

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards**

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

ACTION: Proposed renaming of and revisions to "the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards."

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) proposes to rename and revise "the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards" which are part of the larger "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation." The statutory authority for the Secretary's development of these can be found in sections 101(g), 101(h), 101(i), and 101(j)(2)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*). These Standards and Guidelines (including the Professional Qualification Standards) were published in the **Federal Register** in 1983 (48 FR 44716, September 29) as the Secretary's best guidance for historic preservation practice nationally. This remains their preeminent function.

The Standards are renamed "the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards." This change reflects the fact that the Standards are designed to apply to each discipline as it is practiced in historic preservation; e.g., in the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, and treatment of historic properties.

The proposed revisions update the standards for the five disciplines included in the 1983 publication and add standards for seven other disciplines mentioned in the National Historic Preservation Act as being important to historic preservation. The proposed revisions also provide (for the first time) published guidance on how to use and interpret the Standards.

These revisions are necessary because the old professional qualification standards had become out-of-date, did not include many disciplines important in the practice of historic preservation, and provided no guidance on their use and interpretation. This absence of national guidance led to confusion and inconsistency in the application of the Standards by Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies and other organizations and individuals. The Standards are designed to be a tool to help recognize the minimum expertise generally necessary for performing

professionally credible historic preservation work.

The Standards are not designed to identify the best or ideal person for any position. The effective application of any of these national Standards will require the development of a detailed job description containing additional information to suit a particular situation and need. These Standards do not apply to "entry-level" applicants or to preeminent professionals in the field. Rather, they outline the minimum education and experience and products that together provide an assurance that the applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will be able to perform competently on the job and be respected within the larger historic preservation community.

All responses to this notice will be summarized as part of the publication of the official issuance of the "Secretary's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards." All comments will also become a matter of public record.

DATES: Comments on this notice must be received by August 19, 1997 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: Mr. Joe Wallis, Chief, Branch of State, Tribal, and Local Programs, Heritage Preservation Services, National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership Programs, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Comments may be hand-delivered or overnight mailed to 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20002. Comments may be sent by fax to 202-343-6004 or by E-mail to John_Renaud@nps.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John Renaud, Branch of State, Tribal, and Local Programs, Heritage Preservation Services Division, National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnership Programs, National Park Service, 202-343-1055, FAX 202-343-6004, or John_Renaud@nps.gov (E-mail).

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Introduction*Background*

The identification, evaluation, protection, and preservation of America's important historic and cultural properties depends upon the participation of all citizens; however, certain decisions must involve individuals who meet nationally accepted professional standards in order to assure credibility in the practice of historic preservation at the Federal, State, and local levels, as well as in the private sector.

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for all programs under Departmental authority. In accordance with this responsibility, "the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards" were developed by the National Park Service (NPS) 20 years ago to ensure that a consistent level of expertise would be applied nationally to the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, treatment, and interpretation of historic and archeological resources.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-665) gave the Secretary authority to set criteria for State grants, surveys, and plans. The National Park Service administratively required State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to maintain professionally qualified staff (in 1976), and to appoint qualified individuals as advisors to serve on State Review Boards (in 1977). The professional qualification standards have not changed since then. The 1980 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 96-515) statutorily affirmed the previous regulatory requirement for professionally qualified staff. Congress also reiterated the regulation's requirement that State Review Boards include a majority of members qualified in one of the professional disciplines which met minimum Professional

Qualification Standards defined in regulation in 36 CFR part 61 (Architecture, Architectural History, Prehistoric Archeology or Historic Archeology, and History). In addition, the 1980 amendments created the Certified Local Government (CLG) program to recognize the role of local governments in the national partnership, and stipulated that the CLG Review Commission membership needed to be adequate and qualified. The Congressional Committee Report for the 1980 amendments (H.R. Rept. 96-1457) called for "professional bodies which can objectively evaluate the historic significance of properties and provide professional advice on historic preservation matters." Finally, States, local governments, Federal agencies, and the private sector often require that proposals from historic preservation contractors or work submitted by them meet these same professional practice Standards.

How To use the Historic preservation professional qualification standards provides background and general information in a question and answer format about the three basic components of each Standard: academic or comparable training; professional experience; and products and activities that demonstrate proficiency in the field of historic preservation.

Discipline and historic preservation proficiencies consists of a series of general proficiencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities) that are needed by historic preservation program applicants, employees, consultants, and advisors. The first set of proficiencies is related to disciplines; the second, to historic preservation.

Following the standard for each discipline is guidance about meeting the standard for that specific discipline, including a list of some of the most common "closely related fields" within academic degree programs; information on documenting professional experience; and a list of typical products and activities that may be used to document acquired proficiencies in the field of historic preservation.

Finally, a list of Professional Organizations is included to assist users in obtaining additional information about the disciplines, college and university departments, and publications on the practice of each discipline.

Program Evolution/Current Changes

In its 1992 amendments to the Act (Pub. L. 102-575), Congress recognized the evolution and growth of the professional practice of historic preservation, and an expanded role for

Indian tribes in implementing the National Historic Preservation Act. Accordingly, the number of disciplines acknowledged as key to the responsible practice of historic preservation has been increased by the Act and therefore by the National Park Service from the five identified almost 20 years earlier to 12, now including Archeology (Prehistoric and Historic), Architectural History, Conservation, Cultural Anthropology, Curation, Engineering, Folklore, Historic Architecture, Historic Landscape Architecture, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, and History.

As a result, NPS consulted at length with Federal agencies, SHPOs, CLGs, and professional societies involved in historic preservation about issuing updated and expanded Professional Qualification Standards that recognize the evolution and development of the disciplines in the field.

"The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards" are designed to be national measures for determining minimum requirements for professionals practicing in the field of historic preservation. The format for the Standards provides a consistent, yet flexible, framework for establishing sound professionalism in the twelve disciplines. There is one Standard for each of the disciplines.

Each Standard defines:

- Academic degrees or comparable training
- Professional experience; and
- Products and activities that demonstrate proficiency in historic preservation.

These Standards do not apply to "entry-level" applicants or to preeminent professionals in the field. Rather, they outline the minimum education and experience and products that together provide an assurance that the applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will be able to perform competently on the job and be respected within the larger historic preservation community. The effective application of any of these national Standards will require the development of a detailed job description containing additional information to suit a particular situation and need.

Note: In each discipline, the most common method of meeting that Professional Qualifications Standard is discussed first. Less common alternatives follow. Typically, a graduate degree or professional license is listed first.

Applicability

It should be emphasized that the "Historic Preservation Professional

Qualification Standards" that follow are, in most instances, advisory in nature and may thus be used by anyone hiring personnel or consultants or appointing advisory boards or commissions. Because use of the Standards can help ensure appropriate, informed decisions about protecting and preserving our nation's historic and archeological resources, NPS strongly encourages their adoption and implementation.

However, under well-defined circumstances discussed below, "the Secretary's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards" are requirements by statute and regulation. In those instances, a note is added at the end of the required Standard.

First, the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 101, requires that a professionally qualified staff be appointed or employed by State Historic Preservation Offices. Indian tribes that have executed a Memorandum of Agreement with NPS and assumed responsibilities pursuant to Section 101(d) of the Act also must employ or consult with professionally qualified individuals in carrying out those responsibilities. The performance and supervision of Historic Preservation Fund grant-assisted work must be performed and/or supervised by professionally qualified staff and/or contractors. In accordance with 36 CFR part 61 and NPS policy, three of twelve disciplines are required for State program staff and for staff of Tribes with Section 101(d) status: History, Archeology, and Architectural History. States and Tribes with 101(d) status may propose an alternative minimum staff composition for NPS concurrence if their historic resources, needs, or circumstances would be better served or met. States and Tribes with 101(d) status are expected to obtain the services of other qualified professionals as needed for different types of resources.

Second, section 101(b)(1)(B) and section 301(12) of the Act requires that a majority of State Review Board members be professionally qualified. As specified in 36 CFR part 61, this majority must include, but need not be limited, to the required disciplines of History, Archeology, and Architectural History. One person may meet the Standards for more than one required discipline.

Third, section 101(c)(1)(B) and section 301(13) of the Act requires that State programs encourage CLG Review Commissions to include individuals who are professionally qualified, to the extent that such individuals are

available in the community. The State may specify the minimum number of Commission members that must meet the Standards and decide which, if any, of the disciplines listed in the Standards need to be represented on the Commission.

An accompanying guidance section, Applying the Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards, has been prepared to assist the consistent application of the "Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards" when selecting an employee, consultant, or advisor. As such, the guidance provides additional information and recommendations, but never constitutes a requirement.

How To Use the Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

There are three basic components of each Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standard: academic degrees or comparable training; professional experience; and products and activities that demonstrate proficiency in the field of historic preservation. A number of commonly asked questions about the design and content of the Standards, as well as their application and implementation, are answered below in order to assist anyone applying for a position or anyone charged with obtaining the services of a professional in the field of historic preservation.

1. *Under what authority are these Standards developed?* "The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards and Guidance" are part of the larger "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation." The statutory authority for the Secretary's development of these can be found in sections 101(g), 101(h), 101(i), and 101(j)(2)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. These Standards and Guidance (including the Professional Qualification Standards) were published in the **Federal Register** in 1983 as the Secretary's best guidance for historic preservation practice nationally. This remains their preeminent function.

2. *What about the requirements in Section 112 of the National Historic Preservation Act?* Section 112 is not the statutory authority for the "Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards and Guidance" (see the preceding paragraph). Section 112 splits Federal agency requirements for meeting "professional standards" into two parts. Section 112(a)(1)(A) mandates that Federal "actions" meet professional

standards; it is not directed at establishing professional qualification requirements. It is section 112(a)(1)(B) that requires the Federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to devise professional qualification requirements for Federal employees and contractors in seven disciplines. OPM is required by statute to consult with the National Park Service (NPS) and others in creating these requirements. When completed, NPS will offer the Professional Qualification Standards and Guidance as its best advice to OPM for their use.

3. *Are the Standards regulatory or are they advisory?* The Standards are not in and of themselves regulatory. A separate regulation or other official action which references or otherwise adopts part or all of them is necessary to give any force to any language in the Standards. In a number of instances, this has occurred. For example, the Standards for Rehabilitation are regulatory in the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives program through 36 CFR part 67. Likewise, the Professional Qualification Standards are regulatory for States, local historic preservation programs, and participating tribes through 36 CFR part 61. The guidance ("Academic Background" and "Documenting Professional Experience") accompanying the Professional Qualification Standards is intended to assist users in the application of the Standards; the guidance is not regulatory.

4. *How were these Standards developed? Who was consulted?* Consultation has been extensive over the four years of this project. The wide range of constituents that use the Standards dictates a broad consultation process, which, not surprisingly, results in widely varying opinions and recommendations. To date, NPS has consulted with: (1) Federal, tribal, State, and local government historic preservation programs as well as related organizations; (2) professional societies and organizations of professional societies; (3) academic programs in historic preservation and organizations of such programs; (4) individuals and companies in the private practice of historic preservation as well as related organizations; and, (5) individuals working in the public sector as well as organizations of such people.

5. *Why did the National Park Service choose the disciplines it did?* These disciplines were selected because each is specifically mentioned in the National Historic Preservation Act. [See sections 112(a)(1)(A), 112(a)(1)(B), 201(a)(9), 301(12)(B), 301(13), and 401(c)(3).]

6. *How are these Standards to be used?* The Standards are designed to be a tool to help recognize the minimum expertise generally necessary for performing professionally credible historic preservation work. The Standards are not designed to identify the best or ideal person for any position or the preeminent practitioners in any discipline, nor are they developed to qualify apprentice or entry level workers. The Standards are designed to describe the typical expertise held by credible mid-level journeymen working in historic preservation.

7. *Do the Standards apply to "entry level" or "technician" level positions?* Although the work of "entry-level" or "technician-level" personnel is critical to the success of historic preservation projects, these professional levels are not addressed in the Secretary's Standards. The Standards apply only to the "journeyman" professional and define the minimum level of expertise necessary to provide reliable technical opinions relating to historic properties (without in-depth oversight or review by another professional in the discipline).

8. *Do Federal agencies have to meet these Professional Qualification Standards?* For Federal employees and Federal contractors, the Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards are regulatory only if they are specifically adopted by: (1) The Federal Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to its responsibility under Section 112(a)(1)(B) of the Act; (2) a Federal agency in its own agency-wide regulations, requirements, or policy; or (3) a Federal agency as part of a program or project agreement with another party.

9. *How are general Standards applied in specific situations?* General standards are intended to define minimum professional qualifications for identifying, evaluating, registering, treating, and interpreting historic properties nationwide; however, the best historic preservation professional for a particular office, program, project, or property depends upon the situation. Different skills and expertise are needed for different geographical areas and resource types. In most cases where the Standards are applied in hiring or contracting, job descriptions and qualifications will have to be tailored to specific situations and locations so that experience and training are relevant to the needs of the resources and the work to be done. Where there is a need for specialized expertise in a project, application of the Standards will necessarily focus upon specialized training and demonstrated experience and products. For example, a person may be highly skilled in restoring a

particular kind of resource (such as covered bridges), but that person would not be an appropriate choice to work on other types of resources.

10. *Do all staff, consultants, and appointed advisors need to meet the Standards?* SHPOs, CLGs, and tribes hire staff, select consultants, and appoint advisors to perform historic preservation work. However, it is NPS policy that historic preservation activity supported by the Historic Preservation Fund must be conducted, supervised, overseen, evaluated, or signed off by someone who meets the appropriate Professional Qualification Standard. Therefore, NPS requires the use of some of these Standards in certain circumstances by State Historic Preservation Offices, State Review Boards, and Certified Local Government Commissions (see 36 CFR part 61). Consequently, in some offices there could be no staff meeting the Professional Qualification Standards as long as there is access somewhere along the line to the appropriate expertise. For offices (e.g., States) required to have professionally qualified staff and Review Board membership, the requirement is usually to have at least one qualified individual in the three specified core disciplines. States and Tribes with 101(d) status are expected to obtain the services of professionals qualified in other disciplines as needed. It is possible that an individual may meet the Professional Qualification Standards for more than one discipline. Other staff members working in the discipline do not have to meet the Standards.

11. *What about professionals who were hired under the old Standards?* For programs administered by the National Park Service, each State staff, State Review Board member and Certified Local Government Commission member approved by the Secretary as meeting the Professional Qualification Standards will retain that status, regardless of any subsequent changes in the Standards, until such time as that individual no longer is employed by the State office, serves on the State Review Board, or serves on the Certified Local Government Commission with which that individual was affiliated as of the date of that individual's approval. Contractors qualified in a specified discipline under the old requirements will be deemed qualified in that discipline by NPS under the new rules as long as the contract, cooperative agreement, or other third-party agreement remains in effect. New contractual agreements would apply the new standards. Other organizations using the Professional Qualification

Standards are encouraged to adopt a similar approach.

12. *Why aren't the Standards for each discipline exactly the same?* Because each discipline is different and makes its own distinct contribution to historic preservation, the Professional Qualification Standards differ somewhat according to discipline. Each set of Standards includes educational and experience equivalencies to assure fairness in hiring practices; thus, a graduate or undergraduate degree, or other certification, registration, or professional license or training is given full consideration, when combined with differing periods of full-time professional experience. Documenting a record of high quality products and activities during past employment is required in every Standard; however, the type of products and activities will necessarily differ within each discipline.

13. *Why does one have to demonstrate proficiency in a specific discipline as well as in historic preservation?* When decision makers lack the expertise required to make informed decisions, historic and cultural resources can be overlooked, mis-identified, mis-evaluated, damaged, or lost. Partial expertise can be just as harmful, whether a person is well-grounded in historic preservation, but lacks professional discipline skills, or, alternatively, is an expert in a professional discipline, but fails to understand its important connection to historic preservation. Involvement of people with expertise in both a professional discipline and historic preservation will greatly improve the reliability of decisions affecting our nation's heritage.

14. *What constitutes full-time professional experience?* Full-time professional experience generally refers to experience received after the degree was awarded or education was completed. Full-time professional experience can be acquired in blocks of time that, together, add up to the number of years called for in the Standard. In some disciplines, a portion of this experience must have been earned under the direct supervision of a recognized professional. It is possible that some education and experience received outside the United States is relevant to the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, treatment, and interpretation of United States historic and cultural properties.

15. *Does the required experience have to occur subsequent to obtaining the requisite educational or licensing credentials?* Although it is preferable to have the practical experience after obtaining the academic training in a

particular discipline, there is no such national requirement. The hiring, choosing, selecting, or contracting office must determine for itself how much experience, of what sort, and in what sequence, is appropriate for the job or position.

16. *How many and what types of products and activities are routinely used to document the quality of professional experience?* The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor may cite products such as peer-reviewed articles and publications, audio-visual materials, awards, and National Register documentation. Activities could include teaching the theory or practices of a specific discipline; administrative, project review, or supervisory experience in a historic preservation program or office; and field or laboratory work. In any event, products and activities should demonstrate the appropriate use of the applicable "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation." Examples are provided in the Documenting Professional Experience section of the guidance for Applying the Standard for each discipline.

17. *In determining academic qualifications, what is a "closely related field of study?"* To provide flexibility in determining academic credentials, the Standards recognize that a graduate or undergraduate degree may have been attained in either the identified discipline or in a related discipline. Thus a candidate for the position of Architectural Historian may have an undergraduate degree in a closely related field of study, such as Art History or Historic Preservation.

Merely having a degree in a closely related field does not automatically meet the Standard. The course work taken to earn a degree in a related field should be weighed against the course requirements in the Standard's "main" discipline. For example, a degree in Art History does not necessarily, on its own, meet the Standard for Architectural History, unless course work relevant to the Standard can be documented, such as American architectural history. (See the Academic Background guidance given after each Standard, which discusses the typical closely related fields of study for each historic preservation discipline.)

18. *How much and what kind of course work in a "closely related field" is required to meet the Professional Qualifications Standards?* There is no set amount of credit hours. The office hiring or selecting must make a determination that the person with course work in a closely related field has enough relevant education to be

equivalent to that necessary for the standard degree in that discipline, and to enable that person to make judgments about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic or archeological properties in the United States and its Territories.

19. *When is "exceptional experience" a factor?* In general, an applicant, employee, consultant, contractor, or advisor who does not possess a combination of education or training, experience, and products would not meet the Standards. However, in some cases, a person's experience and contributions have been so exceptional that he or she demonstrates the level of expertise that meets the Standards. In particular, this may apply in those situations where persons embarked upon their careers before recognized academic programs were established, and their education or training was thus attained in alternative ways. In such instances, exceptional experience would be substituted for an academic degree or other training. It is up to the organization with administrative oversight responsibility for the program or project to determine whether the individual meets the Standards. For example, in a program under the purview of 36 CFR part 61, the State Historic Preservation Office would request an exception from the National Park Service for the person under consideration for a "professional" position on the State staff or Review Board. Otherwise, the organization doing the hiring or selecting of personnel would determine whether the individual meets the Standards.

Discipline and Historic Preservation Proficiencies

The Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards call for an understanding of the general principles, procedures, and practices in the discipline as they are applied to historic preservation. This type of expertise is necessary for historic preservation programs in which the employee, consultant, or advisor is expected to deal with a range of historic resources and issues. Proficiencies in the disciplines and in the practice of historic preservation are outlined below.

Recommended Discipline Proficiencies

The following discipline proficiencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities) should be possessed by applicants, employees, consultants, and advisors:

- Knowledge of the history of the discipline.

- Knowledge of current theories, principles, practices, methods, and techniques of the discipline.
- Familiarity with diverse specializations within the discipline.
- Skills in applying the discipline's techniques of practice, including critical analysis skills.
- Understanding of the discipline's relationships with other disciplines and the ability to design and carry out interdisciplinary projects.
- Understanding of complex research questions.
- Ability to place a specific project in a broader context.
- Knowledge of current scholarly research and its applicability to a given issue.
- Familiarity with the process of rigorous professional peer review that occurs before work is published.

Recommended Historic Preservation Proficiencies

The following historic preservation proficiencies (knowledge, skills, and abilities) should be possessed by applicants, employees, consultants, and advisors:

- Familiarity with the origins and development of the historic preservation movement.
- Knowledge of the field of historic preservation as it is practiced in the United States, including its philosophies, theories, practices, laws, regulations, policies, and standards, and relationship to the discipline as a whole.
- Ability to apply Federal and relevant State and local historic preservation laws, regulations, policies, and standards in the public and private sectors, including Federal, State, and local government agencies, and private organizations.
- Ability to apply the appropriate set(s) of the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation," and/or the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

In consideration of the foregoing, the "Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards" are proposed to read as follows:

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Archeology
 (A) Prehistoric Archeology
 (B) Historic Archeology
 Architectural History
 Conservation
 Cultural Anthropology
 Curation
 Engineering
 Folklore
 Historic Architecture
 Historic Landscape Architecture

Historic Preservation Planning
 Historic Preservation
 History

Archeology; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Archeology is the study of past human lifeways through the systematic observation, analysis, and protection of the material remains of human activities.

Standard for Archeologist

(A) Prehistoric

The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Anthropology with a specialization in Prehistoric Archeology, or a graduate degree in Archeology with a specialization in Prehistoric Archeology, or a graduate degree in a closely related field (see Academic Background for Archeology), PLUS a minimum of two and one-half (2½) years of full-time professional experience in applying the theories, methods, and practices of Archeology that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of prehistoric archeological properties in the United States and its Territories (at least six months of experience must have been acquired in the performance of field and analytical activities under the supervision of a professional prehistoric archeologist, and one year of experience in the study of the archeological resources of the prehistoric period must have been at a supervisory level); and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Archeologists).

(B) Historical

The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Anthropology with a specialization in Historical Archeology, or a graduate degree in Archeology with a specialization in Historical Archeology, or a graduate degree in a closely related field (see Academic Background for Archeology), plus a minimum of two and one-half (2½) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Archeology that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic archeological properties in the United States and its Territories (at least six months of experience must have been acquired in

the performance of field and analytical activities under the supervision of a professional Historical Archeologist, and one year of experience in the study of the archeological resources of the historic period must have been at a supervisory level); and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Archeologists).

(**Note:** Pursuant to 36 CFR part 61, a person meeting this Standard (either Prehistoric or Historic Archeology) is required as part of the core staff for each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and as part of each State Review Board. Expertise described by this standard is also needed for Tribal Preservation Office staff or consultants of tribes that have executed a Memorandum of Agreement to implement Section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. It also may be needed for consultants hired with HPF grant funds and for members of Certified Local Government Commissions.)

Archeology—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Anthropology, with a specialization in Archeology, is the typical degree discipline for archeologists practicing in the United States. One of the usual requirements for receiving the degree is completion of an archeological field school in which the student learns about techniques of survey, excavation, and laboratory processing. However, degree programs have also been established in Archeology, Cultural Resources Management, Historical Archeology, and Public Archeology. Some Historical Archeology programs are housed in History, Public History, or American Studies Departments. For these degrees, a list of courses taken should be reviewed to determine if the program is equivalent to that typically provided for a degree in Anthropology with a specialization in Archeology, including course work in archeological methods and theory, archeology of a geographic region (e.g., North America), and the field school.

Discipline specializations: The most prevalent specializations in Archeology include Historical Archeology or Prehistoric Archeology, i.e., the specialization in resources of either the prehistoric period or the historic period. These specializations necessarily require expertise in different types of sites and different sources of information about past human activities. For example, a prehistoric archeologist usually requires a knowledge of environmental sciences, while a historical archeologist needs to understand the techniques of archival

research. Additional specialized training and experience is also required for those specializing in, for example, underwater archeology, physical anthropology (human bones and burials), forensic archeology, or zooarcheology (non-human bones). In addition, archeologists typically specialize in the archeological resources of a particular time period, geographic region, resource type, or research subject.

Applying the Standard for Archeologist—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional archeologist typically has experience in field survey, site testing, site excavation, artifact identification and analysis, documents research, and report preparation. Supervised field experience as a graduate student may be counted as part of the overall 2½ year professional experience requirement.

A Prehistoric Archeologist meeting this Standard would document one year of supervisory experience in the study of prehistoric archeological sites; a Historical Archeologist would document one year of supervisory experience in the study of sites of the historic period.

The two archeologist specializations of Prehistoric Archeology and Historic Archeology are not interchangeable. Documentation to show that someone qualifies in both Prehistoric and Historic Archeology should include a minimum of one additional year of supervisory experience on resources of the other specialty, for a total of 3½ years of experience, with products and activities in both specializations.

Products and Activities.

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through “products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.” Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Survey and excavation reports of cultural resource management or Section 106 (or other compliance) projects. These reports are typically called “grey literature;” they often have multiple authors and are usually produced in limited quantities by consulting firms.
- National Register documentation resulting in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Materials such as presentations, booklets, brochures, lesson plans, or

videos that interpret the results of archeological investigation for the general public.

- Publications including articles in professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the preservation of historic or archeological properties.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences related to the preservation of historic or archeological properties.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the preservation of historic or archeological properties.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it is not expected that all of these products and activities will need to be documented in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several of these products and activities would be more typical. However, if the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, the majority of products and activities should reflect that specialization.

Architectural History; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Architectural History is the study of the development of building practices through written records and design and the examination of structures, sites, and objects in order to determine their relationship to preceding, contemporary, and subsequent architecture and events.

Standard for Architectural Historian

- (a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Architectural History or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for Architectural History), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Architectural History that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Architectural Historians); or * * *
- (b) An undergraduate degree in Architectural History or a closely

related field of study (see Academic Background for Architectural History), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Architectural History that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historians).

(**Note:** Pursuant to 36 CFR part 61, a person meeting this Standard is required as part of the core staff for each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and as part of each State Review Board. Expertise described by this standard is also needed for Tribal Preservation Office staff or consultants of tribes that have executed a Memorandum of Agreement to implement Section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. It also may be needed for consultants hired with HPF grant funds and for members of Certified Local Government Commissions.)

Architectural History—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Professional Architectural Historians typically receive their formal training through Architectural History, Art History, or Historic Preservation programs, which include course work in American Architectural History. Other fields of study may offer relevant training, provided that course work in American Architectural History is taken. These other fields may include American Studies, American Civilization, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, American History, Historic Preservation, and Public History.

Discipline specializations: Architectural Historians tend to be generalists, although specializations within Architectural History are typically based on time periods (such as 18th century), on a particular architectural style (such as Georgian or vernacular), or a combination of these (such as plantation architecture in the antebellum South).

Applying the Standard for Architectural Historian—Documenting Professional Experience

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the

practice of historic preservation." A professional Architectural Historian typically has expertise in research, survey, documentation, and evaluation, of architectural resources, including buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Documentation of such experience is desirable. Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Survey reports assessing the significance of historic properties.
- Historic structure reports.
- National Register documentation resulting in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the preservation of historic structures.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences related to the preservation of historic structures.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the preservation of historic structures.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Conservation; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Conservation is the practice of prolonging the physical and aesthetic life of prehistoric and historic material culture through documentation, preventive care, treatment, and research.

Standard for Conservator

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Conservation or a graduate degree in a closely related field of study with a certificate in Conservation (see Academic Background for Conservation), plus a minimum of three (3) years of full-time professional experience applying the

theories, methods, and practices of Conservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation or treatment of objects associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Conservators); or * * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in Art History, or Natural or Physical Science, or another closely related field to Conservation (see Academic Background for Conservation), with an additional (3) years of full-time enrollment in an apprenticeship program equivalent to graduate studies in Conservation and supervised by a professional Conservator; plus a minimum of three (3) years full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Conservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, or treatment of objects associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Conservators).

Conservation—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Since Conservators tend to specialize in a particular class of objects, closely related fields will be diverse, and could include Art, Art Conservation, Art History, Architecture, Historic Preservation, Museum Studies, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering (or a related scientific field), Archeology, Anthropology, or other fields related to the conservation specialization. If a closely related field is being claimed, the degree in the closely related field should be accompanied by a certificate in Conservation, or the completion of course work equivalent to that typically offered in graduate Conservation programs. This course work should include examination, documentation, and treatment of objects; history and technology of objects; and conservation science. In addition, such a program should include the completion of a two-semester internship.

Discipline specializations: Professional conservators specialize in the treatment and maintenance of a

specific class of objects or materials, such as archeological artifacts, architectural elements or fragments, or collections, books, ceramics, glass, decorative arts, ethnographic objects, furniture, metals, paintings, paper, photographs, sculpture, and textiles. Some conservators have studied more than one specialty, and have accumulated experience which allows them to practice in several of these specialties (although they are often closely related, such as books, drawings, prints or paper; decorative arts and furniture; sculpture and archeological artifacts). In these cases, the time period that distinguishes the materials is often the specialty. Each of these specialties requires focused training and experience, since each represents unique problems which are not always necessarily shared with other materials or time periods. Hence, a professional conservator should be able to perform according to professional standards of practice within the claimed area of specialty and should be both capable and willing to recognize his or her limitations. The professional conservator, moreover, should be generally knowledgeable about the issues of other specialties and the benefit of effective communication among the specialties. A broad understanding of the general principles of the conservation discipline is paramount as well, particularly in the area of technological and philosophical concerns that govern the ethics of the profession.

A note on Conservation education: Many professional Conservators received their training by serving apprenticeships with professional Conservators. For some time, however, graduate conservation programs have been established in academic institutions; these require an internship in recognition of the critical importance of hands-on training and experience in preparing students for professional practice.

Applying the Standard for Conservator—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Conservator typically possesses specialized technical skills and has experience in the examination, analysis, documentation, treatment, and preventive care of a specific class, or classes, of objects.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the

practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- A portfolio of current and past conservation work, including written and photographic documentation.
- Reports of examination, condition, or treatment of objects.
- Publications, which might include articles in professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the care and treatment of objects.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, workshops or other educational venues related to the care and treatment of objects.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the conservation of objects.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Cultural Anthropology; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Cultural anthropology is the description and analysis of cultural systems, which include systems of behaviors (economic, religious, social), values, ideologies, and social arrangements.

Standard for Cultural Anthropologist

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Anthropology with a specialization in Applied Cultural Anthropology, or a closely related field (see Academic Background for Cultural Anthropology), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience (including at least six months of field work supervised by a professional Cultural Anthropologist) applying the theories, methods, and practices of Cultural Anthropology that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic, prehistoric, or

traditional cultural properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Cultural Anthropologists); or * * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in Anthropology or a closely related field (see Academic Background for Cultural Anthropology), with a specialization in Applied Cultural Anthropology, plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience (including at least twelve months of field work supervised by a professional Cultural Anthropologist) applying the theories, methods, and practices of Cultural Anthropology that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic, prehistoric, or traditional cultural properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (See Documenting Professional Experience for Cultural Anthropologists).

Cultural Anthropology—Academic Background

Closely related fields: A degree in Anthropology with a specialization in Applied Cultural Anthropology is the typical degree discipline for Cultural Anthropologists practicing in the United States. Closely related fields of study may include Sociology, Cultural Geography, Folklife, History, and American Studies.

Discipline specializations: Specializations in this discipline include Applied Cultural Anthropology, and Social Anthropology (which may be considered the most closely related to Cultural Anthropology; some academic programs even combine them, referring to Sociocultural Anthropology). Departments of Anthropology typically provide training in Archeology, Physical Anthropology, Ethnography, and Sociocultural Anthropology, and they may offer Applied Anthropology concentrations in one or more of these fields. Professional Cultural Anthropologists tend to specialize geographically (such as in the Southwest United States, Micronesia or New England) or topically (such as Medical Anthropology or Urban Anthropology), or in working with particular cultural or linguistic groups (such as fishermen, Irish immigrants, or Northwest Coast Indians).

Applying the Standard for Cultural Anthropologist—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Cultural Anthropologist typically has experience in the use of ethnohistoric and ethnographic techniques, including participant observation field work among one or more contemporary ethnic groups. The typical Cultural Anthropologist would also have performed field survey to identify and assess ethnographic resources, which can include, in addition to historic and cultural places of value, environmental features and places that have symbolic and other cultural value for Native American and/or other ethnic communities. A Cultural Anthropologist engaged in substantial ethnographic field work should demonstrate professional experience in the relevant geographic area and/or among the New World peoples, immigrant, ethnic, or minority communities with whom they will work.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Ethnographic field studies and survey reports, oral histories, or social impact assessments.
- National Register documentation of ethnographic resources or traditional cultural properties resulting in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the documentation and preservation of historic and archeological resources, and/or traditional cultural properties.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops or exhibits related to the documentation and preservation of historic and archeological resources, and/or traditional cultural properties.
- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the documentation and preservation of historic and archeological resources.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Curation; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Curation is the practice of documenting, managing, preserving, and interpreting museum collections according to professional museum and archival practices.

Standard for Curator

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Museum Studies or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for Curation), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Curation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, preventive care, or interpretation of collections associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Curators); or

* * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in Museum Studies or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for Curation), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Curation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, preventive care, or interpretation of collections associated with historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Curator).

Curation—Academic Background

Closely related fields: A degree program called Museum Studies in one academic institution might be called

Museum Science or Museology in another institution. Since Curators often specialize in particular disciplines, those fields of study would be relevant provided that theoretical as well as hands-on training was also obtained in museum methods and techniques, including collections care and management. Examples of relevant fields could include American Studies, Anthropology, Archeology, Art History, Archival or Library Science, History, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, Geology, Zoology, and other similar fields of study, depending upon the nature of the collections to be curated.

Discipline specializations: Professional Curators tend to be specialists in a particular academic discipline relevant to the collections held by their institution or museum, which could include, for example, 19th-century Hudson Valley School paintings, Southwest Pueblo pottery, Civil War military uniforms, site-specific archeological materials, or natural history specimens.

Applying the Standard for Curator—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Curator typically has experience in managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices. Cultural training should involve experience with the chemical and physical properties of material culture, as well as practical and legal aspects of health and safety, an understanding of climate control systems, security, and conservation methods. The Curator is directly responsible for the care and academic interpretation of all objects, materials, and specimens belonging to or lent to the museum; recommendations for acquisition, de-accession, attribution and authentication; and research on the collections and the publication of the results of that research. The Curator also may have administrative and/or exhibition responsibilities.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Exhibit catalogs and other scholarly reports.
- Field or laboratory work that demonstrates ability to conserve, document, or interpret archeological,

archival, or material culture objects or collections.

- Plans or finding aids for the preservation or documentation of museum collections.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the care and treatment of archeological, archival, or material culture objects or collections.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to the care and treatment of archeological, archival, or material cultural objects or collections.
- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the care and treatment of archeological, archival, or material culture objects or collections.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Engineering; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Engineering is the practice of applying scientific principles to the research, planning, design, and management of structures and machines such as roads, bridges, canals, dams, docks, locomotives, and buildings, including their structural, electrical, or mechanical systems. Historic Engineering involves specialized training in engineering principles, theories, concepts, methods, and technologies of the past, and appropriate methods of interpreting and preserving historic engineered structures or machinery.

Standard for Engineer

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized license to practice civil or structural engineering, plus, a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic

structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers); or * * *

(b) A Masters of Civil Engineering degree with demonstrable course work in Historic Preservation, for historic structures rehabilitation, plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers); or * * *

(c) A Bachelors of Civil Engineering degree with at least one year of graduate study in History of Technology, Historic Preservation, Engineering History, or a closely related field (see Academic Background for Engineers), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods and practices of Engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers).

(Note: Only persons who are licensed to practice Engineering in that State may prepare and seal plans and specifications in order to obtain construction permits, authorize payments to contractors, and certify that the work is complete. However, State staff, State Review Board members, and CLG staff or Commission members who are not licensed, but who meet the Standard for Engineer under (b) or (c) above, can review proposed and completed work for compliance with the applicable Secretary's Standards for Tax Act, HPF Grant, or other related programs.)

Engineering—Academic Background

Closely related fields: The Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree is a five-year degree that is unlikely to include historic preservation course work. The same is true of a Masters of Civil Engineering degree. An Engineer with an Engineering degree is well grounded in all aspects of engineering practice,

including design, planning, construction specifications, and contract administration. Although this background is essential, additional training is needed in order to understand and work with historic structures, sites, and machines, with their complex material evolution and treatment problems. Specialized training, to supplement that provided by the professional Engineering program, should be acquired in such areas as American Architectural and Engineering History, History of Technology, Architectural Preservation, Conservation, Historic Construction Technologies, Historic Building Materials, Historical Archeology, and Historic Preservation.

Discipline specializations: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and Structural Engineering are typical specializations within the broader discipline of Engineering. The two specializations most often used in historic preservation projects are Civil and Structural Engineering. Occasionally, there may be the need for a Mechanical Engineer to address issues concerning historic machinery such as locomotives, steam engines, water turbines, electric generators, and similar machines and equipment, or particularly complex mechanical systems in a historic structure.

Applying the Standard for Engineer—Documenting Professional Experience

To be licensed by a State Government as a professional Engineer, an individual must pass a written exam and successfully fulfill education, training, and experience requirements. In addition, a professional Historical Engineer has both theoretical knowledge and technical skill associated with preserving historic structures and machines, and with the application of Engineering theories, methods, and practices that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories. A professional Historical Engineer typically has gained experience on structural preservation projects, which have included research and detailed investigations of historic structures or mechanical artifacts and preparation of recommendations for the treatment of such properties in order to preserve them in accordance with the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation (particularly the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties).

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the Secretary Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Plans and Specifications for the preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration of historic structures, such as bridges, dams, canal locks, and for the structural rehabilitation or seismic stabilization of buildings.
- Adaptive reuse or feasibility studies that make recommendations for preserving or structurally stabilizing historic structures, including bridges.
- Historic Structure Reports or Condition Assessments of historic structures or machines.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic structures or machines.
- Experience applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to the review of work on historic structures, sites or machines.
- Awards for historic structure preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration received from local, regional, national, or international professional organizations.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books about the preservation of historic structures or machines.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits about the preservation of historic structures or machines.
- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the preservation of historic structures or machines.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical.

Folklore; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Folklore is the study and documentation of traditional, expressive culture shared within various ethnic, familial, occupational, religious, and regional groups.

Standard for Folklorist

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Folklore, Folklife Studies, Anthropology or a closely related field of study (see Academic Experience for Folklore), with a specialization in Folklore or Folklife Studies, plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Folklore that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, or documentation of folk cultures or lifeways associated with historic or prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Folklorists); or * * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in Anthropology or a closely related field of study (see Academic Experience for Folklore), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Folklore that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, or documentation of folk cultures or lifeways associated with historic or prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation. (see Documenting Professional Experience for Folklorists).

Folklore—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Typically, a professional Folklorist has a graduate degree in Folklore or Folklife Studies, or from highly specialized study within other disciplines such as Anthropology, English, Linguistics, or Sociology, provided that such study included training in theory, research and fieldwork techniques, and in the diverse categories of expressive culture.

Discipline specializations: A graduate degree in Anthropology may be combined with a specialization in Folklore and Folklife Studies. Other specializations may include: English, Cultural Anthropology, Ethnohistory, Ethnobotany, Ethnozoology, Ethnoarchaeology, Cultural Geography, Sociology, and Oral History.

A professional Folklore specialist, or Folklorist, may specialize in any of the categories of traditional expressive culture, such as music

(ethnomusicology), spoken word traditions, material culture, customs, or religious and belief systems; or specialization may focus on the study of a particular contemporary group (such as the Pennsylvania Amish) or region of the United States (such as Appalachia).

Applying the Standard for Folklorist—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Folklorist typically demonstrates professional knowledge and skills in established methods and techniques of folklore and folklife research in the collection, evaluation, documentation, analysis, and/or presentation of grassroots and traditional cultural expression, including folk music, spoken word, dance, craftsmanship and artistic traditions, folkways, customs, belief systems, traditional foodways, and regional and/or occupational groups and communities. Experience would typically include fieldwork, with on-site interviews, observation, and documentation of contemporary human cultural activities.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Field studies and survey reports, oral histories, or assessments of the significance of historic properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals; monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to assessing the significance of historic or traditional cultural properties.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, exhibitions, or other educational venues related to analyzing cultural traditions in evaluating the significance of historic or traditional cultural properties.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with documenting and analyzing cultural traditions.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet

the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Historic Architecture; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Architecture is the practice of applying artistic and scientific principles to the research, planning, design, and management of the built environment with specialized training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving historic buildings and structures.

Standard for Historical Architect

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized license to practice Architecture, plus, a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic structures in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historical Architects); or * * *

(b) A Masters of Architecture degree with demonstrable course work in Architectural Preservation, Architectural History, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, or a closely related field (see Academic Background for Historic Architecture), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic structures in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historical Architects); or * * *

(c) A Bachelors of Architecture degree with at least one year of graduate study in Architectural Preservation, Architectural History, Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Planning, or a closely related field (see Academic Experience for Historic

Architecture), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods and practices of Historic Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic structures in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historical Architects).

(Note: Only persons who are licensed to practice Architecture in that State may prepare and seal plans and specifications in order to obtain construction permits, authorize payments to contractors, and certify that the work is completed. However, State staff, State Review Board members, and CLG staff or Commission members who are not licensed, but who meet the Standard for Historical Architect under (b) or (c) above, can review proposed and completed work for compliance with the applicable Secretary's Standards for Tax Act, HPF Grant, or other related programs.)

Historic Architecture—Academic Background

Closely related fields: The Bachelor of Architecture degree is a five-year degree that does not always include historic preservation course work. The same may be true of a Masters of Architecture degree. An Historical Architect is first an Architect and, as such, is well grounded in all aspects of architectural practice, including architectural design, planning, construction specifications, and contract administration. Although this background is essential, additional training is needed in order to understand and work with historic structures, with their complex material evolution and treatment problems. Specialized training, to supplement that provided by the professional Architecture program, should be acquired in such areas as American Architectural History, Architectural Preservation, Conservation, Historic Construction Technologies, Historic Building Materials, and Historic Preservation.

Discipline specialization: Historic Architecture is a specialization within the broader discipline of Architecture.

Applying the Standard for Historical Architect—Documenting Professional Experience

To be licensed by a State Government as a professional Architect, an individual must pass a written exam and successfully fulfill education, training, and experience requirements. In addition, a professional Historical

Architect has both theoretical knowledge and technical skill associated with preserving historic structures, and with the application of Architecture theories, methods, and practices that enables professional judgments to be made about the evaluation, documentation, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories. A professional Historical Architect typically has gained experience on structural preservation projects, which have included research and detailed investigations of historic structures and preparation of recommendations for the treatment of properties in order to preserve them in accordance with the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation (particularly the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties).

Products and activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the Secretary Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Plans and Specifications for the preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration of historic structures.
- Adaptive reuse or feasibility studies that make recommendations for preserving historic structures.
- Historic Structure Reports or Condition Assessments of historic structures.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic structures.
- Experience applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to the review of work on historic structures.
- Awards for historic structure preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration received from local, regional, national, or international professional organizations.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books about the preservation of historic structures.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits about the preservation of historic structures.
- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations

concerned with the preservation of historic structures.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical.

Historic Landscape Architecture; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Landscape Architecture is the practice of applying artistic and scientific principles to the research, planning, design, and management of both natural and built environments with specialized training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes.

Standard for Historical Landscape Architect

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized license to practice Landscape Architecture, plus, a minimum of two (2) years full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects); or * * *

(b) A Masters degree in Landscape Architecture with demonstrable course work in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes, plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects); or * * *

(c) A four-year or five-year Bachelors degree in Landscape Architecture, plus a minimum of three (3) years of full-

time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects).

(**Note:** Only persons who are licensed to practice Landscape Architecture in that State may prepare and seal plans and specifications in order to obtain construction permits, authorize payments to contractors, and certify that the work is completed. However, State staff, State Review Board members, and CLG staff or commission members who are not licensed, but who meet the Standard for Historical Landscape Architect under (b) or (c) above, can review proposed and completed work for compliance with the applicable Secretary's Standards for Tax Act, HPF Grant, Grant, or other related programs.)

Historic Landscape Architecture—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Landscape Architecture is the typical professional Bachelors degree, which is awarded after successful completion of a four-year or five-year undergraduate program. However, the Bachelors or Masters in Landscape Architecture may not always include historic preservation course work. While the standard Landscape Architecture degree program addresses all general aspects of landscape architectural practice (including design, planning, construction specifications, and professional practice), additional training is needed for Historical Landscape Architects. They may need training in landscape research, documentation, analysis, evaluation, and treatment techniques. This additional training is achieved through additional course work and/or professional experience.

Graduate study: The Masters in Landscape Architecture degree is the typical graduate degree, which is awarded after successful completion of a two-year or three-year graduate program. This degree should include studies in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes. Course work may include cultural geography; landscape history; archival research techniques; historic preservation theory, principles, and practice; and preservation technologies.

Discipline specialization: Historic Landscape Architecture is a specialization within the broader field of Landscape Architecture. Historical Landscape Architects should have completed training in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes. Cultural landscape preservation focuses on preserving a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use (especially when that use contributes to its historical significance). Graduate study and/or professional experience provides the specialized training needed by the Historical Landscape Architect.

Applying the Standard for Historical Landscape Architect—Documenting Professional Experience

To be licensed by a State Government as a professional Landscape Architect, an individual typically must pass a written exam and successfully fulfill education, training, and experience requirements. In addition, an Historical Landscape Architect must have two years of experience in the application of Landscape Architecture theories, methods, and practices to the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories. A professional Historical Landscape Architect has both theoretical knowledge and technical skill associated with the preservation of cultural landscapes in accordance with the Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Cultural landscapes include historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Surveys and inventories of cultural landscapes.
- Documentation of cultural landscapes that meets the Secretary's Standards for Documentation.
- National Register nominations or Determinations of Eligibility for cultural landscapes.
- Cultural Landscape treatment and maintenance plans.
- Cultural Landscape Reports.

- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books about cultural landscape preservation.

- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits about cultural landscape preservation.

- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with cultural landscape preservation.

- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts associated with cultural landscape preservation.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical.

Historic Preservation Planning; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Preservation Planning, a specialization within Planning, is the practice of identifying and carrying out particular goals and strategies to protect historic and archeological resources at the local, regional, State, or national level.

Standard for Historic Preservation Planner

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized certification or license in Land-use Planning, plus, minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, protection, or treatment of historic and archeological properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner); or * * *.

(b) A graduate degree in Planning with demonstrable course work in Historic Preservation, or a graduate degree in a closely related field of study with demonstrable course work in Historic Preservation (see Academic Background for Historic Preservation

Planning), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, protection, or treatment of historic and archeological properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner); or * * *.

(c) An undergraduate degree in Planning with demonstrable course work in Historic Preservation or an undergraduate degree in a closely related field of study with demonstrable course work in Historic Preservation (see Academic Background for Historic Preservation Planning), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, protection, or treatment of historic and archeological properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner).

Historic Preservation Planning—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Professional Historic Preservation Planners typically receive their education through academic Planning programs, although increasingly Historic Preservation programs are offering Historic Preservation Planning as a concentration in which degrees are awarded. Other fields that may be closely related, provided that training relevant to Historic Preservation Planning is obtained, include Historical or Cultural Geography, Architecture, Urban Design, and Historic Preservation.

Discipline specializations: Historic Preservation Planning is a specialization within the broader discipline of Planning. Other specializations include Urban, City, Town, or Community Planning; Regional Planning; Land Use Planning; Environmental Planning; Recreation Planning; Transportation Planning; and Housing Planning.

Applying the Standard for Historic Preservation Planner—Documenting Professional Experience

In order to receive a license or be registered or certified as a professional Planner, an individual typically must pass a written exam and have completed a specified number of years of experience. A professional Historic Preservation Planner typically has gained experience in data collection and analysis; survey and evaluation of existing conditions; consultation with elected and appointed officials and the general public; identification of alternative strategies; enforcement or administration of relevant statutes and regulations; and the preparation of planning documents.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through “products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.” Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary’s Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- Preservation plans adopted by government officials; and/or results of preservation planning studies incorporated into the local comprehensive or master plan.

- Ordinances for the protection of historic and/or archeological resources.

- Economic Feasibility Studies that make recommendations for preserving historic or archeological properties.

- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to preservation planning.

- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to preservation planning.

- Professional service on boards of committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with preservation planning.

- Planning awards received from local, regional, national, or international professional organizations.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the

majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Historic Preservation; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Preservation is the application of strategies that promote the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, protection, treatment, continued use, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources.

Standard for Historic Preservationist

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in Historic Preservation or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for the Historic Preservation discipline), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservationists); or * * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in Historic Preservation or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for the Historic Preservation discipline), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic and prehistoric properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservationists).

Historic Preservation—Academic Background

Closely related fields: Various fields of study may be considered closely related to Historic Preservation, such as American Studies, Architecture, Architectural History, Archeology, History, and Historical or Cultural Geography, provided that such

programs of study include course work in the history of the designed environment, history and theory of preservation, historic preservation methods, techniques, and legislation (Federal, State and local), plus a formal supervised practicum or internship for hands-on application of knowledge and technical skills in the field.

Discipline specializations: While most Historic Preservationists tend to be generalists, many specialize in such areas as Architectural, Landscape, and Community Design, Historic Building Technology, Preservation Economics, Preservation Law, Historic Preservation Planning, and Site Interpretation and Management.

Applying the Standard for Historic Preservationist—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Historic Preservationist typically has experience that demonstrates a well-grounded understanding of the principles, practices, laws and regulations, and diverse resources of historic preservation.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through “products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation of historic or archeological resources.” Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary’s Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- National Register documentation that has resulted in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Survey reports assessing the significance of historic properties.
- Historic Structure Reports.
- Adaptive reuse plans or feasibility studies that make recommendations for preserving historic properties.
- Written opinions that have been accepted that assess the impact that an undertaking will have on historic or archeological properties.
- Historic District Ordinances that have been adopted by a local government.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to historic preservation.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional

conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to historic preservation.

- Professional service on boards or committees or regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with historic preservation.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

History; Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

History is the study of the past through written records, oral history, and material culture and the examination of that evidence within a chronological or topical sequence in order to interpret its relationship to preceding, contemporary and subsequent events.

Standard for Historian

(a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a graduate degree in History or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for History), plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of History that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historians); or * * *

(b) An undergraduate degree in History or a closely related field of study (see Academic Background for History), plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of History that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; and products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the

practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historians).

(**Note:** Pursuant to 36 CFR part 61 a person meeting this Standard is required as part of the core staff for each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and as part of each State Review Board. Expertise described by this standard is also needed for Tribal Preservation Office staff or consultants of tribes that have executed a Memorandum of Agreement to implement Section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. It also may be needed for consultants hired with HPF grant funds and for members of Certified Local Government Commissions.)

History—Academic Background

Closely related fields: For this Standard, the professional degree is typically awarded in History, American History, or Public History. Relevant training can be obtained in programs of American Studies, American Civilization, Historical or Cultural Geography, Anthropology, Ethnohistory, and Historic Preservation, providing that course work is offered in historical research methods and techniques. Education in the social and cultural history of countries other than North America may be relevant when dealing with the histories of immigrant, ethnic or minority groups in the United States.

Discipline specializations: Professional Historians tend to concentrate their education and experience in one of the many chronological, regional, and topical specializations within American History (such as colonial history, southern history, community history, women's history, military history, history of technology, or industrial history).

Applying the Standard for Historian—Documenting Professional Experience

A professional Historian has experience in archival and primary documents research, evaluating and synthesizing this information, and preparation of scholarly narrative histories. Historic research experience in countries other than North America may be relevant when researching the histories of immigrant, ethnic or minority groups in the United States of America.

Products and Activities

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through "products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation." Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary's Standards for

Archeology and Historic Preservation may include:

- National Register documentation that has resulted in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic properties.
- Survey reports assessing the significance of historic properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to documenting and evaluating the significance of historic properties.
- Presentations at regional, national or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to documenting and evaluating historic properties.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with documenting and evaluating the significance of historic properties.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

This list is not comprehensive. Furthermore, it should be understood that not all of these products and activities are needed in order to meet the Standard; rather, a combination of several products and activities would be more typical. If the applicant were documenting professional experience in one of the specializations, however, the majority of products and activities would naturally reflect that specialization.

Sources of Additional Information—Professional Organizations

The following organizations may be contacted to request additional information about the specific disciplines, college and university departments, workshops, and conferences and publications about the practice of each discipline.

- American Anthropological Association, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 630, Arlington, VA 22203-1621
- American Association of Museums, P.O. Box 4002, Washington, D.C. 20042-4002
- American Association for State Federal and Local History, 530 Church Street, Suite 600, Nashville, TN 37219-2325
- American Cultural Resources Association, c/o New South Associates, 6150 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083
- American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-8100
- American Historical Association, 400 A Street, SE., Washington, D.C. 20003

- American Institute for the Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, 1717 K Street, NW., Suite 301, Washington, D.C. 20006
 - American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006
 - American Institute of Certified Planners, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036
 - American Planning Association, 122 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1200, Chicago, IL 60603-6107
 - American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4400
 - American Society of Landscape Architects, 4401 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008-2302
 - American Society of Mechanical Engineers, P.O. Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2900
 - American Studies Association, 1120 19th Street, NW., Suite 301, Washington, D.C. 20036
 - Association for Preservation Technology, P.O. Box 3511, Williamsburg, VA 23187
 - Association of American Geographers, 1710 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20009
 - Center for Museum Studies, Smithsonian Institution, Arts and Industries Building, Suite 2235, MRC, 427, Washington, D.C. 20560
 - The Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1331
 - National Council on Preservation Education, c/o Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716
 - National Council on Public History, 327 Cavanaugh Hall-IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140
 - National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2794
 - National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036
 - Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199
 - Society for American Archaeology, 900 2nd Street, NE., Suite 12, Washington, D.C. 20002
 - Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124
 - Society of Architectural Historians, Charnley-Persky House, 1365 North Astor Street, Chicago, IL 60610-2144
 - Society for Historical Archeology, P.O. Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751
 - Society of Professional Archeologists, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275
- Dated: June 12, 1997.

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Stewardship and Partnerships, National Park
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