include:

- Administration of the Kentucky Main Street Program, which is the oldest in the nation and based on the National Trust Main Street Center Four Point Approach®, emphasizing organization, promotion, design, and economic vitality as components of a successful strategy for downtown revitalization. KYMS is currently working with over 40 communities across the state.
- Development of the State Historic Preservation Plan on a regular planning cycle.
- Preservation planning assistance to communities interested in developing local preservation plans and programs.
- Coordination of the Certified Local Government program, which is a federal/state/local partnership to promote historic preservation planning and protection activities at the local level. Kentucky currently has over 20 CLGs. KHC also administers annual grant awards for preservation projects to qualified Certified Local Governments.
- Architectural design assistance to qualified Main Street programs.
- Collaborating with Kentucky Department of Parks and local partners to provide architectural expertise to preserve the state’s remaining historic covered bridges.
- Administration and monitoring of historic preservation easements.

Other important activities of the agency shared by all areas include ongoing public outreach and communication regarding historic preservation through our website and all forms of media, the production of educational conferences and events, and the production of the annual Ida Lee Willis Preservation Awards for preservation excellence in partnership with the Ida Lee Willis Memorial Foundation.

Conclusion and Implementation

This plan is intended to assist the efforts of various organizations and entities throughout the state that are involved in historic preservation activities through 2021. It will be utilized to guide the work of the Kentucky Heritage Council and assist in developing our own annual work plans to protect our state's unique heritage and identity. We also encourage you to use it to develop your work plans at the regional and local levels around the state. Together, we can all work to move historic preservation efforts forward, no matter what role we play in the larger preservation picture.



Mercer County, Kentucky

How Can I Help?

State and Federal Agencies –

- Appoint one person or a team to be the point-of-contact to the Kentucky Heritage Council to provide consistent communication and streamline and expedite review processes.
- Think about how to incorporate historic preservation planning into decision making for the benefit of the entire state.
- Contact KHC early in the environmental review process.

Local Governments –

- Identify ways that your historic resources contribute now or could potentially contribute to your community's character, quality of life, and economic growth.
- Give historic resources consideration when developing local comprehensive plans, and think about developing a stand-alone preservation plan.
- Take steps to ensure that local ordinances exist or are developed to protect your legacy assets for the future. Contact KHC for assistance and technical expertise to put a local preservation program in place, or to rescue it from dormancy.
- If you do have a local preservation program, including an ordinance and a process for design review, ensure that your preservation commission or architectural review board and their staff receives ongoing training so that they can perform their duties to the best of their ability.
- Consider how a local Kentucky Main Street program can play a role to revitalize, assist to preserve, and expand the tax contribution of your historic downtown.
- Plan activities to celebrate National Historic Preservation Month in May of each year. Make a proclamation to support historic preservation.
- Offer financial incentives to promote preservation at the local level.

Preservation Advocacy Groups –

- Make your voice stronger and your impact greater by allying your resources and seeking out new partners.
- Target younger membership for your organizations.
- Continue to influence the passage of favorable preservation-related legislation and increase funding for historic preservation activities at both the local, regional, and state levels.
- Train members and citizens how to participate effectively in the Section 106 process as consulting parties. <http://www.achp.gov/work106.html>
- Evaluate ways to work smarter, not just harder, in a continued environment of limited resources.

Citizens of Kentucky –

- Take the time to consider how historic preservation has an impact on your quality of life and the quality of your community.
- Learn more about the history of your community and state by visiting historic sites, museums, and places.
- Familiarize yourself with the Citizens Guide to Section 106 Review (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/CitizenGuide.pdf>) to prepare to participate effectively in consultation on local projects utilizing federal funding or permits that may affect historic resources in your community.
- Get involved. Join a preservation advocacy organization. Volunteer for your local Main Street program. Serve on your local preservation commission or architectural review board. Let your elected officials know that historic preservation is important to you and Kentucky's future.

Preservation Partners

Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation
210 North Broadway
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 253-0362
<http://www.bluegrasstrust.org>

Boyle Landmark Trust
P. O. Box 1693
Danville, KY 40423-1693
<http://boylelandmarktrust.org/>

The Filson Historical Society
1310 S. Third Street
Louisville, KY 40208
<http://filsonhistorical.org/>

Franklin County Trust for Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 1541
Frankfort, KY 40602
<http://www.fcthp.org/>

Historic Homes Foundation
3110 Lexington Rd.
Louisville, KY 40206
<http://www.historichomes.org/>

The James Harrod Trust for Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 158
Harrodsburg, KY 40330
<http://www.jamesharrodtrust.org/>

Kentucky Archaeological Survey
1020-A Export Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-9854
(859) 257-1944
<https://anthropology.as.uky.edu/kas>

Kentucky Association of Professional Archaeologists
<http://www.kyopa.org/about-kyopa/>

Kentucky Trust for Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 35000
Louisville, KY 40232-5000
<http://www.thekentuckytrust.org/>

Louisville Historical League
P. O. Box 6061
Louisville, KY 40206
<http://www.louisvillehistoricalleague.org/>

Preservation Kentucky
230 St. Clair Street
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 871-4570
<http://preservationkentucky.com/>

Progress with Preservation (Covington)
<https://sites.google.com/site/progresswithpreservation/home>

Vital Sites (Louisville)
<http://www.vitalsites.org/>

Commonly Used Acronyms in Historic Preservation

106 – Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

APE – Area of Potential Effect

ARB – Architectural Review Board/**AHB** – Architectural Heritage Board/**BAR** or **BOAR**
– Board of Architectural Review/**HARC** – Historic Architecture Review

Commission/**HDC** – Historic Districts Commission/**HPC** – Historic Preservation

Commission/**HRB** – Historic Review Board/**HPB** – Historic Preservation Board

BGT – Bluegrass Trust for Historic Preservation

CDBG – Community Development Block Grant

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CLG – Certified Local Government

CP – Consulting Party

CRMP – Cultural Resources Management Plan

DOI – Department of the Interior

DOE – Determination of Eligibility

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement (under NEPA)

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

FHWA – Federal Highway Administration

FPO – Federal Preservation Officer

FONSI – Finding of No Significant Effect (under NEPA)

GSA – General Services Administration

HPMP – Historic Preservation Management Plan

HPO – Historic Preservation Officer

HPF – Historic Preservation Fund

HPP – Historic Preservation Plan

HUD – Housing and Urban Development

IBC – International Building Code

IEBC – International Existing Building Code

IRS – Internal Revenue Service

ISTEA – Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

KAR – Kentucky Administrative Regulations

KBC – Kentucky Building Code

KHRI – Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory / **KHSS** – Kentucky Historic Sites Survey/**KHPS** – Kentucky Historic Properties Survey – all different ways to reference the inventory of historic resources housed at KHC

KHC – Kentucky Heritage Council; sometimes Kentucky Housing Corporation

KRS – Kentucky Revised Statute

KYMS – Kentucky Main Street

KYTC – Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

LIHTC – Low Income Housing Tax Credit

Lead RRP – Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule

LSIORB – Louisville Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges project

MOA – Memorandum of Agreement

MPS – Multiple Property Submission

MPDF – Multiple Property Documentation Form

NAGPRA – Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NPS – National Park Service

NPS TPS – National Park Service Technical Preservation Services

NR/NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

PA – Programmatic Agreement

PI – Principal Investigator

PK – Preservation Kentucky

QRE – Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditure

SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office(er)

SOI – Secretary of the Interior

SOIS – Secretary of the Interior’s Standards

SOIPQS – Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards

TCP – Traditional Cultural Property

TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Office(er)

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