

GLOSSARY

ACHP: acronym for Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Adverse Effect: an effect on an NRHP-listed or –eligible property that severely impacts the integrity of that property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: an independent federal agency created by the NHPA. The Council advises the President and Congress on issues concerning historic preservation.

Contributing: a building, site, structure, or object within a Historic District, which adds to the values or qualities of that district because it was present during the Period of Significance and possess historic integrity, or is independently meets the NRHP Criteria.

Consultation: under Section 106 of the NHPA, the process of discussion among interested parties to identify historic properties, consider effects on them, consider alternatives to avoid or reduce adverse effects, and seek agreement on a course of action.

Curation: responsibility for the care of something held in trust for other people. Curatorial services means managing and preserving a collection according to professional museum and archival practices.

Effect: the result produced by any federally sponsored activity, or undertaking, that has the potential to change the physical or associative qualities of an NRHP-eligible property.

Historic Context: a body of information about historic properties organized by theme, place, and time. A historic context describes one or more important aspects of the development of an area, relating to history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Historic District: a concentrated and cohesive grouping of historic resources that retain a significant amount of their historic character. Historic resources that add to the district’s overall sense of time and place are classified as Contributing elements. Severely altered historic properties and resources of more recent construction are classified as Noncontributing elements.

Historic Preservation: includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training

regarding the foregoing activities pr any combination of the foregoing activities.

Historic Resource: a building, structure, object or site that is at least 50 years old and that 1) is associated with events or person of significance; or, 2) embodies the characteristics of an important architectural style, method of construction or plant type; or, 3) may potentially yield cultural and archaeological information.

Historic Records: any historical, oral-historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document that may provide a record of the past, whether associated with real property or not, as determined through professional evaluation of the information content and significance of the information. These may include documents that are official, unofficial, or private papers that record DoD's operations, functions, equipment, and people.

Historic Resources Survey: a comprehensive inventory of an area's extant historic resources.

Integrity: a condition or description of a property that is physically unaltered or one that retains enough of its historic character, appearance, or ambiance to be recognizable to the period when the property achieved significance.

Level of Significance: a property is determined to have significance at the national, state, or local level for the NRHP. For example, Mount Vernon has significance at the national level; the state capital is significant on the state level; and the house of a civic leader has local significance.

MOA: acronym for Memorandum of Agreement

Memorandum of Agreement: the document produced after the federal agency, SHPO, ACHP, and any other interested parties reach an agreement on the best way to proceed with an undertaking that has been determined to have an adverse effect on a historic resource. MOAs specify the alternatives agreed to by the consulting parties, identify responsible parties, address the comments of the ACHP, and serve as an acknowledgement that the agency has taken into account the Effects of its Undertaking on a historic property.

Mitigation: a process to minimize adverse effects to a significant historic resource; usually involves supplemental documentation.

NHPA: acronym for National Historic Preservation Act

NPS: acronym for National Parks Service

NRHP: acronym for National Register of Historic Places

NRHP-Eligible: a property that is eligible for listing in the NRHP but is not officially listed in the NRHP; for Section 106 purposes, there is essentially no difference between official NRHP listing and being determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

NRHP Criteria: the guidelines used by the NPS to determine if a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Criterion A deals with properties whose significance is derived from associations with important historic trends or events; Criterion B deals with properties whose significance is derived from associations with important persons of the past; Criterion C deals with properties whose significance is derived from its architectural, engineering, and/or physical attributes; Criterion D deals with properties (usually archeological) that have the potential to yield important information about the past.

National Historic Preservation Act: the legislative act that calls for the preservation of cultural properties of local, state, and national significance. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish the NRHP as a list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.

National Parks Service: the agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for administering all National Historic Sites and national parks.

National Register of Historic Places: the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation, as established by the NHPA. Listing in or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP provides limited protection by requiring comment from the ACHP on the effect of federally assisted projects on these resources.

Noncontributing: a building, site, structure, or object within a historic district which does not add to the values or qualities of that district because it was not present during the Period of Significance, or it no longer possess historic integrity due to alterations, or is does not independently meet NRHP Criteria.

NWIRP: acronym for Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

PA: acronym for Programmatic Agreement

Period of Significance: the period in which a Historic Resource attained its significance. If the property is important for its architectural merits, the period of significance is the date of construction. If the property is important for its association with an individual, the Period of Significance typically included the time span in which that individual was associated with the property.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, or material of a building or structure.

Preservation Treatment: treating a historic property in such a way as to make possible a compatible contemporary use while preserving its significant elements. Several kinds of preservation treatments of historic buildings and structures are “preservation”, “rehabilitation”, “restoration”, and “reconstruction”.

Programmatic Agreement: an agreement, usually between a federal agency, the ACHP, and the SHPO, that is developed for a large or complex Undertaking that would otherwise require numerous individual requests for ACHP comments.

Property Type: a grouping of individual properties based on a set of shared physical or associative characteristics. Physical characteristics may relate to structural forms, architectural styles, building materials, or site type. Associative characteristics may relate to the nature of associated events or activities, to association with a specific individual or group, or to the category of information about which a property may yield information.

Records Management: the planning, controlling, directing, organizing, training, promoting, and other managerial activities involved with respect to records creation, records maintenance and use, and records disposition in order to achieve adequate and proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government and effective and economical management of agency operations.

Rehabilitation: the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the

property that are significant to its historical, architectural or cultural values.

Section 106: a provision within the NHPA that requires Federal agencies to consider the Effects of their actions on historic properties prior to the undertaking of actions.

Section 110: a preservation provision within the NHPA that requires Federal agencies to identify historic, architectural, engineering, and archeological properties under their stewardship and nominate them to the NRHP.

SHPO: acronym for the State Historic Preservation Officer

Stabilization: the act or process of re-establishing a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer: the official appointed by the governor of each state and territory to administer the NRHP program. The SHPO duties include providing advice and assistance to federal agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities. In Florida, the SHPO is the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation.

Treatment: those measures applied to a property in order to make it suitable for use.

Undertaking: any action, activity program or project financed, assisted or licensed by a federal agency that may have an Effect on a property listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP.

U.S. Department of the Interior: the principal federal preservation agency. Administer national parks, national historic sites, and other public lands and major federal preservation programs.

