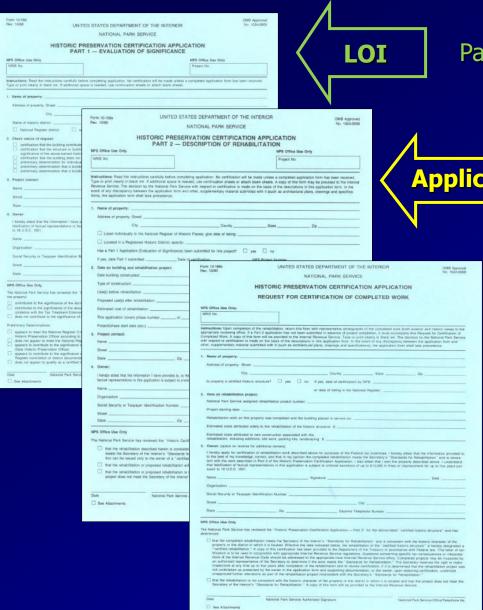


Ensuring a Successful Rehab Project Justin Heskew, THC Federal Programs Supervisor and Historic Tax Credit Reviewer

3-Part Process



Part 1 - Evaluation of Significance

Application

Part 2 - Description of [Proposed] Rehabilitation

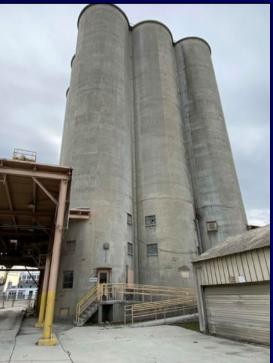
- **Complete Part 2 Application** (may contain conditions)
- Plans/Drawings
- Pre-Construction photographs (keyed to basic floorplan/site plan)

Closeout

Part 3 – Certification of Completion

- **Complete Part 3 Application**
- **Post- Construction** photographs





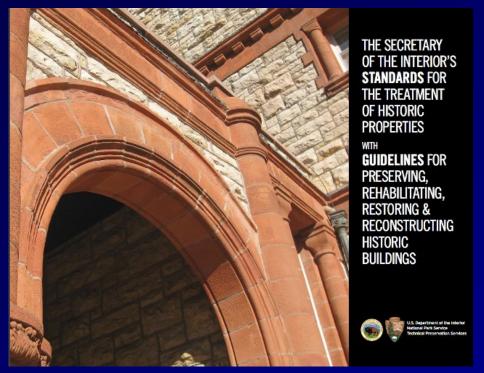




A rehabilitation program

Rehabilitation is "....the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."

The Historic Development Grant Program is a reimbursable rehabilitation program which requires all work to meet the <u>Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation</u>.



The **Standards for Rehabilitation** provide direction in making appropriate choices in planning the repairs, alterations, and additions that may be part of a rehabilitation project.

The accompanying **Guidelines** apply the Standards and describe treatments that do and do not meet the Standards.

- https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/treatment-standards-rehabilitation.htm
- https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/treatment-guidelines-2017-part1preservation-rehabilitation.pdf

Meeting the Standards

Retain distinctive features, character, & craftsmanship



American Snuff Company, Shelby Co., Memphis, TN

Meeting the Standards

Retain distinctive features & craftsmanship







Sanda Hosiery Mills, Cleveland, Bradley Co., TN

Meeting the Standards

Repair rather than replace; replace to match



17 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character



Lee H. Nelson, FAIA



National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Heritage Preservation Services

The Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Historic Preservation Proyects" embody two important guids: 3) the preservation of historic materials and, 2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing, theateste. Every ald building is unique, with its own identity and the core distinctive character. Character deries to all bows thould appear and physical features that comprises the appearence of overy historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, to muterials, cardinamethy, decorative detail, interior appear and features, as well as the various appeared of the size and errorement.

The purpose of this Brief is to help the owner or the architect identify those features or elements that give the building its risual dramater and that should be taken into account in order to preserve them to the maximum extent possible.

imum extent possible.

There are different ways of understanding old buildings. They can be seen as examples of specific buildings. They can be seen as examples of specific building types, which are usually related to a building's function, such as schools, courthouses or churches. Buildings can be studied as examples of using specific Buildings can be studied as examples of an inhistorical period, which is other related to a specific architectural style, such as Gothic Revival farmhouses, one-story bungalows, or Art Deco apartment buildings.

one-story bungatows, or Art Dece of partment renderings. There are many other faces of an historic building besides its functional type, its materials or construction or significance. Some of these qualities are feelings on successful to the second of the second

on the exterior and interior that should be preserved.

Therefore, the approach taken in this Brief is limited to identifying those visual and tangible aspects of the bitterie belief in the bitterie belief in the property of the bitteries belief in the property of the bitteries belief in the property of the bitteries belief in the bitteries belief in the property of the bitteries belief in the bitteries belief

substitute for developing an understanding about the significance of an historic building and the district in which it is located.

If the various materials, features and spaces that give a building its visual character are not recognized and preserved, then essential aspects of its character may be damaged in the process of change. A building's character can be irreversibly damaged or

A building's character can be inveersibly damaged or changed in many ways, for example, by inappropriate repointing of the briskwork, by removal of a distinctive side porch, by changes to the window sash, by changes to the setting around the building, by changes to the major room arrangements, by the introduction of an atrium, by painting previously unpainted woodwork, etc.

A Three-Step Process to Identify A Building's Visual Character

This Brief outlines a three-step approach that can be used by anyone to identify those materials, features and spaces that contribute to the visual character of a building. This approach involves first examining the building from slar to understand its overall setting and architectural context, them moving up very close to appreciate its materials and the craftsmarship and surface and through the building to perseive those spaces moved and through the building to perseive those spaces rooms and details that comprise its interior visual character.

Step 1: Identify the Overall Visual Aspects Identifying the overall visual character of a building is

Research the NPS website guidance, Preservation Briefs, and Tech Notes.

Historic Preservation Tax Incentives
Home About Before You Application The Secretary's Planning Check Project Standards for Successful Status Projects Status
NPS gov / Home / Planning Successful Projects
Planning Successful Rehabilitation Projects
Applying the Standards to common rehabilitation concerns
Technical Preservation Services has developed a wide variety of guidance and other information on applying the Standards for Rehabilitation. Much of it has been developed in the context of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program, but it is applicable to all rehabilitation projects.
This guidance and other information is particularly useful for applicants who are planning rehabilitation projects using the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. It addresses some common concerns in historic rehabilitation projects. Additional guidance on applying the Standards to tax incentives projects can be found in Incentives and Interpreting the Standards Bulletins.
Cumulative Effect and Historic Character >
Acquired Significance and Standard 4 >
Continued Historic Use and Standard 1 >
Other guidance topics on this page
• Windows
Interior treatments New additions and related new construction
Modern requirements and new technologies

- https://www.nps.gov/subjects/taxincentives/planning-successful-rehabilitation.htm
- https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/tps-publications.htm

Application Part 2 – Description of Rehabilitation

Keys to a successful rehab project

- ✓ Have a clear understanding of the character-defining elements of the building and the Standards
- Follow through with work as approved and submit changes in project scope for any changes for approval BEFORE work begins
- Be an informed owner When unsure, ask questions.

Part 2 – Description of Rehabilitation

Potential pitfalls

- Proceeding with work before Part 2 approved
- Not following approved conditions or assuming unreviewed work will meet grant requirements
- ✓ Assuming local review / approval = Grant Approval / Project meets Standards

Part 3 – Certification of Completed Work

- ✓ Submitted after all work is completed
- If building or historic district not yet listed in the National Register, cannot be approved until National Register listing is complete
- The Part 3 certifies that the Standards have been met. Not the Part 2.

Closeout Part 3 – Certification of Completed Work



Photo 21 Universal Life Insurance Company 7/31/15
View from the rear entrance door looking along the central axial corridor to the front door.



Photo 24 Universal Life Insurance Company 7/31/15
View of the second floor public lobby, looking towards the stair to the first floor.

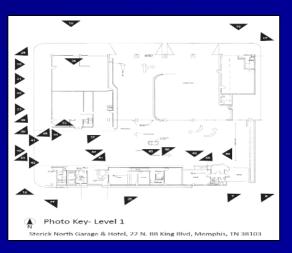


Photo 21 Universal Life Insurance Company 1/31/19
View from the rear entrance door looking along the central axial corridor to the front door.



Photo 24 Universal Life Insurance Company 1/31/19
View of the second foor public lobby, looking towards the stair to the frst foor.

- Requests approval of an entire completed rehabilitation work.
- Typically, only requires photographs



Federal Historic Tax Credit

Federal Historic Tax Credit by the Numbers

FY 1977 – FY 2023 Program Accomplishments



\$131.71 billion

Estimated Rehabilitation Investment



49,263

Projects Certified

314,201

Rehabilitated Housing Units

356,267

New Housing Units

199,138

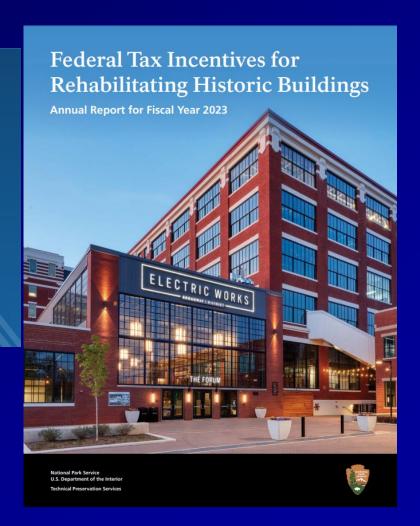
Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Units

Source: Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service

In Tennessee, since program inception (1976) – More than \$1.6 Billion

FY 2019-2023 (TN) - \$345,101,897

Federal credit and HDGP follow the same standards. Why not participate in both?





Historic Tax Credit Program
State Historic Preservation Office
Clover Bottom Mansion
2941 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, TN 37214

Justin Heskew Justin.Heskew@tn.gov 615.770.1089

