

Our Sense of Place: Preserving Missouri's Cultural Resources 2018-2024

Missouri's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

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Executive Summary

In the spring of 2016 efforts began to revise and update Missouri's current statewide preservation plan, *Preservation Horizons: 2011-2017*. This planning process revealed that Missouri's preservation community has had great success in recent years. There is a growing preservation ethic as communities embrace preservation as a means of economic development, retaining community identity and improving quality of life. At the same time, the preservation challenges identified in previous plans remain relevant today. To face these challenges, the 2018-2024 plan discusses six preservation goals:

Goal 1: Increase understanding, appreciation and support for the value of historic preservation.

Goal 2: Strengthen and enhance historic preservation as an economic development tool.

Goal 3: Accelerate the identification, evaluation and protection of Missouri's cultural resources.

Goal 4: Enhance cooperation and partnerships among government entities, institutions and the private sector.

Goal 5: Integrate historic preservation strategies into policy, planning and routine procedures at all levels of Missouri government: local, regional and state.

Goal 6: Improve the delivery of historic preservation services to include innovative technologies and an expanded information network.

The broad goals established in the planning process are joined in this document with a series of objectives and actions that can be taken by individuals, local preservation groups, and government agencies to preserve and increase appreciation for our state's historic properties. The plan recognizes that we share a vision, but each play a different role in preserving the history and historic places of our state and community. No one person, group, or agency can do it all, but we can each do our part to overcome challenges and move toward our vision of a “state that progresses and prospers while preserving and respecting its unique heritage.”

Vision for Historic Preservation in Missouri

Missouri will be a state that progresses and prospers while preserving and respecting its unique heritage. Citizens of all ages will appreciate the unique and fragile nature of Missouri's historic places and archaeological resources. Preservation will be widely recognized as a major contributor to tourism, economic development and quality of life. Government officials at all levels, legislators and private-sector leaders will include preservation concerns as they make decisions about Missouri's future. Missouri's diverse constituencies will work together as partners in a statewide preservation movement, creating an effective and vocal constituency. A high level of services will be provided to assist members of the preservation community in accomplishing preservation goals throughout Missouri.

The State Historic Preservation Office

Pursuant to The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C.A. § 302301) and the State Historic Preservation Act (§§ 253.408 to 253.412, RSMo), as well as 253.022, RSMo, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is responsible for establishing, implementing, and administering federal and state programs or plans for historic preservation. SHPO is located in the Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks. State law (RSMo 253.408 and 253.410, RSMo) designates the director of the Department of Natural Resources as state historic preservation officer and the director of the SHPO as deputy state historic preservation officer. The SHPO carries out a broad range of activities to encourage identification, evaluation, registration and protection of Missouri's cultural resources. SHPO's duties include the following:

Survey & National Register

The SHPO is responsible for directing and conducting a comprehensive statewide survey of historic, archeological, architectural and cultural properties and maintaining an inventory of such properties. Architectural surveys provide a record of the built environment by systematically documenting intact buildings by location or theme. They document construction dates, architectural details, styles or types, alterations, current conditions, and provide brief histories of properties. Reflecting the time they are conducted, surveys provide a "snapshot" of a given area and are often the first step in preservation projects. They most frequently are used to identify properties or districts eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but can also be used for planning and economic projects.

The SHPO is also responsible for identifying and nominating eligible Missouri properties to the National Register of Historic Places, which is the federal honor roll of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts important in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture.

Review & Compliance

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act directs federal agencies and their designees to consider the impact of their undertakings on historic properties. The SHPO is responsible for reviewing federally assisted projects and comments on eligibility of properties to the National Register, on any possible effects to eligible/listed properties, and makes recommendations to avoid or minimize effects.

Archaeological Assistance

The SHPO provides archaeological assistance for the administration of state laws relating to archaeological properties, as well as promoting awareness of Missouri's archaeological resources through public archaeology survey, programs and events in cooperation with the state and federal agencies and the private sector.

Cultural Resources Records

The SHPO also maintains a variety of records regarding cultural resources investigations and historic properties, such as National Register nominations and architectural surveys. These records are useful to state and federal agencies, local governments, private organizations, and individuals involved in planning for the preservation of the state's significant historic properties. Many of these records are already accessible through the SHPO website. Others may be available for research by appointment.

Certified Local Government & Community Outreach

The National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1980 to expand the state-federal partnership to the local level through the establishment of a Certified Local Government (CLG) program. Missouri local governments must enact preservation legislation and establish preservation commissions to achieve CLG status. Once certified, CLGs are eligible for an earmarked pool of federal grant funds and special assistance is provided by program staff.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Incentives & Technical Assistance

Since 1976, federal tax law has provided tax incentives for historic preservation. The National Park Service administers a 20 percent investment tax credit for the approved rehabilitation of certified historic structures for income-producing use. The Missouri Department of Economic Development administers a 25 percent state rehabilitation credit that also is available for the rehabilitation of income-producing or residential properties.

The SHPO works actively with property owners, developers, and architects to review and provide advice to ensure an appropriate rehabilitation. Upon request, the SHPO also offers technical assistance with preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration techniques. The program maintains extensive files of detailed technical information suitable for architects, professional craftsmen, and do-it yourselfers.

Historic Preservation Revolving Fund

Pursuant to 253.408.2(11) RSMo, the SHPO is responsible for administering the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund established by § 253.402, RSMo. The fund may be used to acquire, preserve, restore, hold, maintain or operate historic properties for their protection, preservation, maintenance or operation.

Historic Preservation Grants

The SHPO is responsible for administering Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and makes a portion of its annual allocation available each year in the form of matching grants. Grants may be used for a variety of purposes including the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, architectural/historic surveys, archaeological surveys, public information/education activities, and acquisition and development projects for historic properties. Grant applications are mailed, on request, to the public annually in early summer and posted

online. Ten percent of the federal allocation is dedicated to projects sponsored by Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

State Commissions

Two statutorily created commissions play a key role in advising the SHPO on preservation matters. These commissions are the **Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** and the **Unmarked Human Burials Consultation Committee**.

The **Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** provides advice to the SHPO on the full range of Historic Preservation Fund-supported activities; reviews and makes recommendations on National Register nominations; participates in the review of appeals to National Register nominations; provides general advice and guidance to the State Historic Preservation Officer; and reviews and provides advice on the state's Historic Preservation Plan.

The State Historic Preservation Officer, in consultation with the **Unmarked Human Burial Consultation Committee** is responsible for determining the proper disposition of unmarked human burials or human skeletal remains under the State Historic Preservation Officer's jurisdiction that are discovered as a result of construction or agricultural earth disturbing activities and cannot be related to any living peoples. The Committee's approval is also required before the State Historic Preservation officer can delay reinterment of remains for an additional scientific study. All actions and decisions of the State Historic Preservation Officer and the UHBCC must be consistent with the federal National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Accomplishments Since 2011

Since 2011, a number of significant accomplishments have taken place in historic preservation in Missouri. These include:

- There have been **236 new listings** in the National Register of Historic Places representing **10,252** individual resources. All unrestricted listed nominations are scanned and available online.
- The SHPO reviewed **19,297** federally assisted projects and evaluated **22,876** properties for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Nine communities entered into a preservation partnership with the SHPO and National Park Service through the CLG program.** These communities include: Carthage, Hannibal, Weston, Fulton, Normandy, O'Fallon, Rolla, Sedalia, and Wentzville.
- Missouri awarded Historic Preservation Fund grants to its Certified Local Governments and other qualifying preservation partners every year. **\$1,374,389** in grant dollars were awarded for listing properties on the National Register, completing architectural/historic and archaeological surveys, completing planning and outreach activities, preparing historic building feasibility studies, and rehabilitating historic buildings. The grant dollars are only a portion of the money used to fund these projects. **The total investment by Missourians is \$2,269,579.**

- Funds from the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund enabled significant rehabilitation of many of Missouri's historic courthouses.
- **The SHPO made resources more accessible** to the public and professionals through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitization:
 - In total, more than **38,819** archaeological sites mapped in GIS.
 - **Eighty percent** of the historic/architectural survey collection has been scanned and made available online (70,797 resources to date).
 - **The entire** eligibility assessment collection has been scanned and entered into the GIS (**1,282 assessments**).
 - Since 2014, a Section 106 Determination of Eligibility layer captured **1,039 properties**, of which **658 are potential historic districts**.
- Missouri Preservation continues to host **annual award ceremonies at the Missouri State Capitol**. Between 2011 and 2016, Missouri **Preservation recognized 74 projects and individuals for their contribution to preserving Missouri's historic places**.
- In 2008, the **Missouri Barn Alliance and Rural Network** was founded to identify, preserve and protect Missouri's rural and agricultural history.
- The SHPO developed resource specific survey forms and programs for **Cemeteries, Cemetery Markers, and Barns and Farmsteads**, which are available online.
- The City of Washington (2012) and Cape Girardeau (2016) were chosen as **Great American Main Street Award Winners**.

The Planning Process

Our Sense of Place: Preserving Missouri's Cultural Resources 2018-2024 is the result of ongoing historic preservation planning efforts begun not long after the formation of the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in 1968. Under the guidance of the National Park Service, the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office has continued to work with its preservation partners to implement and update the statewide preservation plan. The statewide preservation plan establishes broad goals and outlines actions that can be taken by individuals, communities, local preservation groups, and government agencies to preserve and increase appreciation for our state's and our community's historic properties.

The planning process included five phases: organization, data collection, draft preparation, plan revision, and final plan approval. The phases are outlined below.

Organization Phase

The statewide planning committee began the organizational phase in March 2016. The committee developed a strategy for soliciting public input, produced survey questionnaires and scheduled and organized meetings. Public meetings were held at six separate locations, targeted to ensure geographic distribution with one meeting in each of Missouri State Park's regions.

With the goal of encouraging the broadest possible participation, the committee focused on publicizing the planning process and developing and implementing a publicity plan that:

- Distributed media releases, which included information about the planning process, regional public meeting schedule and locations and availability of online questionnaire.
- Posted the schedule of regional public planning meetings on the SHPO website.
- Distributed electronic notifications containing information on all regional public planning meeting dates and locations, with links to the online questionnaire.

Data Collection Phase

Public input is a vital part of the preservation planning process. To gather this input, the SHPO worked with statewide agencies and organizations and local preservation partners to set up and publicize regional public preservation planning meetings, stakeholder meetings and the distribution of questionnaires. The SHPO issued media releases announcing meetings and outlining the planning process.

Stakeholder/Public Meetings

The Certified Local Government (CLG) Forum, May 13, 2016, marked the beginning of the data collection phase. As preservation partners active in local government preservation programs, forum attendees were invited to discuss questions that revolved around issues that affect historic resources locally and in the state, strategies for addressing these issues, and the state's preservation strengths. After small group discussions, the participants voted in favor of their top three choices. These responses and ideas were collected, summarized and included in the plan.

A similar, if more general, approach was taken at the six regional public meetings held between May and July 2016 and the stakeholder meetings for SHPO staff, agencies and tribal partners. The statewide planning committee worked with local, state or federal agencies to host regional meetings at Weston Bend State Park, Washington, Jefferson City, Cape Girardeau, Webb City and Chillicothe. The SHPO staff held an additional planning charrette for state and federal agencies and federally recognized Tribes during the July Tribal Workshop hosted by the Missouri Army National Guard. The SHPO issued press releases to all newspapers announcing the planning process and distributed notifications and reminders through popular Missouri preservation listservs, distributed materials outlining the preservation planning process and invited the public to these open forums. SHPO staff also made contact with preservation partners in the field, encouraging their attendance and asking them to invite local stakeholders, owners of historic properties, and others.

Each meeting followed the same agenda. Staff introduced the planning process and facilitated discussion. Each audience member was asked to supply responses to a series of questions. Responses were recorded on flip charts. Once gathered, audience members prioritized their top concerns. Responses and priorities gathered in each meeting were compiled and used to update goals, objectives and actions for the revised statewide plan.

Participants in each meeting raised similar preservation issues as they related to local and statewide goals. For example, at every meeting, attendees identified the need for more communication through social media. In fact, when asked to identify the most important methods for the Missouri SHPO to use in conducting public outreach activities, the use of electronic media outranked all other suggestions. Other major themes emerged in the discussions at all meetings, including: the need for heritage education at all levels, especially K-12; a need to address demolition by neglect and the importance of local government support for

historic preservation; the need for effective financial and economic incentives; and the need to provide protection for Native American cultural properties, as well as education about Missouri's Tribes.

Questionnaires

SHPO staff reviewed surveys used by other SHPOs for statewide planning purposes and developed a twelve-question online survey that contained both multiple choice and essay questions relating to preservation issues in Missouri. Three questions related to an individual's involvement in preservation, county of residence and contact information. The questionnaire was posted on the SHPO's website from May 13, 2016 to August 30, 2016.

The SHPO received 128 responses to the questionnaire from individuals residing in 23 of the state's 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Organizations and interests represented by respondents included state and federal agencies, historical societies, museums, local and statewide nonprofits, CLGs and historic preservation commissions, colleges and universities, historic business districts, Main Street groups and economic development. SHPO staff tallied responses to the multiple choice questions and transcribed and organized written responses and comments.

Responses to the multiple choice questions show a wide variety of interests and concerns. In most cases, no single issue or response to the questions has been clearly defined as a priority. Most respondents recognized preservation as important because it provides a sense of place. Preservation was also valued because it strengthens communities, improves quality of life, highlights architecture and art, and enhances economic development. A recurring theme in most multiple choice questions was the need for better integration of preservation at the local level. For example, when asked to pick three of the state's most pressing preservation challenges, 73 percent chose the demolition or neglect of historic structures, 43 percent cited the lack of integration of historic preservation considerations into planning and zoning, and 38 percent cited the lack of economic incentives to stimulate private preservation and rehabilitation.

The questionnaire followed the same basic pattern as the regional planning meeting. The survey encouraged respondents to look at preservation challenges and identify possible solutions. Better education topped the chart for possible solutions, closely followed by the need for better integration of agency, community and citizen efforts, and stronger historic preservation laws.

The survey also asked respondents to identify threatened resource types in the state to help guide future architectural/historic survey efforts. Fifty-one percent chose "downtown/Main Street" as one of their top three most threatened resources, 38 percent chose residential buildings and 27 percent chose commercial buildings and archaeological sites. However, respondents expressed concern for all fourteen categories of resources provided.

Draft Preparation and Plan Revision

The basis for the preservation plan for 2018-2024 is *Preservation Horizons: 2011-2017*. Revisions to the goals, objectives and action plans are based on input gathered during regional meetings and through planning questionnaires. SHPO staff have compiled and tabulated responses from the public planning process, noting priorities, issues and themes that arose in both the meetings and questionnaires. Though each region and individual had their own

concerns and specific issues within the preservation movement, the general themes were remarkably similar to previous statewide preservation planning results. Planning participants identified the need for heritage education and training, financial incentives, and the need for better communication and networking. These themes are highlighted in the plan's broad goals, objectives and action plans. Lists of the findings summarized from the meetings and questionnaires are on file with the SHPO.

SHPO staff drafted a revised plan, making initial revisions to goals, objectives, and action plans as a staff. Additional revisions were made by the staff planning committee. Drafts of the completed redrafted plan were presented to the Missouri Advisory Council at the XXXXX Council meeting and comments were solicited. A copy of the revised plan was also submitted to the National Park Service for review and comment.

Final Plan Approval

Additional revisions to the plan were made to address comments and suggestions provided by the National Park Service. A redrafted copy of the plan was posted on the SHPO website for public review and comment and a press release and e-mail notifications were sent out soliciting comment from preservation partners and stakeholders. Revisions to the draft plan were presented to the Missouri Advisory Council at their XXXX 2017 meeting and to local government stakeholders at the April 2017 Certified Local Governments Forum. The final draft of the new plan was approved by the Department of Natural Resources Director in XXXXX. The final Department-approved plan, was submitted to NPS for final approval in XXXX.

Critical Preservation Issues

The majority of those responding to the 2016 statewide preservation questionnaire stated a need for more public education, better integration of historic preservation in state and local planning, and stronger preservation law. Respondents equate historic preservation with a sense of place. Participants in regional meetings listed preservation assets in their communities, often citing strong local preservation ethic and active preservation organizations. The long lists of other assets included historic buildings and districts, financial incentives, and cooperative partnerships between local governments, private individuals, and organizations. Missourians have created a loosely woven, but strong network of preservation advocates. These groups and individuals create a strong foundation for the state's preservation movement and activities. While the possibilities are great, tools are still needed to facilitate the identification and preservation of the state's cultural resources. Participants in the planning process identified several critical issues still facing preservation in the state.

Public Awareness and Education

Lack of awareness of the value of historic and archaeological resources is Missouri's most critical preservation issue. Missouri's history and surviving historic resources span approximately 15,000 years of human occupation, and more can be done to help the public fully appreciate the importance or value of these resources. Efforts to include basic preservation education in Missouri schools have begun but need additional emphasis and support. Technical training is needed to guide craftsmen and owners of historic properties on appropriate preservation techniques. Participants in the statewide planning process stressed the need to train and educate public officials at the local, state and national level about the benefits of preservation.

Economic Development

Economic data describing the impact of historic preservation should be collected, properly analyzed, and distributed to key stakeholders. Decision makers who have a major role in preservation (e.g. bankers, realtors, community development officials) need to have a better understanding of the economic impact of historic preservation in their communities.

Incentives and Funding

In 1998, Missouri instituted the State Historic Preservation Tax Credit, for owners who incur qualified rehabilitation expenses while rehabilitating historic properties. Participants in the planning process expressed support the continuation of this program and suggested increased efforts to promote the program to people interested in rehabilitating historic properties with information on how to obtain financing, estimate costs, and determine economic feasibility.

Participants in the planning process also noted the need for funding and incentives for preserving resources not eligible for the tax credit program, including buildings owned by the public or not-for-profit organizations, religious buildings, historic bridges, and cemeteries, among others.

Funding for the State Historic Preservation Office and its services varies as economic conditions change. With the possibility of reduced federal funding and cut backs in the state budget, alternative sources for SHPO funding may need to be identified. Additionally, alternative funding sources and partnerships with other state or federal agencies to better serve the state's historic properties could be explored.

Identification, Evaluation and Protection of Historic Resources

Nationwide, preservation has broadened from a focus on individual landmarks to preserving entire districts and saving landscapes. Missouri needs to significantly increase the scope of its inventory of surveyed historic resources, especially in downtowns/main streets, commercial buildings, residential buildings, agricultural buildings, and archaeological sites. These resources were identified as some of the most threatened historic properties during the planning process and are resources on which little survey has been conducted in the state to date. Currently, only 65 percent of counties have at least one traditional architectural survey.

Partnerships and Cooperation

Formal and informal avenues of interaction between local, state and federal agencies and the private sector must continue to be developed. Public and private partnerships should maximize opportunities identified by the common goals of historic preservation and economic development. Additional support and assistance must be provided to local governments, and stronger and more effective relationships with members of the Missouri preservation network must continue to be developed. The preservation movement must continue to expand its constituency, develop effective leadership and strive to speak with a unified voice.

Preservation in Policies and Planning

With the SHPO located in the Department of Natural Resources, it is particularly important to reinforce the link between historic preservation and environmentally sound policies. Advocacy at the national, state, and local level is needed to change inflexible building codes that often hinder or prevent the preservation of historic buildings and to ensure that preservation is a component in local economic development and housing programs. Efforts to protect identified historic and cultural resources must be encouraged and supported at all levels. The preservation and protection of historic sites and buildings should be a central part of community strategic planning processes and recognized for its contributions to quality of life and building sustainable communities.

Delivery of Service

Given the limited funds available for historic preservation in Missouri, preservation services must be delivered in the most effective manner possible. The rapidly changing face of technology is creating new challenges and opening new opportunities for service delivery. To meet increasing demands, preservationists must take advantage of technology to improve its effectiveness and efficiency and to capitalize on widespread partnerships. Non-profit preservation organizations should expand their outreach, enhance their communication networks and increase the number and types of preservation services they can make available to Missouri's small towns and rural communities.

GOAL 1: Increase understanding, appreciation and support for the value of historic preservation.

Objective 1.A: Develop educational and informational materials and programs highlighting the rich diversity of Missouri's historic and cultural resources.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.A.1. Provide practical, achievable and up-to-date preservation information in a range of formats, including books, publications and electronic media.
- 1.A.2. Develop targeted information for schools, planners and public officials.
- 1.A.3. Support an annual statewide preservation conference appealing to a broad range of interests.
- 1.A.4. Include preservation topics in statewide conferences that address issues such as economic development, downtown revitalization and environmental concerns.
- 1.A.5. Participate in local events, distribute preservation information and offer interactive activities.
- 1.A.6. Showcase successful preservation demonstration projects.

- 1.A.7. Develop partnerships and programs targeted at preserving historic rural and agricultural resources.
- 1.A.8. Highlight cultural landscapes and historic resources along historic transportation corridors.

Objective 1.B: Assist grass roots preservation planning and activities.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.B.1. Gather and disseminate information on current preservation resources; available services, funding and incentives; case studies that illustrate “best practices,” road blocks and success stories.
- 1.B.2. Publicize local resources through social media, photos, publications, newspaper articles, public service announcements and websites.
- 1.B.3. Develop a network of local preservation partners and continue to identify and connect with new organizations.
- 1.B.4. Publish an interactive forum and digital directory of craftsmen who have skills related to the repair and maintenance of older properties.
- 1.B.5. Establish annual financial assistance symposiums that show how different grant programs can be used to support historic preservation.
- 1.B.6. Develop a database of volunteers who are interested in community service rehabilitation opportunities.
- 1.B.7. Establish a statewide volunteer day to physically rehabilitate historic properties.

Objective 1.C: Develop and publicize local preservation activities, needs and incentives.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.C.1. Celebrate Missouri's successful preservation projects through highly visible statewide and local award ceremonies, local press coverage, websites and social media.
- 1.C.2. Develop a data exchange to publish statewide and locally threatened and/or endangered resources and establish a databank of resources available for rehabilitation.
- 1.C.3. Develop an archive of "before and after" photographs and develop case studies that show alternatives for rehabilitating and reusing historic resources.

Objective 1.D: Inform the public about the importance of and need to protect archaeological resources.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.D.1. Support public awareness activities such as Missouri Archaeology Month, traveling trunks, talks, tours, Archaeology Café and other special events.
- 1.D.2. Publish educational material and publicize the importance of archaeology through programs in elementary and secondary schools.
- 1.D.3. Provide opportunities to learn about Native American cultures and the importance of site stewardship.

Objective 1.E: Integrate historic preservation into the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.E.1. Develop "teaching with historic places" curricula.
- 1.E.2. Require students to research and write about local historic places and publish their work.
- 1.E.3. Maximize student participation in preservation activities by using historic preservation curricula.
- 1.E.4. Provide instruction in preservation techniques in high school industrial arts and/or vocational training programs.
- 1.E.5. Use National Register of Historic Places nominations and local survey information in classroom activities in schools.
- 1.E.6. Encourage classes to experience historic sites.

Objective 1.F: Provide preservation training to professionals, government officials and the general public.

ACTION PLAN

- 1.F.1. Expand historic preservation programs in Missouri's universities and colleges.
 - 1.F.1.a. Advocate for all state universities to offer courses in the preservation of Missouri's historic and cultural resources.
 - 1.F.1.b. Establish a consortium of public and private colleges throughout Missouri to offer historic preservation courses to traditional and non-traditional students.
 - 1.F.1.c. Provide student internships and opportunities for participation in historic preservation projects.

- 1.F.1.d. Increase cultural sensitivity training for the protection of archaeological resources that encourages the use of new technologies to reduce the physical impact on sites.
- 1.F.1.e. Provide distance learning opportunities in historic preservation.
- 1.F.2. Provide information on the role of preservation in sustainable development and the protection of the environment.
- 1.F.3. Provide introductory workshops that local groups can use to target policy makers, real estate professionals and the public.
- 1.F.4. Provide specialized information and training programs for craftsmen and do-it-yourselfers.
- 1.F.5. Use a broad range of professionals and skilled individuals to promote hands-on workshops for those interested in developing preservation skills.
- 1.F.6. Provide preservation internships and apprentice training in preservation-related building crafts.
- 1.F.7. Publicize guidelines on rehabilitation issues dealing with hazardous materials.
- 1.F.8. Provide information to local officials on how to implement historic preservation-friendly local building codes.
- 1.F.9. Expand "how to" workshops for conducting historic/architectural surveys for preservation planning purposes, National Register writing, Section 106 Review, the development of local preservation programs, and historic preservation tax credit applications.

GOAL 2: Strengthen and enhance historic preservation as an economic development tool.

Objective 2.A: Document and publicize the economic benefits of historic preservation.

ACTION PLAN

- 2.A.1. Track, record and update economic data as measures of preservation's impact on jobs, businesses, property values, public revenues and quality of life.
- 2.A.2. Collect and distribute data and case studies that document the dollar savings of redevelopment versus new development, increases in property tax and property values following rehabilitation and neighborhood improvement.

- 2.A.3. Seek out and participate in statewide and local conferences that present opportunities to describe the economic benefits of preservation and encourage the use of available incentives. Assist in publicizing such conferences to increase attendance; target non-traditional preservation partners.
- 2.A.4. Link preservation to land-use and environmental issues documenting the savings to communities through the re-use of existing infrastructure versus new development. Document the cost of infrastructure expansion required when development spreads into a larger area.
- 2.A.5. Link rehabilitation of historic buildings with sustainable development and “green” building design, promoting rehabilitation as a means of recycling, conserving energy, reducing infrastructure costs, and reducing landfill load.
- 2.A.6. Document the public costs of unused buildings (i.e. loss of tax revenue, crime, perception of blight).
- 2.A.7. Provide information on profit and marketability, tax resources, community benefits, sustainability of businesses and the economic and social cost of vacant buildings.
- 2.A.8. Market historic buildings and provide information about financial incentives that can aid in the rehabilitation of these properties.
- 2.A.9. Provide information on the economic benefits of preservation, use of tax incentives and heritage tourism to local government officials, planning and economic development staff, developers, businesses and community leaders.
- 2.A.10. Provide information on the opportunities for historic downtown redevelopment.

Objective 2.B: Provide information on the benefits of heritage tourism.

ACTION PLAN

- 2.B.1. Increase sustainable heritage tourism activities in the state.
- 2.B.2. Identify regional heritage tours around common themes.
- 2.B.3. Combine tours of heritage sites with scenic vistas and outdoor recreation opportunities.
- 2.B.4. Highlight and interpret historic resources and landscapes along historic transportation corridors.
- 2.B.5. Train local tour guides to incorporate cultural and historic resources into regional day-trip itineraries.
- 2.B.6. Take advantage of local heritage festivals to promote preservation.
- 2.B.7. Develop and expand statewide and local heritage travel itineraries.
- 2.B.8. Expand development and use of standardized roadside signage highlighting nearby historic and cultural resources.

2.B.9. Publicize the economic benefits of local heritage tourism programs and activities.

Objective 2.C: Provide economic incentives.

ACTION PLAN

2.C.1. Expand throughout the state the use of economic incentives where they effectively promote jobs and protect our heritage.

2.C.2. Broaden criteria of existing state programs to include preservation projects.

2.C.3. Establish incentives for historic preservation re-investment zones.

2.C.4. Expand public-private partnerships with local banks to provide low-interest loans for historic rehabilitation.

2.C.5. Develop enabling legislation to allow local governments to freeze or abate property taxes as an incentive for historic preservation.

2.C.6. Use incentives such as landscape conservation easements to protect archaeological sites, farms and scenic vistas.

Objective 2.D: Increase funding for preservation services, grants and loan programs.

ACTION PLAN

2.D.1. Provide technical assistance to local government officials and private groups to plan, establish and manage local revolving funds for rehabilitation projects.

2.D.2. Increase state funding for historic preservation grants and for increased funding to the SHPO to allow more federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to be passed through as sub-grants to local groups, governments and individuals.

2.D.3. Establish funding for a program targeting rural and agricultural resource identification and preservation.

2.D.3. Establish innovative funding sources such as a tax on demolitions of historic properties and the dedication of a portion of the hotel/motel bed tax for historic preservation purposes.

2.D.4. Seek new funding sources for technology improvements such as grants or other cooperative funding ventures with agencies having common interests.

2.D.5. Acquire federal funding to assess brownfields and hazardous materials in historic areas.

2.D.6. Expand preservation partnerships with and among private sector foundations, civic associations and other donor institutions.

GOAL 3: Accelerate the identification, evaluation and protection of Missouri's cultural resources.

Objective 3.A: Increase the number of historic/architectural properties surveyed and evaluated.

ACTION PLAN

- 3.A.1. Identify thematic or statewide historic context deficiencies and prioritize the development of new historic contexts.
- 3.A.2. Develop mobile application forms and instructions for historic/architectural survey and online training videos to encourage resource identification.
- 3.A.3. Encourage communities to develop survey plans for areas not yet inventoried and areas with high potential for resource loss. Develop teaching videos focusing on the benefit of planning.
- 3.A.4. Prioritize survey work based on communities with survey plans for financial assistance.
- 3.A.5. Provide technical assistance to counties and towns interested in comprehensive architectural surveys.
- 3.A.6. Train local groups, volunteers and students to recognize and record cultural resources in their area.
- 3.A.7. Incorporate local survey data into the state inventory and expand data sharing partnerships.
- 3.A.8. Preservation partners should meet annually to develop a list of resources that need to be surveyed (the highest priorities for the state in that year).
- 3.A.9. Provide technical assistance on the use of multiple property and district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3.A.10. Promote resource specific surveys, like cemetery or barn/farmstead survey.

Objective 3.B: Use traditional and innovative methods to protect identified architectural properties.

- 3.B.1. Enact local preservation ordinances and strengthen existing ordinances.

- 3.B.2. Change existing local and state laws, statutes, and policies that encourage or allow demolition or destruction of historic resources.
- 3.B.3. Establish and publicize methods that both accommodate the Americans with Disabilities Act and preserve the character of historic buildings.
- 3.B.4. Partner with Missouri Municipal League to incorporate historic preservation in basic zoning codes.

Objective 3.C: Increase the scope and rate of archaeological identification and evaluation.

ACTION PLAN

- 3.C.1. Ensure that the data related to the archaeological surveys of Missouri are kept current and accessible to all qualified parties, and that artifacts are appropriately cared for in perpetuity.
- 3.C.2. Develop educational materials for avocational archaeologists and the general public including a fact sheet on artifact identification and training opportunities for volunteers.
- 3.C.3. Expand and fund internships and university-led archaeological field schools in Missouri that focus on teaching non-destructive field methodology.
- 3.C.4. Increase the number of professionally conducted or supervised archaeological surveys undertaken in Missouri.
- 3.C.5. Develop archaeological contexts and increase the nomination of archaeological sites to the National Register.
- 3.C.6. Preservation partners should meet annually to develop a list of resources that need to be surveyed (the highest priorities for the state in that year).

Objective 3.D: Institute new methods for protection of archaeological sites.

ACTION PLAN

- 3.D.1. Publicize state and federal laws protecting shipwrecks, cemeteries and unmarked human burial sites.
- 3.D.2. Develop resources in partnership with Native American Tribes to inform and educate the public on the connection between modern Tribes and archaeological sites.
- 3.D.3. Develop methods to protect archaeological sites against looting, development, erosion and other threats.
- 3.D.4. Develop proactive outreach programs to inform the public about archaeological basics; participate in educational seminars and conferences.
- 3.D.5. Create programs, such as site stewards, to promote the protection of archaeological

sites on privately owned land.

3.D.6. Inform and educate local officials about the importance of archaeological sites in their area so that they can make sound decisions on the local level.

3.D.7. Enact legislation that would protect archaeological sites on state and local public land.

Objective 3.E: Increase the identification, evaluation, designation and protection of historic resources associated with the underserved populations.

ACTION PLAN

3.E.1. Form working relationships with underserved communities in order to expand recognition of their contributions to Missouri's heritage.

3.E.2. Involve people of all backgrounds as stewards and partners in preservation activities.

3.E.3. Develop programs that recognize and encourage awareness of diversity.

3.E.4. Increase the availability of preservation services to preserve underserved communities.

3.E.5. Identify and protect places that accurately reflect the contributions of underserved people.

Objective 3.F: Increase the preservation of rural and small town resources.

ACTION PLAN

3.F.1. Partner with farmers, ranchers and small town property owners to identify and preserve historic and cultural resources on their property and in their communities.

3.F.2. Develop educational materials promoting the significance of rural and small town resources.

3.F.3. Create legislation and programs that support the protection and preservation of endangered rural resources.

Objective 3.G: Increase the preservation of significant urban, rural and small town historic landscapes.

ACTION PLAN

3.G.1. Develop contexts for urban, rural and small town cultural and historic landscapes.

3.G.2. Expand survey of urban, rural and small town historic landscapes.

- 3.G.3. Increase survey and nomination of historic urban and rural landscapes to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3.G.4. Expand the identification, interpretation and preservation of historic trails and transportation corridors and their associated historic buildings and sites.

Objective 3.H: Nominate significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places and Local Registers.

- 3.H.1. Encourage and promote the determination of eligibility of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and Local Registers.
- 3.H.2. Encourage the nomination of properties that were identified as eligible in historic/architectural, archaeological, and landscape surveys.

GOAL 4: Enhance cooperation and partnerships among government entities, institutions and the private sector.

Objective 4.A: Expand communication and interaction with and among state, federal and tribal agencies.

ACTION PLAN

- 4.A.1. Develop interagency agreements on cultural resource management, data sharing and training among state, federal and tribal agencies.
- 4.A.2. Expand integration of preservation into established programs and incentives for economic development and environmental protection.
- 4.A.3. Expand the use of newsletters, mailing lists, list serves, social media, website links and other shared communication tools.
- 4.A.4. Expand collaboration on continuing education and training programs using the resources of federal and state agencies.
- 4.A.5. Enhance and expand cooperation and consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes with an interest in Missouri.
- 4.A.6. Increase collaboration in training workshops, conferences and site visits aimed at promoting historic preservation.
- 4.A.7. Create a CLG advisory group to assist the SHPO with developing local preservation policies and best practices.

Objective 4.B: Strengthen support for preservation activities by local governments and encourage interaction and cooperation among local governments.

ACTION PLAN

- 4.B.1. Provide frequent local public forums to interact with SHPO staff, preservation commissions, city planners, economic development staff and elected officials.
- 4.B.2. Update and distribute a Certified Local Government (CLG) training manual/handbook including such information as model preservation ordinances, establishing local incentives, developing and using design guidelines and strategies for neighborhood revitalization.
- 4.B.3. Facilitate and expand networking among local preservation commissions.
- 4.B.4. Promote the use of local, state and national webpages and listservs whereby CLGs can share information about resources, best practices and rehabilitation projects in progress.

Objective 4.C: Enhance relationships among established preservation partners and develop working relationships with new partners in the private sector.

ACTION PLAN

- 4.C.1. Network more effectively with national preservation partners such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Preservation Action.
- 4.C.2. Strengthen and increase support for Missouri's preservation partners, including but not limited to: Missouri Preservation, the Missouri Main Street Connection, Missouri Municipal League, Missouri Barn Alliance and Rural Network, and the Missouri Archaeological Society.
- 4.C.3. Establish working relationships with regional planning commissions, councils of governments, local preservation organizations, neighborhood groups, downtown revitalization groups, and local historical societies.
- 4.C.4. Expand preservation outreach and communication efforts to state associations that have the potential to influence historic preservation efforts including the Missouri Municipal League, Missouri Association of Counties, Missouri Bankers Association and Missouri Association of Realtors.
- 4.C.5. Develop new partnerships with chambers of commerce, local realtors, bankers, public accountants, homebuilders and developers.
- 4.C.6. Include preservation issues in continuing education courses of architects, engineers, realtors and other related professionals.
- 4.C.7. Expand the preservation network to include organizations, agencies, and institutions

dealing with environmental and sustainability issues such as AIA and the Green Building Council.

4.C.8. Develop partnerships with museums and local history organizations to distribute preservation information and encourage preservation of buildings, neighborhoods, historic sites, cultural resources and archaeological sites.

4.C.9. Provide information to landowners and local governments on the protection of cultural landscapes and archaeological sites that reflect the interaction of humans and the land such as parks, farms and ranches, and transportation corridors.

Objective 4.D: Develop effective advocacy mechanisms.

ACTION PLAN

4.D.1. Coordinate efforts to identify issues and develop legislative agendas.

4.D.2. Use networks to obtain and distribute information on legislative activity that could impact funding, incentives, real estate, zoning or other preservation-related issues.

4.D.3. Strengthen historic preservation leadership throughout Missouri.

4.D.4. Educate candidates for public office and elected officials on historic preservation issues.

4.D.5. Enhance state level and grass roots advocacy efforts of the public policy committees of the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Missouri Preservation, and Missouri Archaeological Society.

GOAL 5: Integrate historic preservation strategies into policy, planning and routine procedures at all levels of government: local, regional and state.

Objective 5.A: Strive to make preservation a state government priority linking historic preservation to sustainable growth, environmentally sound policies and economic development.

ACTION PLAN

5.A.1. Advocate for a policy directing state agencies to locate in historic downtown properties; ensure that rehabilitations protect the historic character of these resources.

5.A.2. Incorporate historic preservation as a priority element in state economic development and community rehabilitation policy. Make historic preservation a priority in redevelopment enterprise zones in areas with significant historic resources.

- 5.A.3. Publicize preservation as part of effective land-use planning and the rehabilitation of existing building stock as a cost-effective alternative to suburban sprawl.
- 5.A.4. Address the effects of climate change and prepare for disaster response and recovery.
- 5.A.5. Establish guidelines that could be implemented to mitigate the future impact of natural events (flooding, earthquakes, tornadoes, etc.) on historic properties.
- 5.A.6. Publicize the environmental advantages of preservation and rehabilitation over new construction.
- 5.A.7. Advocate for state legislation to protect historically significant properties, historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, ethnic resources and cultural and historic landscapes such as scenic byways and rivers, transportation corridors, heritage areas, farms and parks.
- 5.A.8. Advocate for a state review and compliance process parallel to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to protect historic buildings, prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, cultural and historic landscapes and ethnic resources that may be impacted by state-funded or licensed undertakings.
- 5.A.9. Develop and promote adoption of a statewide building code and zoning that would protect the integrity and character of historic sites, buildings, and districts.

Objective 5.B: Integrate preservation into local government policy, strengthen support and increase activity at the local level.

ACTION PLAN

- 5.B.1. Create and support local redevelopment teams that assist owners and developers of historic properties in obtaining the necessary permits and approvals and make them aware of incentive programs for historic rehabilitation.
- 5.B.2. Develop local partnerships between preservation groups, Chambers of Commerce, Main Street organizations, realtors, bankers, homebuilders, city managers, planners and economic development staff.
- 5.B.3. Train preservation commissions to work cooperatively and effectively with local planning and zoning boards.
- 5.B.4. Provide information on local historic buildings, prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, cultural and historic landscapes and ethnic resources to make preservation relevant to the community.
- 5.B.5. Coordinate efforts of local groups with similar interests advocating for preservation and participating in preservation activities.
- 5.B.6. Support preservation efforts of local governments and designate new Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

- 5.B.7. Form partnerships between government officials and private groups to establish and manage local preservation revolving funds.
- 5.B.8. Adopt local strategic plans that include preservation as a priority.
- 5.B.9. Invest in public infrastructure improvements in historic areas.
- 5.B.10. Form and support local neighborhood organizations that work to revitalize historic areas in cooperation with the local government.

Objective 5.C: Support municipal and county governments in the preservation of publically owned historic properties.

- 5.C.1. Encourage the development of planning documents that support the long-term rehabilitation of a building.
- 5.C.2. Offer grants and technical assistance to protect the character-defining features of a building.
- 5.C.3. Encourage dedicated local revenue to historic building maintenance.
- 5.C.4. Fund the rehabilitation of county courthouses and municipal buildings still in use for their historic function.

GOAL 6: Improve the delivery of historic preservation services to include innovative technologies and an expanded information network.

Objective 6.A: Use technology to improve public access to historic preservation information.

ACTION PLAN

- 6.A.1. Continue to provide adequate staffing and support to ensure that computerized cultural resource database systems are maintained and updated on a routine basis.
- 6.A.2. Support the integration of electronic devices and universal forms for the collection and sharing of historic property data.
- 6.A.3. Partner with historic preservation organizations and government agencies to develop cultural resource management applications.
- 6.A.4. Schedule webinars and workshops on electronic technology and its potential uses in cultural resource management.

- 6.A.5. Make more resources available through social media.
- 6.A.6. Keep up to date on trending applications. Develop a preservation network in Missouri and link into the national network.
- 6.A.7. Develop and/or populate information in applications that list cultural resource attractions. Ensure that the information is accurate and reliable.
- 6.A.8. Go paperless.

Preservation Partners

The people and agencies that shape the historic preservation movement in Missouri come from a varied background. For many, involvement in local and state preservation activities springs from a love and passion for the state's history and historic places. For many local, state and federal governmental agencies, involvement is prescribed by legislation or ordinances. Below is a description of some of the stakeholders in the state's preservation movement.

Governmental Agencies: Federal

The following federal agencies are listed below because they have a major presence in Missouri. These federal agencies own land, operate facilities, administer programs and issue permits and licenses. All of these activities have the potential to affect historic properties and are subject to the provisions of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The **U.S. Forest Service** (USFS) is a major landowner, holding title to the Mark Twain National Forest that covers approximately 1.5 million acres in the state. The **National Park Service** (NPS) manages six sites in Missouri; George Washington Carver National Monument, Harry S Truman National Historic Site, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, and Wilson's Creek National Battlefield. The NPS is also a partner in the administration of the National Register of Historic Places and federal preservation grants. The **Department of the Defense** (DOD) operates a number of facilities in Missouri, such as Fort Leonard Wood (Army), Whitman Air Force Base and Jefferson Barracks (Air Force).

The **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** (COE) manages major lakes in Missouri, including Truman, Stockton, Pomme de Terre, Long Branch, Mark Twain, Bull Shoals, Taneycomo, Table Rock, and Clearwater. The Corps is also responsible for issuing permits for waterway and wetland development. The **Natural Resources Conservation Service** (NRCS) provides technical assistance on soil conservation in every county in the state, and also owns the historic Elsberry Plants Materials Center. The **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development** (HUD) has a large presence in the state as it administers a number of programs that affect historic properties in rural and urban areas. The **General Service Administration** (GSA) oversees the use and disposition of federally owned buildings in Missouri. The **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) oversees disaster recovery efforts, many of which impact historic resources.

Other federal agencies do not own land, but are very active in issuing licenses or permits, or administering funding programs that potentially affect historic resources. The **Federal**

Communications Commission (FCC) issues licenses for communication towers, many of which are attached to or constructed near historic properties. The **U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development** (RD) and **Rural Utilities Service** (RUS) provide assistance to homeowners, small business and utilities for rehabilitation and development.

Native American Tribes

Missouri has no Indian lands or reservations, due to state law that required the removal of all Native Americans. However, approximately 40 federally recognized tribes have expressed an interest in Missouri. These tribes range from the Osage, the Peoria and the Quaqaw with a long association of hundreds of years with the state, to tribes including the Shawnee, Delaware, Cherokee and Potawatomie, who were forcibly removed through Missouri and pressured westward over a period of a few years or decades. These tribes have varying levels of involvement with NAGPRA and Section 106.

Governmental Agencies: State

State government is also a major stakeholder. Like the federal government, the state owns land, operates facilities and administers programs. However, there is no state law that provides for review of state actions that might affect cultural resources. State agencies frequently receive federal funding, permits or licenses that then require review and comment under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The **Department of Conservation** (MDC) is a major landowner, managing nearly one million acres throughout the state. MDC has recently devoted resources to the development of an in-house program enabling them to better identify and manage historic properties.

The **Department of Economic Development** (DED) administers several programs that affect historic properties. Federal Community Development Block Grant funds administered by DED are made available to smaller cities, towns and rural communities in the state. Under the state's Neighborhood Assistance Program, DED provides state tax credits for certain community investment activities, which can include historic preservation. In partnership with SHPO, DED administers the State Historic Preservation Tax Credit. DED's Division of Tourism promotes Missouri's tourism destinations and is involved in developing a cultural tourism plan that will highlight Missouri's historic places. The Division of Energy administers residential, commercial and manufacturing energy programs.

The **Missouri Housing Development Commission** (MHDC) is the state's housing finance agency. The Commission is dedicated to strengthening communities and the lives of Missourians through the financing, development and preservation of affordable housing. MHDC administers state tax credit programs, and funding from the federal U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The **Missouri Department of Transportation** (MoDOT) administers programs that have a major impact on cultural resources. Most of MoDOT's activities are supported by federal funding from the Federal Highway Administration and thus subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. MoDOT also administers federal funds under a program known as the National Transportation Enhancement Provision grants program designed to assist in the maintenance of structures and sites related to transit activity.

The **Department of Public Safety** houses the Missouri National Guard and operates and maintains a number of historic buildings and armories.

The **Office of Administration** (OA) is responsible for work on state-owned buildings and sites. Among these sites are the historic buildings that make up the Capitol Complex in Jefferson City, as well as such significant buildings as Louis Sullivan's Wainwright Building in St. Louis which now houses state offices. OA is also involved in leasing property for state use, many of which are well-maintained or recently rehabilitated historic buildings.

The **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** has been a partner with SHPO in the development of a heritage curriculum which may be viewed at their website. While there are many historic schools in Missouri, control is with the local level, not with the State.

The **Department of Natural Resources** (DNR) houses both the State Historic Preservation Office and the Missouri State Parks . Missouri State Parks plays a major role in cultural resource stewardship; the division operates 35 historic sites and 56 parks. Many of the parks under its management also contain historic structures and archaeological sites, some of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and also include National Historic Landmarks, such as Watkins Woolen Mill State Historic Site.

Governmental Agencies: Local

Local governments play an increasingly important role in preservation activities in Missouri. Unless state or federal funds are involved, the state and the federal government do not regulate private property for historic preservation purposes. Under Missouri law, counties and municipalities can enact local preservation legislation and establish preservation commissions. More than 60 communities have preservation ordinances and/or commissions. At least three counties have enacted some form of preservation legislation. Each local preservation program is different and reflects the level of regulation with which the local community is comfortable. Some communities are struggling to control growth and urban sprawl. Others, particularly in rural areas, are dealing with loss of population and a dwindling economic base resulting in a large percentage of vacant and poorly maintained buildings in their historic commercial and residential districts, as well as loss of family farms in unincorporated areas.

Certified Local Governments have established local historic preservation programs that meet certain standards that make them eligible to be official partners with the SHPO and the National Park Service in the nation's historic preservation program. CLGs regularly take advantage of grants and technical assistance to maintain and promote their local historic preservation programs. They constantly engage the public in the preservation process and conduct outreach to educate citizens, community leaders and local officials about the value of preserving their heritage. They work to integrate preservation of cultural resources into their comprehensive planning process.

Private Organizations

A growing number of private organizations at the national, state and local level are key partners in the preservation movement.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** provides leadership, education, advocacy and resources to a national network of people, organizations and local communities committed to

saving places, connecting us to our history and collectively shaping the future of America's stories. The Midwest Office, located in Chicago, is responsive to preservation needs in Missouri, providing field services, grants, advocacy assistance, and information.

The **Missouri Main Street Connection (MMSC)** is a nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of historic downtown business districts. MMSC engages communities by offering training, technical assistance and financial grants. Main Street teaches a signature Main Street Four-Point Approach, developed by the National Trust, to promote revitalization.

Founded in 1976 as the Missouri Heritage Trust, **Missouri Preservation**, (formally known as Missouri Alliance for Historic Preservation), is actively working to protect the historic resources of Missouri, through networking, education, advocacy, recognition, technical assistance and public awareness. With a full time professional executive director offering technical assistance and public awareness programs such as the Places in Peril and the Annual Statewide Honor Awards Ceremony, the statewide nonprofit works to fulfill its mission to establish a preservation ethic throughout the state. Missouri Preservation also offers regional educational and technical workshops and presents annually the Statewide Preservation Conference. Missouri Preservation also provides educational information about current public policy issues at the local, state, and federal level that threaten or enhance the preservation community. Missouri Preservation keeps its members informed through a list serve, newsletter, and website.

The **Missouri Archaeological Society (MAS)** was formed in 1934 for the purpose of preservation of antiquities and accumulation of scientific knowledge. The society publishes a newsletter, the Missouri Archaeological Society Quarterly, and a scholarly journal, The Missouri Archaeologist. As part of its mission MAS members assisted in developing and maintaining the Archaeological Survey of Missouri (ASM), now housed at the University of Missouri-Columbia. ASM no longer catalogs new site data, but for 70 years was the primary depository for archaeological site forms. Information on its 36,000 cataloged sites is available to researchers on a limited basis.

The **Missouri Barn Alliance and Rural Network** was established in 2008 to encourage the education, identification, and preservation of agricultural resources in Missouri. Since its formation, the organization has partnered with the USDA Forest Service to preserve the publically-owned Piney River Heritage Farm and the SHPO to create a Barn and Farmstead specific architectural survey form.

Active local preservation organizations flourish throughout the state, in both urban areas and small communities. Longstanding organizations such as the **Landmarks Association of St. Louis** and the **Historic Kansas City Foundation** serve the state's major urban areas. A variety of other private organizations have been formed throughout the state to serve smaller communities.

Historical Societies

Missouri has a large number of active historical societies. The **State Historical Society of Missouri** maintains large reference and newspaper libraries and a manuscript collection, provides a clearinghouse of information on county historical societies and publishes a journal, the Missouri Historical Review. The **Missouri Historical Society** in St. Louis, a major library and archive of information on St. Louis history, promotes appreciation of local history through

publications on historic neighborhoods and communities. Its quarterly journal is Gateway Heritage. County historical or genealogical societies exist in most of Missouri's 114 counties.

Universities

Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau has offered an undergraduate degree in historic preservation since 1980; a graduate degree in history with an emphasis in historic preservation is now also offered. The **University of Missouri-Kansas City** offers a graduate certificate in historic preservation. The **University of Missouri-Columbia** offers a number of preservation courses, primarily under the Department of History and the Department of Art History and Archaeology. Anthropology and archaeology courses and, in some cases, advanced degrees are offered at **Washington University, Missouri State University in Springfield, the University of Missouri-Columbia, the University of Missouri-St. Louis, and Central Methodist College** in Fayette.

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