

**Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation**

**End-of-Year
Action Plan Narratives
Federal Fiscal Year 2020
(October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020)**

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1. Archaeology Heritage Center for Collections Management and Public Education

Facility is State-funded; VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

The Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center (VAHC), which opened in September 2012, occupies 1,850 square feet at the Vermont History Center in Barre. The majority of VAHC is devoted to the curation of archaeological artifacts and archives dating to all time periods of Vermont's 13,000-year old human past, with office, research, and museum space occupying just 384 square feet. The curated collection contains more than 1,000 archaeological sites in 2,000+ archival boxes that cumulatively house millions of artifacts. VAHC also serves as the headquarters for Vermont Archaeology Month. VAHC provides unique opportunities to educate communities, teachers, students, researchers, and the interested public about Vermont's archaeological history. Since its opening in 2012, VAHC has hosted over 2,500 visitors.

In FFY20, eighty visitors and researchers toured, attended workshops, and/or conducted research at VAHC before it had to be shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic in mid-March. It remained closed to the public for the remainder of the FFY, although the State Archaeologist conducted two online open houses for the public during Vermont Archaeology Month. Prior to closing, VAHC facilitated a volunteer project where members of the Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS) assisted in cataloging portions of a very large collection of artifacts donated to the VAHC in FFY18. The cataloging project was significant, serving as a means of public outreach and education. It will resume when conditions allow.

The VAHC also hired one temporary employee to work remotely beginning in the summer and continuing through the end of the FFY. Although unable to undertake collections work, the employee was able to update our publicly accessible radiocarbon and paleobotanical/paleofaunal databases. These databases have proved to be important resources for archaeologists conducting research or compliance work in Vermont. Marketing VAHC as a research facility and museum space, and updating the exhibit hall, were priorities outlined for SHPO in FFY20. The closure of the facility curtailed those efforts, but they continue to be priorities and will be pursued as soon as conditions allow. To learn more, visit VAHC's website at: <http://accd.vermont.gov/historic-preservation/archaeology-center>.

The Western VAHC Center at the Mount Independence State Historic Site in Orwell was established in 2016 (FFY15) with the assistance of a temporary archaeology intern working with the State Archaeologist and Site Administrator for Chimney Point and Mount Independence. The building was designed to include an archaeological laboratory, which will provide opportunities for further research and educational outreach once opened to the public. All artifacts stored at this location were properly inventoried, then archived or deaccessioned as appropriate. This space currently holds all artifacts and associated archives from the western State-owned historic sites (Chimney Point, Mount Independence, and Hubbardton Battlefield). The Friends of Mount Independence non-profit organization received a grant in FFY19 to conserve select Revolutionary War artifacts. Circumstances surrounding COVID-19 delayed the conservation process, but the work will be completed by the conclusion of FFY21.

In 2020, the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum (LCMM) was designated an official repository for Vermont State-owned underwater archaeological artifacts and related archives and documentation. Located in Vergennes, Vermont, LCMM was established in 1984 as a non-profit museum dedicated to preserving the rich history and archaeology of Lake Champlain and adjacent waterways. Since 2000, LCMM has operated an archaeology and research team dedicated to conducting high-quality and cutting-edge archaeological research while developing ways to connect the public with the priceless cultural resources that lie underwater. LCMM is a major partner with VDHP in the stewardship of Vermont's Underwater Historic Sites, and as a regional leader in the conservation and preservation of metal and organic artifacts, will provide an on-campus conservation laboratory that allows for study, conservation, archiving, and exhibition of remnants from Vermont waters.

2. Archeological Investigation Permits

VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Recognizing that the State of Vermont bears a special responsibility to care for the culture resources on its own land and under its waters, Vermont Statutes Annotated Title 22, Chapter 14, Subchapter 7, Section 762 and 764 and Subchapter 9, Section 782 state that the State Historic Preservation Officer, with advice from the State Archaeologist, may issue permits to qualified researchers and consultancies for them to conduct archaeological excavations on state land. In 2020, the State Historic Preservation Officer issued four permits to consultancies and researchers; this number is significantly higher than in 2019. The permits were issued to consultancies for the entirety of the calendar year to fulfill compliance work associated with contracts from state agencies and/or utility companies. Such permits may stipulate that additional actions must be taken over and above the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation* and the *Guidelines for Conducting Archaeology in Vermont* based on state statutes. The permits also state that all materials recovered from state land must be curated with the state and monies should be budgeted for their care. No collections have yet been archived at the Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center because of these permitted projects.

VDHP is currently reviewing the proposal to intentionally reef the *M/V Adirondack* in Lake Champlain. Discussion of the concept began in FFY19. As the stewards of the Underwater Historic Preserves, VDHP has been active in the discussions related to the significance of the vessel, public outreach, permitting requirements for investigation and water quality (Department of Environmental Conservation), and

remediation following the EPA standards. The *Adirondack*, built in 1913, is the oldest continuously operating double ended ferry in the United States. The ferry has been a fixture on the Lake Champlain Transportation Company's Burlington to Port Kent crossing for 65 years, since having started service here in 1954. During this time *Adirondack* has transported thousands of passengers and vehicles across one of the Champlain Valley's most scenic lake crossings. The Ferry *Adirondack* Project is an opportunity to preserve this piece of Lake Champlain history by sinking the vessel in the lake and adding it, as a site, to the existing Lake Champlain Underwater Historic Preserve. The Historic Preserve system was created in 1985 and currently includes nine historic vessels in Vermont waters. It was one of the first and best regarded preserve systems in the country, benefiting the public by protecting historic vessels while providing public access for both recreational divers and the general public using Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs). With the donation of the Ferry *Adirondack* to the Underwater Historic Preserve, the legacy of the *Adirondack* will be retained on Lake Champlain. It may seem counterintuitive to preserve a vessel by sinking it, but Lake Champlain's cold fresh water will preserve the vessel's structure for many years so that it can continue to be interpreted and appreciated in the Champlain Valley. In addition to preserving history, the Ferry *Adirondack* Project will help provide an economic stimulus to the Champlain Valley through increased diver visitation to the Underwater Preserve from around the country. VDHP applied for permits with the Army Corps of Engineers, which was granted, and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, which is pending/on hold. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide the final permit. Public outreach exploring support for the concept of sinking the historic vessel included a meeting with presentations and audience vote, and an online poll with comments. The public overwhelmingly supports the addition of the *Adirondack* to the Underwater Preserves. Efforts are now focused on the support of the administration and state legislature. Due to COVID, the full remediation of the vessel has been put on hold, with plans to make a final determination in the winter of 2021 for sinking in the spring.

3. Architectural and Archaeological Surveys

VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

SHPO commenced reorganization of survey forms. The Historic Sites & Structures Survey (HSSS) form, created in the 1970s, was edited to address just buildings, structures, and historic districts. It was renamed the Vermont Architecture Resource Inventory Form (VARI). Survey forms now separately address cemeteries, bridges, architecture, and archaeology. The contents of the form shall be updated throughout 2021.

For FFY20, documentation efforts resulted in the recordation of 255 properties at the reconnaissance and intensive levels over 245 acres. The largest effort continued to be the architectural survey of historic resources in Strafford as part of a CLG survey to update the documentation of the Strafford Village Historic District, and the Village of East Calais, completed as part of a National Register Historic District project. The Strafford Survey recorded 61 historic resources using the Historic Sites & Structures Survey form, with a detailed description, summary statement of significance, site plan, location map, and digital photograph. An inventory of 38 properties with non-historic primary resources was created. The survey forms were submitted to the town as a two-volume set and shall be used by the Historic District Commission in the evaluation of historic properties. The East Calais survey was conducted in preparation of Section 7 of the historic district nomination. Of the buildings, structures and sites in the district, 47 were found to be contributing. Recordation included brief descriptions, site map, and digital photography. As part of the Historic Preservation and Barn Preservation Grants and Project Review, 92 properties were surveyed; 3 properties were recorded on survey forms as part of the State Register evaluations.

For FFY21-22, a survey is being planned in Bennington, expanding the boundaries of a small residential historic district to better support the neighborhood development context. This project was expected to start in FFY20 but was delayed due to Covid and SHPO's ongoing efforts for an electric survey format. The funding was the result of an Act 250 violation involving the unapproved and inappropriate installation

of a (now removed) concrete-block chimney on the G.W. Harmon Residence (ca. 1850) and application of vinyl siding on the new adjacent housing complex, despite directives for wood cladding. The format of the project depends on a digital survey application or another form of data gathering that has yet to be determined. The project anticipates the recordation of approximately 110 properties, most of which have never been documented.

Archaeological Survey efforts are tracked by the State Archaeologist. For FFY20, 53 archaeological site numbers were assigned. This number constitutes newly identified sites and those re-evaluated (initially without survey numbers) by the State Archaeologist. Most of the survey efforts were generated by Section 106 reviews, primarily through the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Green Mountain National Forest. Because of the recent increase of relicensing for dam projects, the number of sites identified with FERC as the lead agency remained significant in FFY20. For state-mandated reviews, 22 sites were identified (22 V.S.A chapter 14, Act 250, and Section 248).

4. Certified Local Government Program

VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Outreach to existing CLG communities and those interested in pursuing designation continues to be a primary focus for FFY20. The increased outreach has resulted in keen interest in the program by CLG communities, with competitive grant awarding that included National Register nominations for historic districts; architectural survey updates; survey and nomination status study; history kiosk installation; energy efficiency guidance documents for best practices; preparation of demolition ordinances; and rewriting of twenty lighting fixtures from 1913 for a memorial library. In 2020, FFY21, the application for St. Albans City was submitted and approved. Swanton and St. Albans Town have all established local Historic Preservation Commissions and are in the process of applying for CLG designation. Brattleboro, Wilmington, Hyde Park, Bradford, South Burlington, Fair Haven, Bristol, Montgomery Center, Rutland City, and Waterbury continue in the planning stages.

Two CLG communities were evaluated in this FFY: City of Montpelier and Town of Hartford. Few issues were noted by our CLG Coordinator during the evaluations, which is the result of better communication and ongoing trainings and consultation. One item continuing to plague several communities, including those evaluated in 2020, is the timely completion and submittal of annual reporting of the Historic Preservation Commission activities and grant progress. Another topic that lingers is the reliance on Historic Sites & Structure Survey, State Register listings, and National Register listings to determine whether a property is subject to local design review. Directives on how to establish designated resources at the local level were provided, along with a recommendation on a separate overlay district and individual landmark determinations. As noted, this is an ongoing issue with several communities—not just CLGs—in Vermont and continues to be a focus of our efforts.

All evaluations are up to date. For FFY21, evaluations will be conducted for the Town of Norwich, Town of Windsor, Town of Shelburne, Town of Rockingham, and the Mad River Valley Planning District.

Ensuring the pass-through match is met and less stressful, VDHP created an action plan with target dates for staff and pledged more of our Historic Preservation Grant Funding to the CLG program. For FFY19 and FFY20, VDHP agreed to 10% as part of our HPF grants, although 11% and 12% respectively of our funding was awarded. The deadlines for awarding the grants was adjusted in FFY2019 to allow the communities adequate time to review grant agreements and additional time to complete projects. More importantly, the deadline for the submittal of projects was changed and two interim evaluations with progress reporting targets were established to enable timely completion well before the end of FFY. This was to ensure any funding not expended can be reallocated to other project(s) resourcefully and final

products accepted by VDHP could be sufficiently reviewed. The changes in awarding and deadline schedules have ensured all final products and required reporting were submitted on time.

All funds for FFY19 have been awarded/contracted and projects are underway. Funding totaling \$68,250 (11.4% of our HPF grant) was granted to seven CLG communities. Covid affected completion of projects, with public outreach, events/lectures, research efforts, and surveys delayed, cancelled, or postponed until 2021. Accordingly, amendments have been provided to two communities for the completion of the projects. Products for the other five communities were submitted, most after the close of the fiscal year, and are being reviewed for completeness and funding paperwork processed. The FFY19 funding supports:

- historic district nomination of Adamant Village supported by three of oral history interviews of long-time residents; (extended)
- intensive-level survey of Taft's Flats that includes the former Taft Family Farm subdivided and developed into six distinct neighborhoods during the first half of the 20th century; (extended)
- podcast tour series exploring early settlement, historic schools, and early industry and commerce in Norwich;
- intensive-level survey and National Register update for the Town of Strafford, first nominated in 1978;
- cemetery conservation workshops that teach condition assessment and treatment options to volunteers, municipal officials and building professionals called upon to assess and treat gravestones in historic cemeteries. The "classroom" will be the Old South Church Cemetery, which features gravestones from the 18th through 20th centuries;
- development of a phased scope of work for plaster repairs at the ca. 1787 Rockingham Meeting House, implementation of the first phase of work on the second-floor balcony, and funding for Rockingham's annual Speaker Series and Historic Homeowner Workshops on aspects of maintenance, repair, energy conservation, and restoration; and
- participation and funding for the 2019 Downtown and Historic Preservation Conference in Montpelier on June 5, 2019.

For FFY20, CLG pass-through funding was awarded to nine communities, totaling \$79,523 of federal match. With the arrival of Covid, one of the grants was immediately cancelled and not included within our HPF application. Eight grants were contracted, totaling \$70,153 with a local match of \$49,359. Projects include:

- Bennington Historic Sites Kiosk, promoting historic locations in the downtown
- Burlington Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings Guidance Document, an illustrated guidance report to aid property owners (especially landlords)
- East Calais General Store revitalization study, resulting in the production of re-development design plans for the building's rehabilitation
- Hartford Demolition Ordinance, clarifying the rules and ensuring alternatives are provided for property consideration in local review
- Norwich Barn Survey, recording at least 40 buildings and outlining a historic context related to framing methods
- Rockingham Survey Overview will identify and organize all local, state, and national listings for the community, with a final report of resource status and recommendations for further survey and nominations. Also includes historic homes workshop, speakers' program, and preservation awards
- Shelburne Survey Update shall record all historic buildings in the village center, Shelburne Falls, village Residential, and Shelburne Museum to the current recordation standards
- Rewiring of 20 historic light fixtures (1913) at the Joslin Memorial Library

The CLG applications for FFY21 were received December 7, 2020 and shall be awarded in January 2021 by the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. SHPO received six applications requesting \$81,300 in funding from Bennington, Calais, Hartford, Montpelier, Rockingham, and our newest CLG St. Albans City. SHPO is expecting to obligate \$62,102 (10%) but pledging \$68,250 (11.4%) for FFY21.

5. Downtown and Village Center Tax Credits

Program is State-funded; VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Vermont's Community Planning and Revitalization Division is responsible for administering the Downtown Program and its suite of state designations. The designations establish a framework for providing training and incentives by targeting state resources to promote the efficient use of land, infrastructure, and resources in these designated areas. The state's historic tax credit program is one of the primary benefits of Downtown and Village Center designation, supporting revitalization in community centers across the state and in this increasing popular program, there are currently twenty-three Designated Downtowns and 186 Designated Village Centers. In July 2020, the downtown board allocated \$3.2 million in tax incentives for thirty projects, supporting more than \$160 million in downtown and village center rehabilitation projects. This year's awardees includes over \$500,000 to support redevelopment of two properties in downtown Springfield: a former manufacturing facility that will be converted into multi-family housing and the former Park Street School, which will be redeveloped into a multi-use facility with space for a business accelerator with co-working and private commercial space, studio apartments, and community use of the former gymnasium and 800-seat theater. In Bellows Falls, a former parking garage will be converted into mixed-income workforce housing and, in Rochester, the tax credits will support a new lodging business with both overnight accommodations and day-rate space for cross-country hikers and bikers. Other funded projects include conversion of the former Bridgewater School into a community center and childcare center, adaptive use of the former Skinner Library in Manchester, rehabilitation of the East Calais General Store, code improvements at the Craftsbury General Store, and installation of a sprinkler system at the Lantern Inn in Montgomery. A second round of funding of \$700,000 will be offered in January 2021. The State of Vermont legislature has just allowed a total of \$3 million in funding available annually.

6. Easements and Covenants

VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Staff focused on the review of 16 historic properties for which VDHP holds easements and covenants, with an architectural historian and archaeologist assigned to conduct site visits and project reviews annually. Ten properties with standing structures and six properties with archaeological sites were examined in FFY20. Archaeological easements included Claflin Farm in Charlotte, Beech Hill Property in New Haven, Brady Easement #2 in Addison, Miller Property in Addison, Elizabeth Cooper Mine in Strafford, and the Skitchewaig Site in Springfield. No development is planned at any of the archaeological easement properties.

Architectural easement visits included the Vermont Granite Museum in Barre, Adams-Sargent House in Ludlow, Federal Building in Newport, President Calvin Coolidge State Historic Site in Plymouth, Shelburne Farms Inn, St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, Bradley Law Office in Westminster, the UVM Morgan Horse Farm in Weybridge, and Redstone in Montpelier. Four of the properties regularly open to the public were temporarily closed due to COVID, with limited access ultimately allowed; two other public buildings maintained restricted accessibility. All work was reviewed by training architectural historians/historic preservationists exceptionally well versed in the Standards for Rehabilitation; no capital campaign projects were completed due to COVID. At the Granite Museum in Barre, plans are underway for the installation of new staircase to provide access to additional office space, window restoration starting with those temporarily boarded, creation of classroom space, site work along the community bike path, and insulation/residing/interior finish of rear west exterior wall, which was historically open to another building that is no longer extant. The easement review assessed the installation of gutters to mitigate rain/splash back/ice damming and granite tiles at each downspout to divert water from building. The Adams-Sargent

House in Ludlow was assessed in October 2019; the building has since been sold to new owners who allowed greater access in October 2020. For this fiscal year, the assessment reviewed the installation of new fire alarm sensors, and repairs/stabilization of the front porch (which has since been reconstructed without prior approval but does meet the Standards). Repairs to the brickwork from compromised mortar joints and brick spalling was recommended to the previous and current owners. The evaluation of Redstone in Montpelier, completed from the exterior only due to COVID, included assessment of completed repairs to the wrap-around porch and window surrounds/sills. The roofs of the second-floor porch and main block were repaired, and inappropriate materials replaced; pitch of the porch roof was corrected. Radiators and heating system upgraded following a freeze event. Drainage work corrected pooling and flooding. Planned projects include carpentry repairs, painting, ADA ramp, more drainage work, installation of bathroom and kitchen, replacement of inappropriate and non-historic lighting, chimney inserts, and restoration of the two dormers altered to read as a single dormer. In Newport, the Federal Building was inspected, despite no active plans for rehabilitation as the building's future uses are explored. No major work has been completed in the last year beyond replacement of a failing boiler with some associated asbestos abatement and minor repairs to the roof. At President Calvin Coolidge's Birthplace and Boyhood Home in Plymouth, the easement evaluation addressed exterior painting, reconstruction of a non-historic loading dock at the post office, and replacement of the entry thresholds of the Wilder Barn, which identified more serious water infiltration and rot. Work to be undertaken in the coming fiscal year will include accessibility of paths and ramps, repairs (and removal) of several restrooms, and chimney/window/roofing restoration at the Wilder House and Summer White House/Birthplace. Stabilization and conditions assessments are expected for the Cheese Factory and Blanchard Barn. Inspection of the Shelburne Inn in Shelburne addressed repairs to windows, woodwork, and tea room entry doors. Plans are being reviewed for restoration of the chimneys, repairs to entry steps of the tea room with proper footings, and installation of temporary shading/screening to allow for more outdoor dining. Expecting to evaluate the Capital Construction Campaign due to COVID, work at the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum for this fiscal year included replacement of the rubber membrane and flashing of the roof and ornamental finials, replacement of bulkhead hatches, and restoration of deteriorated plaster in the Children's Room (required temporary removal of a WPA mural). Planned work that shall continue despite budget pressures will address moisture issues in the basement of the building where failing mortar and spalling bricks need rehabilitation. Repointing is also planned for the rear entry to the Children's Room, which may also involve limited replacement of spalled/broken bricks. Inspection of the Bradley Law Office, which was completed from the exterior only due to COVID, involved review of the work to clean and restore the wallpapered finished (paused due to virus). Work anticipated for the next fiscal year shall address the entry vestibule and upgrades to the alarm system. Removal of the addition was discussed, requiring further research and study of whether removal is appropriate given the period of significance of the building as William Czar Bradley's law office. At the UVM Morgan Horse Farm in Weybridge numerous projects were examined involving roof and framing repairs, painting, and fencing. Work planned depending on funding includes resetting of the marble retaining stones at the main barn's entry and replacement of the blacksmith shop door. In February, the baseline documentation was gathered on the interior easement to protect and preserve early-19th-century wall murals at the Captain Dan Mather House in Marlboro, Vermont. The house is an outstanding example of Federal-style architecture in Vermont, distinguished by its architectural features and in particular for its decorative wall murals in the front parlor that have been determined to be one of few remaining examples of preserved 19th-century wall paintings in Vermont. The easement was finalized in March 2020.

The easement for the Temperance Reed Cottage in Lyndonville is in process, resulting from the sale of the property by the State of Vermont's Lyndon State College. The Temperance Reed Cottage was designed by prominent architect Lambert Packard for Miss. Temperance Pratt Reed of New York. It was constructed in 1895, with Reed occupying her summer home in July 1896. The design is an excellent example of the Shingle Style, with the indicative gambrel roof, oriel and dormer windows, wrap-around porch, and inconspicuous main entry. Baseline survey, determination of eligibility for listing in the State Register of

Historic Places, and architectural survey forms were completed in March 2020. The property was admitted to the Vermont State Register in July 2020.

7. Energy Efficiency for Vermont's Older Buildings

In 2020, the Vermont Residential Building Energy Standards (RBES) and the accompanying handbook were updated. Although Vermont has had a historic building exemption form, just six projects have made use of this option since its conception in 2014. This exemption form was established to allow for specification flexibility for energy improvements on historic buildings to improve long-term performance and health of historic buildings for occupants. Through conversations regarding RBES updates and projects coming to SHPO for regulatory review, it became clear that there were not enough education or tools to inform practitioners and owners about best practices and potential hazards with energy retrofits of older buildings.

SHPO engaged partners in a dialogue around the topic of improving energy efficiency in older buildings with treatments that do not jeopardize the long-term condition of the building or the health of the occupants. To aid in this initiative SHPO partnered with the Preservation Trust of Vermont (PTV), providing a grant as a collaborative initiative. This year the collaboration included the development of guides, outlines for training, compiled guides from other states and organizations. Developed guides drafted include *Energy Conserving Features Inherent to Older Buildings; Homeowner Manual: DIY Energy Efficient Tips and Guidance When Working with Contractors: what to ask and how to interpret; Contractors Manual for Older Buildings; and Energy Conserving Features Inherent to Older Buildings*. The mission is to provide information to protect occupants and Vermont's building stock, while getting the most for our energy efficiency efforts by thinking intentionally. The initiative is expected to continue for at least five years and could include studies examining previous energy efficiency projects, outline treatment recommendations, and provide data to support that energy retrofits of older buildings cannot be a one-size fits all approach based on new construction specifications. Conversations were help regularly with Efficiency Vermont, Building Safety Association of Vermont, Vermont American Institute of Architects, Preservation Education Institute, Vermont Residential Building Energy Standards, Vermont Natural Resource Council, and the engineering department of the University of Vermont. Future partnering is expected to include Historic New England and housing groups.

8. Federal Tax Credits

VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

In the past five years, 64 Vermont RITC projects have received Part 3 certification from the National Park Service, with nearly \$83 million in qualified rehabilitation expenditures. For 2019, the National Park Service reported the completion of fifteen Vermont projects, which received \$15 million in tax incentives resulting in more than \$75 million in qualified rehabilitation investment through the employment of contractors and purchasing of materials. The program continues to have success in supporting development and rehabilitation of housing and despite a pause or delay in construction caused by Covid-19, four projects were completed in federal fiscal year 2020, while thirteen projects were submitted for Part 2 approval. Of these seventeen projects, fourteen involve rehabilitation for housing, resulting in an anticipated 160 units of new or rehabilitated housing. Projects completed include the Smith Block in Brandon, the Old Stone Mill in Middlebury, Homestyle Hotel in Ludlow, and the HC White Mill Complex in North Bennington. A cornerstone of the Brandon Village Historic District, the Smith Block project creatively adapted the building's vacant upper floors to create twelve units of market-rate housing and involved installation of a new elevator tower, egress stair, and sprinkler system, allowing the grand entry staircase from street level to remain intact and largely unaltered. The Old Stone Mill in Middlebury, originally built to support the local textile industry and altered several times by previous owner, was reimaged for mixed commercial use, with a restaurant, retail, and office/coworking space. There are roughly thirty active RITC projects at various phases currently being reviewed by SHPO and another forty potential projects have been identified

by the Vermont Tax Credit Reviewer. Beginning in the next fiscal year, Vermont will have a new National Park Service Tax Credit Reviewer.

9. Historic Barns Grants

Grants are State-funded; VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Begun in 1992 and funded through the Capital Construction Budget allocated by the state legislature, this is the oldest state barn grant program in the United State. Cumulatively, it has provided over \$3.7 million in grants to help repair and restore 412 historic barns and agricultural outbuildings and leveraged nearly \$11 million in non-state funds. This is a 50/50 matching grant program, providing up to \$15,000 per application. All resources must be eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Projects must be completed within three years of awarding.

For the 2020-2021 grant cycle, the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) awarded 19 matching grants totaling \$227,197 to aid in the restoration and maintenance of significant buildings that contribute to Vermont’s agricultural history. This will leverage \$646,369 in project costs. Projects awarded this year will support roof replacement projects at the c. 1850 Baird Farm in Chittenden, 1829 Gold Shaw Farm in Peacham, and 1881 Crowley Cheese Factory in Mount Holly. The cupola and high drive at Liberty Hill Farm in Rochester, constructed for Charles Wesley Emerson—founder of Emerson College, will be rehabilitated; the sill at the c. 1830 Lawrence Barn at the Old Stone House Museum in Brownington will be replaced; the foundation and siding at the organic Misty Maples Farm covering 240 acres in Fairfield will be repaired, and the timber frame and roof at the rare two-story milking parlor and stable of the c. 1850 Leichter Barn in Wolcott will be restored.

Funding resulting from a violation of an Act 250 state permit shall provide additional funds for barn preservation projects located in Windham County for FFY20 and FFY21.

BARN GRANTS Fiscal Year	# of Grant Applications	# of Grants Awarded	Grant Amount Requested	Grant Amount Awarded	Total Project Cost
2021	44	Awarding February 2021	\$523,904	Awarding February 2021	\$1,619,830 if all funded
2020	39	19	\$488,077	\$227,197	\$646,369
2019	51	15	\$720,336	\$203,126	\$619,023
2018	45	17	\$430,350	\$236,864	\$815,131
2017	33	17	\$413,815	\$211,369	\$596,706
2016	48	20	\$633,637	\$232,467	\$765,467
2015	32	21	\$378,559	\$247,134	\$589,887
2014	39	20	\$531,080	\$282,778	\$659,192

10. Historic Preservation Grants

Grants are State-funded; VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Begun in 1986 and funded through the Capital Construction Budget, this program has provided \$5.7 million on funds, leveraging \$22.1 million in project costs to ensure preservation of 581 of Vermont’s iconic community buildings including town halls, museums, theaters, libraries, recreation centers and other municipal resources. This is a 50/50 matching grant program, providing up to \$20,000 per application. All resources must be eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Projects must be completed within two years of awarding. The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ranks and awards the projects using criteria based on the Standards for Rehabilitation.

For the 2020-2021 grant cycle, the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation awarded seventeen Historic Preservation grants to municipalities and nonprofit organizations for historic civic buildings. The

awarding of \$226,066 in matching grants demonstrated that historic preservation is an essential tool for community revitalization, economic development, and job growth. Grants are competitive, with 52 applications reviewed with funding requests totaling \$753,565.

Matching Historic Preservation Grants awarded will help fund work to restore the stain-glass windows of St. James Episcopal Church in Arlington, one of the earliest Gothic Revival-style churches in Vermont, and of the iconic Greek Orthodox Church in Burlington, constructed of local redstone for the Episcopal church. At the Barre Labor Hall, a National Historic Landmark built by Italian granite workers as a local socialist union hall and headquarters, the cracked entry steps will be replaced and repairs made to the stone chimney and exterior walls, ensuring the building's ongoing use by the community. The stone foundation of the Federal-style First Congregational Church of Bennington, constructed by architect/building Lavius Fillmore, will be repointed and repairs made to the brick chimney. The Bethel Lumpus Church, dating from 1837, will have a new roof of galvalume standing seam metal and the slate roof of the 1831 Brandon Congregational Church shall be repaired, with carpentry preservation of the iconic clocktower. Window restoration will occur at the 1870 Lyceum School in Charlotte, 1905 Pettee Memorial Library in Wilmington, 1915 Swanton Public Library, 1923 Ilsley Library in Middlebury, and 1920s Burnham Hall in Lincoln.

Grant Year	Award	# of Grant Applications	# of Grants Awarded	Grant Amount Requested	Grant Amount Awarded	Total Project Cost
2021		37	13	\$550,669	\$204,896	\$465,818
2020		52	17	\$753,565	\$236,066	\$623,150
2019		43	14	\$633,343	\$212,982	\$734,636
2018		48	16	\$700,496	\$225,035	\$1,267,913
2017		48	15	\$702,420	\$195,779	\$632,820
2016		56	12	\$871,939	\$199,367	\$561,565
2015		40	18	\$631,794	\$253,220	\$877,957
2014		50	17	\$756,855	\$257,404	\$627,788

11. National and State Registers of Historic Places

VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split (National Register)

VDHP Staff are paid with 100% state funds (State Register)

VDHP continues to work diligently to streamline the nomination process and has established a schedule of submission deadlines and quarterly Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation meetings dedicated to consideration of new and amended nominations and determinations of eligibility. As of December 2020, Vermont's 1,073 National Register listings include 265 historic districts and 11,668 buildings, structures, objects, and sites. All nominations are now available digitally through our Online Resource Center. Over the past five years, an average of seven National Register nominations for properties in Vermont were reviewed and listed annually. In FFY20, this number more than doubled: thirteen nominations reviewed and listed, and two Multiple Property Listings reviewed and approved. Two of the nominations were prepared by SHPO. For FFY21, we are already reviewing thirteen nominations to the National Register, with more expected for submittal. These increased numbers are a result of an emphasis on public outreach and communication by the State Architectural Historian on the process and benefits of listing in the National Register, and a statewide desire to update/amend outdated nominations.

Rules were established for scheduling and outreach for delisting, listing, and determinations of eligibility of properties from the State Register of Historic Places. Additional details shall be created through the state rulemaking process in 2021. Continuing the necessity for defining processes, a guidance document for National Register nominations in Vermont is being prepared to supplement the National Register Bulletins.

Survey and determination of eligibility forms are being updated to clarify documentation necessary, sources of research, require repository contact, and SHPO/ACHP responses. The drafts are currently being reviewed by SHPO and are expected to be provided to consultants in spring 2021.

In FFY20, SHPO successfully processed thirteen nominations to the National Register and two new Multiple Property Documentation Listings:

- **White River Junction Historic District (AD + BC), Hartford, Windsor County**
 - **Additional Documentation:** 77 resources (44 C buildings/26 NC buildings; 5 C structures/2 NC structures). Listed December 10, 2019.
 - **Boundary Increase:** 22 resources (14 C buildings/7 NC buildings; 1 C structure). This boundary increase extends the historic district along South Main Street, North Main Street, Currier Street, Bridge Street, and Maple Street. Listed December 10, 2019.
 - The White River Junction Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criteria A & C as a largely intact and unified Vermont village. Under the area of Architecture, resources represent architectural styles from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century and possess a high level of integrity. The Historic District is also significant under Criterion A, Community Planning and Development, for its associations with the development of the village center that grew in proximity to the industries along the White River and railroad junction. The period of significance of the historic district is 1848 to 1968, starting when the railroad opened in White River Junction and ending with the most recently constructed contributing building.

- **Canal Street Schoolhouse (AD), Brattleboro, Windham County**

Additional Documentation: The 1977 National Register of Historic Places nomination erroneously identifies the architect of the Canal Street Schoolhouse as Robert Gordon Hardie. Research compiled by the Brattleboro Historical Society confirms that the building was designed by the New York architectural firm McKim, Mead & White. This firm was well known in Brattleboro, as founding partner William Rutherford Mead (1846-1928) was born and raised in the town. Other Brattleboro projects completed by the firm include the Wells Fountain (1890) at the north end of Main Street and a burial monument for Julius J. Estey in Prospect Hill Cemetery (1892). Listed March 5, 2020.

- **Brigham Hill Historic District, Norwich, Windsor County**

New Listing: 5 resources/32 acres (5 C buildings). The Brigham Hill Historic District encompasses three late-eighteenth-and-early-nineteenth-century hilltop farms (now four properties) that were established 1782-1805 by the Brigham family and used/expanded through 1933. The district is eligible at the local level under Criterion A for Agriculture as an example of a family-based farming cluster that was an important type of c.1800 agricultural development, and Criterion C: Architecture for its collection of Federal style and Cape Cod form houses and related barns that together comprise a significant, distinguishable entity. The close relationship and design similarity of the houses are the result of their development by one family on what had originally been a single farm property. Listed March 5, 2020.

- **“Stone Transportation Culverts in Vermont” Multiple Property Documentation Listing**

Associated Historic Context: Stone Highway Culverts in Vermont, 1750 to 1930. Stone highway culverts are small structures located beneath the roadway and out of sight of the motoring public. This inventory and study of Vermont's stone highway culverts is a direct outgrowth of a project conducted in the neighboring state of New Hampshire in 2008 and is believed to be the second statewide survey of the resource type. The MPD listing provides a historic context for the

development and use of stone box and stone arch culverts and registration requirements. Approved on March 2, 2020.

- **Center Road Culvert, East Montpelier, Washington County**

New Listing: 1 structure/less than one acre. The Center Road Culvert was constructed in 1899 as an improvement to Center Road, an important local roadway serving the communities of East Montpelier and the Village of Adamant. The culvert was nominated under the Multiple Property Listing “Stone Transportation Culverts in Vermont” and meets Criterion A for its association with the 1898 establishment of the Vermont Highway Commission, and Criterion C as a well-built and preserved example of a dry-laid stone box culvert of its era at the state and local levels. The period of significance for this culvert is 1899 to 1930, encompassing the original construction date of the culvert and the alterations made to repair damage after the Great Flood of 1927 and ends on the same date as the multiple property documentation form with which it is associated. Listed on March 2, 2020.

- **Fire District No. 2 Firehouse, Chester, Windsor County**

New Listing: 1 building/less than one acre. Constructed in 1879 to a dual-towered design unique in Vermont, the Fire District No. 2 Firehouse is a historically intact fire station distinguished by Second Empire stylistic features and readily evoking its late nineteenth-century origin serving the small rural town of Chester. The firehouse also represents the early municipal fire district of Chester Depot and North Chester villages, created in 1871 under Vermont Statutes as codified in 1862. In this respect, the firehouse exemplifies a property type reflecting the “Growth of Government” theme within the historic context of “Culture and Government” identified by the Vermont Historic Preservation Plan. Fire District No. 2 ceased to exist in 1967 upon its merger with the Town of Chester, moving the firehouse property into the possession of the Town. The Fire District No. 2 Firehouse possesses historic significance at the state level in Vermont. The period of its significance extends from the construction of the Fire District No. 2 Firehouse in 1879 to the legal dissolution of Fire District No. 2 in 1967. It was nominated under the “Fire Stations of Vermont” Multiple Property Listing. Listed on March 16, 2020.

- **Maple Hill Farm, Norwich, Windsor County**

New Listing: 14 resources/41.7 acres (8 C buildings/6 contributing sites). Maple Hill Farm encompasses approximately 41.7 acres of pristine agricultural land in Windsor County, Vermont. It retains a high level of both physical and visual integrity that conveys the story of its growth and development from the late eighteenth century to 1966. Peter Olcott, an early settler, Revolutionary War veteran, and Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, built the house. The site retains the agricultural features such as farmhouse, dooryard, and several outbuildings. The farmstead meets the registration requirements for the “Farmstead” property type as defined in the Agricultural Resources of Vermont Multiple Property Form. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and contributes to Vermont's agricultural, settlement, and education history. The period of significance begins c. 1773, the date of construction of the earliest contributing resource, and concludes in 1966, the date when farming operations ceased on the property. Listed on March 16, 2020.

- **Meeting House Farm, Norwich, Windsor County**

New Listing: 14 resources (3 C buildings, 4 C sites, 1 C structure/5 NC buildings, 1 NC structure). Meeting House Farm qualifies for National Register listing under Criterion A, as it is associated with the early settlement and agricultural history of Norwich. The collection of agricultural buildings comprising the farmstead portrays the evolution of Vermont agriculture over the past two hundred and twenty years. Meeting House Farm meets National Register Criterion C, for it contains

two pieces of early overmantel art. Painted c. 1800 and depicting landscape scenes, the two overmantel paintings are early examples of American landscape painting. Meeting House Farm meets National Register Criterion C as an intact historic farmstead that retains distinctive characteristics of a traditional Vermont farmstead and is significant for the architectural value of its buildings, notably the farmhouse and barn. The period of significance begins c. 1788, the date of construction of the earliest contributing resource, and concludes in 1971, the year that owner Charles “Bub” Pierce died, and ownership transferred to Jay and Deb Van Arman, the current owners. Listed on March 16, 2020.

- **Lyme-East Thetford Bridge, Orange County**

New Listing: 1 structure/less than one acre. The Lyme-East Thetford Bridge (NHDOT 053/112), constructed in 1937, carries East Thetford Road (Route 113) across the Connecticut River connecting Lyme, New Hampshire with East Thetford, Vermont. It is one of two crossings (by ferries, later bridges) between the towns of Lyme and Thetford. The site has seen at least three generations of bridges. The current bridge, a two-span Parker truss bridge, is the longest Parker Truss and second longest truss bridge still in active use in New Hampshire and was one of many built by the State of New Hampshire after the devastating floods of 1936. The bridge is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A for Transportation and Criterion C for Engineering. Its period of significance under Criterion A extends from its date of construction in 1937 to the arbitrary National Register cutoff date of 1967, and under Criterion C for its date of construction in 1937. Listed on March 27, 2020.

- **Moses P. Perley House, Enosburg Falls, Franklin County**

New Listing: 2 C buildings/4.5 acres. The Moses P. Perley House at 527 North Main Street in Enosburg Falls, Vermont, is an excellent illustration of the amalgamation of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles, a combined high-style expression not overly common to Northern Vermont. The house and associated carriage barn were designed in 1902-1903 by Walter Ross Baume Willcox and built by local resident Allen H. Manley in 1903. Willcox, the Burlington-based architect, was largely known for his institutional, ecclesiastical, and commercial work. His design of the Perley House illustrates the architect’s prolific execution of two popular architectural styles, and the prestige of the dwelling’s original owner. The property was listed under Criterion A with a 1903 period of significance at the local level. Nomination prepared by SHPO. Listed on August 5, 2020.

- **Reynolds House, Barre City, Washington County**

New Listing: 1 C building/less than one acre. The Reynolds House, at 102 South Main Street, was constructed at the height of Barre's economic boom at the tail end of the nineteenth century. George J. Reynolds was a prominent businessman who owned the Reynold's Block, a hardware and granite industry supply store at 82-86 Main Street in downtown Barre. Designed by A.W. Lane and built by George F. Clark, the building was a significant symbol of G. J. Reynolds’ status as a reputable businessman. The Reynolds House embodies the distinctive characteristics that represent late-nineteenth-century Victorian architecture in Barre. The period of significance is 1898, the year the house was built. It was listed under Criterion C for architecture at the local level. Listed on August 5, 2020.

- **Stockmayer House, Norwich, Windsor County**

New Listing: 1 C building/2.92 acres. The Stockmayer House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C at the local level of significance as a notable example of the Modern Movement. It meets the registration requirements for a Wrightian/Organic Style house type, as stated in the *Mid-Century Modern Residential Architecture in Norwich* Multiple

Property Documentation Form. It is also eligible under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the significant post-World War II residential expansion of Norwich by middle and upper-middle-class residents. Allan Gelbin, an apprentice of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed the house for Dartmouth professor Walter Stockmayer and his wife, Sylvia, in 1961. The period of significance is from 1961 to 1967, which encompasses the original construction in 1961 and the addition to the carport in 1967. Listed on September 23, 2020.

- **East Calais Historic District, Calais, Washington County**

New Listing: 61 resources (47 C buildings & sites/14 NC buildings & sites)/ 30 acres. The East Calais Historic District is a representative example of a Vermont mill village, which grew around a source of strong waterpower that fostered development of gristmills and sawmills. The first mills were constructed in the early part of the nineteenth century by residents who tirelessly cleared the land and established housing and commerce. The village's hard-earned prosperity through industry and commerce incited the greatest period of community development in the second half of the nineteenth century. This success was short-lived as fires in 1873 and 1951 devastated the manufacturing enterprises, business ventures, and community gathering places. Yet, the architecture and development of East Calais remain visible to document its history, prosperity, and contribution to the growth of the Town of Calais. The East Calais Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1815 to mark the residential development and ends in 1951, when the second of two fires forever altered the economic and industrial growth of East Calais. Nomination revised by SHPO. Listed on September 24, 2020.

- **“Mid-Century Modern Residential Architecture in Norwich, Vermont” Multiple Property Documentation Listing**

Associated Historic Contexts:

I. Residential Architecture in Norwich, Vermont, 1945-1975

II. Architects Working in Norwich, Vermont, 1945-1975

Norwich, Vermont, and Hanover, New Hampshire, in the academic circle of Dartmouth, which had its own small architecture program, is one of the small enclaves of mid-century America where many modernist homes can be found. It might even be said to be the New Canaan, Connecticut or Lexington, MA of northern New England in that several national and regional modernist architects clustered and worked there with sophisticated clients creating an unusual collection of modernist homes.

National Register nominations under review for FFY21 include:

- Rock Dunder, Lake Champlain
- Converse Hall, University of Vermont
- Roxbury Fish Culture Station, Roxbury
- Luce Farm, Stockbridge
- Shelburne Falls Historic District, Shelburne
- Adamant Village Historic District, Calais
- Dellwood Cemetery, Manchester Village
- Ovitt Grist Mill, Enosburgh

Two formal listings in the State Register of Historic Places were processed:

- **Temperance Reed Cottage, 890 McGoff Hill Road, Lyndon, Caledonia County**

The Temperance Reed Cottage was designed by prominent architect Lambert Packard for Miss. Temperance Pratt Reed of New York. It was constructed in 1895, with Reed occupying her summer home in July 1896. The design is an excellent example of the Shingle Style, with the indicative gambrel roof, oriel and dormer windows, wrap-around porch, and inconspicuous main entry. Carpenter Curtis Mooney served as contractor. About 2010, Vermont State Colleges acquired the building for use by the Lyndon State College. It was used as rental housing. In 2020, the property was sold to a private owner, with a deed restriction in place to ensure its long-term preservation. Listed under Criterion C: Architecture on July 23, 2020.

- **Cutler House, 6888 VT Route 18, Waterford, Caledonia County**

Deed research shows that Nathan Kinne purchased the lots of 31, 32 and 46 in 1797 from a tax sale. The house dates to ca. 1845 and was presumably built by Ezekiel Cutler. The extant building presents the character-defining features of the Greek Revival style and was listed under Criterion C: Architecture. Listed on September 10, 2020.

12. Programmatic Agreement Review

VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

SHPO continues to evaluate all “active” Programmatic Agreements (PA). Special focus remains the updating existing agreements to reflect digital submittals and Section 106 Preliminary Review Forms, which are edited for specific programs or state/federal agency. SHPO consulted on fifteen memorandums of agreement or project PAs under Section 106 in the FFY20 for six federal agencies, all reviewed under a PA.

Evaluation and proposals for changes to the two-year PA amongst Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and Vermont SHPO began during this federal fiscal year. This agreement, based on the Connecticut FHWA PA, required SHPO consultation for all Areas of Potential Effects and Adverse Effects. As part of the PA review process, the ACHP directed that the Vermont Division of the FHWA create individual programmatic agreements with THPOs to be completed within one year of the signing of the PA with SHPO, which is a two-year agreement expiring in 2021. To date, no formal agreements have been made with THPOs but coordination is ongoing. Quarterly meetings enable review of procedures and questions relating to determining Areas of Potential Effects, for which a form was created to expedite and track review. SHPO comments for alterations to Areas of Potential Effect reviews are rarely welcomed or altered by the Agency of Transportation. It is proposed that review and approval of all APEs by SHPO be removed from the next PA; SHPO concurs with this proposal. The existing PA requires full consultation with SHPO for all Adverse Effects, which has become an issue as the Agency of Transportation does not consistently initiate or continue consultation. There continues to be issues and challenges with the identification of historic resources, determinations of eligibility justifications, boundaries for areas of potential effect, and the level of documentation related to the determinations of effect, in addition to consultation requirements. Requirements for Determinations of Eligibility have been streamlined for VTrans, which has proposed to include the documentation within their database rather than written effect memorandums. This will enable SHPO to record eligibility determinations made by VTrans. VTrans has undertaken the creation of the survey application (Survey 123), which although created with limited coordination/consultation with SHPO, should benefit both state agencies in the recordation and documentation of historic resources. Section 106 training specific to Vermont’s agreement, procedures, and responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act for FHWA and Agency of Transportation undertakings may seem warranted; SHPO has attempted to initiate such trainings with limited results. Mitigation from issues related to four projects undertaken by FEMA and VTrans resulting in the destruction and potential for loss of archaeological sites includes Section 106 training that should benefit FHWA practices. Four project PAs/memorandums of agreement for adverse effects were signed with SHPO: Essex Intersection Improvements (for archaeology), Leicester Bridge Replacement, Newbury Bridge

Replacement 1447, and Berlin Bridge #3 Replacement. VTrans stated the FHWA Historic Bridge PA, executed 1998 with no termination, became defunct when the 2000 PA was terminated, but no formal documentation has been prepared verifying this. SHPO does not consider this document up to date or active and requested official termination.

The 2011 Programmatic Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy, the Vermont Department of Public Service, Vermont Office of Economic Opportunity and SHPO regarding Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program, the State Energy Plan, and the Weatherization Assistance Program was amended with an extension to 2030. A Prototype Programmatic Agreement was signed among the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Vermont SHPO, and the Department of Public Safety Vermont Emergency Management in 2017. This document may be amended based on recommendations from FEMA in the fiscal year 2019 report. The suggested edits/comments were reviewed in spring 2020 and the proposed changes, which affect archaeology investigation requirements, are under review. The agreement expires in 2025. The review of the 2016 amendment for the HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program commenced, with minor editing expected in FFY2020; the amendment expires in 2021.

13. Project Review

VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

VDHP reviewed and consulted on 1,889 development projects receiving federal funds, permits, or licenses for their potential impacts to historic buildings and structures, historic districts, historic landscapes and settings, and known or potential archaeological resources; this is equivalent to FFY19. Under state statute, VDHP staff processed 221 projects under Criterion 8 of Act 250; which is 53 less than last year and is presumably due to construction delays caused by Covid. Three memorandums of agreement were signed for Act 250 projects resulting in adverse effects. Under Section 248, for Vermont Public Utilities, 83 projects were reviewed and fourteen memorandums of agreement for adverse effects were executed. For state involvement under 22 VSA chapter 14, 216 projects were reviewed, which is a 24% increase from FFY19. Overall, the Project Review Team continues to maintain a 97.5% completion rate within 30 days or less. Projects reviewed under the Cares Act were completed within hours. Thirteen Memorandums of Agreement were signed for Section 106 activities (18 were executed in FFY19). This included SHPO consultation with FERC for three hydroelectric projects, three dam and bridge removals with the Army Corps of Engineers, and the replacement of Ten Kilns Brook Bridge in the Green Mountain National Forest (US Forest Service). Additionally, SHPO was a signatory for a programmatic agreement related to the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Transportation Discretionary Grant Project involving the rehabilitation and replacement of railroad bridges in Bennington and Rutland counties. The project PA was executed with the Federal Railroad Administration and the Vermont Agency of Transportation. Four adverse effects determinations resulted in project programmatic agreements or memorandums of agreement with FHWA. Agreements addressed archaeological considerations for intersection improvements in Essex and bridge replacement in Leicester, replacement of an eligible bridge in Berlin, and rehabilitation of an eligible bridge in Newbury.

	Findings of “No Properties” or “No Effect”	Findings of “No Adverse Effect” or “Adverse Effect”	Projects Memorandums of Agreement	Properties Reviewed for NR Criteria
Federal Agency with Programmatic Agreements	1253	109	5	340
Federal Agency without Programmatic Agreements	429	98	8	528
State Regulatory Reviews	430	90	17	520

Subtotal Project Review	2112	297	30	1388
Total Project Review Activity	2409		Review Completion within 30 Statutory Deadline	97.5%

SHPO continues to work with the State IT coder and the Agency’s new Business Administration Systems Specialist to identify the best application/database that shall meet all the needs of the project review team and HPF reporting. Glitches in the design challenges, differing administration priorities, and coder assignments resulted in continued delays and additional setbacks, with no progress. A draft program, scheduled for completion in 2019, was provided to select consultants and SHPO staff, all of whom experienced issues that have once again shelved the project and resulted in its abandonment. The needs continue for an external interface to allow applicants/consultants to upload project files and check the status of review. The internal components visible to VDHP will track assignments, itemize project submittal components, monitor completion dates, and catalogue the types of projects for reporting purposes. Ultimately, the same system may be used for tax credits, nominations, grants, and survey; the agency is exploring Intelligrants and salesforce. SHPO is examining Getty’s Arches but is unsure of state IT support.

The review team will continue increasing time spent on FERC relicensing of hydroelectric projects. For 2018 to 2024, we are anticipating 25 concurrent relicensing processes. Many of these licensed projects have not had historic resource survey and identification studies completed and will need them during the study periods of the relicensing. It is likely that most facilities will also need new or updated Historic Property Management Plans. For FFY20, three memorandums of agreement have been signed with FERC for relicensing projects: Great Falls Hydro new licensing, Silver Lake Hydro Goshen dam conduit, and Peterson Hydro gate replacement. There are 15 active FERC projects currently under consultation.

The Project Review Team completed review of 68 renewable energy projects for Title 248 such as solar, battery storage facilities, methane digestors, and wind installations that require a Certificate of Public Good from the Vermont Public Utility Commission. Most these projects are ground-mounted solar facilities on rack systems or tracker framework. The size, scale and scope of this past year’s projects featured a range of from 250Kv all the way up to 5MW systems.

14. Public Lectures and Teaching/Consultant Training

VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split:

VDHP staff gave 30 lectures/presentations and participated in 81 workshops and lectures this fiscal year (a list of the events can be found at the end of this document). Covid obviously reduced the number of lectures, presentations, and trainings offer by staff, who were unable to fully adapt to virtual presentations. Staff offered webinars addressing the application process and criteria for eligibility for the historic preservation grants and state tax credits. Consultation training, scheduled for April, unfortunately was cancelled. Webinars presenting the basic requirements and topics of special notice are in planning for FFY2021. Training requirements, especially those outlined in programmatic agreements, are being reassessed for virtual presentation, ensuring availability to a wider audience. SHPO staff, preservation partners, and consultations are being polled to determine what special topics require presentation. The annual Downtown and Historic Preservation Conference, which is the annual Vermont statewide preservation conference, was cancelled. Organized trainings through the National Preservation Institute scheduled for May 2020 were cancelled. Rather, SHPO participated in an NPI podcast about preserving a sense of place. Coordination with NPI for future trainings through webinars may involve SHPO staff as presenters on modern architecture and the National Register statements of significance/historic context statements.

A greater online presence resulted from Covid, with SHPO creating a YouTube channel.
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCraRvIzYYApUXbXjQ1-vbuA?view_as=subscriber

Educational information was provided with short videos highlighting classical architecture alphabetically, with each video focusing on one element. Videos are now complete for A through F. Archaeological information provided includes topics like lithic sourcing in late Paleoindian sites and an update on the Shay's Settlement in Sandgate, excavation at the Burlington Roundabout, and ancient lifeways on the Missisquoi River. The historic sites are showcased seasonally with videos of the properties, nature, and history.

Despite Covid, VDHP sponsored and participated in seven Preservation Retreats in collaboration with the Preservation Trust of Vermont (PTV). The events are designed to support individuals and communities in the development of historic preservation projects. Attendees present challenges or issues that once solved will move the projects forward. Peers, funders, technical support providers, and staff of PTV and SHPO provide insight, ideas, suggestions, and collaborative solutions. Christine Graham of CPG Fundraising assisted with the two Navigating Uncertainly retreats, created in response of the closing of historic places and businesses due to Covid. Other retreat topics included Libraries and Maintenance Planning, Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings, Sustainable Preservation, Churches and Sacred Places, and Arts & Cultural Heritage. These retreats are held annually, with SHPO as an ongoing partner and sponsor. <https://ptvermont.org/our-work/retreats/>

The stay-at-home order did offer a greater opportunity for staff to explore lectures and workshops related to the field of historic preservation, archaeology, and historic sites management, many of which have been historically beyond our funding and capacity. Staff charged with the direction of programs were able to attend webinars from other SHPO offices to explore how these same programs are run elsewhere. Additionally, staff attended a great number of webinars addressing Covid.

This year, VDHP hosted four interns from various local colleges and universities. Each was assigned to a staff person and project, with set goals, expectations, and designed oversight. The success of this outreach and education has prompted a partnership between the University of Vermont's Historic Preservation program and VDHP for annual internships. Projects included working with the Section 106 Project Review Team on determinations of eligibility and effect, editing of National Register Nominations, updating our radiocarbon date and paleobotanical/paleofaunal databases, preparing a context about the agricultural history of the Senator Justin S. Morrill State Historic Site, and transcribing oral histories of noted twentieth-century Vermont architects.

15. Roadside Historic Site Markers

Site Marker Staff are paid with 100% state funds

Through statute as part of house mission for promoting state history, VDHP is charged with approving and overseeing the creation and installation of Vermont Roadside Historic Site Markers. This is smallest state program with a great reach and overwhelming popularity, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The program was established in 1947, with the installation of ten markers the first year. Since then, 283 site markers have been placed statewide, with one in Virginia, to commemorate events significant to local communities, the state, and nation. More than fifteen applications for new markers are typically submitted annually, depleting funding within months of allocation. With the temporary closure of the foundry due to the pandemic, the acceptance of applications was also temporarily put on hold.

In 2020, twenty-one new or replacement markers were installed, honoring Vermont's history. Such markers include the home site of Justin Morgan and the pasture of the Morgan Horse in Brookfield, the educational support provided by Peter Bent Brigham with the funding of the Brigham Academy in Bakersfield, the creation of the Glenwood Seminary and Brattleborough Academy in Brattleboro, and the gay and lesbian club known as the Andrews Inn established at the Hotel Windham of Bellows Falls. The marker commemorating the Fisk Trophy Race in South Pomfret was placed at the top of Suicide Six, a ski slope first accessed by an improvised rope tow that was the first ski lift in the United States. The Primary Peace

Corps Training Site in Brattleboro has a new marker honoring Sargent Shriver and The Experiment in International Living at Sandanona estate. Vermont governance was recorded by markers noting the first Lyndon town meeting, the architecture of the Grand Isle County courthouse, and the creation of the Ira town hall. The replacement marker for the Site of the French Fort of St. Anne's Shrine provides more information to readers, with one side in French to honor the fort's 1666 construction. Thirteen markers were rehabilitation or replaced due to age, vehicular accidents or vandalism, or text that has proven inappropriate today. In response to recent events across our country, review of all Vermont Roadside Historic Site Markers for cultural humility, accuracy, and context began. As appropriate a review committee was formed to discuss the topics and related text of the markers, and if editing or removal are appropriate. Nineteen new markers are now being reviewed or are in production. With more than 45% of the markers over 30 years of age, funding enables eight to ten markers a year to be restored by the original foundry, including some of the first from the late 1940s and early 1950s. Working with the foundry that has created the markers for Vermont since 1947, a full inventory with dates of production has been created and the online database was updated to reflect the numbers of production. The online interactive map was upgraded from a shortlist story map to an interactive web application, providing full access on all mobile devices, and allows visitors customized tours by marker content type, or regions of the state (it went live in FFY20). The application includes thematic identification that allows study of marker topics, including African Americans, Native Americans, Civil War, Revolutionary War, religious edifices, bridges, education, women's history, and state-owned historic sites.

16. Staff Changes

- There were no staff changes for this federal fiscal year within the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Maxwell Krieger was named as the general counsel for the Department of Housing and Community Development, serving the State Historic Preservation Office.

17. State Plan

The next state plan is expected to be rolled out in late fall 2021, covering 2022-2027. Staff met at least six times in 2020 to review the format, context, and goals. Great emphasis was placed on the evaluation of the existing goals, achievements, challenges, and reality of capacity and funding. A survey was created and put online with access provided directly to partners and consultants via email; it was posted on our website and included in email signatures of staff. Since posted in February 2020 the survey has been taken 210 times, providing direct feedback. Interaction with the public for review of how SHPO has achieved its goals and what new or ongoing goals should be our focus will most likely be virtual because of Covid, but this has all yet to be determined. Text related to achievements and challenges of individual programs like the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits and State Grant Program have been prepared. Images are being collected for possible inclusion in the final document. This shall be a priority for the team in 2021, beginning in February with a stronger emphasis by SHPO.

18. State-owned Historic Sites

State-Owned Historic Sites Staff are paid with 100% state funds

The State-owned Historic Sites connect visitors to the places where Vermont's history happened. There are fourteen sites comprised of 62 buildings and structures serving the public, including the homes of Presidents Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge, two nationally recognized Revolutionary War sites, three architecturally significant buildings representing design and construction from the first half of the 19th century, a monument to a Revolutionary War patriot, and the iconic Bennington Battle Monument – the tallest structure in the State of Vermont. Due to Covid, just six of the nine sites open annually to the public were operating. The season opening was delayed by two months (extending from July 1 to October 31), hours were reduced, some exhibits closed, all events cancelled, and rents waived. Of the five gift shops, four remained open. Covid restrictions and cleaning measures were implemented in coordination with

Vermont State Parks, Vermont Historical Society, local historical societies and museums, and the National Park Service’s Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park. Outdoor spaces, such as trails and parks, were heavily visited even at the sites closed.

Revenues from admissions, gift shop sales, donations, and rentals typically provide 51% of the sites’ budget; with Covid this number was reduced to less than 15%. The sites welcome an average of 63,000 annually, but for 2020 the number of paying visitors touring the Vermont State Historic Sites reached just 18,214 (more visitors explored the outdoor spaces, but we have no mechanism to tabulate visitation). The collected statistics record more than 1.36 million visitors have been welcomed by Vermont’s State Historic Sites since 1998.

STATE FISCAL YEAR	ATTENDANCE	ADMISSIONS RECEIPTS	GIFT SHOP RECEIPTS
FY21	18,214	\$34,876	\$50,273
FY20	63,655	\$236,931	\$207,125
FY19	62,674	\$230,167	\$203,448
FY18	64,890	\$249,096	\$216,064
FY17	64,334	\$223,805	\$193,074
FY16	50,756	\$197,209	\$205,879
FY15	51,285	\$212,523	\$169,698
FY14	49,694	\$212,893	\$204,437
FY13	64,474	\$190,387	\$207,109
FY12	60,408	\$159,888	\$171,599
FY11	62,445	\$178,054	\$207,504

VDHP also owns two metal lattice bridges, five covered bridges, and the Forestdale iron blast furnace, as well as serving as custodian of all underwater sites under Vermont waters, including exceptional historic shipwrecks. Nine of these are open to recreational divers as Vermont’s Underwater Historic Preserve, with approximately 250 visitors in 2020 despite a shortened diving season. None of the bridges are in service, although some are open to pedestrians; the Scott Bridge reopened to pedestrian traffic in May 2017 and was used for wedding ceremonies throughout the season. Partnering with the Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans), in 2018, VDHP has visited all seven bridges to assess conditions and address rehabilitation plans. Two of the bridges have recently been restored and stabilized for pedestrian traffic. Plans are underway to use the Fisher Covered Railroad Bridge as part of a rail trail, a rehabilitation project that will stabilize the western abutment. Discussions are ongoing about the treatment of the rail tracks that remain inside the bridge. SHPO and VTrans are exploring the deaccessioning/demolition plans for two of the bridges due to severe structural issues.

Maintenance of all the state-owned historic sites is a priority, ensuring all sites are properly preserved and interpreted, and safe for our visiting public. Staffing assignments were adapted with the new position of Director of Preservation established in August 2019; serving as the facilities manager, the director oversees all maintenance projects and manages the Capital Construction appropriation in cooperation with the Department of Buildings and General Services (BGS). With a streamlining of contract review through BGS and historic preservation projects managers assigned, new contracts are completed with the appropriate vendors/contractors to address the issues related to deferred maintenance.

Conditions studies were conducted in 2017-2018 at all the sites to outline maintenance priorities and aid in creating a ten-year maintenance plan as we address deferred maintenance issues. These studies will be updated in 2021 as we continue to identify and prioritize maintenance projects. Despite a recent increase in funding through the Capital Construction Bill of \$100,000, the total maintenance appropriation was reduced

the next year by \$50,000 to \$250,000. The projected maintenance needs for state fiscal years 2020 and 2021 are estimated at \$577,504 for the urgent and high priority projects. Water and drainage management engineering studies were completed in December 2019 for the Senator Justin S. Morrill State Historic Site, recommending significant deferred and proactive work totaling over \$375,650 for the preservation of this National Historic Landmark property. SHPO is planning to apply for a Save America's Treasures grant in January 2021 to address some of the needs at the Morrill Site. VDHP has just contracted an engineer to examine the issues at the Bennington Battle Monument, including but not limited to water infiltration, mortar repointing, spalling of stone, structural integrity of metal stair and entry lintels, emergency lighting, and elevator operations. The monument shall be culminating highlight of the 250th Anniversary Commemoration of the American Revolution in Vermont, and as it is our most visited state-owned historic site, maintenance issues need to be addressed properly and hopefully prior to the anniversary of the battle in 2027. Restoration and maintenance projects undertaken in FFY20 were limited because of the effects of Covid on staffing capacity (required refocus), contractor safety, stay at home executive orders, and availability of materials.

The National Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program has selected the Vermont Historic Sites Accessibility Project as one of their new technical assistance projects. This project creates a partnership to strengthen our accessibility guidance and create a virtual experience for the Vermont State-owned Historic Sites by augmenting the descriptive accessibility guidance available on our website, social media platforms, and outreach/information materials. Accessibility guides will be created describing access to areas, facilities, and services for people with sight, hearing, and mobility impairments. The descriptive accessibility guidance shall serve to improve the overall experience and offer equal participation for all visitors. Easy-to-find online guidance shall clearly explain such information like the location and number of accessible handicapped parking spaces and restrooms, the types of walking and hiking trails accessible to wheelchairs and OPDMs, and the site of picnic tables with extended tops, shaded benches, and refreshments. Further, the process of outlining the existing facilities in collaboration with our NPS partners shall identify accessibility deficiencies at specific Historic Sites that need to be corrected and resolved such as assistive listening devices for tours and tactile relief exhibits and maps. Taking on this assessment and description effort will help us to determine what sites and projects would be of high value to pursue for further study and enhancement.

19. Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Program and VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

The Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is a seven-member state review board, appointed by the governor. The ACHP, created by the Vermont Historic Preservation Act, augments the efforts of VDHP and serves as the State Review Board as required by the National Historic Preservation Act. Four members of the ACHP are recognized professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, and archeology. Three members represent the public. Council members are appointed to three-year renewable terms. By Statute, the members are charged with approving nominations to the State Register of Historic Places, reviewing nominations for the National Register of Historic Places, assessing of the survey documentation for historic properties, approving the Predictive Model for archaeologically sensitive areas; annually evaluating the activities of VDHP outlined in State Historic Preservation Plan, recommending projects seeking state and federal grant funding, and providing consultation on state and federal undertakings that may affect historic properties.

For FFY20, the ACHP met ten times during the reporting period. Two citizen members await reappointment from the governor. The historic architect resigned, as he was moving, and a new member has not yet been appointed to the architect chair. The ACHP approved twenty-one new Roadside Historic Site Markers. They reviewed and awarded nine Certified Local Government program grants, nineteen Historic Barn Grant program grants, and seventeen Historic Preservation Grant program grants. The ACHP determined two

properties eligible for listing in the State Register and voted to forward thirteen nominations and two multiple property documentation form to the National Register.

20. Vermont Archaeology Month 2019

Program is state-funded; VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

Vermont Archaeology Month (VAM) celebrated its 25th Anniversary in 2020. Its mission every September is to provide exposure, education, and outreach about archaeology and Vermont's deep and rich past. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the anniversary was not be celebrated in the manner anticipated and planned for earlier in the year. Nevertheless, VDHP hosted and co-hosted eight events, all but two of which were virtual. Although attendance at both virtual and in-person events varied, cumulatively over 150 people participated in the programs and lectures offered. Notable events included the 25th annual atlantl championship at the Chimney Point State Historic Site in Addison, and a virtual children-centered Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center open house sponsored by the Montshire Museum of Science.

21. Vermont Commission on Native American Affairs

Program is state-funded; VDHP Staff is paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split; commission members are paid by state funds.

VDHP provides administrative support and legal guidance to the Vermont Commission on Native American Affairs (VCNAA), a gubernatorial board of nine citizens charged by state statute to review tribal applications for state recognition and promote Native American cultural heritage. The VCNAA met nine times this fiscal year, which is three times more than required by statute. Procedures were written in 2018 that outline the responsibilities of the VCNAA, meeting set up, agenda preparation and noticing, and minute requirements. With the guidance of SHPO, the governor reappointed two current members and appointed one new member during FFY20; two seats remain open with applications pending. Notable topics discussed at the VCNAA meetings in FFY20 include:

- **Vermont Legislation H. 880 – An act relating to Abenaki place names on State park signs** – VCNAA successfully advocated for the passage of H. 880 - An act relating to Abenaki place names on State park signs. The bill requires that Vermont State Parks integrate, where appropriate, Abenaki place names on Vermont State Park signage as part of the signage replacement cycle. The VCNAA is tasked with compiling a comprehensive list of place names and agreed upon spellings by March 15, 2021. The Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation is excited about the new legislation and for the possibilities this legislation facilitates. The State-owned Historic Sites, which are under the stewardship of VDHP, shall similarly incorporate Abenaki place names as appropriate.
- **Vermont Legislation H. 716 – An act relating to Abenaki hunting and fishing licenses** – VCNAA supported legislation that waived the fees for hunting and fishing licenses for Abenaki people in Vermont. It passed through the legislature and was signed by the Governor in July 2020. Citizens of a State-recognized Abenaki tribe will be able to take advantage of this legislation in 2021.
- **Vermont Inter-Tribal Communication** – VCNAA consistently works to foster communication, understanding, and shared goals between the State's four recognized tribes. There has in the past been reluctance or apathy among one or more of the tribes to participate in common initiatives, but recently there have been significant moves to bridge these divides. Among other initiatives, the VCNAA Facebook page has accrued many followers and now functions as an inter-tribal clearinghouse for information relevant to Native people in Vermont.
- **Guidelines** – After abandoning the idea of adopting formal by-laws in FFY20, VCNAA worked to craft non-binding guidelines intended to inform the commission's actions in the near-term. A draft of these guidelines was still being worked on at the end FFY20.

22. Vermont Architects Oral History Project

Program and VDHP Staff are paid with a 60% HPF/40% state split

The Vermont Folklife Center, in collaboration with SHPO, is conducting oral histories of noted mid-twentieth-century Vermont architects. For FFY20, William Maclay, FAIA, was interviewed and recorded on December 5, 2019. Maclay has lived and worked in the Mad River Valley since the 1970s and is a leading expert on issues of sustainability, energy efficiency, and building science. His 2014 book *The New Net Zero* argues that new net-zero buildings can be beautiful and sustainably powered, and that existing historic buildings can be made more energy efficient with carefully planned and designed energy retrofits. Due to COVID-19, no other interviews took place this year. Written transcriptions of the three interviews are being prepared by Tom Anderson-Monterosso, a graduate student in the University of Vermont History Department.

23. Staff Training/Presentation Listing

Historic Resources Specialist: Archaeology, Yvonne Benney Basque:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- Building and Sustaining Healthy Communities Conference, Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, Barre, VT
- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) VT Joint Field Office Overview, Williston, VT
- Knowledgewave Webinar:
 - *How to Be an Effective Employee While Working from Home*
- Federal Rail Administration (FRA) Webinar:
 - *Section 106 Overview for FRA Grantees*
- Society for American Archaeology, Webinars:
 - *Identifying and Interpreting Animal Bones*
 - *Web seminar: Persuasive Writing for the Public*
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Webinars:
 - *Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements*
 - *So you think you need a PA...*
- “Calvin Coolidge’s Response to the 1918 Flu Outbreak,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- Vermont Historical Society: judge for Vermont History Day (virtual)

Historic site Administrator: Bennington Battle Monument – Marylou Chicote:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part I*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part II*
- New England Museum Association Annual Conference, Burlington, VT
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*
- AASLH webinar *AASLH Conversations:*
 - *Historic Sites and COVID-19*
 - *Structural Weaknesses Exposed by COVID-19*
 - *Building a No-Cost Virtual Tour of Museums and Historic Sites with Clio*

- *You Are Not Alone: Reopening Small to Mid-Sized Institutions*
- *Guidelines and Procedures for Reopening Your Historic Site*
- *Planning for Reopening*
- *Monuments and Memory*
- Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership: Women’s Suffragette Consortium & Partnering
- Shires Cultural Sites – Museum, Park McCullough Museum and Robert Frost House Partnering
- Knowledgewave Webinar:
 - *How to Be an Effective Employee While Working from Home*
- Vermont Attractions Association – virtual annual meeting

State Architectural Historian: Devin Colman

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- “The Circumstances of Design and Reality,” lecture by James Cutler, FAIA, Burlington, VT
- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- Friends of the Lost Shul Mural Strategic Planning Retreat, Burlington, VT
- AIA Vermont 2019 Annual Meeting & Design Awards, Burlington, VT
- Institute of Classical Art and Architecture, Intensive in Classical Architecture, New York
- “Heroic Concrete: Retrofitting Brutalism,” webinar presented by The Architects Newspaper
- “Race and Modern Architecture,” webinar presented by the Society of Architectural Historians
- NAPC FORUM 2020: Preservation Coast to Coast, week-long online conference
- “Tax Incentives Reviewer Training: Back to Basics,” webinars presented by National Park Service/Preservation Technical Services
- “Historic Window Rehabilitation,” online presented by Sally Fishburn for the Preservation Education Institute
- Virtual Certified Local Government Training, two-day online meeting presented by National Park Service/STLPG
- “The Atlas of Boston History: Tracing Boston’s Development Through Maps,” online presentation by Nancy Seasholes for the New Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
- “The History of Architecture as Told by Barns,” online presentation by John C. Porter for the National Barn Alliance
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- “New Deal Art & Architecture in Vermont,” presentation to Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Montpelier, VT
- “National Register of Historic Places in Vermont, online presentation to UVM Graduate Program in Historic Preservation

Tax Credits & Grants Coordinator, Caitlin Corkins:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- Vermont Housing & Conservation Board, Annual Conference, Barre, VT
- Association for Preservation Technology, Annual Conference, Miami, FL
- National Trust for Historic Preservation Webinar - Federal Response to Covid-19
- National Preservation Institute Webinar - Coronavirus Response: The Historic Tax Credit as an Economic Recovery Tool
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Webinars:
 - *What is Section 106?*
 - *Determining the Area of Potential Effect*

- ArchiTalks CT AIA Webinar - Demolition by Neglect
- National Park Service Tax Incentives Reviewer Training (virtual)
- Preservation Trust of Vermont Webinar - Navigating Uncertainty (Fundraising for Non-profits)
- Vermont Council on Rural Development Webinar - Facilitating Effective Meetings
- National Park Service: Windows Webinar
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- Preservation Trust of Vermont Retreat - Libraries and Maintenance Planning, Grand Isle, VT
- Grant Seeker Workshops in partnership with the Vermont Arts Council, St. Johnsbury; Manchester; Ferrisburgh and Montpelier, VT
- Downtown and Village Center tax credit community presentations, Richford and Randolph, VT
- Webinar - Downtown and Village Center tax credit program for Applicants
- Preservation Trust of Vermont Virtual Retreat - Arts & Cultural Heritage
- Webinar - State Historic Preservation grant program for Applicants

Senior Historic Preservation Review Coordinator, R. Scott Dillon

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- Federal Rail Administration (FRA) Webinar:
 - *Section 106 Overview for FRA Grantees*
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Webinars:
 - *Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements*
 - *So you think you need a PA...*
 - *Resolving Disputes in Section 106*
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentation Given:

- *VDHP Project Review and Act 250*, Vermont Natural Resources Board, Middlebury, VT

Director of Preservation, James Duggan:

Trainings and Presentations Attended:

- NCSHPO Forum - *Technology and Data Management*, Denver CO
- NPS - *Flood Resiliency Guidelines Training*, virtual from Montpelier VT
- NTHP Forum - *Federal Policy Response to the Coronavirus and Implications for Preservation Field*, virtual from Montpelier, VT
- NTHP Forum - *Transforming Digital Engagement at Historic Sites*, virtual from Montpelier, VT
- *Protecting Vermont's Cultural & Historic Resources*, Vermont Emergency Preparedness Conference, virtual from Montpelier, VT
- *Vermont Arts & Culture Disaster and Resilience Network*, virtual from Montpelier, VT
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- *Technology Challenges & Solutions*, NCSHPO Forum: Technology and Data Management, Denver CO
- *VDHP Project Review and Act 250*, Vermont Natural Resources Board, Middlebury, VT
- Guest Lecture & Jury Panel participant at Vermont Technical College Architecture/Construction program
- Virtual Vermont History Day Judge, virtual from Montpelier, VT
- Walking tour of Kent's Corner Historic District, University of Vermont Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Calais, VT

- *Design Review Ordinance & Regulations*, Public Meeting of Montpelier Historic Preservation Commission, Montpelier, VT

Historic Sites Regional Administrator, Elsa Gilbertson:

Trainings and Presentations Attended:

- Addison County Cultural Heritage Emergency Response Network and Vermont State Archives, *Risk Assessment for Cultural Heritage Collections*
- Addison County, Vermont, Solid Waste Management District and Chamber of Commerce, *New Vermont Scrap Waste Law Training*
- AASLH webinar *AASLH Conversations:*
 - *Historic Sites and COVID-19*
 - *Structural Weaknesses Exposed by COVID-19*
 - *Building a No-Cost Virtual Tour of Museums and Historic Sites with Clio*
 - *You Are Not Alone: Reopening Small to Mid-Sized Institutions*
 - *Guidelines and Procedures for Reopening Your Historic Site*
 - *Planning for Reopening*
- Champlain College *Virtual Senior Capstone Showcase for Graduating Broadcast Media Production Students*
- Museums & More webinar *Retail Shops: Reopen with Confidence*
- National Center for Preservation Technology and Training *COVID BASICS: Disinfecting Cultural Resources*
- New England Museum Association 2019 Annual Conference, Burlington, VT
- New England Museum Association webinar *From Please Touch, to Don't Touch, to How Can We Touch Again*
- Preservation Leadership Forum webinar *Transforming Digital Engagement at Historic Sites*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part I*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part II*
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*
- Lake Champlain Heritage Corridor Partnership International Summit, Venice-sur-Champlain, Quebec, Canada

Presentations Given:

- Castleton University archaeology class with Prof. Matthew Moriarty tour and talk at Chimney Point State Historic Site
- New England Museum Association 2019 conference presentation *A New Twist on Living History & Visitor Engagement: A Case Study at Chimney Point & Mount Independence State Historic Sites, Vermont*

Regional Historic Site Administrator, William Jenney:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- AASLH webinar *AASLH Conversations:*
 - *Historic Sites and COVID-19*
 - *Building a No-Cost Virtual Tour of Museums and Historic Sites with Clio*
 - *You Are Not Alone: Reopening Small to Mid-Sized Institutions*
 - *Guidelines and Procedures for Reopening Your Historic Site*
 - *Planning for Reopening*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part I*

- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part II*
 - New England Museum Association Annual Conference, Burlington, VT
 - New England Museum Association webinar *From Please Touch, to Don't Touch, to How Can We Touch Again*
 - Vermont Attractions Association: annual meeting (virtual)
 - Champlain College: student presentations (virtual)
 - “President Coolidge and Civil Rights,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
 - “Calvin Coolidge’s Response to the 1918 Flu Outbreak,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
 - VOSHA online training: *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*
- Presentations Given:
- Vermont Historical Society: judge & team captain for Vermont History Day (virtual)

Historic Sites Section Chief, Tracy Martin:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- AASLH webinar *AASLH Conversations:*
 - *Historic Sites and COVID-19*
 - *Structural Weaknesses Exposed by COVID-19*
 - *Building a No-Cost Virtual Tour of Museums and Historic Sites with Clio*
 - *You Are Not Alone: Reopening Small to Mid-Sized Institutions*
 - *Guidelines and Procedures for Reopening Your Historic Site*
 - *Black Lives Matter and (The American) Revolution*
 - *Planning for Reopening*
 - *Monuments and Memory*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part I*
- Vermont Arts Council webinar: *VT Covid-19 Q & A for the Creative Sector with State Epidemiologist Dr. Patsy Kelso, Part II*
- National Center for Preservation Technology and Training *COVID BASICS:*
 - *Disinfecting Cultural Resources*
 - *Re-Entry to Cultural Sites*
 - *Cultural Resources and COVID 19*
- New England Museum Association webinar *From Please Touch, to Don't Touch, to How Can We Touch Again*
- New England Museum Association Annual Conference, Burlington, VT
- Preservation Leadership Forum webinar *Transforming Digital Engagement at Historic Sites*
- Vermont Arts Council *Creative Sector Response and Recovery Forum*
- Vermont State House Curatorial Task Force, Implicit Bias Training
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*
- Lake Champlain Heritage Corridor Partnership International Summit, Venice-sur-Champlain, Quebec, Canada

Presentations Given:

- “President Chester A. Arthur,” Northeast Kingdom Civil War Roundtable
- “Kents Corner State Historic Site,” University of Vermont Historic Preservation Graduate Program
- “Senator Justin S. Morrill State Historic Site,” University of Vermont Historic Preservation Graduate Program

Historic Resources Specialist: Architectural Historian, Elizabeth Peebles:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- Building and Sustaining Healthy Communities Conference, Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, Barre, VT
- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- National Park Service Tax Incentives Reviewer Training (virtual)
 - *Back to Basics*
 - *Windows*
- 2020 Vernacular Architecture Virtual Conference
- 2019 Vermont Development Conference, White and Burke, Burlington, Vermont
- Meet the authors: Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Webinar, National Park Service
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) VT Joint Field Office Overview, Williston, VT
- Federal Rail Administration (FRA) Webinar:
 - *Section 106 Overview for FRA Grantees*
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Webinars:
 - *Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements*
 - *So you think you need a PA...*
 - *Resolving Disputes in Section 106*
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- Preservation Trust of Vermont Webinar: Sustainable Energy and Historic Buildings
- Meetinghouse to Church Field Trip/Tour, Vernacular Architecture Forum – New England Chapter, Rockingham, Windsor, and Strafford, Vermont

Historic Resources Specialist: Archaeology, Jess Robinson:

Trainings/Presentations Attended:

- National Association of State Archaeologists Online Meeting, Montpelier, VT.
- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- *Geological Implications of the Collections at the Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center*. Visiting geologists' lecture, Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center, Barre, VT.
 - *An Archaeological History of Vermont*. Osher Lifelong Learning Center, Montpelier, VT.
- *A 9,000-Year History of the Chimney Point*. Chimney Point State Historic Site, Addison, VT.
- *Paleoindians Sites, Site Patterning, and Travel Corridors Along the Southern Arm of the Champlain Sea*. SUNY-Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY.
- *Heritage Center Online Open House*. Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center, Barre, VT.
- Online Introduction to Vermont Archaeology. Presentation on behalf of the Montshire Museum of Science, Vermont Archaeology Heritage Center, Barre, VT.
- Williamstown Middle-High School Senior Project Professional Mentor Presentation, Williamstown, VT.

State Historic Preservation Officer: Laura V. Trieschmann

Trainings and Presentations Attended:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) VT Joint Field Office Overview, Williston, VT

- Intro to the Arches Platform Webinar, Arches, Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund
- Knowledgewave Webinar:
 - *How to Be an Effective Employee While Working from Home*
- Federal Rail Administration (FRA) Webinar:
 - *Section 106 Overview for FRA Grantees*
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Webinars:
 - *Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements*
 - *So you think you need a PA...*
 - *Resolving Disputes in Section 106*
 - *What is Section 106?*
 - *Determining the Area of Potential Effect*
- Public and Affordable Housing Research Corporation and National Low-Income Housing Coalition: Preservation and Low-Income Housing Tax Credits Webinar
- Pennsylvania Roadside Historic Site Markers, webinar of criteria and request instructions
- Federal Policy Response to the Coronavirus and Implications for Preservation Field Webinar
- “Historic Window Rehabilitation,” online presented by Sally Fishburn for the Preservation Education Institute
- Virtual Certified Local Government Training, two-day online meeting presented by National Park Service/STLPG
- National Park Service: Tax Incentives Reviewer Training (virtual)
- National Park Service: Windows Webinar (virtual)
- Preservation Trust of Vermont Virtual Retreat - Arts & Cultural Heritage
- Preservation Leadership Forum Webinar *Transforming Digital Engagement at Historic Sites*
- Celebrate the 250th Anniversary Webinar, America 250 Foundation
- “Calvin Coolidge’s Speech: The Inspiration of the Declaration,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- “President Coolidge and Civil Rights,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- “The Hugh Tide of American Conservatism: Davis, Coolidge, and the 1924 Election,” Webinar with Garland Tucker, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- “1920: The Year of Six Presidents,” Webinar with David Pietrusza, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- “Calvin Coolidge’s Response to the 1918 Flu Outbreak,” Webinar, Calvin Coolidge Presidential Foundation.
- Preservation Trust of Vermont Webinar: Sustainable Energy and Historic Buildings
- VOSHA online training *Methods of Protection from Covid-19 Virus in the Workplace*

Presentations Given:

- *Vermont Division for Historic Preservation Project Review and Act 250*, Vermont Natural Resources Board, Middlebury, VT
- Preservation Trust of Vermont Webinar - Navigating Uncertainty (Fundraising for Non-profits) [held twice]
- “Preserving a Sense of Place” Podcast with National Preservation Institute