

***SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS***

The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Qualification Standards

The professional qualification standards used to evaluate applications submitted for inclusion in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Historic Preservation Division Historic (HPD) Preservation Consultants Directory are a combination of the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* as defined and officially adopted in 1983 (48 FR 44716, September 29) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* as expanded and revised in 1997 (62 FR 33708, June 20), but not formally adopted for federal regulatory purposes.

This combination approach is in recognition of existing regulatory requirements as they relate to the disciplines of History, Archaeology, Architectural History, and Historic Architecture, which are those defined in 1983. The 1997 revisions are included in order to cover those additional disciplines not previously defined.

In context, the 1997 revisions rename the Standards from “the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*” to “the *Secretary of the Interior's **Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards***”, reflecting their application concerning the various disciplines as practiced in historic preservation. Additionally, they update the professional qualification standards as written in 1983 and add seven other historic preservation disciplines mentioned the National Historic Preservation Act.

The 1997 version also provides previously missing guidance on the use and interpretation of the *Standards*. This guidance is presented in a manner consistent across disciplines and provides details and examples of the academic background, products, and activities relevant to the particular discipline.

As such, HPD has elected to use the 1983 *Standards* for those disciplines they cover, in conjunction with the additional guidance provided for them in the 1997 proposed revisions. With no previous or competing definitions for the other disciplines, the associated 1997 version of the *Standards* will be applied. This approach then provides a reasonably uniform format for evaluating submitted applications for all the disciplines included in the Historic Preservation Consultants Directory.

“The Standards are designed to be a tool to help recognize the minimum expertise generally necessary for performing professionally credible historic preservation work...”

These Standards do not apply to “entry level” applicants or to preeminent professionals in the field. Rather, they outline the minimum education and experience and products that together provide an assurance that the applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will be able to perform competently on the job and be respected within the larger historic preservation community...”

(62 FR 33708)

Archaeology

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

The minimum professional qualifications in **Archaeology** are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

- At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration or management;
- At least four months of supervised field and analytical experience in general North American archaeology; and
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archaeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Archaeology

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

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

Discipline specializations: The most prevalent specializations in Archaeology include Historical Archaeology or Prehistoric Archaeology, i.e., the specialization in resources of either the prehistoric period or the historic period. These specializations necessarily require expertise in different types of sites and different sources of information about past human activities. For example, a prehistoric archaeologist usually requires a knowledge of environmental sciences, while a historical archaeologist needs to understand the techniques of archival research. Additional specialized training and experience is also required for those specializing in, for example, underwater archaeology, physical anthropology (human bones and burials), forensic archaeology, or zooarchaeology (non-human bones). In addition, archaeologists typically specialize in the archaeological resources of a particular time period, geographic region, resource type, or research subject.

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Archaeology

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

A professional archaeologist typically has experience in field survey, site testing, site excavation, artifact identification and analysis, documents research, and report preparation. Supervised field experience as a graduate student may be counted as part of the overall 2 ½ year professional experience requirement. A Prehistoric Archaeologist meeting this Standard would document one year of supervisory experience in the study of prehistoric archaeological sites; a Historical Archaeologist would document one year of supervisory experience in the study of sites of the historic period. The two archaeologist specializations of Prehistoric Archaeology and Historic Archaeology are not interchangeable. Documentation to show that someone qualifies in both Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology should include a minimum of one additional year of supervisory experience on resources of the other specialty, for a total of 3 ½ years of experience, with products and activities in both specializations.

Products and Activities:

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

- Survey and excavation reports of cultural resource management or Section 106 (or other compliance) projects. These reports are typically called “gray literature;” they often have multiple authors and are usually produced in limited quantities by consulting firms.
- National Register documentation resulting in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Materials such as presentations, booklets, brochures, lesson plans, or videos that interpret the results of archaeological investigation for the general public.
- Publications including articles in professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to the preservation of historic or archaeological properties.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences related to the preservation of historic or archaeological properties.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with the preservation of historic or archaeological properties.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

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

Architectural History

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

The minimum professional qualifications in **Architectural History** are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

- At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Architectural History

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

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Architectural History

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Products and Activities:

Professional experience and expertise must be documented through “products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.” A professional Architectural Historian typically has expertise in research, survey, documentation, and evaluation, of architectural resources, including buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Documentation of such experience is desirable. Products and activities that meet the appropriate Secretary’s Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation may include:

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

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

Engineering

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

Standard for Engineering

- (a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized license to practice civil or structural engineering, PLUS a minimum of two years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful applications of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers); OR
- (b) A Master's of Civil Engineering degree with demonstrable coursework in Historic Preservation, or historic structures rehabilitation, PLUS a minimum or two years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful applications of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers); OR
- (c) A Bachelor's of Civil Engineering degree with at least one year of graduate study in History of Technology, Historic Preservation, Engineering History, or a closely related field (see Academic Background for Engineers), PLUS a minimum of two years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Engineering that enables professional judgments to be made about the documentation or treatment of historic structures and machines in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful applications of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Engineers).

In the preceding definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

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

Engineering

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Closely Related Fields: The Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree is a five-year degree that is unlikely to include historic preservation coursework. The same is true of a Master's of Civil Engineering degree. An Engineer with an Engineering degree is well grounded in all aspects of engineering practice, including design, planning, construction specifications, and contract administration, etc. Although this background is essential, additional training is needed in order to understand and work with historic structures, sites, and machines, with their complex material evolution and treatment problems. Specialized training, to supplement that provided by the professional Engineering program, should be acquired in such areas as American Architectural and Engineering History, History of Technology, Architectural Preservation, Conservation, Historic Construction Technologies, Historic Building Materials, Historic Archaeology, and Historic Preservation.

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

Engineering

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR ENGINEER

DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and Activities:

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

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

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

Historic Architecture

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

The minimum professional qualifications in **Historic Architecture** are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture plus one of the following:

- At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
- At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects.

Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Architecture

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

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

Historic Architecture

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR HISTORICAL ARCHITECT

DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and activities:

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

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

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

Historic Landscape Architecture

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

Standard for Historical Landscape Architect

- (a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State Government-recognized license to practice Landscape Architecture, PLUS a minimum of two years full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects); or
- (b) A Masters degree in Landscape Architecture with demonstrable coursework in the principles, theories, concepts, methods, and techniques of preserving cultural landscapes, PLUS a minimum of two years full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects); or
- (c) A four-year or five-year Bachelor's degree in Landscape Architecture, PLUS a minimum of three years full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enables professional judgments to be made about identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, or treatment of historic properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Landscape Architects).

In the preceding definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

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

Historic Landscape Architecture

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

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

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

Historic Landscape Architecture

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and Activities:

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

- Surveys and inventories of cultural landscapes.
- Documentation of cultural landscapes that meets the Secretary's Standards for Documentation.
- National Register nominations or Determinations of Eligibility for cultural landscapes.
- Cultural Landscape treatment and maintenance plans.
- Cultural Landscape reports.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books about cultural landscape preservation.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits about cultural landscape preservation.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with cultural landscape preservation.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts associated with cultural landscape preservation.

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

Historic Preservation

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

Standard for Historic Preservationist

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

In the preceding definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

Historic Preservation

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

Closely Related Fields: Various fields of study may be considered closely related to Historic Preservation, such as American Studies, Architecture, Architectural History, Archaeology, History, and Historical or Cultural Geography, provided that such programs of study include coursework in the history of the designed environment, history and theory of preservation, historic preservation methods, techniques, and legislation (Federal, State, and local), plus a formal supervised practicum or internship for hands-on application of knowledge and technical skills in the field.

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

Historic Preservation

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATIONIST DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and Activities:

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

- National Register documentation that has resulted in property listings or Determinations of Eligibility.
- Survey reports assessing the significance of historic properties.
- Historic Structure Reports.
- Adaptive reuse plans or feasibility studies that make recommendations for preserving historic properties.
- Written opinions that have been accepted that assess the impact that an undertaking will have on historic or archaeological properties.
- Historic District Ordinances that have been adopted by a local government.
- Documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards for recording historic properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to historic preservation.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to historic preservation.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with historic preservation.
- Awards, research grants, research fellowships, or invitations to teaching posts.

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

Historic Preservation Planning

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

Standard for Historic Preservation Planner

- (a) The applicant, employee, consultant, or advisor will have a State government-recognized certification or license in Land-Use Planning, PLUS a minimum of two years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, protection, or treatment of historic and archaeological properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner); OR
- (b) A graduate degree in Planning with demonstrable coursework in Historic Preservation, or a graduate degree in a closely related field of study with demonstrable coursework in Historic Preservation (see Academic Background for Historic Preservation Planning), PLUS a minimum of two years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, protection, or treatment of historic and archaeological properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner); OR
- (c) An undergraduate degree in Planning with demonstrable coursework in Historic Preservation, or an undergraduate degree in a closely related field of study with demonstrable coursework in Historic Preservation (see Academic Background for Historic Preservation Planning), PLUS a minimum of four years of full-time professional experience applying the theories, methods, and practices of Historic Preservation Planning that enables professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, protection, or treatment of historic and archaeological properties in the United States and its Territories; AND products and activities that demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation (see Documenting Professional Experience for Historic Preservation Planner).

In the preceding definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

Historic Preservation Planning

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

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

Historic Preservation Planner

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNER DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and Activities:

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

- Preservation plans adopted by government officials and/or results of preservation planning studies incorporated into the local comprehensive or master plan.
- Ordinances for the protection of historic and/or archaeological resources.
- Economic feasibility studies that make recommendations for preserving historic or archaeological properties.
- Publications, which might include articles in regional, national, or international professional journals, monographs, books, or chapters in edited books, related to preservation planning.
- Presentations at regional, national, or international professional conferences, symposia, workshops, or exhibits related to preservation planning.
- Professional service on boards or committees of regional, national, or international professional organizations concerned with preservation planning.
- Planning awards received from local, regional, national, or international professional organizations.

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

History

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. The qualifications define minimum education and experience required to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the task and the nature of the historic properties involved. In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

The minimum professional qualifications in **History** are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree history or closely related field plus one of the following:

- At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
- Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

History

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

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

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

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

Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards

History

APPLYING THE STANDARD FOR HISTORIAN

DOCUMENTING PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

Products and Activities:

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

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

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