



**2010 CULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
ACTION STRATEGY**
December 3, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Financial Resource Development	5
3. Cabinet Tourism Council	6
4. Cultural Tourism	6
5. Online Cultural Marketplace	8
6. CraftWORKS! Michigan	8
7. MI Arts and Craft Products in MI Winery Tasting Rooms	8
8. Community Cultural Economic Development (CED) Readiness Initiative	9
9. Idlewild Transformation	10
10. CED Training	10
11. Cultural Economic Development Online Tool	10
12. Cultural Economic Development Plan Model	11
13. Incorporate Cultural Economic Development into the Michigan Main Street Model	11
14. Anniversary Celebrations	11
15. Vibrant Cities	11
16. Marketing partnership with Travel Michigan and Grand Rapids Area Arts Council	12
Addendum	13

INTRODUCTION

Recognizing that significant economic growth occurs over an extended period of time, this Cultural Economic Development Action Strategy focuses on a series of specific initiatives that will be undertaken by the Department of History, Arts and Libraries and its partners through fiscal year 2010. The department is deeply committed to collaborative cultural economic development and is fortunate to work with partners from a variety of sectors at local, regional, state and national levels. The department's leadership is particularly evident in its capacity to bring such partners to the table around this issue and to serve as a catalyst for strategic actions.

In 2005, through involvement of the cultural sector and economic developers, the department created Michigan's first Cultural Economic Development Strategy. The following year an Office of Cultural Economic Development was established. The office serves as a nexus for relevant information, education, planning and coordination. The department was involved in cultural economic development prior to 2005, however the variety, scope and depth of activities that use arts and culture to spur economic development have grown tremendously since that time and are being successfully implemented throughout the state. In addition, a CED Team was established to help imbed cultural economic development throughout the department.

In a larger sense, this new Cultural Economic Development Action Strategy builds upon the past and was developed through focus group consultation and department CED Team deliberations. This action strategy offers new and innovative culture-based economic development action strategies that align closely with Governor Granholm's bold plan to transform Michigan's economy. Ultimately, the action strategy positions arts, culture and heritage as vital forces in developing vibrant cities, attracting visitors, retaining young people, growing new economy jobs and entrepreneurs and contributing mightily to the state's quality of life.

Intertwined with these initiatives is the department's ongoing support for cultural attractions, programs and services that contribute to the cultural sector's capacity to add value to economic development in the state. The department's agencies and offices have significant roles in this endeavor.

The State Library is a reservoir of information that aids business development most notably through the Business and Industry Data Center, the State Data Center including all of the census records and the Learning Express Library in the Michigan e Library databases for use by all Michigan residents for test preparation and practice tests. Mackinac Island State Parks annually attracts a million visitors and ranks among the nation's greatest heritage attractions. The Michigan Film Office is all about generating economic growth through attracting the production feature films and commercials. Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the first Great Lakes Sanctuary and first sanctuary located entirely in state waters is rapidly becoming a Great Lakes research and visitor destination.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) annually facilitates millions of dollars in state and federal tax credits to assist community historic preservation and downtown revitalization. The Office of Cultural Economic Development is facilitating the transformation of historic Idlewild, Michigan, economic impact assessment, cultural industry growth, and development of new cultural tourism trails.

Fiscal year 2008 grants from the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs are supporting cultural economic development initiatives in two community readiness projects – Idlewild Oral History and Idlewild Summer Music Camp, as well as Michigan Municipal League Public Policy Forums and Michigan Museums Association Visitor Experience Academy.

The Department of History, Arts and Libraries leverages its annual appropriations to strategically support programming by collaborating with others state departments and agencies such as MEDC, MSHDA, Travel Michigan, MDA, DEQ, MDOT, DNR, etc. Several federal partners provide funding for cultural economic development; the Institute for Museums and Library Services, U.S. Department of Interior, National Endowment for the Arts, National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

CULTURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TEAM

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For more information about the Department of History, Arts and Libraries log on to www.michigan.gov/ha For additional information about Cultural Economic Development and the state's CED strategies log on to www.michigan.gov/ced

2010 CED ACTION STRATEGY

1. Financial Resource Development

a. Annual Operating Resource

1. 2010 goal - \$1,000,000
2. 2008 goal - \$ 500,000
3. Action steps for 08
 - Secure funding from MCACA
 - Start over again with Rob Collier and learn why he thinks we were unsuccessful during 06/07. Ask him to help us identify what types of CED projects would likely receive a positive response
 - Consult Karen Aldrich-Eason and Gene Gargaro
 - Approach the Edward Lowe Foundation and Dan Wyant
 - Search out the prospect for a partnership grant application with another department or MSU
 - Organize a development team
4. Measures of success: Keep a tally of the results and reach the goal of \$500,000.

b. Historic Preservation GIS

1. 2010 goal - Create a Historic Preservation GIS based database for internal business management and academic study and modeling
2. 2008 goal – Complete the process engineering phase
3. Action steps for 08
 - MOA with MSU geography and CARRS
 - Obtain MDOT grant for process engineering and model development
 - Hire process engineering manager and implement process
4. Measures of success: Implementation grant applied for with system description, demonstration model, project plan in place

c. Cultural Resource Fund

1. 2010 goal – a restricted source of funding implemented that includes endowment accumulation
2. 2008 goals – Historic preservation restricted source funding; state strategy for broad cultural funding
3. Action steps for 2008
 - Support Historic Preservation Network effort to secure real estate filing fee increase to create historic preservation fund
 - With the cultural coalition and other interested parties, research and evaluate options for state cultural funding
 - Create a fund and an ad hoc group to create the strategy and campaign to obtain the preferred solution
 - Recruit endorsers (prominent public figures)
 - Begin building legislative and public support
4. Measures of success – adequate funding for historic preservation tax credit program; plan for broader cultural funding underway

2. Cabinet Tourism Council

- a. 2010 goal - It is not only sustained but other departments are taking concerted actions to increase their role in tourism and greater numbers of collaborative projects have been undertaken.
- b. 2008 goal – The Council determines its specific goals
- c. Action steps for 08 (to be completed after the Council has adopted its goals)
- d. Measures of success: Complete the action steps and achieve the goals

3. Cultural Tourism

- a. Visitor Experience Academy
 1. 2010 goal – Well over 100 persons have graduated from the academy and at least 20 communities, regional alliances and/or cultural venues have been aided by academy consultant/trainers.
 2. 2008 goal – The visitor experience curriculum has been developed and 20 consultants have been trained.
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Secure funding from the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs.
 - Consummate a partnership with the Michigan Museums Association
 - Select the faculty/consultants to lead the development of the curriculum and training of Michigan consultants.
 - Develop the curriculum and train a 20-member cadre of Michigan visitor experience consultants.
 4. Measures of success: The curriculum will be developed, 20 Michigan consultants have been recruited and trained, more than 100 people have completed the academy training program, and over 20 clients have been served.
- b. Iron Industry Trail
 1. 2010 goal – At least 20 miles of the main trail complete
 2. 2008 goal – Implement first trail segment
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Create interpretive plan for whole trail
 - Design signs and kiosks for whole trail
 - Secure MDOT and Travel Michigan funding for Negaunee segment
 - Commission art for Negaunee segment
 - Complete trail segment
 - Adopt and implement funding strategy for next segment(s)
 4. Measures of success: Community support for plan, funding received, satisfied trail users
- c. Iron Industry Museum Enhancements
 1. 2010 goal – Trails and new access road complete
 2. 2008 goal – New road and trails construction contract let
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Complete land transfers or easements for road
 - Complete fund-raising for parking lot and trail match
 - Determine solution to river crossing
 - Contract for construction
 4. Measures of success – increased attendance, visitor use and satisfaction of trails
- d. Walker Tavern Visitor Center
 - 2010 goal – Site upgrades complete

- 2008 goal – Repair of barn roof and restoration of visitor center
 - Action steps for 2008
 - i. Michigan Builds replace barn roof
 - ii. Raise funds for preparation of bid documents and match of MDOT grant
 - iii. Prepare bid document
 - iv. Request MDOT increase in funding for construction based on document
 - v. Restore visitor center
 - vi. Design and install new exhibits in visitor center
 - Measures of success – increased attendance, visitor satisfaction, increase in visitation all along US-12 corridor, corridor satisfaction
- e. Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary
1. 2010 goal – Interpretive plan implemented for three-county area
 2. 2008 goal – Complete visitor center exhibits and create interpretive trail plan for three-county area
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Final exhibit plan approved
 - Operating plan for visitor center at full use
 - Build and open exhibits
 - Expand sanctuary
 - Create interpretive trail plan for expanded area
 4. Measures of success – increased attendance, visitor satisfaction
- f. SW Michigan Roadmap
1. 2010 goal – Heritage Route in full operation
 2. 2008 goal – Complete survey and planning for route
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Present heritage resource surveys to communities
 - Community decisions on use of surveys, training needed, next steps
 - Hold community training
 - Get sign-on for heritage route, help communities complete the actions they decide on
 - Erect Michigan Historical Markers
 4. Measures of success – Heritage route application, Preserve America communities designated, historic districts organized
- g. Port Cities Maritime Experience
1. 2010 goal – Michigan is nationally positioned as a great place for maritime experience
 2. 2008 goal – with DEQ help port cities organize to better serve and attract boaters
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Convene Port Cities Collaborative in October 2007 to create strategy and action plan based on Maritime Experience vision
 - Port city leaders implement at least three components of the action plan
 - Spring 2008 Travel Michigan leads meeting to improve marketing of the Michigan maritime experience
 - Using Coastal Zone grant, with East Tawas, create a model process for communities to use in evaluating their resources for cruise boats, boaters and day users, and in creating action plans

4. Measures of success – first year Port Cities Collaborative action plan goals complete, enhanced marketing is underway, second year goals are set.
- h. Opening of East Tawas Lighthouse (in partnership with DNR)
 1. 2010 goal—Rentals on the upper floor provide interpretation and combine with store to provide income to support interpretive program.
 2. 2008 goal—Complete renovations and exhibits
 3. Action steps for 2008
 - Complete building renovations (DNR)
 - Create management procedures for rentals (DNR/HAL)
 - Install interpretive exhibits on the first floor
 - Measures of success—increased attendance, increased income, waiting list for bookings, strong customer satisfaction from both renters and visitors.

4. Online Cultural Marketplace

- a. 2010 goals
 - Provide an online cultural product marketing system
- b. 2008 goals
 - Develop an online cultural product marketing system framework
- c. 2008 action steps
 - Engage a partner to help develop system framework
 - Develop online marketplace resources for CraftWORKS! Michigan programming.
- d. Measures of success, marketplace framework developed

5. CraftWORKS! Michigan

- a. 2010 goals
 - Continue and broaden the exchange of information between Michigan craft artists, and the HAL/CED online cultural product marketing system partnership
 - Have at least two new craft trails developed and curated
- b. 2008 goals
 - Connect craft artisans and sites with the HAL/CED online cultural product market place
 - Act as a liaison to traditional arts communities
- c. 2008 action steps
 - Collaborate with HAL's online partner to provide information.
 - Provide online marketplace resources for CraftWORKS! Michigan stakeholders
 - Conduct a craft artisan round table
- d. Measures of success, complete action steps and achieve the goals

6. MI Arts and Craft Products in MI Winery Tasting Rooms

- a. 2010 goals
 - Provide the opportunity to increase the percentage of MI arts and craft products available for sale in Michigan Winery Tasting Rooms

- b. 2008 goals
 - Provide opportunities and access to Michigan artists and crafts persons interested in wholesaling products to Michigan wineries.
 - Communicate with our artists and crafts persons about winery tasting room sales opportunity
- c. 2008 action steps
 - Conduct a tasting room merchandising trade show for Michigan arts, crafts and specialty food products at the grape and wine industry annual conference
 - Create a Michigan arts and crafts article for the 2009 Wine Country Magazine
- d. Measures of success, complete action steps and achieve the goals

7. Community Cultural Economic Development (CED) Readiness Initiative

The Community CED Readiness Initiative is a dynamic educational process that assists communities in preparing for successful engagement in cultural economic development. The process uses a prescribed set of capacity building tools toward attainment of community empowerment and actualization goals.

Tools:

- Research, Assessment and Evaluation
- Consultancy
- Training and Mentoring
- Planning
- Partnerships and Collaborations
- Incentives

This ongoing collaborative initiative is focused on incremental community capacity building, and is grounded in HAL's *Cultural Economic Development Strategy* and Office of Cultural Economic Development goals and objectives; serving as a springboard or catalyst for community cultural economic development engagement. The initiative uses and develops best practice models. Communities are selected for participation based on their unique interests, culture and history, assets, vitality and potential as cultural tourism destinations. Communities may enter the Community CED Readiness Initiative process at various interest and capacity levels that require a range of specialized assistance, and move through developmental stages toward readiness to undertake cultural economic development. Idlewild, Michigan was selected in FY 2006 as the first community targeted for participation in this initiative. The initiative works in tandem with the Governor's *Transformation Initiative*, to build community capacity toward successful accomplishment of goals and objectives envisioned by the Idlewild/Yates Township community.

- a. 2010 goal – Build community capacity for peer mentoring, training and consultancy
- b. 2008 goal – Build community capacity and readiness for active and successful cultural tourism engagement
- c. Action Steps for 2008:
 - Help the community identify and document its stories, and learn how to tell them in a compelling and engaging manner
 - Strengthen community capacity to secure external public and private funding resources to develop cultural attractions

- Assist development and enhancement of community cultural offerings that are strategic, synergistic and have potential to attract overnight visitors
- d. Measures of success: Community participation in oral history and historical research, quality of storytelling and communication methods, funding received, cultural offerings enhanced or developed, visitors and visits

8. Idlewild Transformation

- a. 2010 goal – Initiate Idlewild downtown development strategy implementation
- b. 2008 goal – Lay the Groundwork for Attainment of Idlewild Community Centennial Vision
- c. Action Steps for 2008:
 - Implement *Preserve America* grant
 - Develop and begin initial implementation of the *Economic Development Action Strategy*
 - Develop and begin initial implementation of *Working Group Action Plans*
 - Seek and secure additional public and private investment
 - Strengthen and expand communication tools and resources
 - Establish the Governor's Commission on Idlewild
- d. Measures of success: Partner/Community participation, funds received/leveraged, strategic planning, debris removed, historic preservation, condo development, website use, media coverage, commission activity

9. CED Training

- a. 2010 goal – Develop a comprehensive CED training curriculum and certification process
- b. 2008 goal – Develop and begin initial implementation of a comprehensive CED Training Strategy
- c. Action Steps for 2008:
Develop and/or incorporate as components with shared goals and objectives:
 - *Preserve America* grant historic preservation community training
 - *Beach Towns* community training
 - *Visitor Experience Academy* training
 - CEDOT training
 - Michigan Municipal League training
 - *MSU Entrepreneurial Institute* training
 - *Community CED Readiness* training
 - *CraftWORKS! Michigan* training
 - *MCACA 504 Artist Training*
- d. Measures of success: Participation, effectiveness, customer satisfaction

10. Cultural Economic Development Online Tool

- a. 2010 goal – CEDOT use by Michigan's cultural sector and stakeholders
- b. 2008 goal – CEDOT participation by organizations and individuals networked with HAL
- c. Action Steps for 2008:
 - Establish CEDOT Advisory Committee

- Provide technical assistance and training to Michigan Cultural Coalition
 - Educate HAL networked organizations and individuals on CEDOT benefits and use
 - Establish CEDOT Panels, Case Studies and Online Tool access
 - Seek and secure additional public and private investment
 - Promote CEDOT benefits to other sectors
- d. Measures of success: CEDOT use, training and assistance outcomes, funds received/leveraged, promotion, user satisfaction

11. Cultural Economic Development Plan Model

- a. 2010 goal – Institutionalize and Incentivize CED Plan Development and Implementation
- b. 2008 goal – Revise HAL Cultural Economic Development Strategy
- c. Action Steps for 2008:
- Establish new goals and action steps
 - Develop and implement new initiatives
 - Create revised/updated Strategy
 - Identify, document and promote best practice models
 - Establish an annual Roundtable for plan enhancement and continuous improvement
- d. Measures of success: Plan design, accessibility, outcomes and best practice use

12. Incorporate Cultural Economic Development into the Michigan Main Street Model

- a. 2010 Goal: Institutionalize CED into the Michigan Main Street (MMS) Model and Program
- b. 2008 Goal: Develop CED Plan model for incorporation into MMS Program
- c. Action Steps for 2008
- Establish concept buy-in by the MMS Program and MSHDA CATeam
 - Develop CED Plan model that can be integrated in the MS four point approach
 - Identify MS communities ready to incorporate model into local activities
 - Establish plan for monitoring success of model
- d. Measures of success: Buy in and support from CATeam and Michigan Main Street Advisory Board, vetted CED model plan completed, interested and ready Main Street communities

13. Anniversary Celebrations

After commemoration commissions and committees are organized, these bodies will develop goals and action steps.

- a. 2112 Bicentennial of the War of 1812
- b. 2112 Centennial of the founding of Idlewild
- c. 2111 Sesquicentennial of the Civil War
- d. 2009 Bicentennial of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln

14. Vibrant Cities

Cities of Promise and Cool Cities Cooperation

- a. 2010 goal—cultural programs and facilities contribute to the renewal of Michigan's eight most economically challenged cities; cities across Michigan embrace the value of culture in building sustainable 21st century communities

- b. 2008 goal—demonstration projects begin
- c. Action steps for 2008
 - i. Complete feasibility study for McGregor Library in Highland Park
 - ii. Incorporate a cultural plan into the revision of the Hamtramck city plan update
 - iii. Complete fundraising and planning for the Hamtramck Historical Museum
 - iv. Participate in the national Cool Cities conference planning and implementation
- d. Measures of success—The library and museum have a clear path to sustainable operation; cultural is integrated into city planning and economic development throughout the state

15. Marketing partnership with Travel Michigan and Grand Rapids Area Arts Council

- 1. 2008 goal – Launch a cultural marketing program for 14 participating organizations in Grand Rapids with a budget of \$177,000.
- 2. Action steps for 2008
 - Determine both in and out-of-state target markets
 - Make initial radio buys through December 14, 2007 in all markets
 - Make radio buys in various target markets January 21 through February 17, 2008.
- 3. Measures of success – tracking click-throughs on Michigan.org, collecting data on calls, sales and attendance at participating cultural organizations and feedback from visitors.

ADDENDUM

Cabinet Tourism Council Action Plan

Tourism is big business in Michigan vying with agriculture for having the second greatest sector impact on the state's economy. Today, tourism is a 19 billion dollar industry with \$13 billion coming from leisure travel and an economic engine that contributes over \$971 million in tax revenue. With the transformation of Michigan's economy, tourism is expected to play an even greater role. Each of the members of the Cabinet Tourism Council is a stakeholder in the vitality of the tourism industry and the state's economy.

Members:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Environmental Quality
Department of History, Arts and Libraries
Department of Labor and Economic Growth
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Transportation
Michigan State Housing Development Authority
Travel Michigan

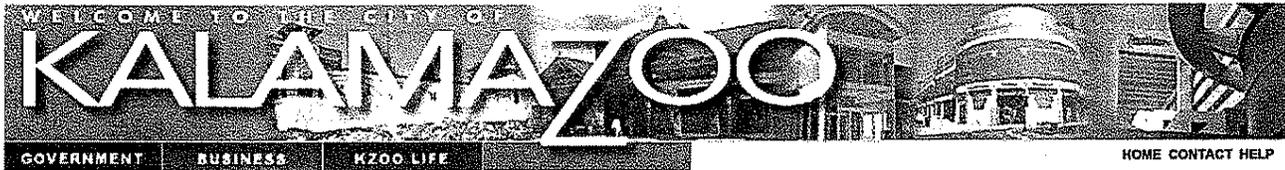
Purpose of the Cabinet Tourism Council

The purpose of the Cabinet Tourism Council is to increase the amount of travel to and within Michigan, one of the largest economic engines in the state, through a collaborative effort of state departments and agencies in which we maximize our existing local, regional, state and federal resources.

Goals:

1. Learn about the use of technology to increase tourism.
2. Make "Pure Michigan" resonate throughout the departments that comprise the Cabinet Tourism Council.
3. Working with Travel Michigan, utilize and expand the michigan.org web site to implement comprehensive tourism marketing strategies.
4. Achieve six new inter-departmental partnerships in FY08.
5. Develop a unified comprehensive statewide system of tourism way finding by identifying and developing efficient methods of movement and transport of visitors.
6. Take advantage of gateways to increase awareness and promotion of the Michigan visitor experience.
7. Jointly seek and secure new financial resources.
8. Continue the development of Idlewild as a national destination attraction.

11-14-07



Thursday, January 22, 2009

SEARCH

- Gov Quick Links
- Bid Opportunities
- City Commission
- City Manager
- Community Profile
- Departments
- GIS/City Maps
- Job Opportunities
- Metro Transit
- News Desk
- Online Bill Payment
- Property Information
- Public Safety



Historic Preservation



Kalamazoo employs a full time Historic Preservation Coordinator to advise and assist in a wide variety of projects from neighborhood planning to regulating the historic districts to helping property owners locate available tax credits and assistance. Kalamazoo is also one of sixteen certified local governments in the state of Michigan. This designation makes the city eligible for grants that assist historic preservation related planning activities. Historic Preservation Applications, Forms & Permits are available. You can contact the Historic Preservation Coordinator at 269-337-8044 or by email.

Kalamazoo Historic Preservation Commission

The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) advises City administration and educates the public on preservation issues and serves as Kalamazoo's Historic District Study Committee.

The HPC has also developed a resource guide, *Where Place Prospers* (.pdf), which discusses planning and development tools and incentives for building rehabilitation projects.

Each year the HPC issues a Call for Nominations for its Historic Preservation Awards. Learn more about this program, including nomination categories and deadlines.

Kalamazoo Historic District Commission

The Historic District Commission (HDC) makes quasi-judiciary decisions on design review for proposed exterior work in designated historic districts. HDC decisions carry the weight of law and may be appealed to the State Historic Preservation Review Board. The duties of the HDC are defined in Chapter 16 of the Code of Ordinances. Learn more about the HDC and Kalamazoo's Local Historic Districts.

National Register Historic Districts

A National Register Historic District is honorary; it engages a review of effect on projects utilizing federal funds and it makes income-producing properties eligible for the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit – also known as the Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Learn more about Kalamazoo's National Register of Historic Places.



The City of Kalamazoo is proud to share our history in the book *Kalamazoo: Lost and Found*, which is now for sale in various locations around the city.

Government Links

- < Back to Government
- < Back to Departments
- < Back to Community Planning & Development

Government Events

- 2/3 Parks & Recreation Advisory...
- 2/5 Dangerous Buildings Board
- 2/5 City of Kalamazoo Planning...
- 2/10 Kalamazoo Historic...
- 2/12 Traffic Board

Events Calendar

Department Info

Planning Division
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 Kalamazoo, MI 49007
 269-337-8804
 269-337-8513 fax

Email Map

Email Page Print Page



Kalamazoo's historic sites can be found all over the city. From Bronson Park surrounded by historic religious, government and civic buildings to neighborhoods full of homes and small businesses to parks and schools. In 2001, Kalamazoo finished the first citywide historic resource survey in the state of Michigan. This comprehensive reconnaissance level survey evaluated all the buildings dating before 1957 throughout the city, except the 1800 located in established historic districts. This inventory is a valuable resource in evaluating the impact of private and public projects on historic properties.

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GOVERNMENT BUSINESS KZOO LIFE HOME CONTACT HELP

Thursday, January 22, 2009

SEARCH

Gov Quick Links

- Bid Opportunities
- City Commission
- City Manager
- Community Profile
- Current Employment Opportunities
- Departments
- Economic Development
- GIS/City Maps
- Metro Transit
- News Desk
- Online Bill Payment
- Property Information
- Public Safety



Where Place Prospers



For more information on the process and some of our projects, review *Where Place Prospers* (pdf), a guide developed by the Kalamazoo Historic Preservation Commission. It offers a compendium of Federal, Michigan, and local planning and development tools and incentives that help make old and historic building rehabilitation projects happen. Project studies showcase many of those tools and incentives. The guide also offers adaptive reuse and context-sensitive ideas used in Kalamazoo — ideas that can be applied to other Michigan cities.

Business & Economic Development Links

- < Back to Business
- < Back to Successes & Awards

Business Events

- 2/3 Parks & Recreation Advisory...
- 2/3 Resumes & Cover Letters
- 2/5 Dangerous Buildings Board
- 2/5 City of Kalamazoo Planning...
- 2/10 Kalamazoo Historic...

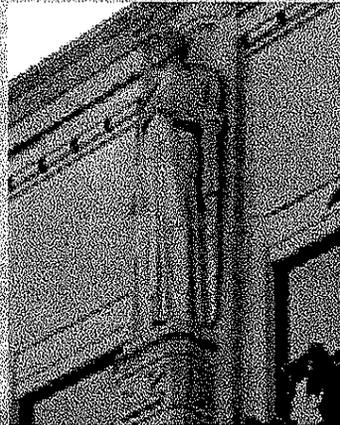
Events Calendar

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Where Place Prospers



**A Preservation, Adaptive Reuse,
and Context Development Guide
for Commercial Kalamazoo**

Where Place Prospers ... is a resource guide. It offers a compendium of Federal, Michigan and local planning and development tools and incentives that help make old and historic building rehabilitation projects happen. Project studies showcase many of those tools and incentives. The guide also offers adaptive reuse and context-sensitive ideas used in Kalamazoo — ideas that can be applied to other Michigan cities.

The guide is a publication of the Kalamazoo Historic Preservation Commission, and stems from a series of conversations amongst members of the Kalamazoo County Preservation Alliance. While important historic places have been lost in the Kalamazoo community, many other projects have reused buildings. A summation of what made it possible seemed appropriate — ideas that, together, have helped build downtown Kalamazoo's authentic "place" identity, and helped downtown prosper.

We cannot share all of our successes here — there are many. The projects selected employed at least two of the tools and/or incentives/ideas in the "toolbox." As well, we have listed tools and incentives that are available in the U.S. or Michigan, but may not have been used in Kalamazoo.

Visit Kalamazoo's downtown and see what we have accomplished, and consider being part of its future.

This project was funded in part by a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network; The Kalamazoo Historic Preservation Commission; and generous gifts from several individuals: Linda Gentry Bennett, Claire Fitzgerald Milne, and Willson Insurance.

Content contributors include: the Kalamazoo County Preservation Alliance; The City of Kalamazoo Development Center: Martha Aills, Special Projects Coordinator, and Sharon Ferraro, Historic Preservation Coordinator; and Downtown Kalamazoo Incorporated's Steve Deisler and Nicole Wilson. Peter Brakeman executed the graphic design, Lynn Houghton checked the facts, Maria Perez-Stable edited, and Judith Fagin brought the project to fruition.

Our thanks to all for their contributions.

*Pamela Hall O'Connor, Hon. AIA
Kalamazoo, Michigan
October 2008*

To download this brochure, please visit any of the following web sites:
www.preservationnation.org
www.mhpn.org
www.kzoobiz.org
www.central-city.net/bizassist

Photos: Pamela Hall O'Connor, unless otherwise noted. Aerial photo, inside front cover: John Lacko Photography

East End Revival

KALAMAZOO'S HISTORIC MAIN STREET

Beginning with an eclectic group of historic buildings, creative development, ingenious uses, and incentives bring new life to the edge of downtown.

HISTORY

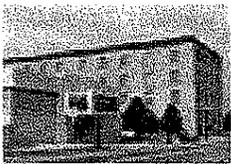
Kalamazoo's "main street" developed west of the railway station, but to the east and north, warehouses and freight-related uses dominated. By the early 1990s, many of those buildings were vacant or underutilized and the area was considered marginal.

OPPORTUNITY

The East End Revival began in the early 1990s when the Heritage Company joined the existing Emporium, creating a destination for architectural salvage and antiques. By 1993, Heritage's Rodger Parzyck, architect Nelson Nave, and their partners purchased the 100 North Edwards Street block with private funds. Vacant for years, the block had been used for carriage and automotive manufacturing and parts since 1895.

To the north and east, two other projects were "brewing." Bell's Brewery owner Larry Bell eventually purchased and renovated the warehouse buildings he rented, and added the Eccentric Café. In the past twenty years, Bell's has grown into a bustling, regional craft brewery. Across the street, the former 1930s-era Triangle Service Station began fueling Kalamazoo with locally-roasted coffee. In 1993, Mark Smutek leased the quirky building, applying his creativity to transform it into the Water Street Coffee Joint. The business has thrived. With DDA rehabilitation grants and brownfield incentives for a new roasting facility, Water Street has expanded beyond its historic East End location.

In the late 1980s, DTI purchased the four-story Globe Casket Company (1900) as part of the Arcadia Creek project. It was sold to Plazacorp, LLC, which was the first property developer to recognize the area's potential, and renovated in 1998. In 2000, using economic development and brownfield programs, Plazacorp began renovating



Speareflex complex buildings



The Heritage Company and partners reclaimed this block.

the two remaining buildings in the Speareflex Company complex, where the State was involved in environmental work since the mid-1990s. The four-story Speareflex Building (1910) was renovated for offices, and the adjacent one-story building (1939) is now a comedy club. In 2006, Plazacorp completed the historic Vosler & DeLoof Lumber (1927) rehabilitation, following DDRC guidelines and using DDA grants. Across the street, Plazacorp renovated the one-story former Neil's Automotive (1916) for a commercial tenant. Over ten years, Plazacorp renovated a total of 165,750 square feet in its five building campus.

RESULT

Beginning with interesting buildings — historic, old, or distinctive — entrepreneurs have created a downtown district that is vital, upbeat, and completely unique to Kalamazoo. Using incentives, design guidelines, and imagination, an area that was once marginal, and then an afterthought, has become one of the city's most exciting destinations.

TOOLBOX



STATE

MDEQ environmental, demolition and site preparation, Single Business Tax Credit and school tax capture (TIF), Natural Resources Trust Fund grant (re-funded by the City)



LOCAL

Personal property tax abatement (PA 328); Brownfield TIF; BRA advance for TIF funds; gap financing (Small Business Revolving Loan Fund, Economic Initiative Fund)



LOCAL PUBLIC/PRIVATE

Kalamazoo Community Foundation (Project Related Investment program), DTI (discounted building sale price), DDA Building Revitalization Program and TIF (streetscape improvements), DKI Business Recruitment Incentive Program (BRIP)



PLANNING

DDRC guidelines

To Market, To Market

THE HAYMARKET

Rehabilitation in the City's traditional Haymarket leaves a legacy for the future of downtown Kalamazoo.

HISTORY

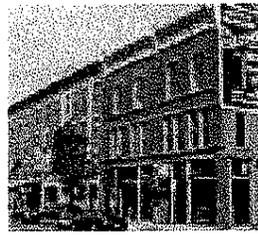
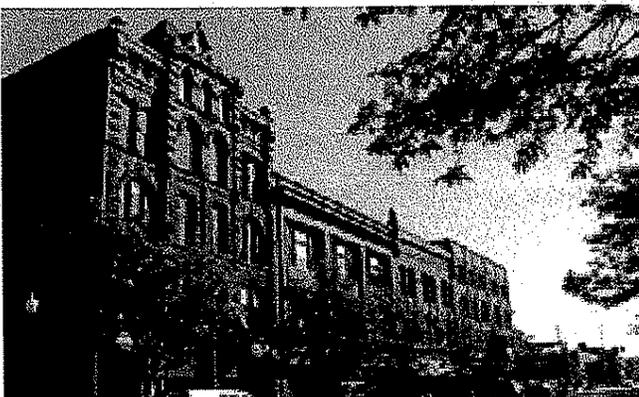
Beginning with the Michigan land boom in the 1830s, fueled by the new railway in the 1870s, and rebuilt as the mercantile center of Kalamazoo, the Haymarket National Register and Local Historic Districts (1984) represent downtown's largest group of intact, architecturally-significant commercial buildings constructed between 1850 and 1915. The colorful name comes from the district's historic wagon staging area and haymarket. It is downtown's only local historic district, and notable as the business heart of the city's large German and German-Jewish community.

OPPORTUNITY

Significant downtown rehabilitation and renovation activity began with visionary, privately-funded projects. In 1979, the three-story Desenberg Building (1886), the only Adler and Sullivan building in Michigan, was placed on the National Register. The developers, Monroe Management, renamed the block of buildings, "Main Street East." The group — which includes the adjacent Ihling-Doubleday Building (1903) — was the largest and most visible rehabilitation project in downtown.

Rehabilitation was accelerated by the new Kalamazoo Historic District Ordinance, and by subsequent DDA incentive packages for façade renovation, design, and rehabilitation funded by TIF.

Main Street East is the "postcard" view of downtown.



Former
Arlington Hotel

With subsequent rehabilitations of the Haymarket Building and the Kalamazoo City Savings Bank (1909), the north side of East Michigan Avenue became the centerpiece of the revitalized "main street." On the south side, DDA incentives assisted the commercial rehabilitation of the Arlington (1898) and Columbia Hotels, adjacent to the historic railroad station. Smaller mid-block buildings also used the grants, completing the rehabilitation of both sides of the street.

The railway station closed in 1961; over the next half-century the depot and freight buildings (1874) had many users before falling vacant. In 2002, the Arcus Foundation envisioned the depot as its new home and offices for local nonprofits. The award-winning project included exterior rehabilitation and demolition of a connector building between the original depot and freight house for a new glazed "winter garden."

RESULT

The Haymarket remains the heart of Kalamazoo's historic and contemporary commercial downtown. Beginning with respectful private rehabilitation projects, most of the eligible buildings have utilized federal, state, and local incentive programs, making East Michigan Avenue the "postcard" view of downtown Kalamazoo. The varied ground-floor businesses attracted to these renovated buildings have created pedestrian activity that rivals the days of the railroad, spurring new development and reinvestment.

TOOLBOX



HISTORIC

Federal and Michigan rehabilitation tax credits



LOCAL

Gap financing (Economic Initiative Fund loans)



LOCAL PUBLIC/PRIVATE

Downtown Development Authority (DDA) design, interior rehabilitation, and façade grants; DKI Business Recruitment Incentive Program (BRIP); City of Kalamazoo/property owners Special Assessment Program (streetscape improvements)



PLANNING

Design guidelines, historic district designation (national and local)

Toolbox

MAJOR INCENTIVES AND TOOLS

The following are the major programs that are currently available or in use in Michigan. The SHPO and local governments should be contacted for additional programs that may be available for specific-use projects.



HISTORIC

Rehabilitation Tax Credits (RTCs)

Federal RTCs are administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service, and are for commercial (income-producing) historic rehabilitation. Qualified expenditures on qualified preservation projects are eligible for federal income tax credits. Buildings must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and rehabilitation plans approved by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. This credit is valued at 20% of qualified expenses.

Michigan RTCs are administered by Michigan's State Historic Preservation Office and Department of Treasury, and support both owner-occupied residential and income-producing historic preservation efforts. Qualified expenditures on qualified preservation projects are eligible for both business tax and income tax credits. In Kalamazoo, an income-producing building must be in a Local Historic District to qualify. This credit is valued at 25% of qualified expenses for owner-occupied homes, and an additional 5% for income-producing buildings also taking the 20% federal RTC.

Both credits may be "syndicated" to support front-end project expenses. A 2006 report from the Michigan Historic Preservation Network indicated that use of these combined credits were responsible for almost \$2 billion dollars of direct and indirect Michigan investment, and more than 22,000 jobs in the previous 5-year period. www.michigan.gov/hal/0,1607,7-160-18833_18873---,00.html

Historic Preservation Easements

A preservation easement is a legal instrument between the owner of a designated historic property and a qualifying non-profit entity such as the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN). This instrument, which is attached to the property deed, protects the properties in perpetuity. Owners of easement properties are legally obligated to honor the terms of the agreement, but retain ownership of the property. Owners who donate easements to qualifying non-profits retain ownership of the property and are entitled to claim a charitable deduction on their federal income tax. Easements can also be used to help facilitate projects on which the federal and state Rehabilitation Tax Credits are utilized.

www.mhpn.org click on: "Network Services & Programs"



FEDERAL

New Markets Tax Credits (NMTC)

The NMTC Program, administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, allocates NMTCs annually to Community Development Entities (CDEs.) When private investors make qualified equity investments in CDEs, they receive the right to claim the New Markets Credits on a portion of their investment over a 7-year period. In turn, the CDEs invest the proceeds in eligible projects in low-income communities.

www.cdfifund.gov/what_we_do/programs_id.asp?programID=5

10% Rehabilitation Tax Credit

The 10% rehabilitation tax credit applies to buildings constructed before 1936, not designated as historic, and rehabilitated for non-residential uses. There is no formal review process for these rehabilitations, which must be substantial, exceeding either \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property (whichever is greater). The property must be depreciable, and projects must meet a specific physical test for retention of external walls and internal structural framework. The tax credit is claimed directly through the IRS.

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/brochure1.htm#10

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)

The LIHTC is an indirect federal subsidy used to finance the development of affordable rental housing for low-income households, and is an important resource for creating affordable housing. Many local housing and community development agencies are effectively using these tax credits to increase the supply of affordable housing in their communities. Investors get a 10-year federal income tax benefit in exchange for immediate cash infusions for new construction and restoration projects. Usually used in conjunction with developer equity, bank loans, and other funding sources, the Housing Credit has leveraged \$7.2 billion in investments nationwide each year to produce 75,000 reasonably priced apartments for low-income families and the elderly.

www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/training/web/lihtc/basics



STATE

Brownfield Benefits

Michigan's brownfield activities are based on 1995 changes in the law that allow non-polluting parties to buy or lease properties without assuming strict liability for existing contamination. In addition, the enactment of land-use based cleanup criteria has greatly reduced the cost of occupying and cleaning up contaminated property. These changes laid the groundwork for state and local financial incentives to address brownfields.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) can be supplemented by **School Tax Capture** for the reimbursement of eligible activities. Access to this tool is through the MEDC and/or the MDEQ by submitting a 381 Work Plan.

www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/Brownfield-Financial-Incentives-May08_237554_7.pdf

Michigan Business Tax (MBT) Credits

(formerly Single Business Tax (SBT) Credits) program fosters redevelopment of contaminated, blighted, or obsolete sites. Tax Credits are available to qualified taxpayers for up to 20% of qualified project investments in the redevelopment of brownfield sites. Brownfields are designated by an approved local Brownfield Redevelopment Authority, but the credits are accessed through the MEDC. Like Michigan's Rehabilitation Tax Credits, brownfield credits can be "syndicated" to generate front-end capital for a development project.

Grant and loan programs are available to local governments from the MDEQ for brownfield redevelopment. These are accessed through the local government on a project-specific basis.

Michigan's Rehabilitation Code/Chapter 10

Michigan's Rehabilitation Code facilitates rehabilitation of "existing buildings" by addressing problems common to older buildings; Chapter 10 allows even more extensive considerations that can save significant rehabilitation expense. Buildings must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places or considered a contributing resource to a National Register Historic District to qualify for Chapter 10 application.

www.michigan.gov/dleg/0,1607,7-154-10575---,00.html

Obsolete Property Rehabilitation Tax Abatement (OPRA)

OPRA is a tax abatement program targeted specifically at the rehabilitation and reuse of obsolete structures. Qualified commercial or commercial housing structures in approved OPRA Districts created by approved local units of government are eligible for a 1- to 12-year tax exemption certificate that freezes the property at its pre-rehabilitated value, except for school operating taxes. Although used in Michigan, the program is not currently available in Kalamazoo.

www.legislature.mi.gov go to "Public Acts" in left column and type in: Public Act "146" of "2000"



LOCAL (Kalamazoo)

Brownfield Benefits

Kalamazoo was one of the first cities in Michigan to create a **Brownfield Redevelopment Authority (BRA)** and implement a brownfield plan. The BRA assembles land and prepares it for redevelopment. It makes this land available with flexible terms for quality redevelopment projects through mutually negotiated purchase and redevelopment agreements. Phase I, II, BEA and Due Care Plans are provided on sale of BRA-owned properties.

Projects on sites that have been determined to be brownfields (contaminated, blighted or obsolete) by the BRA and included in its plan can be reimbursed for eligible activities such as environmental costs, demolition, site preparation and infrastructure improvements. This reimbursement takes the form of local **tax increment financing (TIF)** in which increased property tax revenues (tax increment) generated by development on an eligible property are available to be captured for the project for up to 25 years, depending on the needs and quality of the project. Terms of the local TIF are defined in an agreement between the developer and the BRA.

Under **PA 328**, a 100% abatement on personal property tax for three years is available to projects in or eligible to be in the Brownfield Plan.

In addition to local benefits, projects in the Brownfield Plan may also be eligible for additional TIF (school tax capture) and tax credits (MBT/SBT) which are accessed through the state's Dept. of Environmental Quality MDEQ and/or the Michigan Economic Development Corp. (MEDC).



**LOCAL PUBLIC/PRIVATE
(Kalamazoo)**

Gap Financing

The Small Business Revolving Loan Fund provides up to one-third of project costs to a maximum of \$40,000. Within 24 months one job must be created for each \$20,000 borrowed. Expenditures must meet HUD performance guidelines.

The Economic Initiative Fund makes loans of up to 10% of project costs to a maximum of \$200,000 for new investment. Terms are flexible, but funds cannot be used for working capital or refinancing.

The Economic Opportunity Fund makes loans with flexible terms for projects with significant community benefit.

Tax Abatements

Under PA 198, the City grants 50% abatements of real and personal property for six and three years respectively. If the business meets its commitments, an additional 6/3-year abatement is automatic. Benefit is limited to manufacturing firms and job creation is desired.

Under PA 328, a 100% abatement on personal property for three years is available to projects in or eligible to be in the Brownfield Plan.

Other

Funds from the City's EPA site assessment grant may be available for qualified projects.

www.kazoobiz.org

Downtown Development Authority (DDA) Building Revitalization Grants

Kalamazoo's DDA (TIF funds) supports economic development and historic preservation through its Building Revitalization Program (BRP). The BRP offers grant dollars to approved projects to assist owners and businesses with design support, facade improvement, and building rehabilitation within the DDA district. Three grant programs are available: Design assistance for design services, facade improvement for enhancing downtown's physical appearance, and building rehabilitation for interior work. The program has a professional staff and review committee that meets monthly. www.central-city.net/bizassist

DDA Business Relocation Incentive Program (BRIP)

The purpose of the BRIP is to encourage new retail and office growth downtown. Grants up to \$5,000 are awarded to property owners or real estate brokers who bring new retail or office tenants into the DDA district. Funds are used to subsidize rents, parking, leasehold improvements, or other fees that will help consummate the deal.

www.central-city.net/downloads2/BRIP_Application-1.22.07.pdf



PLANNING

Historic Designation

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's list of buildings, sites, objects and districts important to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture. Designation has almost no restrictions, but multiple benefits, including the recognition it brings and access to federal and state grant funding and rehabilitation tax credits.

Local Historic Districts are a community's important places. The designation process is similar to that of the National Register. "Local" designation, enabled by state legislation, empowers local governments to "protect" its important places. Exterior work on buildings is reviewed, and approval by a local government appointed, volunteer historic district commission is required. The benefits of Local designation include: access to Michigan Rehabilitation Tax Credits and property values that stabilize or grow more robustly than in non-designated areas.

National Register of Historic Places: www.michigan.gov/hal/0,1607,7-160-17449_18638_20845---,00.html

Local Designation: www.kalamazoocity.org/portal/government.php?page_id=436

Downtown Design Guidelines

The City of Kalamazoo's Downtown Design Guidelines are intended to function as a tool for architects, developers, and property owners planning building projects within the downtown. The purpose of the design standards are to guide and encourage new construction, building rehabilitation, and streetscape projects. The five-member Downtown Design Review Committee comments on all projects, both new construction and rehabilitation.

www.kalamazoocity.org/docs/DDRGuidelinesFINAL.pdf

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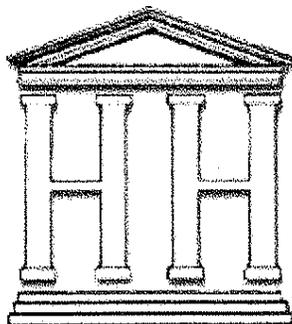
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www.kalamazoocity.org/docs/DDRGuidelinesFINAL.pdf



HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Approval of Alterations or Additions to Designated Historic Properties

The City of Grand Rapids Historic Preservation Commission

The citizens who make up the Historic Preservation Commission are pleased to assist you in improving your property in a historically appropriate manner. The ordinance under which we operate was enacted to:

- Safeguard the heritage of Grand Rapids
- Stabilize and improve property values in historic districts
- Foster civic beauty, and
- Strengthen the local economy.

We believe that appropriate maintenance of historic properties contributes to all of these goals.

What is the Historic Preservation Commission?

The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) is established by City Ordinance

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HPC APPLICATION
APPLICATION FOR
CERTIFICATION OF
APPROPRIATENESS

The above .pdf document requires Adobe Acrobat Reader or equivalent

THE GUIDELINES
THE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
COMMISSION
GUIDELINES

[Email:](#)

heritage@heritagehillweb.org

~ 1908 ~
QUEEN ANNE



Click image for
larger view

under a Michigan enabling Statute. That statute lays out structures, procedures, standards and appeal processes to be followed by commissions like ours. The basic standards for review of applications are ones established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The HPC has existed since 1973, when Heritage Hill was designated as the first Historic District. Since then the Ledyard Block, Heartside and Cherry Hill districts have been added, along with a number of single structures and places all around the city (Maps and listings are available from historic preservation staff at 1120 Monroe NW, and the City Planning Department, Room 920 of the City Hall.)

The HPC is composed of seven people appointed by the City Commission, with various backgrounds and expertise, sharing an interest in historic preservation. Most HPC members reside or work in one of the historic districts.

What work needs to be approved?

Any work affecting the exterior appearance of structures, sites or open spaces within the designated historic district and to individual Historic landmarks needs to be approved prior to the work commencing.

"Work" includes repair, new construction, alteration, addition,

moving, excavation or demolition. Interior changes are only reviewed if they will affect the exterior appearance.

Structures include houses, commercial or industrial buildings, garages, carriage houses, gazebos, fences, walls, driveways and other paved areas.

What is the Process for Approvals?

1. Pick up an application

Pick up an application at the Neighborhood Services Office at 1120 Monroe NW; at the Heritage Hill Association, 126 College SE; or at the Cherry Hill Market, 721 Cherry SE,

2. Consult with the Historic Preservation staff

If there is a question, consult with the Historic Preservation staff person. Ask whether a building permit or zoning approval may also be necessary for the work you wish to do. Ask for any HPC guidelines which apply to the kind of work you are planning. Other technical assistance materials are available on many topics.

3. Fill out the application

Fill out the application. Address the applicable guidelines, if any. Include a complete description, drawings, photos, materials lists and building materials brochures or samples which will help the Commission to understand what you plan to do.

4. Submit the application by mail or in person

Submit the application by mail or in person to:

Neighborhood Services Office
1120 Monroe NW. There is no fee (although there are fees for any building permits or zoning appeals which may be needed). If staff can act on your application, you will get a response promptly.

If the application will go for review by the Commission, you will be notified of the date of the next meeting (first and third Wednesday of each month, at 5:00 p.m.). Applications normally must be submitted at least 12 days before the meeting at which they will be considered.

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Association. All rights
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January 14, 2009.

Hosting Services
Provided by



5. Commission members will visit your property

Commission members will visit your property prior to the meeting for which the application has been placed on the agenda. This helps them understand what you are proposing.

6. Try to be present at the Commission meeting

Try to be present at the Commission meeting. It is very helpful for the applicant or a knowledgeable representative (such as a contractor) to be present.

The Commission wants to avoid delays whenever possible, When a representative is present, questions can be answered which will allow a decision to be made immediately If there is a problem, it is often possible for the Commission and the applicant to agree on a change in the proposal which will lead to an approval. Otherwise, applications often have to be tabled with a request for more information.

7. A Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued

A Certificate of Appropriateness will be issued by staff when an application has been approved. It is mailed to the applicant. If it is denied, the Commission will be happy to advise the applicant on changes which would be acceptable.

8. It is possible to appeal a denial

It is possible to appeal a denial to the State Historic Preservation Review Board. There are few appeals, because most concerns can be resolved between the Commission and the applicant with some modifications of the proposed changes. Consult with staff on the procedures for reconsideration by the Commission or an appeal to the State.

"Maintenance" and "Changes"

Ordinary maintenance and minor repairs involving identical materials and design do not require an application. Painting previously painted surfaces is a common example of what does not need approval. However, repairs that

will use different materials, that would change the existing character of the building, or which are extensive enough to require a building permit, must be approved before work begins. If there is any doubt, owners should consult with the Historic Preservation staff by phone or in person:

**Neighborhood Services Office
1120 Monroe NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616-456-3451; Fax 456-
4546456-3453**

Even when approval is needed it often can be given by the staff. Since there is no fee, nothing is lost by asking advice, and much difficulty can be avoided in case approval is required.

Are there alterations which will not be approved?

Alterations which are typically denied are:

- installing vinyl or aluminum siding over wood or other historic materials
- installing vinyl or aluminum windows
- painting a masonry surface which is not currently painted
- sandblasting pressure grit washing, or high pressure

- water washing
- removing or changing distinctive architectural details.
- use of pressure treated wood as a finish material

What standards does the Commission use to evaluate the applications?

The Commission is required to apply the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings. The Commission has also adopted local guidelines which have been approved by the State.

In addition, the Secretary of the Interior has published Guidelines based on the standards which may be helpful to an applicant considering how to make appropriate changes to an historic structure.

The local policies and guidelines interpret the federal Standards on issues which arise frequently in Grand Rapids. The next section lists the current local guidelines.

What local guidelines are there?

Currently, there are nine policies and guidelines which may helpful to you in determining how the Commission will view posed changes:

- General Statement
- Fences
- Business Signs
- Garage and Carriage House
Doors
- Porches
- Infill Development (New
structures)
- Windows, Doors, Skylights,
Solar Systems and Roof
Accessories
- Substitute Siding and Trim
on Existing Buildings
- Masonry Cleaning and
Maintenance Techniques
- Paving, Retaining Walls,
Garden Structures and
Landscaping

Both the federal and local standards and guidelines are available inspection at the Neighborhood Services Office at 1120 Monroe NW. In interpreting these standards and guidelines, previous decisions the Commission may be influential But changes which you may see in the neighborhood may have been made before the district was designated; may have been made illegally; or may have been based on special considerations which do not apply to your property. The local guidelines are generally better indicators of Commission action than previous decisions - particularly if those decisions were made prior to the adoption of the relevant guidelines

Are the economics of repairing my property considered?

The economic burden of necessary renovations is considered in two ways:

- there is no requirement to restore original features which have been lost prior to the historic designation of the property, although many owners do choose to do that;
- if repair or maintenance of an existing feature will impose an extreme economic burden, an exception to the standards can be considered; the Commission will look at:
 - the cost of the rehabilitation work compared to the value the property will have once repaired;
 - the record of the applicant's effort in ongoing maintenance;
 - alternative means of preservation or restoration available to the applicant.

Are there any tax benefits available for historic renovations?

If you plan major improvements to your own home in a historic district, the State of Michigan now offers a tax credit to help you do it right. MORE INFORMATION.

For substantial commercial, industrial and rental housing rehabilitation projects, which comply with the Secretary of Interior's standards, federal tax credits of up to 20 per cent are available. The application process is fairly complicated, but the tax credits can make the difference in a successful project. The process involves review at the state level. More information can be obtained from:

Brian D. Conway - State
Historic Preservation Officer
phone: (517) 373-1630
email: conwaybd@michigan.gov

Michigan Department of
History, Arts and Libraries,
Michigan Historical Center,
Michigan State Historic
Preservation Office
702 West Kalamazoo Street,
P.O. Box 30740,
Lansing, MI 48909-8240
Phone: (517) 373-1630
Fax: (517) 335-0348
TDD 1-800-827-7007
e-mail:
preservation@michigan.gov
<http://www.michigan.gov/shpo>

**If You Have Any Questions,
Contact:**

Historic Preservation Staff
City of Grand Rapids
Neighborhood Services Office
1120 Monroe NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
(616) 456-3451; Fax 456-4546

**Copies of the Ordinance and related
standards and guidelines can be
obtained from the Historic
Preservation staff. This Information
Provided By The City Of Grand Rapids.**

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A Brief History



Marshall is one of the most beautiful cities in Michigan. It's also a storehouse of 19th century American small town architecture that has given it status as a National Historic Landmark District.

The designation was announced July 17, 1991 by the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. The district includes over 850 homes and businesses.

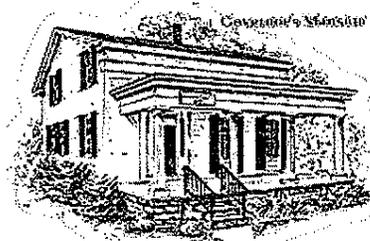
It's the country's largest district in the "small urban" category having surpassed Cape May, NJ and Port Townsend, Washington. One

National Park Service manager calls Marshall "a text book of 19th century American small town architecture."

Established in 1830, the early settlers expected the community to become Michigan's state capitol. Thus it drew dozens of doctors, lawyers, ministers, business people and land speculators.

Town founders Sidney and George Ketchum named the community for Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia whom they greatly admired. This occurred five years before Marshall's death and thus was the first of dozens of communities and counties named for him.

Marshall was nominated as the state capitol in 1839 but lost to Lansing, then a village of eight registered voters, in 1847. However, at this point Marshall had become the switching center for the young Michigan Central Railroad which kept it booming and growing during the Civil War era.

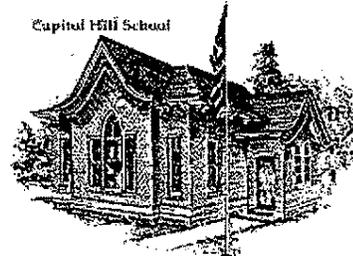


In 1872 the rail yards were moved to Jackson and Marshall seemed to slumber. However, in Marshall barns, lofts and business blocks a new industry was growing. Marshall was becoming the Midwest's patent medicine center and the place to get "pink pills for pale people."

Then the Pure Food and Drug Act came along in 1906 and effectively killed off most of the patent medicine products. The town continued to slumber and only two streets were platted from 1872 to 1920.

During the 19th century the small city was touched lightly by U.S. history in three areas: education, abolition, and unionism.

Two Marshall citizens, Rev. John D. Pierce and lawyer Issac E. Cray, innovated the Michigan school system and established it as part of the state constitution.



Their method and format were later adopted by all the states in the old Northwest Territory and became the foundation for the U.S. Land Grant Act in 1861 which established schools like Michigan State University all over the country. Pierce became the country's first state superintendent of public instruction and Cray Michigan's first member of the U.S. House.

Marshall was a station on the Underground Railroad and a strong anti-slavery town. In 1846 Kentucky slave chasers tried to capture escaped slave Adam Crosswhite and his family in Marshall. Leading citizens in turn arrested the Kentuckians and smuggled the Crosswhite family into Canada.

The rescuers were convicted of "depriving a man of his rightful property" in Detroit federal court in 1847. They paid fines which they were to consider a badge of honor.

The Crosswhite Incident is mentioned on several of the dozens of historical markers the town boasts. A few years ago the Marshall Historical Society marked Crosswhite's grave (he had returned to

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Marshall after the Civil War) where he rests a few hundred feet from several of his rescuers.

The third touch of U.S. history was the founding of a union called the Brotherhood of the Footboard in 1863. A few months later the members realized that most people didn't know what a footboard was, so they changed the name of the union to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, still one of the country's strongest railroad unions.

Moving into the 20th century, Marshall has been home to people who understood the importance of preservation and restoration long before it was popular. This has allowed Marshall to move with the future while maintaining its wonderful past.

Today Marshall is a growing city again with new homes, apartments and condominiums being developed on its outskirts. New industry and distribution centers are developing in its industrial park and the city also enjoys the popularity of its appeal as an escape into the past.

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*Marshall Area Chamber of Commerce · 424 E. Michigan Ave. · Marshall, MI 49068
Hours: Monday - Friday 8:30 - 4:30, Saturday 10:00 - 3:00
Visitor's Center Closed on Weekends January-March
1-800-877-5163 or 269-781-5163*

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Franke Center Meeting - By Ways Grant Marketing and Promotions



Location: Franke Center for the Arts, 214 E Mansion St, Marshall, MI 49068

Hours: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Date: Thursday, January 15, 2009

Website: www.welcometomarshall.com

Fee: Free

Contact: Call Marti Overheiser at 781-4676 or Karen at the Chamber at 269 781-5163 or 800 877-5163

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A Town Hall Type Meeting will be held at the Franke Center for the Arts Thursday, January 15 from 7:00 p.m. to 9 p.m. Participants will discuss what efforts should be expanded or added to improve the marketing and promotion of Marshall to visitors. Existing and future promotion and education efforts will be targeted to draw visitors from Michigan and the surrounding states. The Chamber of Commerce has recently completed a community-branding program, which will also be presented at the meeting.

With a Federal designated Historic District and State designated Historic Heritage Route, Marshall is a community steeped in a rich history. Community leaders, business owners and residents are invited to come together to discuss the best way to promote Marshall's historic and cultural resources in an effort to attract visitors to the area.

"This is an exciting time for the Marshall community," said Martin Overhiser, the City's Byways Grant Project Manager. "We want more people to know what Marshall has to offer. This meeting will help decide how to spend over \$100,000 of Byways Grant money to educate people about our cultural and historical resources. To ensure success, it is critical that businesses, organizations and residents help shape the marketing and promotions program. We can all play a role in selling others on why we love our town."

Marshall's Historic Heritage Route consists of Michigan Avenue (Business Loop I-94) extending from East Drive to Plum and Cherrie Streets through downtown Marshall.

The route is located within the National Historic Landmark District containing some 850 structures. The upcoming marketing, promotion and education effort is part of a second grant the City has received from National Scenic Byways program. Other parts of this grant will help fund improvements to the Honolulu House, GAR Hall and Capitol Hill School.

"This grant provides the funding for us to pursue a variety of marketing initiatives that will help position Marshall as a destination location," said Karen Hagerty Chamber Tourism Director. "Whether visitors are planning a day trip, a weekend getaway, or a week-long vacation, Marshall definitely has a lot to offer. This Franke Center meeting will provide us with valuable input that will enable us to develop the best strategy as we move forward."

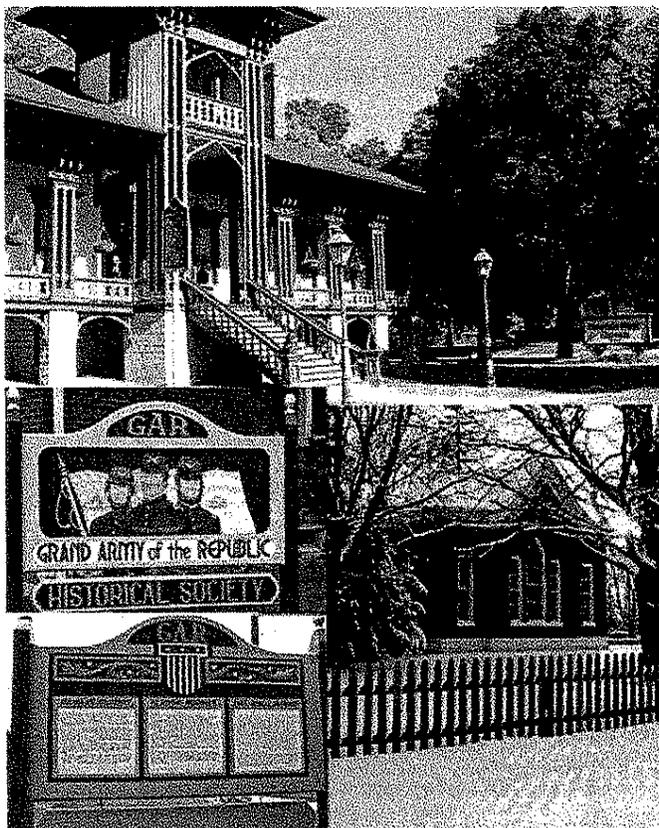
The Franke Center for the Arts is located at 214 E. Mansion Street south of the Hospital. The meeting will be held in the lower level and is open to the public.

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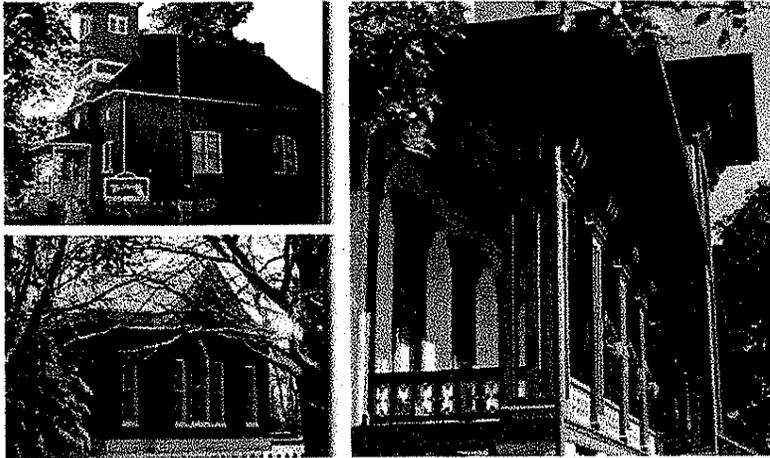
Landmark District



Marshall's tradition of historical preservation and restoration began in the 1920s, found resonance in Home Tours that first occurred in the 1950s, and culminated in 1991, when the National Park Service designated us the nation's largest National Historic Landmark District in the Small Urban category. Marshall has more historical markers than any other community in Michigan, except Detroit, and in many ways, history differentiates us from hundreds of other communities of equal size.

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Marshall Historical Society

Welcome to the Marshall Historical Society's Interactive Web page. This web page will be updated with new podcasts, information on upcoming events and other Marshall happenings.

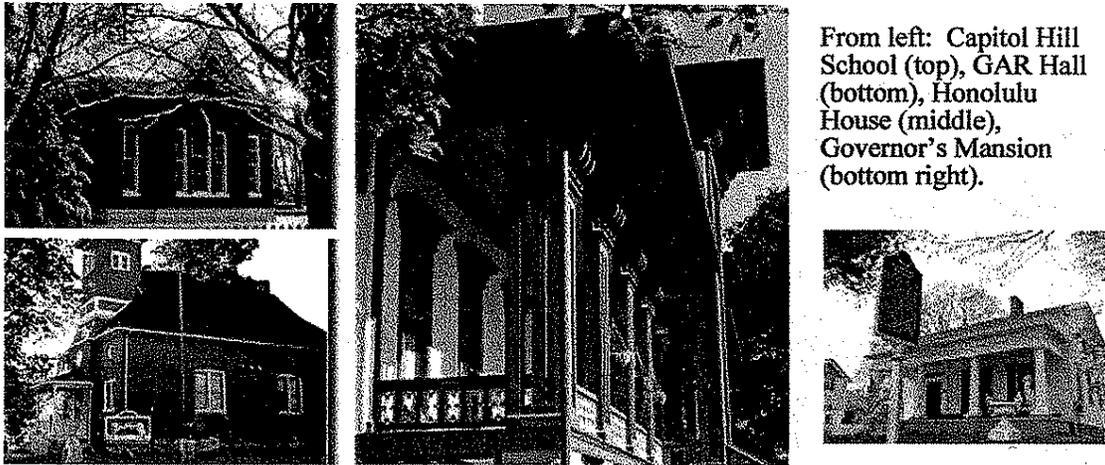
A Note from the Director....

Hello! I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank you for taking the time to visit our web site. Your support of the Marshall Historical Society is greatly appreciated. Marshall would not be where it is today if it was not for people just like you who are appreciative of the preservation efforts Marshall has strived to sustain for over 80 years. Marshall's preservation movement started in the 1920's, long before it was fashionable to do so, and continues to this day. One afternoon of walking along our tree lined streets and admiring our painted ladies is all it will take for you to fall in love with this charming town. Whether you are here for a day, a weekend or a lifetime, we hope that you will feel the hospitality that Marshall has to offer. Click on "blog" up above and read about upcoming events at the museums and around town.

Please come back often and make Marshall your hometown.

Jennifer Rupp
Executive Director
Marshall Historical Society

group tours



From left: Capitol Hill School (top), GAR Hall (bottom), Honolulu House (middle), Governor's Mansion (bottom right).

Let us help you plan your next group tour!

Thinking of bringing a group to Marshall? Let us help you plan your trip!

With four unique museums and the largest National Historic Landmark District in the small urban category we can plan a morning or afternoon for your group that will be a cultural experience not to be missed! For only \$10 per person your group will receive a personal tour of the Honolulu House Museum, the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, Capitol Hill School and Children's Museum and the Governor's Mansion. If your group is interested in seeing the National Historic Landmark District we offer a guided tour aboard your charter bus for only \$50. The tour lasts approximately 45 minutes and you will get to hear the history of Marshall while seeing our beautiful residential district, charming commercial district and other historic sites of interest.

If you would like to book a tour for your group, or have any questions, please contact Executive Director Jennifer Rupp at 269.781.8544.

We look forward to having you with us!

The perfect package

The Perfect Package

Included in the package is one night's lodging at Michigan's oldest operating inn, the National House Bed and Breakfast, dinner at the famous Schuler's Restaurant and a personal tour of the Honolulu House Museum.



To Make reservations:

Email:
mhsdirector@mac.com
Phone: 268.781.7374
 (National House Inn)
website:
www.nationalhouseinn.com



Prices:

Sunday -Thursday: \$163
Friday and Saturday: \$219

A "Perfect" way to spend time in Historic Marshall!

Relax and renew your spirit in Historic Marshall, Michigan. We have partnered with the National House Inn and Schuler's Restaurant to bring you an all inclusive package to highlight the best of what Marshall has to offer. Relax in Michigan's oldest operating inn, The National House Inn Bed and Breakfast, enjoy dinner at the famous Schuler's restaurant and get a personal tour of the one and only Honolulu House Museum. Enjoy shopping in our historic commercial district, walking our tree line streets and taking a step back in time to what life in small town America is really like. If you are interested please feel free to contact Barb Bradley at the National House Inn to make your reservations today! All the important contact information is located on the left hand side of your screen. We hope to see you soon!

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Current Issue

A Cautionary Tale

Amid our green-building boom, why neglecting the old in favor of the new just might cost us dearly

BY WAYNE CURTIS

Go

Show me the person who doesn't love a green, environmentally responsible building.

Green buildings are good for you and good for society, and they're absolutely everywhere these days—you can't open an architecture publication without seeing a splashy spread touting some new sustainable project. The green building movement has even added to our vocabulary, albeit with ungainly expressions like carbon footprint and FSC-certified wood.

In just a few years, the nonprofit U.S. Green Building Council (which administers the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program) has become surprisingly influential in shaping how new commercial buildings are constructed. Like the Good Housekeeping Research Institute, with its seal of approval, the council puts a sort of ecostamp on buildings via a menu of points, adding another new term to the lexicon: *LEED certified*.

More than a handful of local and state governments have passed laws requiring that new public buildings be LEED certified. (Structures meeting basic requirements are deemed certified; those that go beyond the minimum can receive silver, gold, and platinum ratings.) In Seattle, new city buildings must achieve a silver rating, which is also true in Dallas for new construction of more than 10,000 square feet. Companies like Royal Caribbean, Nike, and Adobe have all touted their LEED buildings. When Armstrong, maker of flooring and cabinets, unveiled its impressive LEED-platinum building last summer in Pennsylvania, government officials there proudly proclaimed their state second only to California in LEED certifications. And last fall, the Green Building Council launched a new rating system for houses, joining the National Association of Home Builders and Energy Star.

This rush toward ecofriendliness was wryly dubbed "conspicuous conservation" by Wired magazine a decade ago. Green, it seems, is the new Gehry. Of course, green is more than a style. It's an imperative. Henry Moss, an architect with Bruner/Cott in Massachusetts, recently suggested in a talk to the Boston Preservation Alliance that "sustainability has taken the moral high ground from preservation." Old is nice, but green is essential. It's something society needs to do now. And like most medicines, green might taste a little bitter. And it might involve a small sacrifice or two.

One might be tempted to compare the recent green wave with the rise of modernism more than a half-century ago. Planners and architects back then didn't just want buildings to look different; they also wanted to change the direction society was headed. The old ways of thinking were outmoded. Yesterday's buildings solved yesterday's problems; new buildings were needed to solve the problems of today—and tomorrow. Of course, many people will recall what happened to America's historic fabric the last time we undertook a nationwide revamping of the built landscape. The result was urban renewal, and it left many of our best urban areas in tatters and many of our historic buildings in piles of rubble. And though hardly anyone would argue against the need to reduce our consumption of dwindling resources, one other word might come to mind when listening to those who envision a brave new world filled with environmentally friendly new buildings: Uh-oh.

"We in the preservation business have always been about sustainability and stewardship," said Mike Jackson, chief architect with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, at the Traditional Building Exposition and Conference in New Orleans last fall. "But it's a message that's not getting out."

Preservationists and environmentalists have long shared many values. For starters, there's the drive



Jan/Feb 2008

toward stewardship and conservation of resources, whether cultural or environmental. Both groups subscribe to the precautionary principle, in which minimal intervention is always preferred to major overhauls.

Yet when it comes to green, the gulf between the two may be broadening. New green buildings, brimming with the latest in modern technology, are perceived to be on one side; the old buildings, full of quaint, inefficient technologies and drafty windows, are on the other. Which leads one to ask: Just how "ungreen" and energy inefficient are those older buildings?

Not very, it turns out. The reputation of older structures as energy sieves, in short, is simply not justified by the data. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, commercial buildings constructed prior to 1920 have an average energy consumption of 80,127 BTUs per square foot. For the more efficient buildings built since 2000, that number is 79,703 BTUs. (The energy efficiency of buildings constructed between these years was less enviable—reaching around 100,000 BTUs—reflecting the cheap oil and electricity of the thermostat age.)

Older homes may not have been as stout and efficient as commercial buildings, but they were green in their own way. "The original buildings had no choice but to be green," said Florida architect Steve Mouzon, founder of the New Urban Guild, at last fall's traditional building conference. "Otherwise, you'd die of heat stroke in the summer, or freeze to death in the winter." Houses in the South had high ceilings and louvered shutters; in the North, they featured thick walls and smaller windows. Sleeping porches provided coolness in summer, and woodstove-centered kitchens gave off warmth in winter. Today, new houses tend to be largely interchangeable wherever you live. Shutters, for instance, have become vestigial, totems from the past screwed into the sides of new houses that do nothing against the wind or sun.

"People often tend to think that historic buildings are inherently energy inefficient," writes Walter Sedovic, a preservation architect in Irvington, N.Y. "The opposite, though, is more likely to be true: that many historic buildings are inherently very energy efficient." As he put it when I contacted him: "Before sustainability had a name, traditional builders incorporated sustainable elements into buildings. Working in sync with the environment was the norm, including siting, local materials, natural ventilation, shading, reflective roofing, cisterns, indigenous plantings—the list becomes long, and in many ways mirrors 'new' standards espoused today."

Consider one curious example: prismatic glass blocks, which can still be spotted above the doorway of the occasional early-20th-century storefront. These glass blocks, invented in the late 19th century, were cast with prisms along one side to redirect sunlight deep into long and dark rooms, magnifying available light between five and 50 times. The Luxfer Prism Co., the leading manufacturer, once held 162 patents related to these glass blocks, and a young architect named Frank Lloyd Wright served as product designer for a year. Some 300 buildings featured the prisms in the first year of production. By 1906, the number of buildings employing them swelled to 12,000. Then they fell out of fashion. Cheap electricity became available, lighting even the dimmest recesses of a shop or office with the flip of a switch. Manufacturers ceased producing prism blocks by the 1930s. The existing blocks were painted over or blocked by drop ceilings.

Now, the whole idea of moving daylight deep into buildings is back in fashion. The term currently in vogue is "daylighting"—that is, maximizing natural light in a building with reflective tubes or fiber optics. "Good daylighting creates beautiful, appropriately lit spaces while saving energy," reports the Daylighting Collaborative of the Energy Center of Wisconsin.

Old windows, of course, aren't often associated with "green" these days. Quite the opposite. Ancient, paint-flecked panes are pulled out every day, with new vinyl windows inserted in their stead by homeowners seduced by newspaper ads promising that you can "Save Energy Now!" for impossibly low prices, including installation. The aesthetic result? A building that had long worn elegant wire-rimmed frames suddenly switching to clunky, Clark Kent glasses.

It's a sacrifice, of course. But it's for the greater good, because replacement windows make sense for environmental reasons, right? Not so fast. It turns out that windows—even old single-pane windows—are responsible for relatively minor energy loss in most buildings.

"Only 10 to 12 percent of the total air infiltration in a building is through the windows," said Sedovic. "The cold isn't being transferred through the glass. It's through openings in and around the sash. The energy loss is mostly through the roof and through the sill." He suggested that "replacement walls" or "replacement fireplaces" would make more sense for the energy conscious. So why are we bombarded with ads for replacement windows? "It's because windows are easy to construct, easy to transport, and easy to sell," he said. "But they're the wrong idea."

According to the *Whole Building Design Guide*, for instance, an older single-pane window has an insulation factor of R1. A modern double-glazed window offers R3 insulation. Yet if the walls of a historic building have an R-value in the teens, "taking a window from R1 to R3 will not provide sufficient energy savings to offset the cost of replacement windows and associated waste," according to the guide.

What's more, if your goal is to reduce overall resource consumption, restoring and maintaining old windows make sense in another way. "We call them replacement windows because you keep replacing them," said Sedovic, invoking the words of his colleague John Seekircher.

When modern windows, with their high-tech seals, eventually fail—and they will—the result tends to be catastrophic failure. You don't repair them. You replace them. Anyone who doesn't see something amiss in replacing century-old windows with "environmentally responsible" windows that will be junked and replaced every decade or two is suffering from an irony deficiency.

"The most responsible way to buy clothes is to shop at Goodwill. And the most responsible way to build is to recycle an old building."

So said Yvon Chouinard, the founder of outdoor clothing manufacturer Patagonia, at the opening of its Portland, Ore., store in 2001. The shop is on the ground floor of a reclaimed former warehouse and truck terminal originally dating to 1895. (The building was bought and rehabbed by the environmental advocacy group Ecotrust, which has headquarters in the building; it was the first historic restoration to earn a LEED gold rating.)

The same notion was put more simply by architect Carl Elefante in last summer's *Forum Journal* (published by the National Trust): "The greenest building is one that is already built."

That's more than a snappy T-shirt slogan. It's a fresh perspective for looking at our building stock. "The 'green design' movement," said Illinois architect Jackson, "has largely ignored the inherent ecological advantages of building reuse, including the primary one—embodied energy."

Embodied energy. Another term unlovely to the ear, it's one with which preservationists need to get comfortable. In two words, it neatly encapsulates a persuasive rationale for sustaining old buildings rather than building from scratch. When people talk about energy use and buildings, they invariably mean operating energy: how much energy a building—whether new or old—will use from today forward for heating, cooling, and illumination. Starting at this point of analysis—the present—new will often trump old. But the analysis takes into account neither the energy that's *already bound up* in preexisting buildings nor the energy used to construct a new green building instead of reusing an old one. "Old buildings are a fossil fuel repository," as Jackson put it, "places where we've saved energy."

Simply defined, embodied energy is the energy required to extract, process, manufacture, transport, and install building materials. And it's not a new idea. The concept has been around since at least 1976, when energy pioneers Bruce Hannon and Richard Stein calculated how many BTUs were required to produce various building materials. They determined that the typical building of the mid-20th century required the equivalent of five to 15 gallons of gasoline per square foot.

Preservationists took note. The poster for Preservation Week in 1980 featured an illustration of a brick building in the shape of a gas can, overtly linking energy and buildings. A year later, the National Trust published *New Energy from Old Buildings*, which laid out the case for keeping old buildings in operation for the simple purpose of saving energy. Then, with the plummeting price of fuel, embodied energy fell out of fashion, like prism glass. The whole notion of viewing our cityscapes as latent oil fields disappeared from the national conversation. But today, with the price of a barrel of oil stampeding toward three digits, it's edging its way back in.

The data behind embodied energy are compelling. According to Jackson, if embodied energy is worked into the equation, even a new, energy-efficient office building doesn't actually start saving energy for about 40 years. And if it replaces an older building that was knocked down and hauled away, the break-even period stretches to some 65 years, since demolition and disposal consume significant amounts of energy. "There's no payback here," Jackson said. "We're not going to build anything today that's going to last 65 years."

The figures are less eye-popping for new residential construction. It takes about 13 years to recoup lost energy, assuming that a new, environmentally efficient home is similarly sized to an older one. But it's probably not, given the ballooning of the average American house. Double the size of a house, and the time needed to recoup lost energy grows to 28 years.

Sometimes, the energy costs are even less apparent. The Chesapeake Bay Foundation's newly constructed Philip Merrill Environmental Center opened in late 2000, and the foundation notes that it "may be the world's 'greenest' building." Indeed, it was the first to earn a LEED platinum rating, and it's been cleverly designed to reduce its environmental impact—with cork floors and cisterns and materials that are wholly recyclable. But as *Environmental Building News* recently noted, the new building was constructed 10 miles from the original headquarters in downtown Annapolis, Md., meaning that many of the 100 employees who once walked to work now drive. (The new building does feature facilities for bikes and kayaks to encourage self-propelled transport.) It's uncertain whether the energy savings from the new building will offset the increased consumption from the commuting.

An analysis by *Environmental Building News* has concluded that the energy used by workers getting to

work at the average office building is about 30 percent more than that consumed by the building itself. For new office buildings, energy consumption by commuters is double that of the buildings. It's all part of what architect Shari Shapiro has referred to as "green sprawl"—the building of green structures in unsustainable contexts. The solution for getting away from these hidden imbalances, many experts believe, is to move from an emphasis on green design to green planning, to refocus from the little picture to the big. Only then can green architecture get beyond feel-good slogans and have a genuine impact.

"We have agreed to learn from the old folks," said Florida architect Mouzon last fall, speaking of his fellow New Urbanist designers. And that means not just learning the older, enduring styles of architecture, but also designing with the local environment in mind, siting homes for greater efficiency, and building houses that sit lighter on the land.

Among the signal traits for ensuring sustainability is one that gets little attention, said Mouzon. And that's "lovability."

"The very first core of sustainability is: Can a building be loved?" said Mouzon. "It doesn't matter how much energy you save if you're carting it off to a landfill in a generation."

Take, for example, solar panels, many acres of which were installed on rooftops during the Environmentalism 1.0 (and energy crunch) of the 1970s. Technical shortcomings aside, they didn't last because they were generally regarded as eyesores. "We lost a generation of sustainability because they couldn't be loved," Mouzon said.

"Sustainability begins with preservation" is how the authors of the *Whole Building Design Guide* put it. And that could be the motto of the National Trust's new focus. At the Trust's annual meeting in St. Paul last fall, President Richard Moe noted that the preservation movement has periodically reinvented itself: It started with a focus on iconic landmarks, then took up the benefits of adaptive use before going on to emphasize the social values of preservation in building stronger communities.

"Now we're on the threshold of a new phase," he said, "as growing numbers of people are concerned about the degradation of the environment and our relentless consumption of irreplaceable energy and natural resources. Preservation certainly isn't the solution to these problems, but it can be—and should be—an important part of the solution."

"Let's tell the story that we're green," Jackson said. "We're just stealth green. We don't show it—we have no solar panels, no collectors, no whiz-bang things. We're taking old buildings and putting them back in use and making them more green."

Stealth green. Another new term. And one preservationists can embrace. Better yet would be a different mindset—one in which going green wouldn't have to be done on the sly.

Contributing editor Wayne Curtis is the author of *And a Bottle of Rum: A History of the New World in Ten Cocktails*.

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Current Issue FROM THE PRESIDENT

Building on What We've Built

Richard Moe addresses preservation and sustainability.

On December 13, the National Building Museum presented National Trust President Richard Moe with its ninth Vincent Scully Prize, which recognizes exemplary practice, scholarship, or criticism in architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, or preservation. (Earlier recipients include the Prince of Wales, Witold Rybczynski, and Jane Jacobs.) At the ceremony, Moe delivered a talk on how preservation and "sustainable stewardship" can help fight climate change. Contributing editor Dwight Young spoke with Moe prior to the event.

Read the speech or download an MP3 of the speech

DY: Congratulations on receiving the Scully Prize.

RM: I'm deeply honored. Vince Scully is an icon in our business, and he's somebody I've admired and respected for many, many years. To be in the company of the previous recipients means a lot to me—but I really see this prize as recognizing the National Trust and the preservation movement, and I'm simply the vehicle for that. I'm pleased to see that preservation is getting the recognition it deserves.



Richard Moe (Robert C. Lautman)

DY: Why did you choose sustainability as the subject for your speech?

RM: We've always regarded preservation as a sustainable activity because it's all about recycling resources. Even though it's not a new subject for us, we're giving it more emphasis now because of public concern about global warming, CO2 emissions, and energy conservation. We believe preservation has a role to play in all these issues.

DY: Isn't this an unusual subject for preservation to tackle?

RM: It is a little unusual, but let me put it in context. Preservation has always sought to expand its audience by emphasizing different aspects of its work. It started 150 years ago—people were interested in saving great cultural and historical landmarks like Mount Vernon, and we appealed to those interests. Later, the emphasis shifted to economic benefits, which we stressed in things like the Main Street program and the rehab tax credits. More recently, we've emphasized preservation's quality-of-life benefits by talking about the sense of stability and continuity that comes from preserving and enhancing well-built older neighborhoods. Now, following that same pattern, we're focusing on preservation's environmental benefits. Up to now, recognition of these benefits hasn't played a prominent role in the debate over global warming and energy conservation, and we think it should. It's all part of our effort to make preservation more relevant to more people—and to society as a whole.

DY: Someone has said that the greenest building is one that's already built. What does that mean?

RM: Any new building, no matter how much green technology it incorporates, represents a new impact on the environment. An older building represents a heavy prior investment of resources and energy. If you tear that building down, that investment is wasted—but if you keep the building in use, you're saving energy and conserving resources. That's what people mean when they call preservation the ultimate recycling.

DY: Isn't the lack of energy efficiency a big problem with old buildings?

RM: Not necessarily. Many of them incorporate features that we now recognize as environmentally friendly—like big, operable windows, shaded porches, and high ceilings. Also, most older buildings were built to last, which is the very essence of sustainability. There's a wide range of products on the market now that can help make buildings more energy efficient without compromising their historical character, and there's a large and growing number of rehab and reuse projects that offer good models of sustainable design and construction—like the visitors center at President Lincoln's Cottage.

DY: Is this what the National Trust's new sustainability initiative is all about?

RM: That's part of it. Our goal is to educate policy makers and the public about the importance of reusing existing buildings as part of our overall efforts to address climate change. We want to quantify the adverse environmental impacts that occur when sound older buildings are abandoned or demolished—and state those impacts in terms that are readily understandable.

DY: Can you give an example?

RM: Sure. The National Building Museum here in Washington, D.C., was built in the 1880s. It took energy to manufacture or extract the building materials and transport them to the construction site, plus more energy to erect the building. When you add it up, the total embodied energy in the National Building Museum is equivalent to nearly 1.2 million gallons of gasoline. If the average vehicle gets about 21 miles to the gallon, there's enough embodied energy in that one building to drive a car more than 25 million miles. If the building were demolished, all that energy would be utterly wasted.

DY: That's sobering—but what are we going to do with such data?

RM: We'll work to develop and enact laws and policies that encourage reinvestment in existing buildings and communities; we want to expand the historic rehab tax credit, for example, and provide incentives for private homeowners to employ green technology in maintaining and rehabilitating their homes. Also, we'll launch a major effort to make the National Trust website the "go-to" resource for advice and information on employing green technology in the rehab of older structures. And we'll seek to build alliances with environmental and conservation groups and professionals in the building arts to educate them about tried-and-true preservation practices.

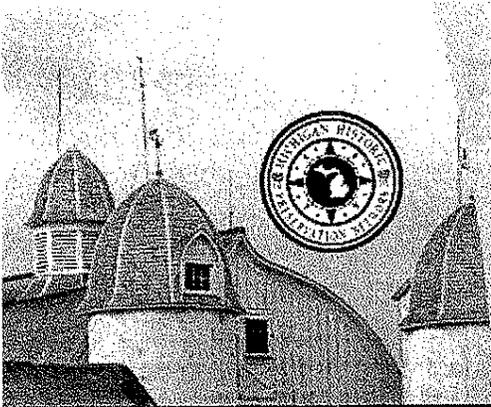
DY: Sounds like a big job.

RM: I believe it's one of the most important things we've ever done. We can't build our way out of our environmental problems, but we can—and must—make better, wiser use of what we've already built. Preservation is sustainable stewardship: That's the message here.

Look for the January/February 2008 issue on newsstands or e-mail us to purchase a copy.

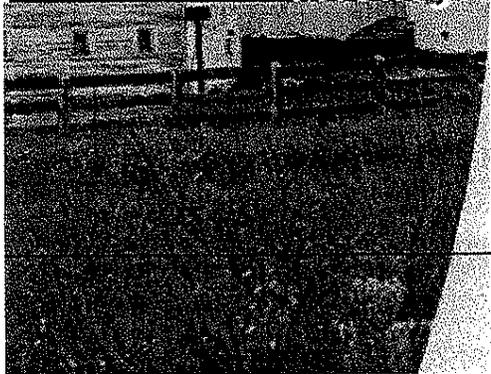
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11/14/2009



Welcome to

Michigan Historic Preservation Network



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MICHIGAN

******NEW*** ECONOMIC BENEFITS REPORT CARD**

ACT NOW!!!!

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008

SUPPORT MHPN ANNUAL FUND

Join MHPN and help to advocate for historic preservation around the state

MHPN is the recipient of the National Trust for Historic Preservation 2007 Trustees Award for Organizational Excellence and the Historical Society of Michigan's 2007 Institutional Award

SIGN UP FOR THE NEW MHPN EMAIL

BLAST

STAY UP TO DATE ON PRESERVATION ISSUES

Mark your Calendars!
2009 Annual Preservation Conference
Grand Rapids, May 14th - May 16th

The National Trust Community Investment Corporation can assist with your preservation projects

Where Place Prospers
A preservation, adaptive reuse & context development guide funded by the Michigan Preservation Fund

MHPN Practical Preservation Workshops

The Michigan Historic Preservation Network would like to encourage you to take advantage of Michigan Historic Preservation Network's Practical Preservation Workshops. These workshops are designed to educate historic home owners and commercial building owners on the benefits of historic preservation. The participants will gain a profound understanding of restoration techniques and methods, at the same time, discovering invaluable ways to save money. Workshop participants will gain the knowledge and skills they need to perform masterful restorations as well as a greater appreciation for the cost-effectiveness of historic preservation.

Don't pass up the opportunity to learn the valuable trades of:

Building Assessment 101
General Maintenance for Historic Buildings
Masonry Maintenance and Repair
Painting for Long-Lasting Results
Plaster and Stucco Repair
Porch Repair
Roof Restoration
Window Restoration and Repair

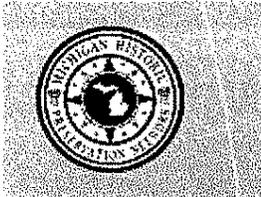
[For more information on our Practical Preservation Workshops please click here to read our brochure.](#)

Schedule a Workshop now!

Please call 517-371-8080 or email us at info@mhpn.org to schedule a workshop or workshop series today!

Looking for Preservation Firms. Products & Services?

[Click here to search through our Historic Resource Council Membership to find a company that can help you!](#)



MHPN

Profile

About MHPN

About MHPN | [Saving the Past for the Future](#) | [Network News](#) | [Directors and Staff](#)



The Michigan Historic Preservation Network:

It's about bringing new life to historic neighborhoods ...

It's about Main Street remaining a good place to shop ...

It's about historic farmsteads and lighthouses, factories and churches being vital parts of Michigan's landscape ...

It's about choosing how your community grows and changes ...

Most of all, it's about you getting involved.

The Michigan Historic Preservation Network is the largest membership organization in the state dedicated to recognizing and preserving Michigan's rich cultural and architectural heritage.

The Network was founded in 1979. The founders saw a need for a nonprofit organization that fostered the protection of the state's irreplaceable historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, features and open spaces. They saw the benefits of informing others that these were community assets appropriate for continued use or creative adaptive reuse. They wanted to give recognition to successful preservation projects and coordinate and publicize efforts across the state. Most of all, they wanted to share their experience and expertise with others.

Membership includes owners of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional and agricultural property; students and educators; governmental officials and appointees; archaeologists, architects and designers; landscape architects and landscapers; interior designers, contractors, developers, realtors, bankers and insurance agents; and preservation volunteers and professionals.

The volunteer board of directors and staff help Network members maintain the neighborhoods where they live and the downtowns where they work, build new in ways that respect and reinforce local character, revitalize some of Michigan's oldest urban centers, adapt all types of buildings for current uses and use to best advantage the rich rural, agricultural and maritime heritage of Michigan.



There are many ways to become part of the Network's efforts to preserve Michigan's heritage.

Our membership is the "melting pot" for all the diverse occupations and interests which participate in, support, practice, fund or benefit from preservation.

Membership Benefits

Join a growing network of individuals and organizations dedicated to recognizing and preserving the value of Michigan's cultural and architectural heritage – making it an economically vital part of the future.

Attend the state's largest annual statewide preservation conference to find training and networking opportunities for both beginners and seasoned preservationists. Take advantage of a wide variety of other Network conferences, workshops and training programs throughout the year.

Receive a great quarterly newsletter brimming with information about local, state and national activities, as well as the economic benefits of preservation, current issues and legislative trends, projects in the state and working "smart" with your own community and your own historic property.

Participate in one of the state's best tourism initiatives, the Sweetwater Trail, which celebrates Michigan's shoreline – the longest in the nation. Learn how tourist dollars can be attracted to your locale, whether you live along the water or inland.

Get to know how preservation activities make sound economic sense because they recycle existing buildings, improve property values, reuse a community's infrastructure of water and sewer and services and return life to neighborhoods, making them stable and safe.

Learn how to stand up for threatened historic properties by knowing the sound arguments for preservation: that it is an alternative to suburban sprawl, fiscal waste, choked landfills and environmental damage.

Get to know others in the state who share an interest in preservation. Learn from them and share your own expertise.

Get Involved

To find out how you can become a member of the Network or other ways to become involved, please contact the Network office.

Join Now!

Volunteer Opportunities

Sign up today! Enrich the quality of your life with the gift of giving. Help to preserve the character and integrity of your community. Become a volunteer for the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. To learn more click the link above.

Make A Donation Now

Enrich the quality of your life with the gift of giving. Donate to the Michigan Historic Preservation Network. Donating is an excellent way to show your support for historic preservation in Michigan

Michigan Historic Preservation Network

107 E. Grand River
Lansing, MI. 48906
Phone: 517-371-8080
Fax: 517-371-9090
E-mail: info@mhpn.org



MHPN
Network Services & Programs

Conferences, Workshops, and Programs

[Conferences, Workshops, and Programs](#) | [Historic Preservation Easement](#) | [Representation and Recognition](#) | [Legislative Initiatives](#)
[A Source for News](#) | [Tourism Initiatives](#) | [Historic Resource Council](#) | [Heritage Society](#) | [Education](#)



How have other communities been successful in preserving their resources? What techniques can I use to help save our heritage? How can I be a more effective Historic District Commissioner? A more effective preservationist? The Michigan Historical Preservation Network has answers.

Each spring, the Network sponsors the state's largest annual statewide preservation conference to provide training and networking opportunities geared to both beginners and seasoned preservationists. In addition to offering sessions crammed with the latest news and information from around the state, the conference is known for its keynote speakers, festive evening activities, and annual auction of Michigan items ranging from overnights at historic bed-and-breakfasts, to antiques, books, and gourmet delights.

Each fall, the Network and the State Historic Preservation Office co-sponsor a one- or two-day conference on a single topic of special concern to the preservation community. The Network works cooperatively on other conferences whose topics change from year-to-year. For these, its partners are as varied as the Michigan Municipal League, the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, and the Michigan Barn Preservation Network. Through its Speakers Bureau, the Network offers yet additional programs that range from a single evening's presentation, to lecture series, to longer-term mentoring relationships with communities where preservation is just getting a foothold.

On many Saturdays throughout the year, the Network presents its popular Commissioner Training Workshop in individual communities. Designed to focus on the state's enabling legislation for local preservation activities, the workings of local protective ordinances, nationally accepted design review guidelines, and much more, each workshop attracts historic district commissioners, local elected officials, building officials, the media, and residents. Finally, the Network holds a [gala benefit fundraiser](#) each autumn, featuring intriguing venues normally closed to the public.

Sponsorship Opportunities

Take advantage of an opportunity to sponsor the 27th Annual Michigan Historical Preservation Network Conference in [May, 2007 on Mackinac Island, Michigan](#). You can't allow an opportunity like this to pass you by. We offer excellent benefits for the different levels of sponsorship. To learn more, contact us at info@mhpn.org.



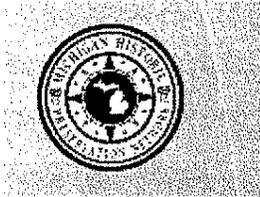
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The Michigan Historic Preservation Network:
It's about bringing new life to historic neighborhoods ...
It's about Main Street remaining a good place to shop ...
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It's about choosing how your community grows and changes ...
Most of all, it's about you getting involved.

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There are many individuals and organizations involved in historic preservation.
 There are many sources of information.
 There are experts in many fields.
 There are people who've dealt with the preservation issues you face.
 Helping you find them is why the Michigan Historic Preservation Network is here.

Michigan State Historic Preservation Office:

- www.michigan.gov/shpo

National Organizations:

- [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#)
- [African American Heritage Preservation Foundation, Inc.](#)
- [The Great American Station Foundation](#)
- [Heritage Preservation](#)
 - [Save Outdoor Sculpture!](#)
- [The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training \(NCPTT\)](#)
- [National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers](#)
- [National Council on Public History](#)
- [National Endowment for the Humanities](#)
- [National Park Service](#)
 - [Cultural Resources Programs](#)
 - [Heritage Preservation Services](#)
 - [Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record](#)
 - [Maritime Heritage Program](#)
 - [National Register of Historic Places](#)
 - [National Register Information System \(NRIS\) \(searchable database\)](#)
 - [National Register Publications](#)
 - [State Historic Preservation Officers List](#)
- [National Preservation Institute](#)
- [National Trust for Historic Preservation](#)
 - Report: ["Historic Neighborhood Schools in the Age of Sprawl: Why Johnny Can't Walk to School"](#)
- [Partners for Sacred Places](#)
- [Preservation Action](#)
- [PreservationDirectory.com](#)
- [Preserve/Net](#)
- [Save America's Treasures](#) (White House Millennium Council and National Trust for Historic Preservation)
- [Society of Architectural Historians](#)
- [Vernacular Architecture Forum](#)
- [American Institute of Architects](#)

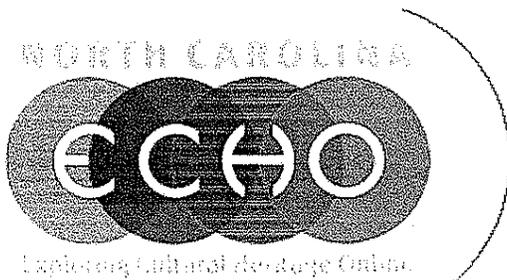
State Organizations:

- [Great Lakes Lighthouse Keepers Association](#)
- [The Historical Society of Michigan](#)
- [Michigan Barn Preservation Network](#)
- [Michigan Centennial Farm Association](#)
- [Michigan Land Use Institute](#)
- [Michigan Stained Glass Census](#)
- [MotorCities National Heritage Area](#)
- [The Saarinen \(Michigan\) Chapter of The Society of Architectural Historians](#)
- [Save Historic Fort Wayne](#)
- [S.S. City of Milwaukee - National Historic Landmark](#)
- [Preservation Wayne](#)

Eastern Michigan University's Historic Preservation Program:

- <http://www.emich.edu/public/geo/HP/HP.html>





HOME
SITE MAP
CONTACT US
LISTSERV
LOGOS

ABOUT
ECHO

CONTINUING
EDUCATION

DIGITIZATION
& METADATA

ARCHIVAL
INITIATIVES

K-12

SURVEY AND
FINAL REPORT

ABOUT ECHO

ABOUT NC ECHO

About NC ECHO

Advisory Committee

Portal Collection Development Policy

Project History

Newsletter

Brochures

Staff

"All of North Carolina's cultural institutions work together to make the state's unique cultural and historical resources accessible for the education and enjoyment of people of all ages in the state, nation, and the world."

NC ECHO Vision

North Carolina ECHO (Exploring Cultural Heritage Online) is an online portal to online special collections of North Carolina's libraries, archives, museums, historic sites, and other cultural institutions.

NC ECHO began as an initiative to increase online access to the state's "specialized resources" by comprehensively surveying collections held in all of North Carolina's cultural heritage institutions. North Carolina was one of the first states to undertake such a survey effort.

Survey results provided the basis on which to build a statewide program that includes education and outreach opportunities, the development and maintenance of standards and guidelines for digitization, an institutional database and links to digital collections, and a grant program to help cultural institutions across North Carolina create and promote their digitized collections.

Funded through a Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grant and managed by the State Library of North Carolina, NC ECHO's mission is to "promote the use of digital technologies to broaden and enhance access to North Carolina's cultural heritage."

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- NC ECHO Web portal, which provides information on over 950 North Carolina cultural repositories
- Comprehensive needs assessment and statistical survey and site visits to all North Carolina cultural institutions.
- Continuing education programs to teach digitization and traditional special collection skills
- Standards and best practices for digitization
- Digitization grant program that supports collaborative digitization projects
- Facilitation of collaboration among North Carolina's cultural institutions
- Consultations on special collections activities through site visits and cross-repository community-building;
- Development of online resources for K-12 teachers

PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

NC ECHO is comprised of any North Carolina institution that "maintains a permanent, non-living collection of unique materials held for research and/or exhibit purposes open for the use of the public."

NC ECHO partners stretch 888 miles from the Cherokee County Historical Museum in Murphy to Roanoke Island Festival Park in Manteo. They include small, volunteer-run community crossroads museums as well as nationally recognized research institutions. Such diverse institutions representing North Carolina history and culture maintain and care for millions of resources. Through collaboration, NC ECHO facilitates the common goal of making their collections and stories accessible online.

A list of all of NC ECHO's partner institutions is available in the [institutional database](#).

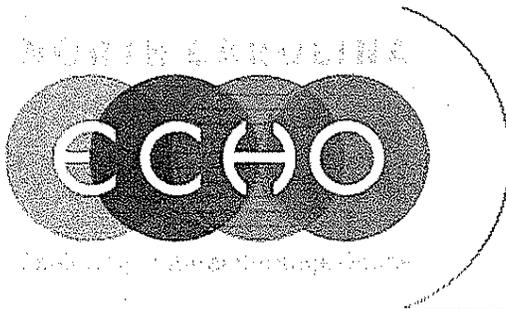
Definition of cultural institutions

Any cultural institution (library, archive, museum, historic site, or organization) which maintains a permanent, non-living collection of unique materials held for research and/or exhibit purposes and open for the use of the public.

The **NC ECHO Project** is supported by the Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), as administered by the [State Library of North Carolina](#), a division of the [Department of Cultural Resources](#).



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
**CULTURAL
RESOURCES**
www.ncdcr.gov



HOME
 SITE MAP
 CONTACT US
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North Carolina Exploring Cultural Heritage Online is the World Wide Web's doorway to the special collections of North Carolina's libraries, archives, museums, historic sites, and other cultural institutions.

NC ECHO promotes the use of digital technologies to broaden and enhance access to North Carolina's cultural heritage and fosters collaboration among all of the state's cultural resource institutions through grant funding, education and training opportunities and digitization activities.



INSTITUTION DIRECTORY |

SEARCH BY | CITY / COUNTY / INSTITUTION / SUBJECT / TYPE

[click here to update your institution's directory listing]



COLLECTION DIRECTORY |

BROWSE COLLECTIONS

[click here to add your institution's collection]

FEATURED COLLECTION

NORTH CAROLINA MAPS
 A PROJECT OF UNC-CHAPEL HILL LIBRARIES, THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE ARCHIVES AND THE OUTER BANKS HISTORY CENTER



UPCOMING EVENTS
DIGITIZATION GRANT
LETTER OF INTENT DEADLINE
5PM, NOVEMBER 18, 2008

The **NC ECHO Project** is supported by the Institute of Museum and Library Services under the provisions of the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), as administered by the State Library of North Carolina, a division of the Department of Cultural Resources.



**NORTH CAROLINA
 DEPARTMENT OF
 CULTURAL
 RESOURCES**

MOAC

California museums working with libraries and archives to increase and enhance access to cultural collections



[BACK](#)

MOAC PARTNERS

MOAC PROJECTS

MOAC Classic
MOAC II User Evaluation
Japanese Art in the Valley
CDL Image Demonstrator
Access to Alternative Art
Search MOAC Collections

PROJECT DOCUMENTS

MOAC Report 2003
Introduction
Project Manager's Report
Standards and Best Practices
Partner Reports
Bancroft Library
Grunwald Center for Graphic Arts
Hearst Museum of Anthropology
UCR/California Museum of Photography
Contributing to/Joining OAC

OLDER PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Project Description
MOAC Technical Specifications
Imaging Issues and Tools
Decentralized Consortia Projects

ABOVE: *John Varley, 1778-1842, British, Landscape with a Town at Sunset, ca. 1800-1820, Watercolor, Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts*

MOAC: Community Toolbox

Project Manager: Richard Rinehart

Funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services

Abstract

Museums are working with archives, libraries, cultural organizations, and individual scholars and artists to build a national network of cultural content such as artworks, images, and digital learning objects to create and sustain a nation of learners. However, progress in building this national network continues to be stymied in part by the high cost of participation in such large-scale efforts. Issues of cost, time, labor, and technical capacity limit the ability of museums and libraries to share digital content broadly, thus limiting the growth of a national network of cultural content. Clearly, if we are to build a national network and support our nation's learners, one challenge that must be overcome is to lower the cost of participation and raise the capacity of the nation's museums, libraries, and scholars for broad content sharing. MOAC: Community Toolbox is a project of the MOAC consortium that has developed a software tool that enables easy, practical, and cost-effective production and sharing of standards-based content.

Building on previous successful work in the areas of standards and online collections access, the new MOAC software tool, the Digital Asset Management Database (DAMD), has been developed as both a utilitarian tool and as a test case for exploring more general issues of content sharing and community tool development. This tool has two primary functions that can be used together or separately: it provides basic digital asset management for simple to complex media objects and it easily transforms collections information into an extensible variety of standards-based XML formats, such as METS and OAI, to allow even small organizations without technical staff to share their collections broadly and participate in building a national network of culture. DAMD was developed as an "open solution," built on FileMaker Pro software (8.5 or above) because of the broad base of installed users of FileMaker in the museum and arts communities. DAMD is available for free to cultural organizations. The tool, and its unique export/transform functions (detailed in the documentation), are open-ended, allowing organizations to customize the tool for themselves or the community to improve the tool for all.

Thanks to funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, DAMD is now ready to be shared freely with the cultural heritage community.

Digital Asset Management Database (DAMD)

From this web page, you may download your own copy of the Digital Asset Management Database (DAMD), which works in FileMaker Pro Version 8.5 or above for Mac or Windows. Also available is a PDF version of the DAMD manual, with annotated screenshots.

- Download the Digital Asset Management Database (DAMD) and documentation in one .zip file.
- Download the Digital Asset Management Database (DAMD) and documentation as separate files.

Project Analysis & Report

- Download the Project Analysis and Report.

Project Goals & Objectives

- Enhance interoperability, integration, and seamless access to digital library and museum resources of state-wide, thematic, and national scope
- Lower the cost of participation for museums and libraries wishing to share digital content in standards-based, national-level, content gateway projects
- Raise the capacity of museums and libraries to share digital content broadly by utilizing technical and descriptive standards in practical, cost-effective ways
- Develop a practical software tool that allows museums and libraries to easily produce standards-based data (in Encoded Archival Description, Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard, and Open Archives Initiative standards) for broad content sharing
- Test effectiveness of tool for broad content sharing by working with multiple museums to distribute digital content to several national content gateways
- Share tool freely with cultural heritage community and develop framework and website, a "community toolbox," for sharing this and other open tools

Project Partners

Museums

- University of California, Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive
- Oakland Museum of CA
- San Francisco Museum of Modern Art

Libraries & Library Organizations

- University of Illinois Library
- California Digital Library
- RLG (formerly Research Libraries Group)
- UC Berkeley Library & Bancroft Library

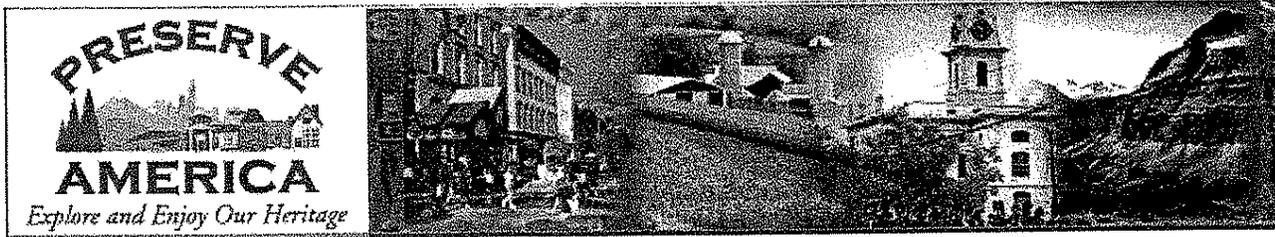
Project Outcomes

- Tested, documented model with which museums and libraries can share digital content broadly
- Practical, freely available software tool that allows museums and libraries to produce and share standards-based content
- "Community Toolbox" website and framework for sharing cultural tools
- Dissemination of large amounts of digital cultural content to several national online gateways for use by our nation's learners

This software tool is released to the community as-is, with no implied technical support. Organizations using the tool are encouraged to improve the tool and release new versions into the community. Thanks go to: the Institute of Museum and Library Services, which funded the project; Beeswax Datatools, which developed and programmed the tool; Patrick Schmitz, who wrote the project analysis; Andrew McDiarmid, who wrote the tool manual; and staff from all of the cultural partner organizations who made this project a success.

Heritage Preservation

(Selected Funding Resources)



Home

Executive Order

Presidential Award

Communities

Federal Support

Clearinghouse

Preserve America is a White House initiative in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the U.S. Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Education; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the President's Council on Environmental Quality.



Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods

Communities may apply for special designation as a **Preserve America Community**, which recognizes communities that:

- protect and celebrate their heritage;
- use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization; and
- encourage people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism programs.

Benefits of designation include:

- White House recognition;
- a certificate of recognition;
- a Preserve America Community road sign;
- eligibility for Preserve America grants;
- authorization to use the Preserve America logo on signs, flags, banners, and promotional materials;
- listing in a Web-based Preserve America Community directory;
- national and regional press releases; and
- enhanced community visibility and pride.

There are three types of applications for use by different kinds of communities:

- Municipalities or counties with an elected governing official, or unincorporated communities within their jurisdiction;
- Distinct neighborhoods within large cities or city-counties with a population of 200,000 or greater; or

List of Designated Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods

- 1. Preserve America **community** Application and Guidance [in PDF] [in Microsoft Word]
- 2. Preserve America **neighborhood** Application and Guidance [in PDF] [in Microsoft Word]
3. Preserve America **tribal community** Application and Guidance [in PDF] [in Microsoft Word]

Sample Preserve America Communities Resolution [in Microsoft Word]

Accessing the application and guidance document requires the free Acrobat Reader software. If you do not have this software, please visit Adobe to download **Acrobat Reader**, then install the software and return to this page.



- Tribal communities (federally recognized) with an elected governing official or subdivisions of such tribes.

Please see application forms on the right for guidance and details.

Four application and designation cycles occur each year. The 2008 application deadlines are March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1.

Updated February 14, 2008

[Return to Top](#)

WHAT IS FUNDED

Preserve America grants support planning, development, and implementation of innovative activities and programs in heritage tourism such as surveying and documenting historic resources, interpreting historic sites, planning, marketing, and training. Successful applicants will emphasize creative projects that promote and preserve the community's cultural resources. Successful projects will involve public-private partnerships and serve as models to communities nationwide for heritage tourism, education, and economic development. Your project must fit one, and only one, of the categories listed below. Please see the example projects at the end of this document.

- **Research and Documentation**

Undertaking the research of a community's history and documentation/survey of its cultural resources. Projects in this category must provide a baseline from which heritage tourism can have an authentic foundation. Survey of a community's historic resources and heritage tourism assets is essential to know and understand the significance and public value of such resources. Projects in this category include National Register nominations, community histories, surveys of historic resources, background research for interpretive programs, and documentation for historical markers.

- **Interpretation and Education**

Interpretation projects must convey the history of the community or site to the resident and the visitor. Although most often thought of as taking place in a museum, authentic interpretation can also be presented through heritage trail markers, itineraries, visitor center exhibits, living history programs, or interpretive plans for a community's historic resources. Development of film and other audiovisual media should be related to an overall plan for interpretation and education or marketing. For more information see the National Register Bulletin entitled, *Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*, on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/interp/>. This category also includes projects that support heritage education through curriculum development, after-school programs, and continuing adult or senior education using local heritage assets. For more information on lesson plans based upon historic properties see the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places program on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/>. For more information on planning effective interpretation programs for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places go on-line to <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/interp/>

- **Planning**

Planning projects must advance economic development using heritage tourism and historic preservation. These projects must produce a step-by-step methodology for the community to follow to advance their tourism/preservation goal. Planning projects can involve preservation plans, tourism plans, business plans, market research studies, planning for new small businesses, and development of ordinances to protect historic resources. Projects can also involve planning to conserve, rehabilitate, or reuse existing historic resources with condition assessments, adaptive use plans, and feasibility studies so they can become future tourism assets.

- **Marketing**

Marketing projects must promote and enhance the visitor experience to a community, making accessible the interpretation and documentation that a community has carefully researched. Projects might involve the partnering of communities or state and regional entities to cross promote and encourage regional heritage tourism. Eligible projects would include development of marketing tools like brochures and signage, promotion of heritage festivals, planning for successful advertising campaigns, website development, and travel itineraries. Development of film and other audiovisual media should be related to an overall plan for interpretation and education or marketing. For more information on travel itineraries see the National Park Service's "Discover Our Shared Heritage" travel itinerary series on-line at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/index.htm>.

- **Training**

Training projects must provide opportunities for professional development in areas that will aid a community in utilizing and promoting their historic resources. Training opportunities must be justified as essential to improving the function of a business, museum, or site, or enhancing public appreciation for a historic district. Projects may include hospitality training for local hotels and bed and breakfasts, small business development training for locally owned business in a downtown historic district, docent training for volunteer interpreters, and preservation training for the local planning office to help them protect their heritage resources.

WHAT IS NOT FUNDED

The *Preserve America* grant program does not fund:

- Repair, Rehabilitation, and Acquisitions of historic properties, sites, or collections.
- Conservation of collections.
- Long-term maintenance or curatorial work.
- Reconstructing former historic properties.
- Moving historic properties.
- Construction of new buildings.
- Cash reserves, endowments, or revolving funds.
- Fund-raising costs.
- Work performed prior to announcement of award.
- Miscellaneous costs such as contingencies, reserves, food, and overhead.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

- **A dollar-for-dollar non-Federal match is required for all projects.** Federal appropriations or other Federal grants, except Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), may **not** be used for match. The non-Federal match can be cash, donated services, or use of equipment. It can be raised either before or during the grant period, but must be spent dollar for dollar with the Federal funds. Matching share does not have to be "in the bank" at the beginning of the grant but a plan to raise the match must be included in the application. Matching funds must be expended during the NPS approved beginning and end dates, not before or after.
- The grant period is generally 1 to 2 years and is specified in the grant agreement.
- Grantees may not charge costs for time and/or materials not directly related to performing project work.
- Indirect costs pursuant to a current Federally-approved Indirect Cost Rate may be no more than 25% of the total of both the grant and non-Federal match. This limit is stipulated in Section 102(e) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. If your budget includes indirect costs then you must include a copy of your Federally-approved Indirect Cost Rate Agreement.
- Competitive selection of all consultants and contracting is required as stipulated in OMB Circular A-76. Maximum hourly rates charged to this grant may not exceed 120% of the salary of a Federal Civil Service GS-15, Step 10, which in Fiscal Year 2008 was \$85.67 per hour or \$685 per day. Current salary tables can be found on the Office of Personnel and Management website: www.opm.gov. Mileage and travel rates can be found: www.gsa.gov.
- Volunteer time may be used as non-Federal match. Time should be valued at the rate per hour that the task being performed would cost in the local competitive market. Simple labor tasks should be valued at minimum wage, professional or specialized labor at the local competitive rate. Documentation of volunteer hours must be maintained by the grantee for audit purposes.
- By law, no individual project may receive more than one Federal *Preserve America* grant.
- THPOs and tribal communities designated as *Preserve America* Communities must include a resolution of support from their Tribal government.
- Counties, cities, towns, and neighborhoods must include a resolution of support from their appropriate governing body.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

The authorizing official for the applicant must sign the original application. **All *Preserve America* grant funds must be distributed to a government entity**, even if a non-profit organization is involved in the management of the grant project. Therefore, the authorized signature must be either the mayor of the town or city, the State or Tribal preservation officer, the chair of the county council, etc. In the case of *Preserve America* neighborhoods, the head of the neighborhood association may sign the application, but a resolution of support from the city **MUST** be included.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Reviewers' evaluations are based primarily on the material provided in the application. **Supplemental information may be included, but will not take the place of a complete, concise and well-written application.** Please supplement the application only with information necessary for the clear understanding of the proposed project. Supplemental information should be referenced in the application. To ensure consideration of supporting documentation, it **MUST** be included with the grant application and will not be considered if sent separately. Supplemental information might include:

- Photographs of the community and the historic site, museum property, downtown, or significant resource involved in the project.
- Portion of a community's historic preservation, community development, or interpretive plan that identifies the need for this grant project. (Do not include the entire plan.)
- Portion of a Market study that identifies the next step for heritage tourism enhancement in the community. (Do not include the entire study.)
- Portion of a Business plan that identifies the need for a National Register district to enable tax credits. (Do not include the entire plan.)
- Map that identifies the placement of historic markers, way finding signage, etc. for the project.
- Evidence of project involvement by partners. Letters should demonstrate a commitment of resources to the project, either through cash funding, in-kind support, public participation or continued involvement during and after the project is complete.
- Documentation of eligibility for listing in the National Register, if applicable. (Do not include the entire nomination.)
- Public-private partnership agreement to promote heritage tourism with a local entity like a main street program, county/city council, neighborhood association, local non-profit preservation organization, etc.

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE GRANT PROJECTS

The following exemplify the kinds of activities that qualify for *Preserve America* grant funding under each category:

1) RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

- Development of a National Register nomination for a downtown business district in a *Preserve America* community, thus making those businesses eligible for Federal tax credits, knowledgeable about their history, and better able to promote their significance.
- Survey and documentation of a significant historic cemetery in the local community, making information accessible for genealogy and tourism promotion.
- Development of a community history, using a process that involves public input and participation, making residents aware of the special places and interests in their community.
- Update existing National Register nominations that need additional documentation or expanded boundaries to include significant resources that were omitted during a previous nomination and are essential to proposed heritage tourism or promotional efforts.
- Provide the necessary research for the preparation of a museum exhibit featuring a significant local archival collection.

2) INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

- Development of curriculum materials and special educational programs for area schoolchildren and visitors such as creating a "Teaching with Historic Places" lesson plan on your community's history.
- A destination marketing program for a summer living-history camp, with educational activities focusing on historic events and themes related to regional history and culture.
- A community program to develop interpretive materials, signage, walkways, brochures, and a tour itinerary for the historic and archeological sites and ruins along the local heritage trail.
- State program to establish historic markers at the most significant sites in the state or region of the state that have not yet received recognition and are tourist destinations.
- Develop and promote a new museum exhibit that showcases a significant collection of the community and the museum itself.

- Create an interpretive plan for a battlefield owned by the State that will identify areas for trails, interpretive signage, and ways to incorporate reenactments into a new education program for local schools and visiting tourists.

3) PLANNING

- A feasibility and adaptive use plan to use a historic structure as a tourist information center for the community as well as for nearby National Parks or Forests, Federal and State-owned historic properties, and public lands.
- A business plan and operations strategy for a leasing and rental program featuring historic recreation and other structures in a National Park, done in partnership with the State and local gateway communities.
- A tourism development plan prepared in partnership with State and Federal entities, for a portion of a State-owned site that effectively integrates its tourism potential with locally owned businesses and attractions.
- A preservation plan for a *Preserve America* community that identifies its significant resources and provides a phased plan for their future preservation and tourism promotion.
- In partnership with its Main Street Program, a design planning process for a local community to show how a façade enhancement program can change the downtown's image and enhance heritage tourism potential.
- Development of an historic structures report for a historic site that addresses accessibility issues, health and safety codes, lighting and electrical needs, to make the tourism destination accessible and safe for visiting tourists.
- Plan and develop a preservation zoning ordinance, including design guidelines.

4) MARKETING

- A Tribal Historic Preservation Office develops an annual public cultural heritage celebration, featuring traditional activities and demonstrations within the tribal museum complex.
- Statewide or regional program to support community museums and other historic attractions with a guidebook, logos, signage, youth visitor "passport," consolidated fee schedule, and other marketing tools.
- State program to promote group tour marketing of the heritage sites of several communities in a package program.
- Walking tour brochures, kiosks, and signage to guide tourists through the local downtown, historic neighborhoods, and business districts featuring restaurants, shopping, and other activities.
- Create a marketing piece and advertising campaign to feature a new exhibit and educational program at the local or state museum.
- Conduct a feasibility study to determine the most effective use of a vacant building in a community's downtown. Use the study to market the property to prospective developers and potential tourism related businesses.
- Develop a web-based guide to historic resources that can be downloaded by tourists.

5) TRAINING

- A statewide or regional program to provide hospitality training to designated *Preserve America* communities.
- Support for sending local museum or preservation staff to tourism training or conferences for professional development.
- Business development training course to help Main Street communities, museums, and local nonprofits learn how to better market and expand their sales by using the internet.
- Develop and establish a training program to recruit senior citizens to serve as volunteer docents and tour guides for historic sites and downtown tours.
- Community training in local history and heritage resources for employees in tourism-related businesses.
- Provide training opportunities for local Architectural Review Boards and Preservation Commissions.

APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Applications must be submitted in hard copy. Faxed applications and applications submitted electronically will not be accepted. Applications not received by the deadline and incomplete applications will not be considered. Additional materials sent separately from the application will not be considered part of the application and will not be included in evaluation of the application.

Application materials will not be returned. All application materials, including photographs, become the property of the National Park Service and may be reproduced by NPS or its partner organizations without permission; appropriate credit will be given for any such use.

You must submit:

- (1) original and seven (7) copies – a total of 8 – complete application packages (see below).
- One (1) additional photocopy of page one of the application.
- Page one of the application must be the first page in the original and copies. Do **not** use other cover pages.
- The original must be secured with a binder clip.
- Each copy must be **securely** held together with a staple or binder clip; do **not** use pocket folders, notebooks, or ring binders.

A complete application package includes:

- A complete proposal using the 2008 Application form
- SF 424 Application for Federal Assistance
- Authorizing Official signature
- Timeline for project completion
- Detailed budget
- Resolution of Support (for all cities/towns/counties/neighborhoods/Tribes/THPOs)
- Necessary supplemental information to explain the project, e.g. photographs, maps, documentation of public/private partners, etc. See Supplemental Information above.

**Applications must be received by 5:00 pm Eastern Standard Time,
Monday, June 30, 2008.
This is NOT a postmark deadline.**

SEND APPLICATIONS TO:

Please address **ALL** support letters to the address below, attn: Hampton Tucker; Chief, Historic Preservation Grants Division – they must accompany the grant application or they will **NOT** be considered.

**Preserve America Grants
National Park Service
1201 "Eye" Street, NW
6th Floor (ORG. 2256)
Washington, D.C. 20005**

PLEASE NOTE - Applications should not be submitted through the US Postal Service. All US Postal Service mail to Federal agencies in Washington, D.C. is irradiated, which can damage or destroy materials and lead to a delay in delivery. You must submit your application via an alternate carrier.

**For more information please contact the National Park Service at:
(202) 354-2020**

**nps_preserveamerica@nps.gov
www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/preserveamerica**



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Agencies

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- Online Services
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> Administration

Green Architecture

> Boards, Committees & Commissions

Sustainability, Green Building, and Historic Preservation

> Donate, Volunteer, Support

It is becoming increasingly common to hear discussions of environmental stewardship and sustainability of our built resources in the context of global warming issues. Green building practices and LEED building certifications are no longer isolated to unique projects, but are becoming commonplace in both new construction and building rehabilitation. Rehabilitation projects can be a natural and good fit with green building design. A common sentiment expressed by preservationists is that "[t]he greenest building is one that is already built." Historic preservation can play a significant role in the development of sustainable design and the continued use of our historic resources.

> Library of Michigan

- Related Content**
- New! Enhanced Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits
 - "Creating Design Guidelines for the Historic Commercial District" PDF
 - New! 2009 CLG Grant Manuals
 - New! Preservation Shore to Shore: Making Michigan Competitive Through Historic Preservation PDF
 - Annual Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation
 - National Register Documentation

> Mackinac State Historic Parks

> Michigan Council for Arts & Cultural Affairs

> Michigan Historical Center

Michigan Historical Museum System
 Archives of Michigan
 Records Management
 State Historic Preservation Office
 SHPO Special Projects
 Michigan History magazine
 Office of the State Archaeologist
 Michigan Freedom Trail Commission
 Thunder Bay Nat'l Marine Sanctuary
 MHC Foundation & The Friends of Michigan History
 Michigan History Education Fund
 Join Us!
 The Museum Store

Census and Statistical Data

Cultural Economic Development

Educators and Librarians

Grants

HAL Special Attractions

Publications & Products

Services and Collections

Students of All Ages

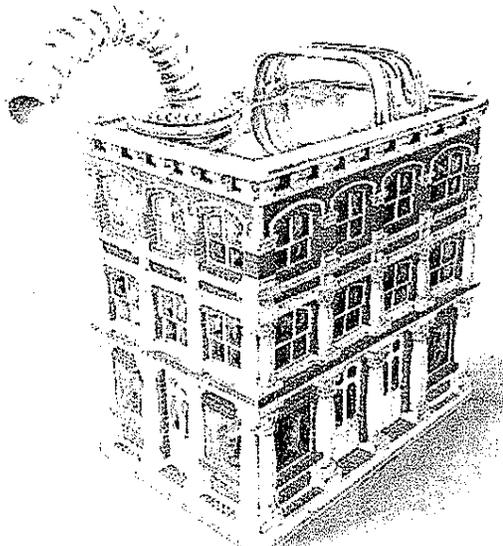
Family History



PRESERVATION:

Reusing America's Energy

Preservation Week May 11-17, 1980



It takes energy to construct a new building.
 It saves energy to preserve an old one.

Preservation Week is a national event that celebrates the value of our historic buildings and the energy they save. It is a time to recognize the many ways in which historic preservation contributes to our nation's economic, cultural, and environmental well-being. For more information, contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation at 1735 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or call 1-800-368-2266.

General Resources

- [The U.S. Green Building Council](#)
- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professional (LEED AP) directory can be found at the [Green Building Certification Institute \(GBCI\)](#)
- The National Trust for Historic Preservation's [online sustainability web page](#)
- National Trust for Historic Preservation President [Richard Moe's speech](#) following his receipt of the National Building Museum's prestigious 2007 Vincent Scully Prize
- [The Greening of Historic Properties \[PDF\]](#), a white paper on pinpointing strategies and tactics for integrating green building technologies into historic structures
- [Historic Preservation and Green Building: A Lasting Relationship \[PDF\]](#), from *Environmental Building News*, January 2007
- The [National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers \(NCSHPO\) discussion \[PDF\]](#) on the greening of historic properties
- *Preservation* magazine online, [The Green Issue](#)
- The American Institute of Architects green campaign website, "[Walk the Walk: Architects Leading the Sustainable Evolution](#)"
- Resources from the Michigan [Department of Environmental Quality \(DEQ\)](#)

Consultants

- [Historical architects list](#), provided as a courtesy by the SHPO

Certain individuals on this list have been certified as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Accredited Professionals (LEED AP). LEED professional accreditation distinguishes building professionals with the knowledge and skills to successfully steward the LEED Certification process. LEED APs have demonstrated a thorough understanding of green building practices and principles and the LEED Green Building Rating System. The LEED AP credential represents knowledge of the LEED Rating System and its application in practice. LEED APs facilitate the integrated design process and streamline the LEED certification process.

Conferences and Workshops

- [Greening the Heartland Conference](#) - The USGBC Detroit Regional Chapter and The Engineering Society of Detroit will present the sixth annual Greening the Heartland Conference on May 31-June 2, 2009. The conference will focus on presenting tangible, practical information, case studies and proven methods in the green building industry.

Funding Sources

- [Funding Sources for Green Buildings \[DOC\]](#) from the Michigan DEQ
- The Kresge Foundation's [Green Building Initiative](#)

For more information on historic preservation and sustainability, [contact Michigan State Historic Preservation Office staff](#).



Funding Sources for Green Buildings

Background:

There are only two programs known that provide funding specifically for 'green building'. These include the Kresge foundation's Green Building challenge for non-profit efforts and the Green Communities Funding. The Green Communities began as a five-year, \$550 million fund to build more than 8,500 homes across the country that provide significant health, economic and environmental benefits to low-income families and communities.

Typically 'green building' is too broad an issue to have funding targeted to this effort. To locate funding, it is best to consider each of the design benefits and features. Green buildings have the potential for multiple benefits on the building, the occupants and the environment.

Potential benefits include:

➤ Community (Re)Development

The site selection and design may impact former brownfields, incorporate green spaces, trails, or other aspects that connect to the community design or redevelopment.

➤ Education

Any of the features of a green building may be used for education or demonstration to the public.

➤ Energy Efficiency - Urban Heat

Green and reflective roofs, plantings in the parking lot and other tips cool the surrounding urban area as well as the building. This translates into energy efficiency and building comfort.

➤ Recreation – Transportation - Health

Encouraging biking, or installing green trails and roofs and using less toxics can provide a reduction in transportation emissions, a healthier staff or public, pleasant views and relaxed atmosphere.

➤ Stormwater reduction

Green roofs, permeable pavers, bioswales, rain gardens, using rain water for toilets, cisterns for irrigation, all reduce stormwater. Stormwater reduction means a reduction in the:

- quantity in the municipal stormwater sewers and infrastructure; and
- quantity fluctuations in rivers and streams (scouring impacts on fisheries, area flooding and recreation impacts).

These are just some of the benefits and impacts that green buildings have. With the specifics of your project in mind, consider whether the following grants and loans are applicable.

Funding Sources

❖ **Brownfield Redevelopment Tax Credits**

Effective April 8, 2008, Act 89, PA 2008 amended the Brownfield Redevelopment tax credits. Among other changes, the revisions included an increase in the credits available and added "sustainable development" as one of several criteria.

❖ **DEQ Financial Assistance, Grants, and Loans**

This web site contains a link for the catalogue of information on the grants and loans administered by the Department of Environmental Quality. This can be searched for the type of grant or loan. For example:

- **Brownfield grants**
- **Small Business P2 Loans**
The Small Business Pollution Prevention (P2) Loan Program provides loans of up to \$400,000 at an interest rate of 5% or less to businesses with fewer than 500 employees. This loan program may be used for some aspects of green building but the project must be able to measure an environmental improvement or pollution prevention achieved.
- **Stormwater related - Non-point source grants** – for municipalities and non-profits for projects such as that listed under stormwater reduction above.
- Other DEQ grants may be applicable – check the complete resource linked above.

❖ **DNR - Department of Natural Resources Grants**

Fisheries funding may be applicable if there is a significant reduction in the stormwater impact on the rivers and streams. Recreation funding may be applicable if the project connects with or involves a community trail or system. Check the DNR grants if these topics are applicable.

❖ **Energy Funding Sources**

- **Energy Office funding announcements** [Funding FAQ](#)

The Michigan Energy Office has some funding suggestions for energy efficiency projects.

The Community Energy Project Grants provide funding to non-profit and public organizations for: 1) Solar and/or wind energy education, 2) Bioenergy/biofuels/bioproducts education, 3) Green commuting projects, 4) Green building projects... In 2006, funding per project was a maximum of \$6,000. This is closed for 2007. Look for these annually in July-August.

The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Outreach Grants provide funding to non-profit or public organizations for outreach projects to promote and market 1) Solar Energy, 2) Wind Energy, ... and 4) ENERGY STAR Homes. In 2006, funding per project was a maximum of \$50,000. This is closed for 2007. Look for these annually in July-August.

- **Energy Tax Incentives.org**

This web site provides some basic information on the energy code and the tax incentives.

- **Financing Energy Efficiency** -Rebuild America (community wide info)

This is a 86 page Department of Energy document that discusses different financing options, including performance contracts.

❖ **EPA Green Building ReSources**

This is a 30 page list of potential funding sources compiled by EPA in October, 2000. Only the relevant Michigan resources are listed. Although dated, it may provide ideas of where to locate funding.

❖ **Fisheries** See DNR above

❖ **Historic Buildings**

Historic buildings are tangible links with the past. They help give a community a sense of identity, stability and orientation. The federal and state governments encourage the preservation of historic buildings through various programs including federal and state income tax incentives and grant programs to support the rehabilitation of historic and older buildings. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Michigan Historical Center, Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries administers these financial incentive programs. Information on these programs can be found on the SHPO website at www.michigan.gov/hpcredit

❖ **Stormwater Funding**

MDEQ presently manages 3 stormwater funding programs under non-point source. All three are announced on about an annual basis. The funding round for 2007 should be announced in October or November on the website

❖ **Trails and other Green Infrastructure (Health)**

• **Active & Healthy Living**

Green building may support an increase in access to healthy choices, healthy eating and physical activity. Will the project --Help employees stay active (provide a walking trail)? Provide an herbal garden? Expand a community recreation trail? Improve walking trails to community grocers or farm markets? To determine if funding is available in your area, contact your local county health department.

• **DNR Natural Resources Trust Fund**

The objective is for the acquisition and development of lands and facilities for outdoor recreation or the protection of Michigan's significant natural resources. The DNR also has a grant for trees planted in public areas. [Arbor Day Mini-grants](#)

- **Energy Office**, Department of Labor and Economic Growth
The Energy Office has Community Energy Project Grants up to \$6,000 for public or non-profit organizations that includes a Green Commuting category. This has funded a community biking program. Grant solicitation is in the summer for projects developed during the following year.
- **Greenways Initiative**
Community Foundation of Southeast Michigan – This region specific funding helps “connect the communities of southeastern Michigan through the creation of a connected green infrastructure, including biking and hiking paths...”
- **National Center for Biking - Ped & Bike Info Center**
The National Center for Biking and the Ped and Bike info center has additional resources such as a great image library for pedestrian designs.
- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation**
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation provides funding on health related issues. Their website “Active Living By Design” www.activelivingbydesign.org and community walkability may be of interest. Michigan’s resources (no grants) on the issue are at: www.mihealthtools.org
- **Safe Routes to School (SR2S) Program**
This is a movement to make it safe, convenient and fun for children to bicycle and walk to school. Safe Routes to School initiatives also help ease traffic jams and air pollution, unite neighborhoods and contribute to students’ health and readiness to learn in school. Contact the Governor’s Council on Physical Fitness at (517) 347-7891.
- **Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) Department of Transportation**
“Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, pedestrian and bicycle safety education activities,” and the “conversion of abandoned railway corridors to trails,” are eligible funding activities. Anyone can sponsor a project, but they must apply through an eligible applicant. Eligible applicants include city and village road agencies, all county road commissions, public transit agencies, the Michigan Department of Transportation, and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for qualifying rail/trail projects.

Applications are accepted year-round. The average match has been more than 30%.
Contact: Amber Thelen (517) 241-1456, ThelenA@michigan.gov

- **Other**
This is the Safe Routes to School web site but if you scroll down, it lists other trail funding sources.

Updated 07/15/08

THE KRESGE FOUNDATION

STRONGER NONPROFITS. STRONGER COMMUNITIES.

JANUARY 16, 2009

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[WHAT WE DO](#)
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[Fields of Interest](#)
[Challenge Grant Program](#)
[Detroit Program](#)
[Kresge Arts in Detroit](#)
[Environment Program](#)
[Health Program](#)
[International Initiative](#)
[HOW WE ARE CHANGING](#)
[ANNUAL REPORT](#)
[OUR GREEN HEADQUARTERS](#)
[GRANTEE RESOURCES](#)
[NEWS ROOM](#)
[CONTACT US](#)
[APPLICATION PROCESS](#) | [CASE STUDIES](#) | [FAQ](#)
[PRINT PAGE](#) | [E-MAIL PAGE](#)
[Environment Program](#)

Green Building Initiative

Environmental conservation – sustainable building practices, environmental stewardship and sound land-use planning – is a core value of The Kresge Foundation. Our Green Building Initiative advances environmental conservation by awarding planning grants for sustainable design.

We advocate the highest form of sustainability – the renovation and historic preservation of existing structures – as well as new green construction. We award planning grants ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to organizations located in the United States and Canada to support the integrated design process for the following projects:

- Renovation
- Historic preservation
- New construction designed to achieve LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design – certification at the Platinum level from the U.S. Green Building Council
- New construction designed to meet the Cascadia Region Green Building Council's Living Building Challenge (also endorsed by the U.S. Green Building Council)
- New construction designed to be net-zero energy efficient (the facility produces as much energy as it consumes each year)

Eligibility guidelines are listed below.

Just what is a green building? Technically, a green building is one that is designed, constructed and operates using a minimum of non-renewable resources. Practically, it is a high-performance facility, with all systems operating as efficiently as possible.

The integrated design process, now a best practice in the design field, is essential to achieving maximum building efficiency. Our planning grants cover the additional costs associated with implementing the integrated design process. We recommend you apply for your green building planning grant as soon as you have your design team in place.

Planning grants cover the following costs:

- Professional services to facilitate the design planning meetings or charrettes

[Resources >>](#)
[Why build green? \(PDF\)](#)
[How do I build green? \(PDF\)](#)
[Sustainable Stewardship
By Richard Moe,
President, National Trust
for Historic Preservation](#)
[»»](#)

during the pre-design period. These meetings, which involve stakeholders and all members of the design team, are highly collaborative and structured to focus on specific outcomes.

- Energy analysis and modeling
- Water use analysis and modeling
- Ecological site planning
- Commissioning expenses associated with the planning process
- Initial documentation and LEED registration with the U.S. Green Building Council

Eligibility

All organizations applying for grants must have annual financial statements that have been prepared and certified by a certified public accountant (the auditor) in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) or Government Accounting Standards (GAS). The foundation does not accept compilations or reviews.

Who may apply?

- 501(c)(3) organizations that are not classified as private foundations
- Government entities
- Community colleges, colleges and universities that are fully accredited associate, baccalaureate and/or graduate degree-granting institutions
- Elementary and secondary schools that serve predominately students with physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Hospitals that are accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
- Religious organizations that are operated by or within religious institutions and serve secular needs, have space formally dedicated to their programs, and have financial and governing autonomy from the parent religious organization
- Canadian organizations that would qualify as charitable organizations under United States law and have an independent audit prepared in accordance with their recognized local standards

Who may not apply?

- Organizations without independently audited financial statements as outlined above
- Elementary and secondary schools that do not serve predominately students with physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Religious organizations except in the circumstances noted above
- Organizations with no paid staff

NOTE: We only accept one application per organization. If your organization has applied for a planning grant in the past, it is not eligible to submit a second request.

What types of projects are eligible?

- Renovation (may include some new construction; primary square footage must be devoted to renovation)
- Historic preservation
- New construction designed to achieve certification from LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design – at the Platinum level from the U.S. Green Building Council
- New construction designed to meet the Cascadia Region Green Building Council's Living Building Challenge (also endorsed by the U.S. Green Building Council)
- New construction designed to be net-zero energy efficient (a facility that produces as much energy as it consumes each year)

What is required before submitting a planning grant request?

- A formal commitment by the organization to renovate or construct a facility
- Site control of the property
- An architect and mechanical engineering professional has been hired

If you have questions, e-mail our Grants Inquiry Coordinator or call 248-643-9630.

For general questions, please e-mail the Grants Inquiry Coordinator or call 248.643.9630

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www.michigan.gov
(To Print: use your browser's print function)

Release Date: January 13, 2009
Last Update: January 15, 2009

Contact: Brian D. Conway (517) 373-1904

Agency: History, Arts and Libraries

Governor Granholm Signs Legislation for Enhanced Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits; Credit Expected to Boost Historic Property Development

Jan. 13, 2009

Today Senator Jason Allen, former House Majority Leader Steve Tobocman, members of the development community and historic preservation professionals joined Governor Jennifer M. Granholm at a ceremonial bill signing for legislation that enhances the existing federal and state historic preservation tax credits in Michigan. The legislation is expected to produce hundreds of jobs across the state and spur millions of dollars in investment in historic buildings and districts.

The original bills, Senate Bill 973, sponsored by Senator Cameron Brown of Fawn River Township, and House Bill 6496, sponsored by Tobocman of Detroit, were passed after years of advocacy by a coalition led by the Michigan Historic Preservation Network.

"In these challenging economic times, we want Michigan developers who invest in historic properties to stay in Michigan rather than going where they could previously have taken advantage of better incentives," said Mark Hoffman, acting director of the Department of History, Arts and Libraries. "Michigan now offers incentives for historic rehabilitation that are competitive with neighboring states. We want out-of-state investors to come here."

State Historic Preservation Officer Brian Conway stressed that historic preservation, specifically investment in rehabilitating and reusing historic buildings, is a recognized economic driver and community revitalization tool. "We know that six jobs are created for every \$250,000 of direct private investment in historic building rehabilitation, and an additional \$282,500 is pumped into the economy."

In Michigan in 2008, the state and federal historic preservation tax credit programs administered by the State Historic Preservation Office resulted in private investment in historic building rehabilitations of \$47,417,003, leveraging an additional \$54,055,383 of indirect investment for an overall economic impact of \$101,472,386 and 1,171 jobs.

The new law, which is expected to stimulate even more investment, is designed to enhance the existing state historic preservation tax credits by encouraging the use of both the federal and state credits to finance large commercial historic rehabilitation projects.

The existing state law remains intact so homeowners may still apply for a 25-percent credit for rehabilitating their homes in historic districts, and commercial property owners may apply for up to 20 percent in state tax credits in combination with a federal credit of up to 20 percent.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) administers the historic preservation tax credit programs. Program information is expected to be available at the end of the month and will be posted at www.michigan.gov/hpccredit.

The SHPO assists in the identification, rehabilitation and interpretation of Michigan's historic resources. The SHPO is a division of the Michigan Historical Center, part of the Department of History, Arts and Libraries (HAL). Dedicated to enriching quality of life and strengthening the economy by providing access to information, preserving and promoting Michigan's heritage and fostering cultural creativity, HAL also includes the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs and the Library of Michigan. For more information

about HAL, visit www.michigan.gov/hal.

[Read more press releases from the Department of History, Arts and Libraries \(HAL\).](#)

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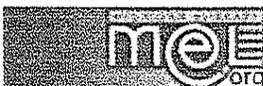
Grants

- > Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation PAC HUG Program
- > Historic Preservation Incentives Programs
- > Libraries and Librarians
- > Michigan Council for Arts & Cultural Affairs
- > Tech for Libraries

Agencies

- Census and Statistical Data
- Cultural Economic Development
- Educators and Librarians
- HAL Special Attractions
- Publications & Products
- Services and Collections
- Students of All Ages

Family History



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Tax Incentives for Historic Buildings

Historic buildings are tangible links with the past. They help give a community a sense of identity, stability and orientation. The federal and state governments encourage the preservation of historic buildings through various programs including federal and state income tax incentives and grant programs to support the rehabilitation of historic and older buildings.

Federal income tax credits are available for owners of National Register-listed income-producing properties who rehabilitate their properties. The projects must be certified by the National Park Service, in consultation with the SHPO. Downloadable guidelines and forms, and links to relevant websites can be found on the [Federal tax credit page](#).

State single business tax credits and state income tax credits are available for owners of historic properties that are planning rehabilitation work. The properties, depending on their community's size, must be listed in the State Register, the National Register, or be included in a locally protected historic district. Downloadable guidelines and forms, and links to relevant websites can be found on the [State tax credit page](#).

The Historic Preservation Fund is a grant program that distributes 10% of all funds received annually by the SHPO from the National Park Service. The grant recipients must be a designated Certified Local Government (CLG) and must provide 40% of the total project cost as matching share. A current list of CLG communities is maintained on the main [CLG page](#).

Michigan Lighthouse Assistance Program grants, established in 1999 through the efforts of the [Michigan Lighthouse Project](#), are designed to assist local groups in preserving and protecting lighthouses. Nonprofit and governmental entities that either own, seek to acquire, or have a long-term lease on a lighthouse are eligible to apply for funding.

Through the end of 2001, these incentive and grant programs have resulted in \$819.9 million in direct expenditures and an estimated \$933.2 million in indirect impacts, for a total of \$1.7 billion attributable to rehabilitation activities throughout Michigan.

For information about any of the programs described on this site, write the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Michigan Historical Center, P.O. Box 30740, 702 W.

- Departments/Agencies
- Online Services
- Surveys
- Hot Links

Related Content

- State Tax Credits for Historic Properties
- Federal Tax Credits for Historic Properties
- Combined Federal and State Tax Incentives Programs
- Michigan Population Statistics
- Historic Preservation Consultants

Kalamazoo St., Lansing, MI 48909-8240, or contact the appropriate staff person.

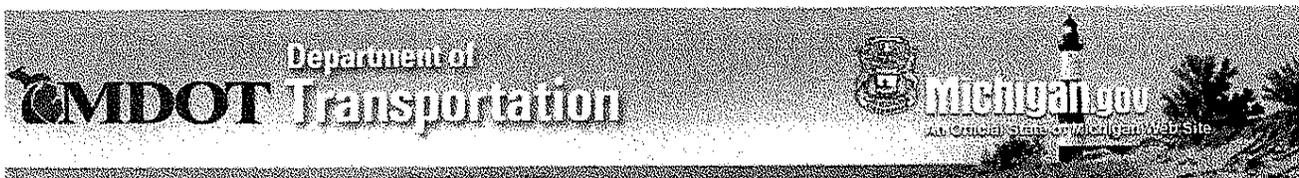
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- > [Asset Management](#)
- > [Context Sensitive Solutions](#)
- > [Grant Programs](#)
- > [Highway Programs](#)
- > [Non-Motorized](#)
- > [Road & Bridge Projects](#)
- > [Strategic Planning](#)
- > [Studies](#)
- > [Title VI](#)

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- [bridges, borders & ferries](#)
- [news & information](#)
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- [about MDOT](#)
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Heritage Route Program

Heritage Routes

Created by legislation in 1993, the program emphasizes cooperation among local residents, their government officials, landowners and interested groups to preserve unique scenic, historic or recreational highways

> [More](#)

The Benefits of Heritage Routes

Heritage Routes can provide different types of benefits, including preservation, economic, community and education...

> [More](#)

How to apply

The application process for heritage route designation consists of two steps.

> [More](#)

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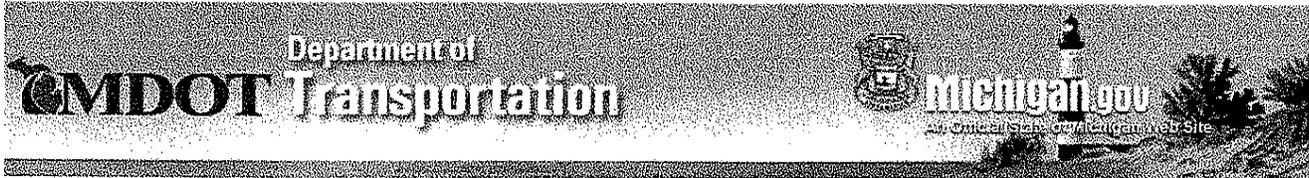
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- [MI Drive](#)
- [State Map](#)
- [Detroit Traffic](#)
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- [Supplemental Specifications / Special Provisions](#)
- [Jobs with MDOT](#)
- [Bid Letting](#)
- [Damage Claim](#)
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- > Asset Management
- > Context Sensitive Solutions
- > Grant Programs
- > Highway Programs
- > Non-Motorized
- > Road & Bridge Projects
- > Strategic Planning
- > Studies
- > Title VI

- roads & travel
- rail & public transit
- bridges, borders & ferries
- news & information
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Heritage Routes

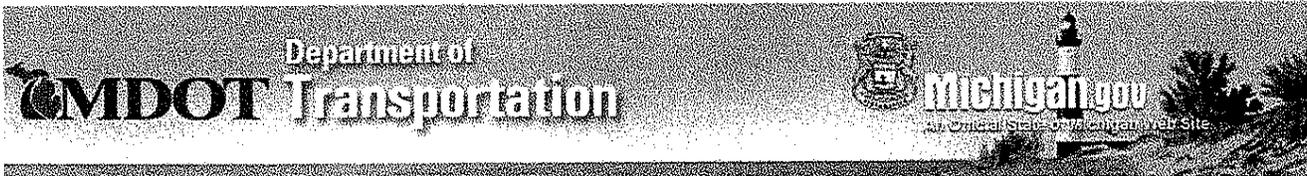
Created by legislation in 1993, the program emphasizes cooperation among local residents, their government officials, landowners and interested groups to preserve unique scenic, historic or recreational highways. The Heritage Route Program is a grass roots program, requiring involvement by local residents to ensure that their highway and its roadsides remain in their natural and unspoiled conditions. Michigan's residents have an opportunity as individuals, groups, or entire communities to become involved in this important effort to preserve Michigan's roadsides with scenic, historic and/or recreational qualities.

There are three categories of heritage routes: **scenic** - a state highway having outstanding natural beauty; **historic** - a state highway having outstanding historic buildings, and resources along its length; and **recreational** - maintained not only to serve the recreational driver, but also to capture that recreational setting of the facility or area itself, and set the mood for the recreational experience. The Michigan Department of Transportation is responsible for designating state heritage routes.

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-  [Online Services](#)
-  [Surveys](#)
-  [RSS Feeds](#)

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- [Departments/Agencies](#)
- [Online Services](#)
- [Surveys](#)
- [RSS Feeds](#)

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- > [Asset Management](#)
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- > [Highway Programs](#)
- > [Non-Motorized](#)
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- > [Strategic Planning](#)
- > [Studies](#)
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- [bridges, borders & ferries](#)
- [news & information](#)
- [maps & publications](#)
- [about MDOT](#)
- [doing business](#)
- [aeronautics](#)

The Benefits of Heritage Routes Preservation Benefits

- Identify, preserve, and enhance Michigan's Scenic, Historic and Recreational resources.
- Promote a greater awareness of and appreciation for those resources.
- Provide an opportunity for growth management within a corridor by encouraging appropriate development.
- Provide an opportunity to manage the traveler/tourist impact on resources.

Economic Benefits

- Attract visitors, who bring additional revenues, enhancing economic activity in the region.
- Attract new businesses.
- Enhance existing jobs and create new jobs.

Community Benefits

- Provide a VISION FOR THE FUTURE. Uniting those who share that vision.
- Enhance the local, regional and state image on a national level.
- Identify, promote and preserve community uniqueness enhancing community appeal.
- Enhance the quality of life in the community.

Education Benefits

- Provide an education for future generations, by example.
- Opportunity to share ideas, information, research, and lessons.
- Provide an effective hands-on teaching tool.
- Establish an education network.

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www.michigan.gov
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Release Date: March 27, 2002
Last Update: March 17, 2008

How to apply

The application process for heritage route designation consists of two steps. First: the sponsor must prepare a pre-application. Among other things, the pre-application will require listing the noteworthy scenic, historic, and/or recreational qualities of the route and verifying that the route is on the state road system. Second: after MDOT's initial review of the route eligibility and potential, MDOT will supply the sponsor with a full application packet. This in-depth application requires maps, photos, detailed mile-by-mile inventory of resources and qualities seen from the road, and a collaborative management plan specifying how the integrity of those resources will be maintained. The Michigan Department of Transportation is responsible for designating state heritage routes.

Once designated, the local community could then promote the route and its corridor to enhance tourism. Signs will be installed to identify the distinctive characteristics of the Heritage Routes, linking recreational or cultural features with a common theme, such as the historic iron ore mining in the Upper Peninsula or perhaps a scenic and recreational link in another part of the state. Additionally, future editions of Michigan's official map will identify the Heritage Routes.

Currently the pre-application and [application form](#) and instructions are available only in hard copy. This site is under construction and eventually you may download the applications and instructions electronically.

To solicit a pre-application form please contact:

Pete Hanses, Manager
Michigan Heritage Routes Program
Michigan Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 30050
Lansing, Michigan 48909
e-mail: hansesp@michigan.gov
(517) 335-2934

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Michigan Department of Transportation

Transportation Enhancement Program

Program Background

- The Transportation Enhancement (TE) program was established with passage of the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, reauthorized in 1998 in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), and again in 2005 under the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).
- The TE program is a 10 percent set-aside of Surface Transportation Program (STP) funds.
- The TE set-aside from Michigan's STP allocation is about \$20-\$25 million annually.
- The TE program is administered by the Office of Economic Development (OED) of the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT).

Eligible Activities

SAFETEA-LU specifies the following 12 activities as eligible for TE program funding:

Nonmotorized Transportation

- Provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles
- Preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use thereof for pedestrian or bicycle trails)
- Provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists

Transportation Aesthetics

- Landscaping and other scenic beautification
- Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, including historic battlefields
- Inventory, control and removal of outdoor advertising
- Scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities)

Historic Preservation

- Historic preservation
- Archaeological planning and research
- Establishment of transportation museums
- Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals)

Water Quality & Wildlife

- Environmental mitigation to address water pollution due to highway runoff or reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat continuity

Program Requirements

- Eligible applicants include county road commissions, cities, villages, transit agencies, MDOT, Native American tribes, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and metropolitan planning organizations. Other organizations may *sponsor* applications.
- TE funding requires matching funds of at least 20% of project cost.
- Proposed TE projects must have a relationship to surface transportation.

How to Apply

- Visit the webpage, www.michigan.gov/tea for the online application and instructions, or call OED at (517) 335-1069 for information. Applications may be submitted at any time.

The National Scenic Byways Program

The vision of the Federal Highway Administration's National Scenic Byways Program is "To create a distinctive collection of American roads, their stories and treasured places."

Our mission is to provide resources to the byway community in creating a unique travel experience and enhanced local quality of life through efforts to preserve, protect, interpret, and promote the intrinsic qualities of designated byways.



The National Scenic Byways (NSB) Program was established under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, and reauthorized in 1998 under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. Under the program, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation recognizes certain roads as National Scenic Byways or All-American Roads based on their archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. There are 125 such designated Byways in 44 states. The Federal Highway Administration promotes the collection as the America's Byways®.

This program is founded upon the strength of the leaders for individual Byways. It is a voluntary, grassroots program. It recognizes and supports outstanding roads. It provides resources to help manage the intrinsic qualities within the broader Byway corridor to be treasured and shared. Perhaps one of the underlying principles for the program has been articulated best by the Byway leader who said, "the program is about recognition, not regulation."

Funding for Byways

The National Scenic Byways Discretionary Grants program provides funding for byway-related projects each year, as part of the Federal Highway Administrations Discretionary Grants Program. Projects to support and enhance National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads and State-designated byways are eligible. Applications are prepared online but submitted through the State's byway program agency.

[Grants Application System](#)

Program Notices

- [Federal Register Notice Document \(1995\)](#)
- [FHWA Discretionary Programs Website](#)
- [SAFETEA-LU Website](#)

Working With NSBP

- [Grants](#)
- [Funded Projects](#)
- [Byway Designations](#)

FHWA Discretionary Programs

Becoming one of America's Byways

America's Byways® is a distinctive collection of American roads, their stories and treasured places. They are roads to the heart and soul of America.

Joining this unique collection is a non-trivial task which involves much more than simply taking a few photos and filling out the online application. It can take months to prepare a byway and its organization for this process. Travelers can know that Byways that have successfully negotiated the program requirements will offer a truly exceptional experience.

Citizens and byway supporters considering submitting their byway for national recognition should explore the documents available on the online nomination system. Questions such as "What is designation all about?", "Why become one of America's Byways?" and "How do I nominate my byway?" are answered there.

Byway Designation Information

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Intrinsic Qualities

To be designated a **National Scenic Byway**, a road must possess characteristics of regional significance within at least one of the intrinsic qualities. **All-American Roads** must possess characteristics of national significance in at least two of the intrinsic qualities.

Archaeological

Archaeological Quality involves those characteristics of the scenic byways corridor that are physical evidence of historic or prehistoric human life or activity that are visible and capable of being inventoried and interpreted. The scenic byway corridor's archeological interest, as identified through ruins, artifacts, structural remains, and other physical evidence have scientific significance that educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past.

Cultural

Cultural Quality is evidence and expressions of the customs or traditions of a distinct group of people. Cultural features including, but not limited to, crafts, music, dance, rituals, festivals, speech, food, special events, vernacular architecture, etc., are currently practiced. The cultural qualities of the corridor could highlight one or more significant communities and/or ethnic traditions.

Historic

Historic Quality encompasses legacies of the past that are distinctly associated with physical elements of the landscape, whether natural or manmade, that are of such historic significance that they educate the viewer and stir an appreciation for the past. The historic elements reflect the actions of people and may include buildings, settlement patterns, and other examples of human activity. Historic features can be inventoried, mapped, and interpreted. They possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Natural

Natural Quality applies to those features in the visual environment that are in a relatively undisturbed state. These features predate the arrival of human populations and may include geological formations, fossils, landform, water bodies, vegetation, and wildlife. There may be evidence of human activity, but the natural features reveal minimal disturbances.

Recreational

Recreational Quality involves outdoor recreational activities directly association with and dependent upon the natural and cultural elements of the corridor's landscape. The recreational activities provide opportunities for active and passive recreational experiences. They include, but are not limited to, downhill skiing, rafting, boating, fishing,

and hiking. Driving the road itself may qualify as a pleasurable recreational experience. The recreational activities may be seasonal, but the quality and importance of the recreational activities as seasonal operations must be well recognized.

Scenic

Scenic Quality is the heightened visual experience derived from the view of natural and manmade elements of the visual environment of the scenic byway corridor. The characteristics of the landscape are strikingly distinct and offer a pleasing and most memorable visual experience. All elements of the landscape -- landform, water, vegetation, and manmade development -- contribute to the quality of the corridor's visual environment. Everything present is in harmony and shares in the intrinsic qualities. Everything present is in harmony and shares in the intrinsic qualities.

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**NATIONAL
TRUST
FOR
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION**

Nonprofit Organization and Public Agency Funding

For nonprofit organizations and federal, state, or local government agencies

There are several publications available to help with your preservation project. The National Trust's [Historic Building Information Sheet](#) can help you get started, along with publications from [Preservation Books](#), including [Quest for Funds Revisited: A Fundraising Starter Kit](#) and [Successful Fundraising Activities for Preservation Organizations](#).

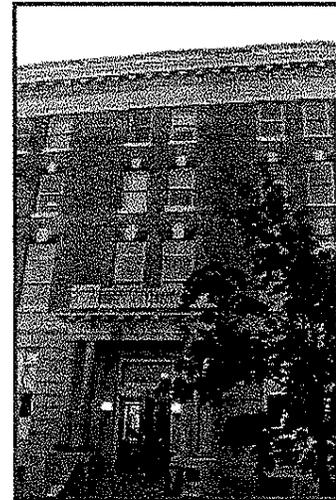
Funding and tax incentives may be available for your restoration project at the federal, state and local level. To begin your search, contact your [state historic preservation office](#) and your [statewide preservation organization \(SHPO\)](#). The National Trust has prepared a [state-by-state list of tax incentives](#), detailing state tax incentive programs for historic preservation; however, the most up to date information will be available from your SHPO. You may also be able to find assistance at the local level by contacting your local preservation commission and your local planning, community development, or housing offices. In addition, please review the following programs.

Funding Available through the National Trust Preservation Fund

The [National Trust Preservation Fund](#) includes funds that provide two types of assistance to nonprofit organizations and public agencies: 1) matching grants from \$500 to \$5,000 for preservation planning and educational efforts, and 2) intervention funds for preservation emergencies. Matching grant funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fund raising, organizational development and law as well as to provide preservation education activities to educate the public.

The [Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation](#) provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for projects that contribute to the preservation or the recapture of an authentic sense of place. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional advice, conferences, workshops and education programs.

The [Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund for Historic Interiors](#) provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies



The Thurgood Marshall Center
Built in 1912 as the first full-service YMCA for African-Americans, the Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage now houses a Shaw Heritage Museum.

grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 to assist in the preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historic interiors. Individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project for which funding is requested involves a National Historic Landmark. Funds may be used for professional expertise, print and video communications materials, and education programs.

If you would like more information on any of these grant programs, please contact the National Trust Regional Office nearest you.

National Trust Preservation Fund grant application

Examples of previously funded Mitchell Fund projects

National Trust Loan Fund

The National Trust Loan Fund (NTLF) has more than 35 years of experience in supporting preservation-based community development projects across the country. As a certified Community Development Financial Institution, it has a mission of providing financial and technical resources to organizations that use historic preservation to support the revitalization of underserved and distressed communities.

NTLF specializes in predevelopment, acquisition, mini-permanent, bridge and rehabilitation loans for residential, commercial and public use projects. Eligible borrowers include not-for-profit organizations, revitalization organizations or real estate developers working in certified Main Street communities, local, state or regional governments, and for profit developers of older and/or historic buildings.

National Trust Community Investment Corporation

The National Trust Community Investment Corporation (NTCIC), makes equity investments in the rehabilitation of historic properties eligible for the 20 percent federal historic rehabilitation tax credit, and where available, state historic tax credits and the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC). NTCIC invests in projects that have at least \$6.0 million in total development costs and that generate at least \$1.5 million in historic tax credit equity. Smaller deals will be referred to the Small Deal Fund for equity investment consideration. Tax-exempt nonprofit organizations and public-sector developers may be eligible for an NTCIC equity investment by creating a limited liability partnership. NTCIC has a special interest in those projects with a high community benefit.

NTCIC pays a referral fee to National Trust Advisors, Regional Offices, Statewide and Local Partners and Main Street programs who refer deals that ultimately result in an equity investment by NTCIC.

Save America's Treasures

Established by Executive Order in 1998, Save America's Treasures (SAT) is a public-private partnership that includes the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and the federal cultural agencies. The program celebrates America's great historic and cultural legacy by identifying and raising resources to preserve historically significant sites and collections. Each year, Save America's Treasures federal challenge grants are awarded to eligible historic resources for approved preservation activities.

The public partners of Save America's Treasures recently announced that applications are now available for the fiscal year 2007 federal SAT grant round. These grants help fund preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites. Eligible applicants include nonprofit, tax-exempt 501(c), U.S. organizations, units of state or local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes. Grants are awarded through a competitive process and require a dollar-for-dollar, non-federal match. The minimum grant request for collections projects is \$25,000 federal share; the minimum grant request for historic property projects is \$125,000 federal share. The maximum grant request for all projects is \$700,000 federal share.

In 2006, SAT awarded \$7.6 million to 42 projects, including Birmingham's Civil Rights Landmark the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and the Nebraska State Historical Society's Native American Collection. The average grant size for collections was \$132,000 and \$223,000 for historic properties.

The 2008 federal Save America's Treasures guidelines and application can be accessed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/treasures/index.htm> when they are available.

Save America's Treasures at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, as the partnership's principal private partner, plays an important role as an on-the-ground 'eyes and ears' for the federal program. We work closely with a variety of projects across the country, meeting with project representatives, providing advice and guidance on the federal grant process, often reviewing draft applications as appropriate, and providing assistance in meeting the required match when possible. We are dedicated to reaching out and identifying strong candidates and encourage you to keep us informed of any projects you think worthy. The offices of Save America's Treasures at the National Trust are staffed by Director Bobbie Greene McCarthy, and Program Manager Fiona Lawless. Please call us at (202) 588-6012 if you have questions or would like further information.

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Federal law provides a federal income tax credit equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitating a historic building for commercial use. To qualify for the credit, the property must be a certified historic structure—that is, on the National Register of Historic Places or contributing to a registered historic district. (Non-historic buildings built before 1936 qualify for a 10% tax credit.) A substantial rehabilitation is necessary, and the work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Applications for the credit are available through your state historic preservation office, and the final decisions are made by the National Park Service. For more information, take a look at our Rehabilitation Tax Credit Guide, prepared by our for-profit subsidiary, NTCIC. In addition, the National Park Service's website offers helpful information on this tax credit. (At present, individuals rehabilitating a historic property for their primary residence do not qualify for this tax credit.)

Transportation Enhancements Funding

Since 1991, states have dedicated over \$2 billion in Federal-aid highway funds to thousands of transportation-related historic preservation projects; historic resources have also benefited from transportation enhancement money for landscaping, land acquisition, historic bridge and road activities, and streetscapes in historic

commercial districts. For more information on transportation enhancements funding, download [Building on the Past. Traveling to the Future](#), a free guide prepared by the National Trust and the Federal Highway Administration, or visit the [Transportation section of this website](#).

Historic Preservation Fund

The [Historic Preservation Fund \(HPF\)](#) provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to use for activities like education, preparation of National Register nominations and development of comprehensive preservation plans. The HPF receives annual appropriations from Congress, and this federal money is matched by state dollars. The fund is administered in a partnership between the National Park Service and the states through [state historic preservation offices](#), tribes and local governments.

National Park Service

Since 1968, the National Park Service has provided funding for a variety of grant programs aimed at protecting our most significant historic and cultural sites and our diverse cultural heritage. More than one billion dollars has been awarded to federal, state and local governments, tribes, nonprofit organizations and educational institutions for preservation projects in all 50 states and the U.S. Territories. [The Historic Preservation Grants Division](#) is responsible for the administration of the National Park Service's preservation grant programs.

A quick search of the Internet using "historic preservation" and "funding" will bring up a number of other websites that will be useful, including those of the [Advisory Council on Historic Preservation](#), the [Foundation Center](#), and [Cornell University](#). These sites include listings of private foundations and other groups that offer grants for historic preservation.

For more information on funding for nonprofit organizations and government agencies, please [contact the National Trust's Resource Center](#).

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Home

About SOH

Education Resources

Grant Program

Overview

Grant Application

2008-2009 Grant Recipients

2007-2008 Grant Recipients

2006-2007 Grant Recipients

2005-2006 Grant Recipients

2004-2005 Grant Recipients

National Honors

Save Our History Events

Photo Gallery

Web Links

Calendar

TV Series

Preserve America

History Travel

Talk About Save Our History

Contact Us!

Partners

NEWSLETTER

Grant Program Overview

Inspire the youth in your community to become the preservationists of tomorrow. Museums, historic sites, historical societies, preservation organizations, libraries, and archives are invited to partner with a local school or youth group and apply for funding to help preserve the history of their communities. Each year, HISTORY awards \$250,000 in grants to organizations that partner with schools or youth groups on community preservation projects that engage students in learning about, documenting and preserving the history of their communities.

The 2009/2010 Grant Cycle will kick off in January 2009, when the grant application is posted online at saveourhistory.com. Applications will be due in June of 2009. In the interim, questions about the program can be directed to info@saveourhistory.com.



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Society for Industrial Archeology

SIA Industrial Heritage Preservation Grants Program - Grants Awarded

The SIA Grants Committee has announced in 2004 the award of the Society's first two Industrial Heritage Preservation Grants. A grant of \$1,375 has been awarded to the Montague Association for the Restoration of Community History (MARCH) and \$1,377 has been awarded to the Schoharie River Center.

MARCH will use the funding to conduct research and prepare a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form to expand the existing Millville Historic & Archaeological District in Montague Township, Sussex County, NJ. The district is listed in the NRHP and is in the New Jersey State Register as well. Millville is a small 19th-century industrial hamlet containing several buildings, structures, and sites. The proposed expansion is to include resources associated with the district such as the mill's water-power systems and the farmsteads of former mill owners. MARCH is a local non-profit historical society. Professional support will be provided Dennis Bertland Assoc. and Richard Veit [SIA], winner of the SIA's 2003 Vogel Prize.

The Schoharie River Center proposes to use the SIA grant to conduct an archeological and educational outreach program focusing on the industrial heritage of the village of Burtonville, Montgomery County, NY. The investigation features several 19th-century mill sites on the Schoharie Creek.

Students from local schools will participate fully in recording archeological data and arriving at conclusions about water-power management and the historical landscape of the village in its industrial prime. Public dissemination of the results will take the form of school and library presentations, articles, and papers. This is the second year that students between the ages of eight and thirteen will be able to participate. Professional archeological support will be provided by Hartgen Archaeological Assoc. The Schoharie River Center is a non-profit organization.

In the fall of 2004, at the recommendation of the Grant's Committee, the SIA board approved a grant of \$1,067.50 to the Mid-Continent Railway Historical Society, Inc. At this winter's board meeting, in February 2005, the board approved grants of \$2,500.00 to the Heritage Conservation Network/Francis Mill Preservation Society and \$3,000.00 to the Western Reserve Historical Society. All awardees have demonstrated the ability to obtain matching funds for their proposed activities.

The Mid-Continent Railway Historical Society, Inc. requested the funding to conduct photographic documentation of the Great Northern Business Car A-22, built in 1905 in the railroad's St. Paul shops for Louis Hill. As indicated in the application, the documentation will become part of the historical society's archival record and will be used in the formulation of restoration and interpretation plans for the car.

The Francis Mill Preservation Society (FPMS) is working with the Heritage Conservation Network (a non-profit group that runs hand-on workshops) to restore a c. 1887 water powered grist mill in Waynesville, NC, through a series of workshops. The mill was in danger of collapse when in 2003 emergency stabilization of the structure took place. The workshops not only facilitate the restoration of the mill but also teach volunteers about historic construction techniques. FPMS plans to restore the mill, which contains its original equipment, to working order and then provide access to the students and the general public for educational purposes.

As described in their proposal, the Western Reserve Historical Society will use the grant to help match a challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, to catalog and preserve the records of the LTV Steel Corporation and its predecessors. The records span a 150-year history that ended in 2002 with the closing of the company. Once the material is processed it will be distributed to repositories appropriate for the collection's "geographic scope" which included steel mills, mines and shipping facilities throughout much of the mid-west and portions of the Atlantic coast. The collection consists of 3,800 cubic feet of documents, audio and video tapes and photographs. Upon completion, which is anticipated to be in 2006, a catalog of the collection will be posted on the Internet for worldwide access.

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SIA Home: <http://www.sia-web.org> or <http://www.siahq.org>

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- The small, quiet neighborhood is within walking distance of EMU, Washtenaw Community College and the Mercy Hospital System.
- Friendly and tightly-knit by a neighborhood association and a neighborhood watch group, the community is bordered by the Huron River to the north and surrounded by woods and prairies.
- Because of the close proximity of these natural areas, four-legged wildlife can sometimes be seen wandering through Gerganoff's tree-lined streets and backyards.
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- Of special note is the Hutchison House, built in 1903 by the founder of S&H Green Stamps. Its many Tiffany windows and striking setting make it a "must see".
- Also noteworthy is the Gilbert Mansion, once the home of a railroad man who built the house with two towers to better watch the trains on the track below. The newly restored Civil War military barracks, now stores and loft apartments, and the Ypsilanti Automotive Heritage Museum are special attractions of this neighborhood.
- The triangular Historic East Side Neighborhood is bounded by Forest Avenue, Prospect Street, and the railroad tracks. Adams Elementary School, historic Prospect Park with its delightful small wetland, band shell, children's play area, basketball courts and tennis court, and the proximity to Depot Town, Frog Island and Riverside parks all make this an extremely "walkable" family neighborhood.
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- The neighborhood is within easy walking distance of the resurging downtown district, which includes a public library, the local hardware, cutting edge clothiers, many restaurants and pubs, funky off-beat shops and galleries, a grocery store and drug store, dry cleaners, a spacious riverfront park, the Riverside Arts Center and a seasonal farmers' market.
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- The Midtown neighborhood was one of the first westward expansions of downtown Ypsilanti, along Congress street in the late 1850's.
- It had prominence as it was the neighborhood that connected the downtown area to the western ridge that contained natural mineral water springs.
- These springs, located along the ridge of the hill now known as Summit Street, were known to native Americans as places to come and get "healing water" for illness and injury.
- Later, waters from springs on this hill were channeled to the old Ypsilanti stone water tower, providing clean and fresh water to the residents of Ypsilanti, supplied by the city plumbing.
- Midtown also featured "Professors Row", the collection of stately homes along S. Normal and S. Summit, where many EMU professors resided during the first part of the 20th century. Several of these professor families living in Midtown were those of Professor Cleary (founders of Cleary College), and Professor Pease (EMU Music Instructor).

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- On what used to be a dairy farm, smallish one and two story bungalows smile out onto the streets of the Miles Street Area Neighborhood Association.
- Most of the houses were built in the 1940's and have mature trees providing shade to residents and visitors, alike.
- Boasting one of the few cul-de-sacs in the city limits, a large park-like median on Garland St., and Prospect Park bordering the neighborhood, kids feel safe and secure while riding bikes or playing sports outside.
- If you walk through the neighborhood in warmer weather, you're sure to be greeted by some of the long-time residents (some of whom are the original owners of the houses) rocking out on their porches or by gardeners tending their yards.

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- The Normal Park Neighborhood well deserves its reputation as one of Ypsilanti's finest.
- Located in the southwest corner of the city and bounded by Washtenaw, Mansfield, Congress, and N. Summit, the neighborhood boasts a variety of architectural styles with homes built as early as 1861 and as late as the 21st century.
- Residents appreciate the many tree-lined streets, including two boulevards, with numerous small gardens capping the ends.
- Recreation Park, with its Senior Center, Rose Garden, and Rutherford Pool, runs along much of the south side of the neighborhood, which also contains tot-friendly Edith Hefley Park.
- Normal Park is great place to walk, run, and bike.
- Two elementary schools, West Middle School, Ypsilanti High School, and EMU are all within walking distance, and the neighborhood is home to many teachers and faculty members.
- Marching bands from the local schools sometimes practice on its streets.
- Normal Park has a very strong neighborhood association which sponsors many special events and facilitates neighborhood communication with a newsletter and email list.
- Residents are active in many different aspects of neighborhood promotion and beautification.
- The neighborhood is known for its political involvement and has the highest voter turnout in the city.
- Most important, Normal Park is a friendly and attractive neighborhood whose residents care about their homes and their neighbors.

WOODS ROAD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

- The Woods Road Neighborhood is a collection of 46 homes build in the 1930's and tucked away just South of Recreation Park.
- Woods Road and Pleasant Drive give the neighborhood its circular shape and Linden Court, a small cul-de-sac, runs along the eastern edge of the park.
- If traveling by car, the only entrance is at Woods Road and Summit street, giving the neighborhood its quiet and charming ambience.
- Kids play hockey in the street, dogs are walked around the circle (which is one-third of a mile) and gardens flourish.
- For over 60 years neighbors have joined together for a picnic on the Sunday following Labor Day. Many old neighbors also continue to attend, so its quite possible to meet several families who have previously lived in "your house."
- Recently the neighbors have also begun holding a food drive at the picnic, and have donated 500 pounds of food to Food Gatherers in the last two years. This civic-mindedness and community involvement is a common characteristic of long-term residents of this neighborhood.
- Woods Road Neighborhood is within walking distance of many of Ypsilanti's most popular destinations including: EMU's campus, Depot town, the Downtown District (including the lovely library), the Senior Center, and many community gardens and hiking/biking trails.

PLACES TO LIVE

The City of Ypsilanti was founded in 1823 and neighborhood groups have been developing since the City was founded.

Neighborhood Associations are formed by the people within the specifically defined geographic area and includes the homeowners, property owners, renters and businesses within the defined boundaries. The list of 15 current Neighborhood Associations in the City of Ypsilanti is as follows:

- College Heights East Neighborhood Association
- Depot Town Neighborhood Association
- Downtown Association of Ypsilanti Neighborhood Association
- Gerfanoff Neighborhood Association
- Heritage Park Neighborhood Association
- Historic East Side Neighborhood Association
- Historic South Side Neighborhood Association
- Midtown Neighborhood Association
- Miles Area Neighborhood Association
- Normal Park Neighborhood Association
- Prospect Gardens Neighborhood Association
- Prospect Park Neighborhood Association
- Riverside Neighborhood Association
- Woods Road Neighborhood Association
- Worden Gardens Neighborhood Association

The neighborhood associations are vibrant with historic dwellings and several of them are located within the Historic District. The present state of Neighborhood Associations within the City is that the associations are active in the community, reporting directly to their residents, to the Ypsilanti Police Department and to the City of Ypsilanti. The Associations handle problems that arise in their neighborhood directly by working toward solutions with their board, or if the need arises, contacting the agency within the City that would be most helpful to the situation. The majority of neighborhood groups meet regularly and more frequently when problems in the neighborhood arise. Currently the neighborhood associations work with the residents to ensure quality of life for the neighborhood. Oftentimes the police department attends the neighborhood meetings to discuss crime patterns in the neighborhood and offer solutions to immediate issues.

Neighborhood associations in the year 2020 will have much more responsibility such as: trash pickup, grass cutting at parks, community policing responsibilities, sustainable gardening, snow removal and recycling. The current trend for neighborhood associations will be to take on more responsibility for their own boundaries. These responsibilities will offset costs to the City. As residents take on more responsibility the neighborhoods will become cleaner, nicer and safer.

The 2020 Task Force identified that the Places to Live are those areas in the city where people reside. Our community nurtures strong, diverse neighborhoods. Here are seven areas in which the city can help foster growth in Places to Live:

- Protect the character of the adjoining historic residential neighborhoods.
- Increase cross-neighborhood interaction.
- Provide incentives to property owners, both rental and single family, that allow properties to be maintained in excellent condition.
- Continue to support neighborhood organizations and activities that enhance neighborhood and community pride.
- Help the community to become a place where residents can learn, work and play in safety and comfort.
- Establish partnerships between the city and neighborhood associations that will allow taxes to be stabilized and lowered.
- Invest in human capital that will enable Ypsilanti to continue to become a premier Michigan community and a model of a post-industrial place.

DOWNTOWN ASSOCIATION OF YPSILANTI NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

Ypsilanti was first settled in 1823 and incorporated as a city in 1858. The historic downtown is a vibrant, creative place. As a residential, commercial, and artistic center the mission of the Downtown Association of Ypsilanti is to promote the common economic interests of Downtown Ypsilanti businesses through activities which contribute to the public safety, marketing, growth, culture, entertainment and vitality of the community.

Ion

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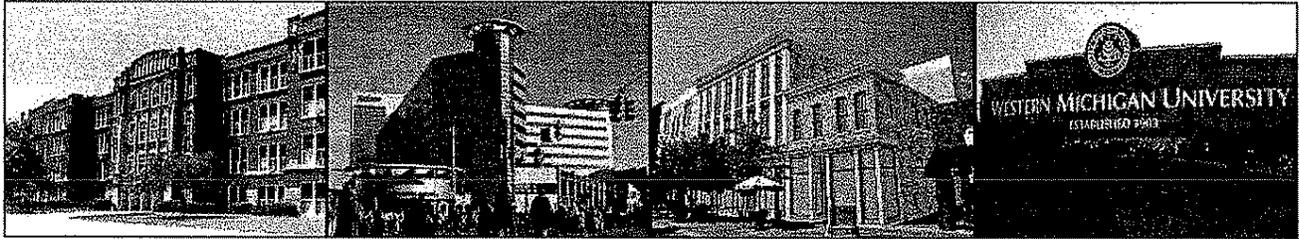
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KALAMAZOOMI.COM CELEBRATING OUR 14th YEAR AS KALAMAZOO'S COMMUNITY WEB SITE RANKED #1 BY GOOGLE - YAHOO - AOL - MSN - ALTA VISTA - DOGPILE

Wednesday January 21, 2009

This site officially endorsed by the County and by the City of Kalamazoo since 1995.

Featured Site This Week:

Security Enforcement, Process Serving, Civil-Judgement Enforcement, CCW / CPL Training Classes by Viper Security CLICK TI

Instant Link

Instant Link!

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Carl Sandburg

Key Word Search

Find It



The Kalamazoo Web Sites Directory

From Art to Wine, Computers to Home Repair! The most complete and easy to use listing of web sites related to Kalamazoo. Locate a web site by category or by name. If it's not listed here, we don't know about it.



Kalamazoo County Convention and Visitors' Bureau



Living in Kalamazoo

- **Arts - Attractions - Entertainment - Museums**
What to do and see in Kalamazoo.
- **Education**
Links to all local school webs.
- **Events Calendars**
Links to 7 local events calendars.
- **History and Facts**
Yes, there really is a Kalamazoo history!
- **Lodging - Travel Agencies**
Where to stay in Kalamazoo.
- **Neighborhoods and Communities**
Get closer to where we live.
- **Non-Profits**
Organizations and religious web sites.
- **Photo Album**
Local entries from amateurs and professionals.
- **Political Sites**
Representing Kalamazoo - City, County, State and Federal.
- **Real Estate**
Kalamazoo area real estate on the web.
 - o Lower Your Rate with a Home Mortgage Refinance
 - o Learn More on HUD FHA Financing for Home Loans
- **Services**
From daycare to senior services.
- **Sports and Recreation**
Professional, collegiate, and just for fun.
- **Statistics**
Kalamazoo by the numbers.



KKzo.com

- **Suggest a site**
Add a link to your site and our site.
- **Talk to Kalamazoo**
Interactive Q and A.
- **Virus and Hoax Information**
Current information and help.
- **Weather**
Local conditions and useful links.

FAÇADE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Application Checklist

Please provide information for the following items. Refer to Application Packet for description of requested materials.

1. Application Fee _____
2. Applicant Information _____
3. Project Information _____
4. Project Description _____
5. Mortgage Information _____
6. Building Information _____
7. Signed Application Form _____
8. Signed Mortgage Note _____
9. Other Required Documentation
 - A. Property deed with legal description _____
 - B. Proof that all property taxes are paid and current _____
 - C. Proof of property and liability insurance _____
 - D. Copies of any leases associated with property _____
 - E. Two contractor quotes for total façade project _____
 - F. Photographs of proposed project site _____
8. Attachment Two _____
9. Attachment Three _____
10. Attachment Four _____
11. Attachment Five _____
12. Façade Improvement Agreement _____

FAÇADE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Application Form

1. Applicant Information

NAME: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

BUSINESS PHONE: _____ HOME PHONE: _____

FAX: _____ EMAIL: _____

2. Project Information

BUILDING LOCATION: _____

BUSINESS(ES) LOCATED IN BUILDING: _____

BUILDING AGE: _____ BUILDING LOCATED IN HISTORIC DISTRICT? _____

BUILDING ZONED AS: _____ BUILDING SEV: _____

OWNER OF RECORD: _____

IF LEASED: Lease Expires _____ Renewal Term _____

3. Project Description

Describe in detail the proposed scope of work including design firm selected. In describing project, be sure to differentiate between interior renovations vs. exterior façade improvements to be undertaken. Use separate sheet(s) if necessary.

Anticipated Construction

Start Date: _____ Completion Date: _____ Total Project Cost _____

4. **Mortgage Information**

Is there a current Mortgage on the property: YES _____ NO _____

If YES, Holder of Mortgage

Date of Mortgage: _____

Original Amount: _____ Current Balance: _____

Are there any other loans, liens, deed restrictions on the property:

YES _____ NO _____

If YES, please list: _____

5. **Building Information**

Will project result in a change of use for the building? YES _____ NO _____

Uses of the building after completion of the façade project:

1st Floor:

2nd Floor:

3rd Floor:

Other:

6. **Other Required Documentation**

- a. Property deed with legal description of property
- b. Proof that all property taxes are paid and current
- c. Proof of property and liability insurance
- d. Signed mortgage note
- e. Copies of any leases associated with property
- f. Project budget
- g. Two (2)-contractor quotes/construction bids for total façade project
- h. Photographs of proposed project site

I / We certify that all information set forth in this application is a true representation of the facts pertaining to the subject property for the purpose of obtaining funding under the DDA Façade Improvement Program. I understand and acknowledge that any willful misrepresentation of the information contained in this application could result in disqualification from the program, requiring any funds already disbursed to be repaid in full to the Kalamazoo Downtown Development Authority.

The applicant further certifies that he/she has read and understands the DDA Façade Improvement Program Guidelines. If a determination is made by DDA staff that program funds have not been used for eligible program activities, the Applicant agrees that the proceeds shall be returned, in full, to the DDA and acknowledges that, with respect to such proceeds so returned, he/she shall have no further interest, right, or claim. It is understood that all DDA funding commitments are contingent upon the availability of program funds.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 20 ____

By: _____

A \$50 APPLICATION FEE MUST BE INCLUDED WITH THE SIGNED APPLICATION FORM. MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:

KALAMAZOO DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

ATTACHMENT TWO

General Design Guidelines

1. The criteria for the Project Review Committee will be based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, a copy of which is on file in the office of Downtown Kalamazoo, Inc. and available at www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/tax/rhb. Particular reference is made to pages 3-5 of these standards.
2. Changes to the façade of the buildings will not remove, alter, damage or cover up significant architectural features of the building which are original or which reflect a major alteration that is itself architecturally coherent, or which help create a unified and attractive appearance to the building.
3. Changes to the façade of buildings will either; 1) partially or fully restore to the appearance of the building based on actual evidence, including photographs, written documentation, data on the building or site or other data, or 2) represent a modern treatment which blends into and is compatible with the building and adjoining buildings.
4. In general, the Project Review Committee will encourage repair and preservation of existing features of facades, unless alterations to these facades have resulted in an incoherent, unattractive or inharmonious appearance. While encouraging correction of such alterations, the committee will advocate minimal alterations of harmonious features.
5. For facades which have previously been substantially altered and for which a modern treatment is chosen, such a treatment will conform with the features, materials, rhythms, color and general appearance of the building and those adjoining, particularly if the building is one in a row of buildings with identical or similar design features.
6. Paint colors will either be based on original colors obtained from paint samples on the buildings, or be compatible with adjoining buildings and colors in downtown Kalamazoo. Trim colors, which highlight building details, will be encouraged. Spectacular colors will be avoided.

EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
Institute for Community and Regional Development

MEMO

April 25, 2006

TO: Nathan Voght, Planner, City of Ypsilanti
CC: Mayor, Council members, Planning Commission members, Midtown
Neighborhood Association representatives, participants in 4/20/06 work
session
FROM: Dr. Joe Ohren, EMU
RE: Notes and Reflection on the 4/20/06 work session

As I indicated I would at the end of the work session last week, I have summarized below my notes from the flip charts and offered some personal reflections on the next steps for the group. Please share the document with those in attendance; hopefully it will serve to stimulate even more thought and discussion.

Visions for the Midtown Neighborhood

As we began the meeting I asked participants to step back from the focus on downzoning and debates about various map -- R-4, R-3, R-1A -- and text amendments that has dominated attention in the past several months. My intent was to start the conversation by considering goals or a vision for the neighborhood, expressed as questions—what is that we would like the neighborhood to become in five or ten years? what characteristics would we use to describe the neighborhood in that time frame? What emerged was a lively discussion and ultimately a great deal of consensus on goals, though it was less clear that there was consensus on the means for achieving those goals. That will be the challenge facing the group.

I have listed below the several characteristics that we identified on the flip chart, synthesized the list to combine like items, and then offer my own reflection. We made no effort to rank the items nor did we systematically seek levels of agreement with the items. However, it appeared that there was a great deal of consensus around the table on this expression of a vision for the Midtown Neighborhood.

Ease of movement
Diversity
Tolerant
Young
Vibrant
Energetic
Urbane
Historic
Cared for
Connected
Center/core

Renovation/renaissance
Accessibility
Flow of traffic
Pedestrian friendly
Ownership
Safe/enforcement
Affordable
Community
Economically viable
Attractive
Friendly
Responsible/accountable
Proud

Ohren's Synthesis

As I read over the list it seems to me that there are at least four key themes that stand out; many of the adjectives and terms we utilized in the discussion cluster together. Some relate to the future character of the physical place we call the Midtown Neighborhood while others relate to the people we hope to see living in that Neighborhood in the future (and as was evident in our introductions, already in the neighborhood in some instances). My guess is that others might cluster things differently, but this seems reasonable in thinking about next steps.

1. Historic buildings, well maintained, reflecting responsibility to the neighborhood and pride of ownership (whether by owner occupants or landlords), with renovations and rehabilitation occurring throughout the neighborhood, attractive buildings and lots
2. Mixed residential neighborhood, with large and small houses, some single-family and some multi-family, affordable homes for purchase or rent,
3. A safe neighborhood, walkable, pedestrian friendly streets, with good traffic flow, people know one another, are connected to one another and to the neighborhood through an active association
4. A diverse neighborhood, with young and old, a vibrant and energetic character, tolerant of and embracing different life styles, urbane, the center of life in the city

Next Steps

As we adjourned the session there was general agreement that we needed to spend some time thinking about the implications for the master plan for the Midtown Neighborhood based on our discussion. While the initial motivation for the work session was discussion of proposals for downzoning, it was apparent that broader issues need to be taken into account. As I consider next steps, I think of three separate but related efforts that should be pursued; once again I recognize that others might include different steps. And, I also am well aware that nobody asked for my opinion, I was there to facilitate the discussion. Nonetheless, in the spirit of continuing discussion I offer these ideas.

A. Aggressive Enforcement Efforts

One of the keys to successful revitalization of the Midtown Neighborhood will be aggressive enforcement by the city of a range of ordinances. Safety is paramount, of course, and even in the face of budget constraints, city officials may want to develop strategies for providing systematic patrols and collaborating with the neighborhood association on public safety efforts. Beyond that, the Building Department should be encouraged to develop systematic programs to pursue nuisance violations in the neighborhood and conduct housing/building inspection and code enforcement (would a façade improvement loan program work to stimulate rehabilitation, much like that which occurred downtown?). Once again, collaboration with the neighborhood association will be essential to get the word out and to enlist the support of residents and property owners. I think we all were in agreement that these coherent and systematic efforts will pay dividends in supporting neighborhood revitalization. Not all will be happy, especially in the short run, but making the neighborhood safe, clean and economically viable and providing a foundation for rehabilitation will pay off in the long run for all.

B. Support the Neighborhood Association

From the discussion, it is apparent that the neighborhood association is “taking off” in terms of activities—the garage sale and neighborhood picnic were two examples cited of upcoming activities. As suggested above, the city needs to be conscious of supporting these efforts, collaborating with the association in public safety and code enforcement programs, and engaging the association on a regular basis as representatives of the neighborhood. This doesn’t mean that other residents are excluded—all planning meetings and council sessions at which relevant issues are discussed and acted on are open to all. But special efforts should be designed/deployed to utilize the officers and activists in the association. This will strengthen the association, increase its visibility and legitimacy, and strengthen the neighborhood over the long run. The association will not always be in agreement with the views of city officials, and there may even be divisions at time within the association, but consistent efforts should be made to seek the positions on issues from the association in addition to other individuals.

Having said that, I think it is also worth noting again, as I did at the end of the work session, that city officials—the planning commission, mayor and council, and administrative staff—have an obligation to the whole city. It is important to take into account the views of those in the neighborhood, whose interests are directly affected by actions, but in the end city officials will need to balance the interests of the part against the interests of the whole.

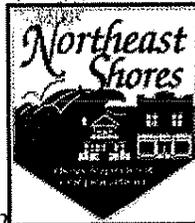
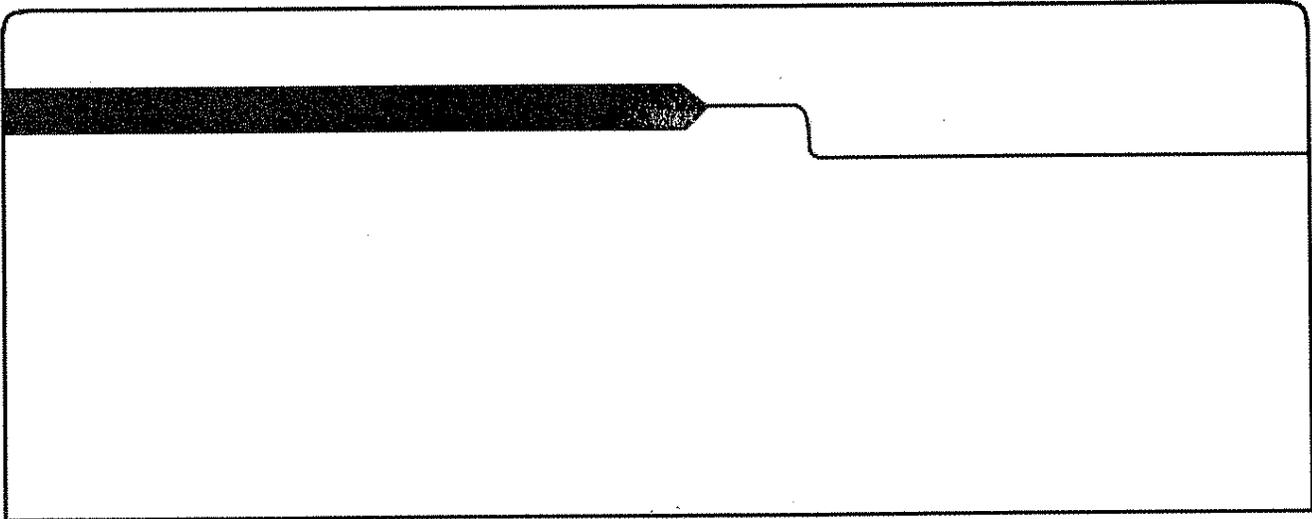
C. Changes to the Master Plan and Zoning Ordinance

While the motivation for our session was the downzoning proposal emerging from the planning commission and council, I think we all agreed that we need to revisit the master plan for the neighborhood in view of the discussion. The master plan articulates a vision for the community, or in this case a specific neighborhood within the community, and takes into account potential changes in population, traffic patterns, and other elements that become the basis for zoning and other land use control strategies.

The midtown neighborhood has changed in the past several years, with a softening of the

rental market, a decline in density of population, and changes in traffic patterns, both approved and anticipated. The proposed downzoning was intended to encourage such a decline in intensity of use, but given the changes that have been taking place, plan amendments may be in order with consideration of other desired goals; for example, protecting the economic investment of owners in the neighborhood and encouraging and stimulating the vibrant diverse neighborhood that participants identified as desirable.

As suggested above, representatives of the neighborhood association should continue to be invited and involved as the planning commission considers plan changes and ultimately corresponding zone changes.



[skip to content](#) [Northeast Shores Development Corp](#)

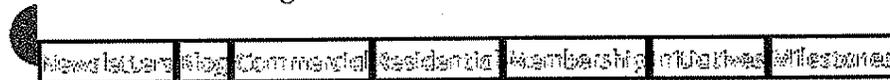


Choose Your District:

District Navigation:



Northeast Shores Navigation:



[begin content](#)

Welcome -

Northeast Shores is the local community development corporation that creates a better North Shores Collinwood for everyone to live, work, and visit. We are proud to serve this mixed income, mixed race neighborhood located on the shores of Lake Erie.

We are a non-profit organization that increases homeownership in the neighborhood and helps entrepreneurs

Paint Program

The Paint Program is offered by the City Of Cleveland and administered through Northeast Shores Development Corporation. Residents can receive up to \$400 in free supplies and paint to beautify their home.

- Offered to homeowners and tenants
- High quality paint through Sherwin Williams
- Training included

[Download the Application](#)

Contact Stephanie Thomas (216) 481-7660

Weatherization

The Weatherization Program is designed to reduce energy consumption by providing insulation and air leakage repairs to homes in the neighborhood. The program also includes a furnace and air leakage repairs that are needed in the home. This grant program may include repair and/or replacement to insulation of heating ducts, energy efficient light bulbs and heating repairs or replacement of water heaters or furnaces.

- Program reduces your gas and electric costs
- This program is open to Homeowners and tenants
- Also offered to Euclid residents

[Download the Application](#)

Contact Stephanie Thomas (216) 481-7660

Northeast Shores partners with several citywide and regional providers of services designed to help you improve your home. If you need guidance regarding what program is best for you, feel free to contact Stephanie Thomas at stomas@northeastshores.org

Cleveland Action to Support Housing (CASH)

CASH knows repairs can seem overwhelming, but they are here to help. CASH is a non-profit founded in the late 1970s. CASH provides low interest rates to renovate or remodel your home. Well-repaired homes in the City of Cleveland attract good tenants, encourage existing owners to maintain their properties, and increase property values. The CASH interest rate is always competitive and attractive. CASH assists homeowners in selecting good contractors and achieving a fair price for the repairs. CASH also provides specifications, cost estimates, escrow services, and construction oversight.

Cleveland Restoration Society (CRS)

The Cleveland Restoration Society's team of highly trained professionals knows what makes older homes tick. CRS can help you determine what improvements will increase your older home's value and help you preserve the historic character that you fell in love with in the first place. CRS knows what materials to use to get the results you are looking for and where to find them and financial assistance is available to make it all possible. For more information, call CRS at (216) 426-3116 to discuss the improvements you are considering for your home. CRS may recommend a site visit to help you determine your scope of work and to give you advice.

NHS Cleveland

NHS of Greater Cleveland has been creating homeownership and building communities for over 32 years. NHS is a non-profit organization that has provided families in Northeast Ohio with the housing education and home repair loans they need to buy, improve, and keep their homes. Contact NHS at (216) 458-4663 to find out how to buy a home, learn about how to maintain and repair your home, or to prevent foreclosure to keep your home.

Don't Borrow Trouble

Don't let others take advantage of you. Even if you have credit problems, there are more choices than you might think or have been led to believe. Counselors will explain home lending in everyday language, answer your questions, and help you explore your options. Don't Borrow Trouble is a public education campaign that seeks to prevent predatory lending in Cuyahoga County. If you have questions about purchasing a home, refinancing, debt consolidation, home equity loans, or other homeownership related questions, call (216) 436-2000 for assistance.

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Northeast Shores Development Corp

317 East 156th Street Cleveland, OH 44110 phone: 216.481.7660 fax: 216.481.7129 info@northeastshores.org

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This site powered by ninjas! www.marleedesign.com (new window)

2008 Paint Program Application

This application must be FULLY completed, or it will not be processed. PLEASE PRINT

You may apply for the program starting March 3, 2008

You MUST select a REFUND or VOUCHER then follow specified mailing instructions

Last name _____ First name _____ Ward #

Address _____ Zip code _____ Cross street _____

Home phone _____ Work phone _____ Age _____ PPN _____

Are you the homeowner? Yes or No (if no) Do You have permission to paint? Yes or No

Owners Name _____ Signature _____ Phone # _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Annual income of household \$ _____ Check if you are a female head of household ()

Type of house to be painted (circle one) : 1- family 2- family 3- family 4- family...

ETHNICITY: Please check if Hispanic or Latino () If not, other _____

Race (check one)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Black—African American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian—Other Pacific Islander | <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian—Alaskan Native |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Asian & White |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian—Alaskan Native & White | <input type="checkbox"/> Black—African American & White |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian—Alaskan Native & Black | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Multi Racial |

Do you want to receive a (circle one) Refund or Voucher

*** If you are a City of Cleveland employee, a refund must be requested ***

VOUCHER — Available to homeowners and tenants (no money comes out of your pocket)
A list of neighborhood agencies is provided, locate the one closest to your home and call for additional instructions.

REFUND — Only homeowners can qualify
(paint and supplies are purchased, then homeowner is reimbursed)

If this is your option, send a completed application to : City of Cleveland
Department of Community Development
Attention Bobbie Peery, Room # 302
601 Lakeside Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Paint Cleveland



Sponsored by the City of Cleveland's Block Grant Fund.

ATTENTION CITY OF CLEVELAND HOMEOWNERS AND TENANTS

The Department of Community Development / Division of Neighborhood Services

Announces the 2008 Paint Program Get Ready... help improve your neighborhood

**YOU MAY QUALIFY FOR FREE EXTERIOR PAINT AND SUPPLIES
LABOR NOT INCLUDED**

TO QUALIFY, APPLICANTS:

- Must be a low- or moderate-income family
- Must reside in the house being painted
- Must attend lead safe training class

If owner lives at property, he/she must be the applicant and meet the qualifications

IF YOU QUALIFY, HERE'S WHAT TO DO:

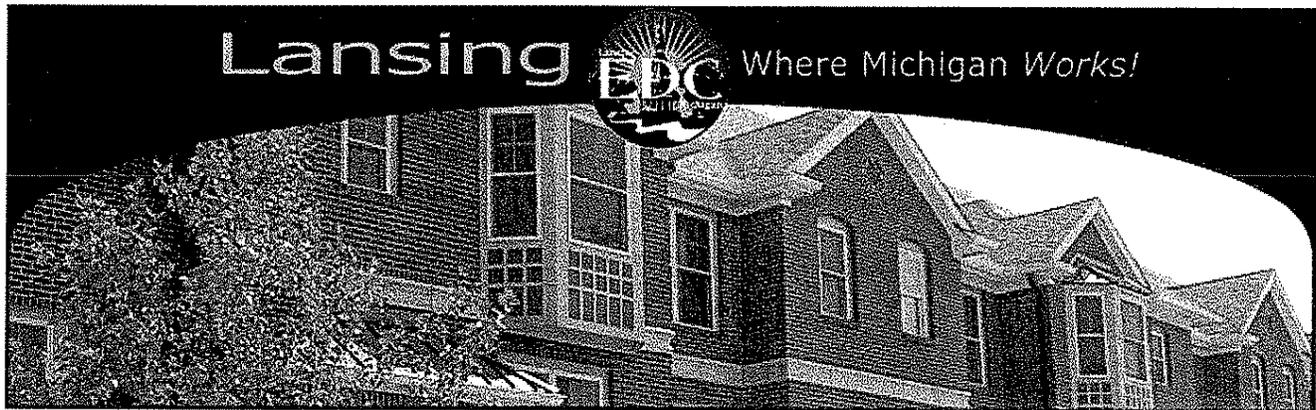
1. COMPLETE THE APPLICATION on the reverse side.
The deadline for applying is August 31, 2008.
2. PROVIDE PROOF OF OWNERSHIP (Copy of water bill, deed, W-2)
3. VERIFY ALL INCOME (below)
If currently employed, two (2) current paycheck stubs
If unemployed, copy of unemployment benefits
OR social security statements 1-800-772-1213 to request proof

FAMILY SIZE	LOW / MODERATE
1	\$34,800
2	\$39,750
3	\$44,750
4	\$49,700
5	\$53,700
6	\$57,650
7	\$61,650
8	\$65,600

For more information contact Bobbie Peery, Housing Coordinator, 216/664-4218



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[Business Loan Program](#)
[Business Retention](#)
[Conditional Land Use Transfer](#)
[Neighborhood Enterprise Zones](#)
[Obsolete Property Tax](#)
[Personal Property Tax](#)
[Property Tax Abatement](#)
[Revenue Bond Financing](#)

Neighborhood Enterprise Zones

Neighborhood Enterprise Zone (NEZ)

Public Act 147 of 1992, as amended and authorized by the State of Michigan, allows specific local governments to enact Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (NEZs). The City of Lansing has approved the designation of NEZ areas within the City as Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (NEZs). The purpose of establishing NEZs in Lansing is to promote home ownership and investment in areas where the greatest impact would occur and where such improvements may trigger additional investment in adjacent neighborhoods. The benefit of the NEZ Program to property owners in these areas results in lower property taxes.

Who Is Eligible to Apply?

Residential property owners and landlords.

How Does It Work?

The taxes on property are reduced for 12 years in designated areas to promote the revitalization of those neighborhoods. Developers and owners must first seek approval for the NEZ benefits before starting a project.

There are two different types of projects that can be undertaken in an NEZ:

- A rehabilitated facility is defined as an existing structure or a portion of an existing structure with a current true cash value of \$80,000 or less per unit that has or will have as its primary purpose residential housing consisting of 1-8 units.
- A new facility is defined as a new structure or portion of a new structure that has as its primary purpose residential housing consisting of one or two units, one of which will be owner occupied as a principal residence. This definition includes a new individual condominium unit, in a structure with one or more condominium units, that has as its primary purpose residential

housing which will be owner-occupied as a principal residence. This definition does not include apartments.

What Is the Process?

PROCESS TO DESIGNATE A NEZ

1. The Lansing City Council by resolution may designate one or more NEZs Districts. The NEZ must contain, at a minimum, platted parcels of land and the land must be compact and contiguous. The NEZ total acreage cannot exceed 15%.
2. Written notice must be provided to the assessor and to the governing body of each taxing unit not less than 60 days before passing the resolution designating a NEZ.
3. Must make a finding that the proposed NEZ is consistent with the master plan, neighborhood preservation and economic development goals of the local governmental unit.
4. Adopt a statement of the City's goals, objectives and policies relative to the maintenance, preservation, improvement and development of housing for all persons regardless of income level living within the proposed NEZ.
5. Pass a housing inspection ordinance that, at a minimum, requires that before the sale of a unit in a new or rehabilitated facility for which a NEZ certificate is in effect, an inspection is made of the unit to determine compliance with any local construction or safety codes and that a sale may not be finalized until there is compliance with those local codes.
6. A public hearing is held not later than 45 days after the date the notice is sent but before acting upon resolution.
7. Assessor determines and furnishes the governing body the amount of true cash value of the property located within the proposed NEZ and any other information considered necessary by the governing body.
8. The clerk of the governing body notifies the state tax commission of resolution passage, including a copy of the resolution and a listing of each parcel located in the NEZ, showing parcel code numbers and addresses.

OWNER/DEVELOPER PROCESS FOR OBTAINING A NEZ CERTIFICATE

1. An owner or developer (or prospective owner or developer) of a proposed new facility or proposing to rehab property in a NEZ files an application for an NEZ certificate with the City Clerk. The application must be filed before a building permit is issued for the new construction or rehabilitation of the facility.
2. An owner/developer obtains a building permit and submits a copy to the Lansing EDC.
3. The Lansing EDC will forward an application approved by resolution and the appropriate documentation (building permit, resolution contractor estimates, legal description and parcel number) to the State Tax Commission within 60 days of receiving it.
4. Upon project completion, the property owner must submit to the Lansing EDC the following: New Facility-certificate of occupancy and an affidavit executed by the owner affirming that the facility is occupied by the owner as a principal residence. Rehabilitated Facility-an affidavit executed by the owner affirming that the facility is occupied by the owner as a principal residence, a certificate that the improvements have met the minimum cost requirements and the local building code standards issued by the local building inspector, and a certificate of occupancy if required by the local building permits or codes.

5. The Lansing EDC will then forward the documentation to the State Tax Commission.

6. The State Tax Commission will issue a certificate to the applicant if it is determined that the facility complies with the NEZ program requirements. Copies of the certificate will be sent to the applicant, assessor's office and each affected taxing unit.

REHABILITATION COST REQUIREMENTS

1. Improvements, if done by a licensed contractor, are estimated at more than \$5,000 per owner-occupied unit or 50% of the true cash value (whichever is less), or \$7,500 per non-owner-occupied unit or 50% of the true cash value (whichever is less).

2. If the owner proposes improvements that would be done by the owner, the cost of the materials must be in excess of \$3,000 per owner-occupied unit or \$4,500 per non-owner-occupied unit. Improvements estimated by the owner should not include the cost of labor.

3. These improvements must bring the structure into conformance with minimum building code standards. A rehabilitated facility does not include a facility rehabilitated with the proceeds of an insurance policy for property or casualty loss.

NEZ CERTIFICATE

1. The NEZ certificate becomes effective December 31 of the year the new facility or rehabilitated facility is substantially completed and for a new facility occupied by an owner as a principal residence. OR-If a new facility is substantially completed in a year but is not occupied by an owner as a principal residence until the following year, upon the request of the owner, the effective date of the NEZ shall be December 31 in the year immediately preceding the date of occupancy by the owner as a principal resident. OR-Upon the request of the owner, the effective date of the NEZ for a rehabilitated facility shall be December 31 in the year immediately preceding the date on which the rehabilitated facility is substantially completed.

2. Certificates are effective for 12 years.

3. A certificate can be transferred to succeeding property owners within the 12 years provided that the new owner meets the NEZ requirements for the program.

4. A certificate expires if an owner fails to complete the filing within two years after the certificate is issued.

5. A certificate is automatically revoked if any one of the following exists:

- The new facility is no longer a homestead or residential facility.
- The NEZ tax is not paid or property tax is not paid.
- If the state tax commission is notified that the structure is not in compliance with local construction, building or safety codes.

6. Requests for certificate revocation must be made to the State Tax Commission.

NEZ TAX

1. The NEZ tax is levied on NEZ certificate holders in place of ad valorem real property taxes on the new or rehabilitated facility (not on the land on which the facility is located). The property taxes levied on the land will continue to be collected as they would without the NEZ designation.

2. The NEZ tax is an annual tax payable at the same time, and in the same way, taxes under the general property tax act are collected.

3. Until paid, the NEZ tax is a lien on the real property upon which the new

facility or rehabilitated facility subject to the certificate is located.
4. School taxes are reimbursed by the state.

NEW FACILITY PROPERTY TAX CALCULATION

Financial Residence Property-Apply one-half of the previous year's state average principal residence millage rate to the value of the facility.

Non-Principal Residence Property-Apply one-half of the previous year's state average non-principal residence millage rate to the taxable value of the facility.

- The NEZ tax on new construction attached to an existing facility will only apply to the addition. The rest of the facility will continue to be assessed regular property taxes.

REHABILITATED FACILITY TAX CALCULATION

- Apply the current total millage rate to the previous year's taxable value of the rehabilitated portion of the facility (not including the land).

A Neighborhood Enterprise Zone provides a tax incentive for the development and rehabilitation of residential housing and to spur the development and rehabilitation of residential housing in communities where it may not otherwise occur. A NEZ also promotes neighborhood revitalization, encourages owner occupied housing and new investment by lowering property taxes.

Supporting Statute(s)

[Public Act 147 of 1992 - NEZ](#)

Supporting Documents and Examples

Treasury Form 2704 - Application for Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Certificate (.pdf)

Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Tax Abatement Process (.pdf)

Steps to Designate Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (page not found on site)

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Revize

- Renaissance Zones



CITY OF LANSING
NEIGHBORHOOD ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM
“Enhancing the Community We Live In”

Residential Rehabilitation
Information & Application Packet

For More Information Contact:
Lansing Economic Development Corporation
401 S. Washington Square, Suite 100
Lansing, Michigan 48933
Phone: (517) 483-4140
Fax: (517) 483-6057
www.edc.cityoflansingmi.com



LANSING NEIGHBORHOOD ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM

Public Act 147 of 1992, as amended and authorized by the State of Michigan, allows specific local governments to enact Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (NEZs). The City of Lansing has approved the designation of 17 areas within the City as Neighborhood Enterprise Zones (NEZs). The purpose of establishing NEZs in Lansing is to promote home ownership and investment in areas where the greatest impact would occur and where such improvements may trigger additional investment in adjacent neighborhoods. The benefit of the NEZ Program to property owners in these areas results in lower property taxes.

On behalf of the City of Lansing, its Economic Development Corporation (EDC) administers the NEZ Program. There are strict time requirements set by the State of Michigan that must be met in order to qualify for the NEZ Certificate. **PLEASE READ ALL INFORMATION CAREFULLY!**

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

In order to be eligible for a NEZ Certificate, the following requirements must be met:

1. The property must be located in a designated Neighborhood Enterprise Zone. If you are uncertain as to whether your property is located within an NEZ, please refer to the NEZ "Boundaries Description" and map provided in the Basic Information packet or contact the Economic Development Corporation at (517) 483-4140 between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. for verification.
2. **IMPORTANT:** The property owner must submit a completed NEZ application to the EDC not less than **one week prior to pulling a building permit and prior to beginning any construction activities.** Otherwise, you will be ineligible for application. Applications may be obtained at the Economic Development Corporation of the City of Lansing, 401 S. Washington Avenue, Suite 100, Lansing, Michigan 48933; Phone: (517) 483-4140; Fax: (517) 483-6057; website: www.edc.cityoflansingmi.com.
3. Rehabilitation NEZ Certificates are available to home owners and landlords that meet the following criteria:
 - A. Owner Occupant
For owners who occupy a single family property as their principal residence, they must have a current true cash value of \$80,000 or less. If improvements are to be completed by a licensed contractor, an owner occupant of the property must invest a minimum of \$5,000 in rehabilitation efforts or 50% of the true cash value, whichever is less. A property owner must provide documentation of the investment in the form of an estimate from a licensed contractor.

If the improvements are to be done by the owner and not a licensed contractor, a minimum of \$3,000 in materials must be invested or 50% of the true cash value,

whichever is less. A property owner must provide receipts as proof of materials purchased. (An owner's personal labor cannot be included.)

B. Rental Property Owner

A rental property owner, with eight units or less must have a current true cash value of \$80,000 or less per unit. If improvements are to be done by a licensed contractor, the cost of improvements must be at least \$7,500 per unit or 50% of the true cash value, whichever is less. A rental property owner would need to provide documentation of the investment in the form of an estimate from a licensed contractor.

A minimum investment of \$4,500 is allowed per unit if the structure is brought into conformance with minimum local building code standards for occupancy or improves the livability of the units while meeting minimum local building code standards. (An owner's personal labor cannot be included.)

4. For continued eligibility, the owners of property for which a NEZ Certificate has been granted shall comply with all City of Lansing codes, ordinances and regulations applicable. Failure to comply could result in having the NEZ Certificate revoked.

PROPERTY TAX INCENTIVES

The property tax abatement (tax savings) for residential rehabilitation is defined as follows:

1. The amount of the NEZ tax on a rehabilitated residential structure is determined each year by multiplying the Taxable Value of the rehabilitated portion of the facility for the tax year immediately preceding the effective date of the NEZ Certificate by the total mills. The effective date for the tax abatement is dependent upon commencement of construction and when the facility is substantially completed. The project time line will need to be thoroughly discussed with EDC staff to determine how to receive the maximum tax benefit.
2. Land value and special assessments are not included in the tax abatement and will continue to be assessed at the regular tax rate.
3. Once a NEZ Certificate has gone into effect, the property taxes will be billed in a unique manner. During July (Summer taxes) and December (Winter taxes), the home owner will receive two separate property tax bills. The first is a bill for only the land portion of the property which if applicable, will be sent directly to your mortgage company.

The second bill is the NEZ tax for the building portion of the property. The City does not have the capability of sending this second bill directly to your mortgage company, therefore, the bill will be sent directly to the home owner. If there is an escrow agreement which requires a mortgage company to pay property taxes, the home owner will need to forward them a copy of the bill received for the building portion of the property for payment.

GENERAL FACTS

1. The effective date for the NEZ Certificate is dependent on commencement of construction and when the facility is substantially completed. The project time line will need to be thoroughly discussed with EDC staff to determine how to receive the maximum tax benefit.
2. The NEZ Certificate will remain in effect for 12 years.
3. A NEZ Certificate can be transferred to subsequent property owners within the 12-year period, provided that all State and local requirements for the program have been met by the new owner. Please contact the EDC for details on how to perform the transfer.
4. The continuance of a NEZ Certificate is conditional upon being current on payment of all taxes and any other debts owed to the City on an annual basis and that state and local criteria are met as defined in the next section.

STATE AND LOCAL CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

1. For initial certification, all rehabilitated or newly constructed structures shall comply with all applicable codes as determined by the City of Lansing.
2. For continued annual eligibility, all new and rehabilitated dwelling units and structures shall comply with the zoning and housing codes as determined by the City of Lansing.
3. For continued annual eligibility, a NEZ Certificate holder or the occupant of a certified dwelling unit shall not engage in illegal activity on the premises, or use or allow to be used any or all parts of the property in violation of any other City, County, State or Federal ordinance, statute or law.
4. For participation or continued annual eligibility, NEZ Certificate holders shall have no delinquent assessments, taxes, service fees, user fees, debts, obligations or utility payments due to the City on any property owned by the certificate holder in the City.
5. If a property for which a Certificate has been granted is sold without conveyance by deed, a memorandum of land contract or other sale document shall be recorded with the County Register of Deeds. In addition, notification of such sale shall be given to the City Assessor.
6. For continued eligibility, the owner of a rental property for which a Certificate has been granted shall comply with all City of Lansing codes, ordinances and regulations applicable to rental property. Failure to comply could result in having the NEZ Certificate revoked.

APPLICATION FEES

Establishing or amending an NEZ District	\$1,000
Developer Application Fee for NEZ Certificate	\$ 150 per unit (max \$5,000)
NEZ Transfer Fee	\$ 100 per unit
Single Family Home NEZ Certificate & Transfer	\$ 50

APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR REHABILITATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Because the NEZ Program is a tax savings incentive, it is imperative that the applicant follow the specific steps listed below to be eligible to receive the tax benefit:

1. The applicant must provide the City Treasurer with a signed Lansing Treasury Information Request Form stating the owner is not delinquent on any debts to the City of Lansing. Due to the confidentiality of information, complete the attached Lansing Treasury Information Request Form and fax form **directly** to the Treasurer's Office at (517) 483-6084.
2. The applicant must completely fill out the attached application form for a Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Certificate. Four (4) copies of the application are required with original signatures. Attachments to the application must include:

- An estimate from a licensed contractor demonstrating the scope of work and the costs.
- Legal description of the property.
- Parcel code number.

The application and attachments must be received by the EDC Office not less than one week prior to taking out a building permit. **If the building permit is issued prior to filing the application with the EDC Office, you will not be eligible for the NEZ tax benefit.**

3. The EDC will then file the completed application with the City Clerk within five working days of receipt.
4. Within 60 days of receipt of the application by the City Clerk, the Lansing City Council, by resolution, shall act to approve the application for a NEZ Certificate.
 - **Note:** Construction activities can begin while the Lansing City Council takes action on approving the resolution. The property owner must supply the EDC Office with a copy of the building permit within two days of issuance.
5. Upon City Council's approval of the resolution, the EDC will forward the application, building permit, resolution, contractor estimates, legal description, and parcel code number to the State Tax Commission.
6. Upon completion of the rehabilitation project, the applicant must submit a copy of the Certificate of Compliance provided by the Code Compliance Office to the EDC Office which certifies that the building meets building code requirements. This must be submitted within two working days of issuance.
7. The EDC will then forward the Certificate of Compliance to the State Tax Commission.
8. The State Tax Commission is required to respond within 60 days of receipt of receiving all final documentation and will either issue or reject a NEZ Certificate or request additional information.

**APPLICANT CHECKLIST FOR
REHABILITATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**

- Complete the Lansing Treasury Information Request form. This form must be faxed to the Treasurer's Office at (517) 483-6084 to ensure there is no debt owed to the City of Lansing. (To be completed by applicant.)
- Completely fill out the attached application form. Four (4) copies of the application are required with original signatures. Copied signatures are not acceptable. (To be completed by applicant.)
- Attach copy of the estimate from your contractor which demonstrates the scope of work to be completed and the final estimated cost. (To be completed by applicant.)
- Attach copy of a legal description for the subject property and a parcel code number. This information can be obtained from the City Assessor's Office. (To be provided by applicant.)
- A statement by the City Assessor showing the Taxable Value of the obsolete property for real property (not including the land and special assessments) for the tax year immediately preceding the commencement of the restoration. (To be obtained by the EDC.)
- A copy of the building permit must be provided to the EDC within two days of issuance and within three weeks of application for the NEZ Certificate. (To be provided by applicant.)
- A copy of the resolution from the City Council approving the NEZ Certificate. (To be obtained by the EDC.)
- A copy of the Certificate of Compliance within two days of issuance provided by the Code Compliance Office. (To be provided by applicant.)



CITY TREASURER
G-23 City Hall
(517) 483-4121

INCOME TAX DIVISION
G-29 City Hall
(517) 483-4114

FAX (517) 483-6084
124 W. Michigan Ave.
Lansing, Michigan 48933

LANSING TREASURY INFORMATION REQUEST

Business Owner/Corporate President/Company Director/Etc.

Name: _____
Home Address: _____
_____ Since _____
Daytime Phone #: _____
Social Security #: _____
Drivers License #: _____
Date of Birth: _____

Business Data

Corporate Name: _____
Doing Business As: _____
Address: _____
Business Phone #: _____
Federal Employer Identification #: _____
Contact person other than owner: _____

Do you, or any of these businesses, owe the City money for any reason? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, for what reason? _____

Name of any other Lansing area business in which your ownership participation exceeds 25%:

Fax this form immediately to:
City Treasurer's Office
124 W. Michigan Avenue
Lansing MI 48933
Fax: (517) 483-6084
Phone: (517) 483-4121

Signature

Date

"Equal Opportunity Employer"

STC Use Only

▶ Application No.

▶ Date Received

Application for Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Certificate

Issued under authority of Public Act 147 of 1992, as amended.

Instructions: Read the instructions before completing the application. This application must be filed prior to building permit issuance and start of construction. Initially file one original application (with legal description) and two additional copies of this form with the clerk of the local governmental unit (three complete sets). The additional documents to complete the application process will be required by the State of Michigan only after the original application is filed with the clerk of the local governmental unit (LGU). This form is also used to file a request for the transfer of an existing NEZ certificate. Please see the instruction sheet.

TO BE COMPLETED BY CLERK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNIT (LGU)

Signature of Clerk		▶ Date received by LGU	
LGU Application Number		▶ LGU Code	
Part 1: Owner/Applicant Information (complete all fields)			
▶ Applicant Name		Amount of years requested for exemption	
▶ Location of Facility (Street No., City, State, ZIP Code)			
<input type="checkbox"/> City of <input type="checkbox"/> Township of <input type="checkbox"/> Village of		County	
▶ Application is		School District where facility is located	▶ School Code
<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer (1 copy only)		Type of Property	
Is the building owned or rented by the occupants?		<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Duplex <input type="checkbox"/> Condo <input type="checkbox"/> Loft <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment - No. of Units	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Rented			
Name of LGU that established district	▶ Name or Number of Neighborhood Enterprise Zone	▶ Date district was established	
Identify who the work was completed by		Estimated Project Cost (per unit)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Licensed Contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Describe the general nature and extent of the rehabilitation or new construction to be undertaken. Include Breakdown of Investment Cost (use attachments if necessary)			
Timetable for undertaking and completing the rehabilitation or construction of the facility.			
Part 2: Applicant Certification			
I certify the information contained herein and in the attachments are true and that all are truly descriptive of the residential real property for which this application is being submitted.			
I certify I am familiar with the provisions of Public Act 147 of 1992, as amended, (MCL 207.771 to 207.787) and to the best of my knowledge, I have complied or will be able to comply with all of the requirements thereof which are prerequisite to the approval of the application by the LGU and the issuance of Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Certificate by the State Tax Commission.			
▶ Contact Name		Contact Telephone Number	
Contact Fax Number		Contact E-mail Address	
Owner/Applicant Name		Owner/Applicant Telephone Number	
Owner/Applicant Signature		Date	
▶ Owner/Applicant Mailing Address (Street No., City, State, ZIP Code)		Owner/Applicant E-mail Address	

Part 3: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION	
LGU Clerk must complete this section before submitting to the State Tax Commission	
Action taken by LGU:	The State Tax Commission requires the following documents be filed for an administratively complete application:
<input type="checkbox"/> Abatement Approved for _____ Years (6-15) <input type="checkbox"/> Abatement Approved for _____ Years (11-17 historical credits) <input type="checkbox"/> Denied (include Resolution Denying)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Original Application <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Legal description of the real property with parcel code number <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Resolution approving/denying application (include # of years) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. REHABILITATION APPLICATIONS ONLY. Statement by the assessor showing the taxable value of the rehabilitated facility not including the land, for the tax year immediately preceding the effective date of the rehabilitation.
▶ Date of Resolution Approving/Denying this application	LGU Name
Part 4: LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION	
LGU Clerk must complete this section before submitting to the State Tax Commission	
I certify that I have reviewed this application for complete and accurate information and determined that the subject property is located within a qualified Neighborhood Enterprise Zone.	
I certify this application meets the requirements as outlined by Public Act 147 of 1992 and hereby request the State Tax Commission issue a Neighborhood Enterprise Zone Certificate.	
Print Clerk Name	Clerk Telephone Number
Clerk Fax Number	Clerk E-mail Address
Clerk's Mailing Address (Street, City, State, ZIP Code)	
Clerk Signature	Date

LGU mail original completed application and required documents to:

State Tax Commission
 Michigan Department of Treasury
 P.O. Box 30471
 Lansing, MI 48909-7971

Note: Additional documentation will be required for the issuance of the certificate of exemption. These documents should be sent directly to the State of Michigan only after the original application is filed with the LGU clerk and approved by the LGU. See the instruction sheet attached.

Any questions concerning the completion of this application should be directed to your LGU Clerk.

Instructions for Form 2704A, Application for Neighborhood Enterprise Zone (NEZ) Certificate

The Neighborhood Enterprise Zone (NEZ) Facility Certificate was created by Public Act 147 of 1992, as amended. To qualify for this certificate, the subject property must be located within an established NEZ. Applications for a certificate of exemption are filed, reviewed, and approved by the local unit of government (LGU), but are also subject to review and approval/denial by the Michigan State Tax Commission.

Builder/Developer/Applicant

Complete Parts 1 and 2.

This application must be filed with the LGU clerk prior to the building permit issuance and the start of construction. File one original and two copies (three complete sets) of the completed application (form 2704A) and the following documents:

- Legal description of the real property on which the facility is located.
- Property Identification Number
- Describe the general nature and extent of the new construction or rehabilitation to be undertaken and the breakdown (for rehabilitation only) of the investment cost.
- Outline the timetable for undertaking and completing the new construction or rehabilitation of the facility.

NOTE TO NEW OWNERS: A list of additional required documentation to complete the application/certificate issuance process is on page 2 of the instructions. This documentation is sent directly to the State of Michigan, only after the original application is filed with the LGU clerk and approved by the LGU.

Any questions concerning the completion of this application should be directed to your LGU Clerk. Additional information on the NEZ program can be found at www.michigan.gov/treasury.

LGU Clerk

Complete Part 3 & 4

The LGU Clerk should review the application for complete and accurate information, to determine that the subject property is located within a qualified NEZ and certify the application meets the requirements as outlined by Public Act 147 of 1992.

Once approved, attach a certified copy of the resolution approving the application. This resolution must include the number of years the LGU is granting the abatement.

Send the complete application package to:

State Tax Commission
Michigan Department of Treasury
P.O. Box 30471
Lansing, MI 48909-7971

Application Deadline

Complete applications must be received by the State Tax Commission before October 31, to ensure processing and certificate issuance for the following tax year. Applications received after October 31 may not be processed in time for certificate issuance for the following tax year.

Additional Documents Required by the State to Issue a NEZ Certificate

Some documents may be obtained from the builder/developer.

Additional documents required for a New facility project:

- A signed application completed by the new owner/occupant. Most of the information needed can be taken from the original application filed by the developer. Be sure to make a copy of both pages of the application.
- A copy of the legal description of the real property with parcel code number of the property for each house/condo being built.
- A copy of the building permit. Please make sure the copy of the permit (building/trade permit) sent to the State is clear and legible.
- A copy of the new owners Warranty Deed showing ownership with the date deed was executed and signatures.
- A copy of the Certificate of Occupancy and Compliance.

Additional documents required for a Rehabilitated facility:

- Documentation proving the cost requirements of Michigan Compiled Law (MCL) 207.772(k) is met. A breakdown of investment cost for each house, condo or unit being rehabilitated and the square footage for each.
- A copy of the legal description of the real property with parcel code number of the property for each house/condo being built or rehabilitated.
- A clear and legible copy of the building/trade permit. For a rehabilitated facility you may not have a building permit but you will have trade permits, send copies of the trade permits.
- A copy of the new owner's Warranty Deed showing ownership with date the deed was executed and signatures.
- A certificate of occupancy and compliance, or certification by the local building official that the building meets minimum building codes for the local unit. Applicant must contact the building official.
- A copy of the statement by the assessor showing taxable value of the rehabilitated facility, not including the land, for the tax year immediately preceding the effective date of the rehabilitation.

Transfer of an existing certificate

Existing NEZ certificates may be transferred to a new owner by filing the completed application (form 2704A) and a copy of the warranty deed for the subject property with the State Tax Commission.

Tax Advantage for a NEZ Facility Exemption

The NEZ tax for a "**Rehabilitated facility**" is determined by multiplying the total mills levied as ad valorem taxes by the taxable value, not including land, for the tax year immediately preceding the effective date of the certificate, unless the effective date is adjusted by MCL 207.780(3). If the effective date is adjusted or the certificate is approved after 12/31/2005, the taxable value remains "frozen" until the last three years of the certificate and is then adjusted as described below.

The NEZ tax for a "**New facility**" is determined by multiplying one-half the average state-wide homestead mills levied in this state in the immediately preceding calendar year by the taxable value of the "New facility", not including land, until the certificate expires, unless the effective date is adjusted by MCL 207.780(2). If the effective date is adjusted or the certificate is approved after 12/31/2005, the exemption is adjusted as described below. The state-wide average homestead rate is set by the Michigan Department of Treasury, Bureau of Local Government Services on an annual basis.

In the last three years of the exemption, the exemption applies to only the number of mills levied for the county and LGU operating purposes (does not include debt millage); multiplied by the current taxable value. Any county or LGU debt millage and all other millages levied by all other taxing authorities would be levied at the full millage. Land is not included in this exemption.

In the tax year, two years before the certificate expires, the percentage of mills exempted for the county and LGU operating mills changes to **five-eighths** (does not include debt millage); multiplied by the current taxable value.

In the tax year, one year before the certificate expires, the percentage of mills exempted for the county and LGU operating mills changes from five-eighths to **three-fourths** (does not include debt millage); multiplied by the current taxable value.

In the year that the certificate expires, the percentage of mills exempted for the county and LGU operating mills changes from three-fourths to **seven-eighths** (does not include debt millage); multiplied by the current taxable value.

The LGU may grant an exemption for 6 to 15 years, or 11 to 17 years for a historic building.

Places to Live

Resource Section

- www.cityofpsilanti.com
- Community Policing Action Council
www.ypsicopac.org
- MSU Extension Service-Washtenaw County
- Cleveland Neighborhood Development Corporation
- Northeast Shores Development Corporation
Info@northeastshores.org
- Lansing Economic Development Corporation
www.edc.cityoflansing.mi.com
- City of Lansing- Neighborhood Enterprise Zone
Program- “Enhancing the Community We Live In”
www.edc.cityoflansing.mi.com
- City of Grand Rapids, Michigan- www.grcity.us
Downtown Alliance, Green Grand Rapids, Office of
Film, Music and Special Events

Green Spaces Narrative

A Vision for our Future

Ypsilanti is a city with many assets: a long history, vintage architecture, a beautiful riverfront, and a shared sense of belonging and place. Ypsilanti is in touch with its heritage as a river ford, a pioneer stake, a farming community, a market village, a small college town, a labor community, and (today) a small city with an intact infrastructure and unique character grounded in its past identities. Ypsilanti has many different neighborhoods and districts, each with its own individual charm and color. Diversity of age, race, income, religion, education, sexual orientation, political affiliation, is valued and protected through our nondiscrimination ordinance. These vibrant sub-communities all interact with each other in festivals, civic events, and city government. We live and grow together. This diversity makes us rich.

Our history, experiences and diversity lead us to take a self-reliant and progressive approach to our future and the coming challenges presented by climate change and peak oil.

The challenges presented by climate change are becoming increasingly well known. World-renowned scientists are debating just how close we are to a disastrous tipping point that will affect every person, right down to Ypsilanti residents. The concept of peak oil is less discussed, but just as crucial to our well-being. It reflects the realization that world demand for energy in the form of fossil fuels continues to climb (especially in developing countries), whereas oil discovery has fallen continuously since 1965. Having surpassed the peak of discovery, energy shocks must follow.

It is becoming increasingly clear that life with dramatically lower energy consumption is inevitable, and that it's better to plan for it now, rather than to be taken by surprise.

Ypsilanti has a self-sufficient, iconoclast nature: our intact infrastructure means that Ypsilanti already has many of the things needed for a fulfilling life with less cheap energy. However, in some ways, our community presently lacks the resilience to enable us to weather the severe energy shocks that will accompany peak oil. To give just two examples, the majority of our food is shipped from up to 1500 miles away, a system that is totally reliant on cheap oil. Also, many residents commute an hour or more to their jobs, alone, in private cars—again, a system that can't continue in the absence of cheap energy.

We are looking to augment Ypsilanti's many gifts and assets through the re-localization of the food system, eco-renovation of our older homes and businesses to retain their charm and character, the exploration of renewable energy resources within the community and for our public buildings (like instituting hydroelectric, solar, and other renewable power sources for important community resources), enhancing public transportation, preserving our green spaces, and supporting the health of our Huron River. Even people who believe that the projected energy shocks will never materialize can understand that re-localization makes good business sense for the economic health of our town.

We can build ways of living that are more connected, more enriching and that recognize the biological limits of our planet. However, the time is short—we have to act collectively, and we have to act now to achieve the enticing vision of a more resilient and self-sufficient Ypsilanti in 2020.

Green Spaces Vision

Ypsilanti exists within that natural green space provided by city parks, surrounding farms and wilder countryside, and green corridors that connect to other communities along our Huron River. Residents in Ypsilanti (and all humans) rely on contact with nature for its tremendous psychological benefits. A simple Google search will supply a multitude of links about these benefits. In tandem with these less visible benefits, green spaces sequester carbon and reduce the emissions that lead to global warming.

As a city, we have to think global, but act local in pursuit of the following five goals:

1. re-localizing the food systems through all kinds of urban agriculture;
2. preserving and enhancing green space within and surrounding the city, especially park & farm lands;
3. prioritizing renewable energy;
4. instituting and rewarding public/sustainable transportation
5. maintaining and supporting the health of our Huron river.

Re-localizing the food system:

- The Community Gardens and Growing Hope are tremendous assets that must be encouraged by the city. Tour de Fresh can be a gigantic community celebration and all city officials should attend. Urban agriculture efforts and new urban models for community supported agriculture can be supported and promoted.
- City officials need to promote Kitchen Gardens /Four Square Society campaign – all can be growing a four-square and setting an example. Sponsor DIY nights to help residents begin growing food in their backyards. Increase residents health and vitality through gardening, exercise and better food.
- All efforts to engage in food production must be supported formally and informally by the city. The city can provide exemptions or change the law to allow micro farms in the city, allow small holdings of bees, goats & chickens, and stop interfering with people's ability to grow their own food. The city can help connect owners of vacant land with gardeners. Encourage neighborhood associations to engage in "crop swap" groups, trading with neighbors whose growing conditions may be different from their own.
- Explore an "Edible Schoolyard" Project like the ones in Ann Arbor and Berkeley and other agricultural education models.
- Focus on food producing tree species, like walnuts, paw-paws, beach plums, hazelnuts etc., in park plantings. Create a city-wide inventory of fruit- and nut-producing trees and post it on the city website. Partner with Growing Hope, UM School of Natural Resources to create an urban forestry/permaculture plan for the city.
- The city must encourage the existing Farmer's Markets and do what we can to grow them. Reward & support businesses, restaurants and markets that offer local produce, dairy products, and meat. The city can encourage Zingerman's to open a food facility here. The city can offer creative tax incentives to allow more locally-owned grocery and food stores to open (like a butcher shop / specialty food grocer).
- The city must do as much as possible to keep those last farms in Superior Township open and viable, and if possible encourage them to grow organic (or as clean as finances permit) products for local sale in our restaurants and market, in partnership with Growing Hope's Healthy Markets Initiative.
- A committee could be formed to approach and encourage owners to surrender their empty properties for cultivation for tax breaks. Perhaps a percentage of garden plot fees could be applied to the tax bills.

Preserving and enhancing green space

- Signs & Wayfinding, connections between parks, highlighting the important central role of the Huron River to our city.
- Encourage and give tax breaks to land trusts and state projects that support the purchase of development rights. Support and partner with organizations working to protect farmlands and green spaces, such as SE Michigan Land Conservancy and Washtenaw Land Trust. Partner with surrounding townships and Ann Arbor on Greenbelt projects.
- Thru Ypsi Pride and other service projects, we can organize cleanup projects for the various abandoned sites in town. We can plant sunflowers and trees to clean the soil, clean up garbage, etc.
- Complete the eastern end and Ypsilanti portions of the Border-to-Border (B2B) non-motorized trail. Partner with local biking groups to improve and expand the network of shared use paths, bike lanes, signed bike routes, arterials with wide shoulders and pedestrian pathways, especially in parks.
- In the wake of the Emerald Ash Borer and Dutch Elm Disease, the city must move towards planting multiple native species of landscaping and trees. Plant many more trees in the residential areas for their air pollution, carbon sequestering and building-shading benefits. Perhaps community groups or neighborhood associations could work on "Plant a Tree" campaigns. Possibly historically African-American neighborhoods could plant trees as a justice and solidarity project as a part of Wangari Matthei's Greenbelt Movement.
- Retain city ownership of undeveloped land as a heritage for our future.

Energy Independence (further details on sustainable transportation are in separate section)

- Light rail, trolley, rewards for walking & biking, and returning streets to two-way traffic, can all be supported to enhance Ypsilanti's small town feel, increase walkability, further goals of sustainability and lower carbon emissions.
- Complete the B2B trail. Foster biking by rebates and rewards for showing your biking helmet at restaurants and events.
- Sign the Mayor's pledge for Climate Protection and join ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability. Ypsilanti can complete an energy assessment thru ICLEI that will result in a city-wide Energy Action Plan. Institute steps and timeline for accountability.
- Investigate and institute their best practices. Publications are broken down into short- and long-term

actions that local governments and community groups can take. (See attached examples.)

Short-term examples: government – Purchase only ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances for City use; community groups – Promote energy conservation thru campaigns targeted at residents and businesses.

Long-term examples: government - Install building/office occupancy sensors; community groups – Implement a low-income weatherization program (like WARM Training Center in Detroit or partner with EnHouse in Ann Arbor).

- Move toward a goal of all city buildings becoming energy independent—highlight City Hall solar project—city-sponsored DIY nights to help people institute solar, geothermal, solar hot water for their own homes. Partner with Solar Ypsi project for grants and bulk quantity buying of panels for businesses and residences. Wind towers along I-94 entry corridor. Reinvest in hydroelectric power.
- Partner with organizations already working towards sustainability on low-cost, community led projects. Visible city participation is key.

Healthy Huron River

- Focus on riverside parks as connecting and unifying treasures for our city.
- There is still time for the city to make sure Water Street is a green development—it could be a gigantic turning point that people in 2020 will look back on as a significant, forward-looking step that Ypsilanti courageously took at a difficult time in its history.
- Partner with Huron Watershed Council to enhance health of river. Native plantings, food bearing trees, watershed education, presentations, and a city-wide celebration of the river are all needed. Proposed that Ann Arbor's Huron River Day rotate between Ypsilanti's Riverside Park and Gallup Park annually.
- Include Huron River itself in Ypsi Pride cleanups (boat squads)
- Promote rain gardens in city parks and neighborhoods; improve storm water management
- Stabilize riverbank in riverside parks.

Sources and Further Reading:

Note: many of these titles are available through the Ypsilanti District Library

Animal, Vegetable, Miracle: A Year of Food Life –Barbara Kingsolver

Gaia's Garden: A Guide to Homescale Permaculture –Toby Hemenway

In Defense of Food: An Eater's Manifesto –Michael Pollan

Peak Everything: Waking Up to the Century of Declines –Richard Heinberg

Plan C: Community Survival Strategies for Peak Oil and Climate Change –Pat Murphy

Post Carbon Cities: Planning for Energy and Climate Uncertainty –Daniel Lerch

Powerdown: Options and Actions for a Post-Carbon World –Richard Heinberg

Preparing for Climate Change: A Guidebook for Local, Regional and State Governments –
University of Washington Climate Impacts group with ICLEI (Local Governments for
Sustainability)

Six Degrees: Our Future on a Hotter Planet –Mark Lynas

The Long Emergency: Surviving the End of Oil, Climate Change, and Other Converging
Catastrophes of the 21st Century –James Howard Kunstler

The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals –Michael Pollan

The Post-Petroleum Survival Guide and Cookbook: Recipes for Changing Times –Albert Bates

The Transition Handbook –Rob Hopkins

When Technology Fails: A Manual for Self-Reliance, Sustainability, and Surviving the Long
Emergency –Matthew Stein

US Mayors Climate Action Handbook –ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) with City of
Seattle and the U.S. Conference of Mayors

Potential Partners -- Organizations Working for Greater Sustainability in and around Ypsilanti:

See attached "Organizations" document for contact info

CSAs, Farmers Markets, Farms:

- Tantre Farm CSA
- Community Farm of Ann Arbor
- Frog Holler Organic Farm
- Two Creeks Organics
- Old Pine Farms
- Valley Family Farm
- Dancing Crane Honey
- Canton Farmers Market
- Ann Arbor Farmers Market
- Chelsea Farmers Market
- Manchester Farmers Market
- Ypsilanti Farmers Markets
- Ducks Unlimited, Inc
- Earth Preservation Fund
- Eat Local Eat Natural

Ann Arbor

- 1Sky (see Clean Water Action)
- Ann Arbor Area Community Foundation
- Ann Arbor Friends Meeting
- Ann Arbor New Urbanism & Sustainable Development Meetup Group
- Ann Arbor Raw Food Meetup Group
- Ann Arbor Vegan Meetup Group - Sponsored by VegMichigan
- Avalon Housing
- Chris Bedford Films
- Clean Water Action CWA
- Ecology Center
- Erb Institute UM
- Food Gatherers
- FSEP (Food System Economic Partnership)
- Huron River Watershed Council
- Interfaith Council for Peace and Justice
- Kelley-Tinker Architects
- League of Conservation Voters
- NAP (Natural Area Preservation)
- Peace Neighborhood Center
- Project Grow
- Recycle Ann Arbor
- Religious Action for Affordable Housing
- Sierra Club Huron Valley Group
- Slow Food Huron Valley
- Sunstructures Architects
- Sunward, Great Oak, Touchstone Cohousing
- SUR Energy Systems
- Think Local First
- Vineyard Church

Chelsea

- Chelsea Area Network of Peace Activists CANOPAS

Detroit

- ACCESS
- Avalon Bread
- Bioneers
- Boggs Center
- Detroit Black Community Food Security Network
- Detroit City of Hope
- Detroit Evolution Laboratory
- Eastern Market
- Greening of Detroit
- Sierra Club Great Lakes Program, Healing Our Waters Coalition
- Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
- WARM Training Center

E Lansing

- Michigan State University Organic program & Student CSA – John Biernbaum
- Urban Options

Manchester

- Manchester Area People for Peace, www.mapforpeace.org

Saline

- Migrant Health Promotion

Traverse City

- Michigan Land Use Institute (Traverse City)

Ypsilanti

- Clean Energy Coalition
- Creative Change Educational Solutions
- Edwards Foundation
- Gray Panthers MICHIGAN
- Greeks Serving the Community EMU
- Growing Hope
- National Organization for Women NOW
- Ypsilanti Food Co-op

Michigan

- Environmental Policy Organization EPO
- Environment Michigan
- Friends of Wildlife
- Great Lakes Commission
- Great Lakes Fishery Commission
- Great Lakes Green Initiative
- Great Lakes Natural Resources Center
- Great Lakes Renewable Energy Association GLREA
- Great Lakes Stewardship Initiative
- Green Press Initiative
- Historical Society of Clinton, Michigan, meetup group
- Michigan Audubon Society
- Matthaei Botanical Gardens & Nichols Arboretum
- Michigan American Planning Association
- Michigan Climate Action Council
- Michigan Environmental Council
- Michigan Department of Consumer & Industry Services, Energy Office
- Michigan Electric Cooperative Association
- Michigan Interfaith Power & Light
- Michigan Natural Areas Council
- Michigan Network for Children's Environmental Health
- Michigan Peaceworks
- Michigan United Conservation Clubs
- National Wildlife Federation
- Portable Light Project
- Public Interest Research Group PIRGIM
- River Network in Michigan
- SE MI Beekeepers Association
- Speckhard-Knight Charitable Foundation
- Southeast Michigan Land Conservancy SMLC
- Strawbale Studio
- Sustainable Michigan Peak Oil meetup group
- Sustainable Spaces
- Washtenaw Audubon Society
- Washtenaw County Conservation District

- Washtenaw Housing Alliance
- Washtenaw Land Trust, William Hanson
- Wild Ones
- Youth Empowerment Project

UM groups & UM Student groups

- University of Michigan Solar Car Team
- Center for Sustainable Systems [CSS]
- Ecology Center Students in Action ECSA
- Environmental Action University of Michigan ENACT
- Minority Environmental Leadership Development Initiative MELDI
- Net Impact- University of Michigan Ross Business School
- SOLE Students Organizing for Labor & Equality
- Students for a Democratic Society SDS

Links:

43 Short Videos on Climate Change and Peak Oil:

<http://transitionus.ning.com/video>

Aspen's Progressive Waste Reduction Ordinance

http://www.aspenpitkin.com/pdfs/depts/44/recycling_ordinance.pdf

Boulder's emissions inventory and Climate Action Plan

http://www.bouldercolorado.gov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=7698&Itemid=2844

Boulder's Carbon Tax - A Community Takes Charge:

This paper discusses the development and implementation of Boulder's carbon tax and offers a brief history of Boulder's climate protection program.

http://www.icleiusa.org/action-center/learn-from-others/A%20Community%20Takes%20Charge_Boulders%20Carbon%20Tax.pdf

California Energy Commission – Energy Efficiency Resources

<http://www.energy.ca.gov/efficiency/index.html>

Christian Science Monitor Article on Transition Towns Sept 11, 2008

<http://www.csmonitor.com/2008/0912/p25s14-sten.html>

City of Annapolis MD Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy

<http://www.ci.annapolis.md.us/upload/images/government/council/Pending/O2707.pdf>

City of Berkeley Climate Action Plan

<http://www.berkeleyclimateaction.org/>

City of Berkeley, Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Resolution

http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/purchasing/PU_BPP.pdf

City of Honolulu, Energy Star Purchasing Resolution

<http://www.honolulu.gov/refs/ccipol/99-225.htm>

Climate Smart: A joint venture by the City and County of Boulder, this website is designed to engage local residents and businesses to help them reduce their carbon footprint.

<http://www.beclimatesmart.com/about/>

Cool Mayors

<http://www.usmayors.org/climateprotection/agreement.htm>

Energy Bulletin

clearinghouse for news, research and analysis regarding the peak in global energy supply

<http://www.energybulletin.net/>

EnHouse, Ann Arbor

comprehensive education and touring facility dedicated to furthering the causes of green building, energy efficiency and renewable energy

<http://www.environmentalhouse.org/>

George Lisi's review of the Transition Handbook

<http://www.vtcommons.org/journal/2008/08/free-vermont-media-george-lisi-transition-towns-using-our-heads-hearts-and-hands-pos>

Global Public Media

helps existing broadcast, print and online media offer a broader, deeper and more interactive public information service in response to the difficulties that both public and profit-making news and other media have when trying to offer analysis not driven by the need to 'entertain', increase ratings, save money, make profit and satisfy shareholders

<http://globalpublicmedia.com/>

Local Governments for Sustainability -- ICLEI

<http://www.icleiusa.org/>

Low-Cost Energy Efficiency Measures: Neighborhood Blitz, Direct Install and Conservation Kit Programs

Direct installation energy efficiency programs are those in which simple energy saving low-cost measures are installed in low-income households.

<http://www.icleiusa.org/action-center/learn-from-others/Low-Cost%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Measures.pdf>

Northeast Clean School Bus Initiative Anti-Idling Policy

<http://www.icleiusa.org/action-center/learn-from-others/2.1%20Anti-Idling%20Ordinance%20Guidance.pdf>

Post Carbon Institute

conducts research, develops technical tools, educates the public, and organizes leaders to respond to the challenges of fossil fuel depletion and climate change

<http://www.postcarbon.org/>

Recycle Ann Arbor

provides education and innovative services in the collection, processing and distribution of recyclable materials, also programs include EnHouse and ReUse Center.

www.recycleannarbor.org

Rob Hopkins (TT founder) 15 min video at International Forum on Globalization Dec, 2007.

http://www.ifg.org/programs/Energy/triple_crisis_av/panel5/3rob-v.htm

Seattle Ban on Recyclables in Garbage

http://www.seattle.gov/util/About_SPU/Recycling_System/History_&_Overview/Ban_on_Recyclables_in_Garbage/index.asp

Telluride CO's Green Building Code Residential and Multi-Residential Checklists, as well as their Green Building Resource Guide.

<http://www.telluride-co.gov/home/index.asp?page=311>

The Transition Primer, downloadable guide on becoming a Transition Town.

<http://transitiontowns.org/TransitionNetwork/Primer>

Transition Initiatives Explained in 5 minutes:

<http://ypsilantitransition.ning.com/video/transition-handbook>

Transition Michigan

<http://transitionmichigan.ning.com/>

Transition Towns (UK website)

www.transitiontowns.org

Transition USA

<http://transitionus.ning.com/>, <http://www.ustransitioninitiative.org/index.php>

Transition Ypsilanti

<http://ypsilantitransition.ning.com/>

WARM Training Center

promotes the development of resource efficient, affordable, healthy homes and communities through education, training and technical assistance

www.warmtraining.org

POTENTIAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Organization or Person	Contact person	Title/affiliation	Contact person Email	Contact person phone	Org email	Org. web#	Org. fax#	Website	Address: Street	City	St	Zip
15ky (see Clean Water Action)	Steve Glatteman							http://www.15ky.org	201 South Main St., Suite 501	Ann Arbor	M	48104
Ann Arbor Area Community Foundation					info@anaacf.org	(734) 663-040	(734) 663-351	http://www.anaacf.org				
Ann Arbor New Urbanism & Sustainable Development	M Bill Krebaum							http://newurbanism.meetup.com/128/				
Ann Arbor Raw Food Meetup Group	Ellen Livingston							http://rawfood.meetup.com/312/				
Ann Arbor Vegan Meetup Group - Sponsored by Veggie Harry Plunko	Lynn							http://www.meetup.com/vegmichigan/				
Ann Arbor Whole Food Nutrition Meetup Group	Paula Baldoni	Director of cc/baldoni@avalonhousing.org						http://www.avalonhousing.org	603 W. Huron Street	Montague	M	48103
Avaton Housing	Chris Bedford	Film maker, a christbedford@charter. 231-893-3937						http://www.chrisbedfordfilms.com/	86543 Hancock Road	Ann Arbor	M	48104
Clean Water Action CWA	Christy MacSillivra	Campaigns of cmsg@cleanwater. 734-222-6347, c. anaacf@cleanwateraction.org/ni						http://www.ohdplanetfarm.biz/	205 1/2 North Main St			
CSAs, Farmers Markets, Farms:								http://www.valleyfamilyfarm.com/services	2510 Hayes Road	Chelsea		48118
Tenure Farm CSA	Deb Lentz & Rich Owners	tantrefarm@hotmail.com 734-475-4323						http://www.communityfarmofaia.org	1525 S. Fletcher Rd.	Chelsea		48118
Community Farm of Ann Arbor	Ann Elder	(734) 433-0261						http://frogollerorganic.com	11811 Beech Rd.	Brooklyn	M	48230
Frog Holler Organic Farm	Cathy							http://www.twooreaksorganics.com/	13290 Tracey Road	Manchester	M	48158
Two Oreaks Organics	Kris Hirsh							http://www.valleyfamilyfarm.com/services	11833 Stoney Creek Road	Milan	M	48160
Valley Family Farm CSA	Judy Huling	gardengoddess@valleyfamilyfarm.com						http://www.kitchenback.com/2007/10/09/peas.html				
Dancing Crane Honey	Joanne & John Pletto	hitchhcnick@gmail.com						http://www.2007.09.09/peas.html	315 Detroit Street			48104
Caplan Farms & Market	Keely Joyce											
Ann Arbor Farmers Market	Molly Notarianni	Manager										
Chelsea Farmers Market												
Manchester Farmers Market												
Ducks Unlimited, Inc	Gildo Tori	Director of P. gltori@ducks.org						http://www.ducks.org	331 Mitty Drive #4	Ann Arbor		48103
Earth Preservation Fund	Rob Sargent	info@earthpreservation.org						http://www.earthpreservation.org	107 April Drive, Suite 3	Ann Arbor		48103
Exit Local Eat Natural	Eric Block ?	info@ExitLocalEatNatural.com						http://www.exitlocalnatural.com/	3885 Jackson Rd.	Ann Arbor		48103
Ecology Center	Milo Garfield	Director	michaelsj@ecocenter.org					http://www.ecocenter.org/	117 N Division St	Ann Arbor		48104
Environment Michigan	Bernie Fischowitz-Roberts	env-policy@umich.edu						http://www.environmentmichigan.org/	103 E. Liberty, Suite 202	Ann Arbor		48104
Environmental Policy Organization EPO	Erin Institute	erinst@umich.edu						http://www.environmentmichigan.org/	1733 Dunmore Road	Ann Arbor		48108
Erb Institute	Chris Cleveland	MBA/MS Program Coordinator	734-647-9703					http://www.erb.umich.edu/	Genaki R. Ford School of Public Pol	Ann Arbor		48109-1041
Friends of Wildlife	Eileen							http://www.fishcatchers.org/index.htm	P.O. Box 1505	Ann Arbor		48108
Food Gatherers	Jennifer Fike	Executive Dir fike@foodgatherers.org						http://www.foodgatherers.org/index.htm	P.O. Box 191037	Ann Arbor		48113
FSEP (Food System Economic Partnership)	June Ruslen	junear5575@sbjglobe. 734-696-2596						http://www.fsep.org/	705 North Zeeb, P.O. Box 8845	Ann Arbor		48107-8845
Gray Panthers MICHIGAN	Christine Manuhr	Program Man manuhr@jplc.org	734-665-9135					www.graypanthers.org	1733 Dunmore Road	Ann Arbor		48104
Great Lakes Commission	Marc Gauden	Communications Officer						http://www.glc.org	2100 Commonwealth Blvd. Ste. 100	Ann Arbor		48105
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	Tom & Peggy Bre	Laagna Gart brantano@gmail.com						http://www.glc.org/index.php?title=main_Page	213 West Liberty, Ste. 200	Troy		48104-1388
Great Lakes Green Initiative	Andy Burchbaum	Director						http://www.nwf.org/matlakes	257 South Bridge Street, PO Box 3, Diamondale	Ann Arbor		48621
Great Lakes Natural Resources Center	Jennifer Alvarado	617-646-6269 517-646-8584						http://www.nwf.org/grea/	600 W St. Joseph, Suite 10	Ann Arbor		48633
Great Lakes Renewable Energy Association	Rebecca Martusewicz							http://www.glaeswardship.org/	116 EWRE Building, Beal Road	Ann Arbor		48109
Great Lakes Stewardship Initiative	Andrew Henderson	hendrad@umich.edu						www.greenpressinitiative.org	1802 Linwood Avenue, Suite 1	Ann Arbor		48103
GreenPeas	Tyson Miller	Program Dir tyson@greenpressinitiative.org						http://www.meetup.com/historicalsocialscocietyofannor	1100 N. Main, Suite 210	Ann Arbor		48104
Green Press Initiative	Kris Olsson	Watershed e. kolsson@hwc.org						http://www.hwc.org/	730 Tappan	Ann Arbor		48104
Historical Society of Clinton, Michigan, meetup group	Chuck Warpechski	info@cpj.net						http://www.alphahouse-hh.org/	Interfaith Hospitality Network of Was	Ann Arbor		48103
Huron River Watershed Council	Paula Baldoni	ed@valley-finner.com, bob@helly-finner.com						http://www.alphahouse-hh.org/	Interfaith Hospitality Network of Was	Ann Arbor		48103
Interfaith Council for Peace and Justice	Rob Tinker, Ed Kelley							http://www.michigan.gov/	213 W. Liberty, Suite 300	Ann Arbor		48104
Interfaith Hospitality Network	Lisa Wolzak	Executive Dir lisa@michigan.gov						http://www.michigan.gov/	6011 West St. Joseph Hwy., Suite - Lansing	Ann Arbor		48917
Kelley-Tinker Architects	Keith Harrison							http://www.lisa.umich.edu/mjg/	1800 N. Dikoro Road	Ann Arbor		48105
League of Conservation Voters	Bob Grese	kgrese@umich.edu						http://www.planningmi.org	218 South Main Street, Suite 300	Ann Arbor		48104
Michigan Audubon Society	Jane Fitzpatrick	see http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Botanical Gardens & Nichols Arboretum	Lana Polack	Energy Progr lpolack@environmentalcouncil.org						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Environmental Planning Association	David Galt	Supervisor, C. galt@environmentalcouncil.org						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Climate Action Council	John Sarver	Director of Energy Efficiency Program 689-685-2047						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Environmental Council	Art Thayer	Director of Energy Efficiency Program 689-685-2047						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Department of Consumer & Industry Services	Peggy Gantigue-Corteyou	peggy@michigan.gov						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Electric Cooperative Association	Genevieve K. Ho	Environmenta gen@ecocenter.org 734-761-3186, ext. 115						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Interfaith Power & Light	Laura Ruseilo	Executive Director						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Natural Areas Council	Paul Ziegler	Policy Advisor						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Network for Children's Environmental Health	David Borneman	Jason Franzelnap@a2gov.org						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan Peaceworks	Beth Houser	Program Assl Houser@wfw.org						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Michigan United Conservation Clubs	Bonnie Billups, Jr	Executive Director						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
NAP (National Area Preservation)	Mr. Tom Buresh, Chairman	TC.buresh@umich.edu						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
National Wildlife Federation	Malissa Kester	Executive Dir mkester@projectgrowgardens.org						http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Peace Neighborhood Center	Jason Bing							http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Portable Light Project								http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Project Grow								http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Public Interest Research Group PIRGIM								http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Recycle Ann Arbor								http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912
Religious Action for Affordable Housing								http://www.michiganchange.us/websiteholder.cfm	119 Pers Marquette Drive, Suite 2A	Lansing		48912

Edwards Foundation
Greeks Serving the Community EMU
Gray Panthers MIC-HIGAN
Growing Hope, Amanda Maria Edmonds, Executive Director info [at] growinghope.net
Ypsilanti Food Co-op
Clean Energy Coalition
Valley Family Farm

William Hesse,
June Rusten
Corinne Sikorski Mgr
Greg Vedrana

whesse@emich.edu
jrusten575@abcogisla.com
734-896-2586
734-786-8401, PO Box 890129, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48198, www.growinghope.net
csikors@ypsifoodco.com 734-483-1520
greg@cec-mi.org 888-818-0987

734-483-7693, Fax 313-578-0984.

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317 River Street
124 Pearl Street, Suite 402

Ypsilanti MI 48197-0812
Ypsilanti MI
Ypsilanti MI
Ypsilanti MI 48198
Ypsilanti MI 48197

Gardening: organic, biointensive, edible landscaping, beekeeping

Local food sources

Seed-saving

Eco-renovation of house
Sewing, repairing, buying used

Conserving, low-flow fixtures

Canning, preserving, drying, freezing, cooking, brewing, salting, smoking

Rain barrels, cistern, filtration

Cold Frames, Eating in Season

Safety, protection

Re-use grey water, sump

Insulation, sealing

Composting toilets?

Durable goods, non-electric tools

Well? Solar shower?

More exercise = healthier

Creativity, crafts, entertainment

Joy, play, fun

Singing, quilting, gardening grps

Grow & make herbal meds

Become familiar with native herbs

Spirituality, silence

Health

Awe and wonder

Wind, solar panels

Gratitude

Passive solar, greenhouse?

Energy Use

Simplicity

Self-Governance

Eco-villaging, Local buying

Self-education, co-education

Interconnection, right relationship

Sharing, tithing, bartering, freecycling, local currency

Green energy credits

Programmable thermostat

Ceiling fans, whole house fan

Wood/renewable heat
Comp fluorescent bulbs, water heater blanket

Transportation

Walk, bike, canoe

Non-exploitive book business, Non profit work

Bus, public transportation

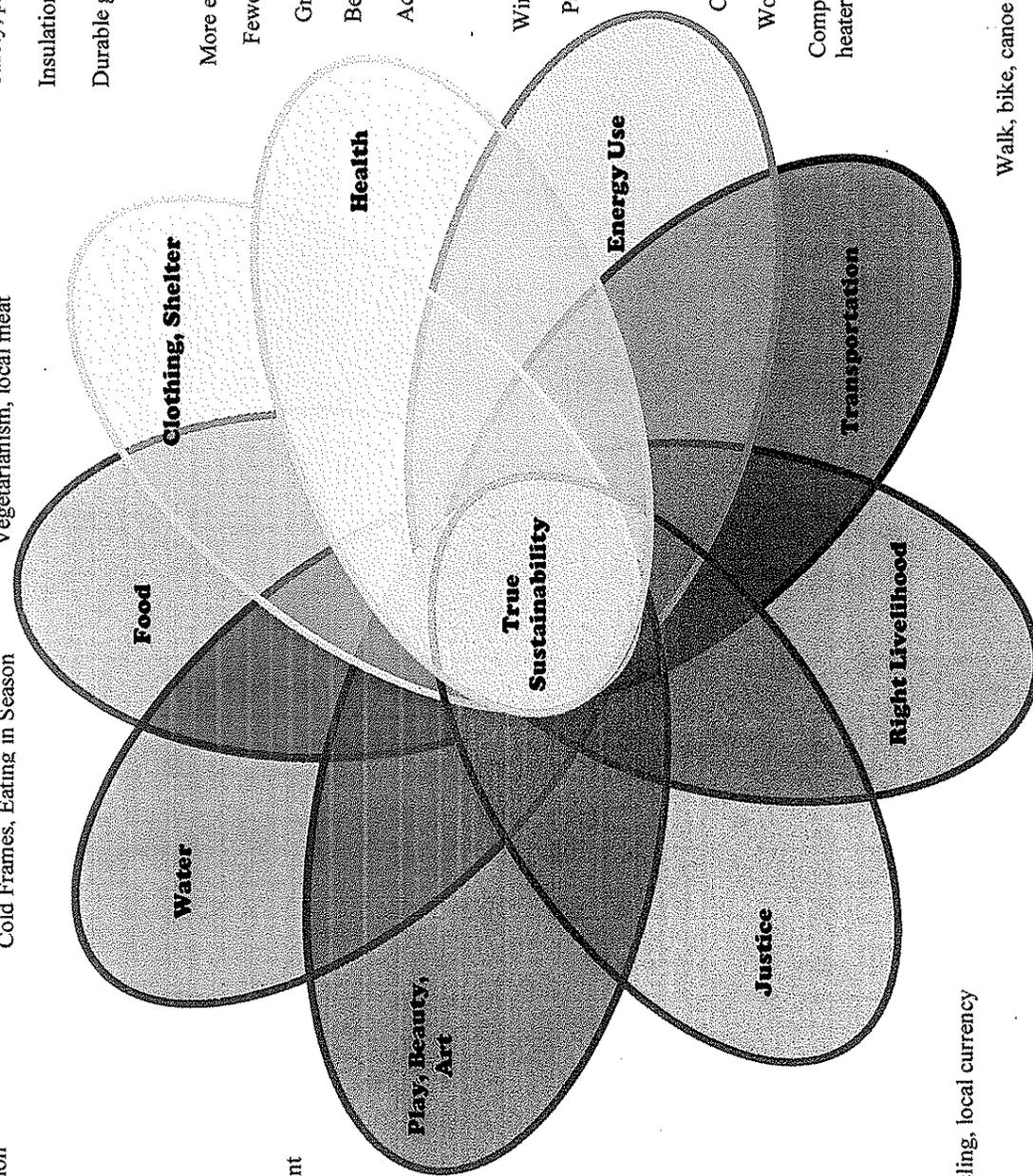
Raising bees

More needs met nearby

Making medicines, salves, etc.
Trading honey, candles, beer, extra veggies, etc.

Own hybrid car

Sustainability - Individual level



Sustainability -

Red = Local level

Green = regional level

Blue = global level

