



MEETING POSTING

TOWN OF NANTUCKET
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Committee/Board/s	Nantucket Historical Commission
Day, Date, and Time	Friday, October 20, 2023 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Location / Address	HYBRID MEETING REMOTE PARTICIPATION AND IN PERSON at 131 Pleasant Street, Nantucket
Signature of Authorized Person	Angus MacLeod (Chair)
WARNING: IF THERE IS NO QUORUM OF MEMBERS PRESENT, OR IF MEETING POSTING IS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OML STATUTE, NO MEETING MAY BE HELD!	

Angus MacLeod (Chair), Rita Carr (Vice Chair), Abby De Molina (Secretary), George Butterworth, Clement Durkes, Thomas M. Montgomery, Milton Rowland

Staff Liaison: Holly Backus

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/94332358504?pwd=N25KSGR2QldOeWFuc2tKUXcvaERGdz09>

Meeting ID: 943 3235 8504

Passcode: 770019

One tap mobile

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AGENDA

Please list below the topics the chair reasonably anticipates will be discussed at the meeting

- Public Comment
- Commissioner's Comment
- Staff Update
- Discussion of demo delay policies and potential improvements
- Proposed MA Bill S-1289 – An Act Relative to Installing Solar Energy Systems in Historic Districts
- Ongoing survey work
 - Discussion of survey area for FY24 – Brant Point and Cliffside
- National Alliance of Preservation Commissioners (NAPC) review
 - SWOT Analysis
- Other Business

§ 139-26. Issuance of building and use permits.

A. No building or structure shall be used, erected, constructed, relocated, added to or otherwise subjected to alteration, or demolished without a building or use permit having been issued by the Building Commissioner or Local Inspector for any use or structure. No lot shall be changed from its use preexisting the July 27, 1972, effective date of this chapter, except to its natural condition allowed by § 139-7A(5) above, without a use permit or a building permit permitting such use. No such permit shall be issued until such construction, erection, relocation, addition, alteration, demolition or use, as proposed, shall comply in all respects with the provisions of this chapter as determined by a Zoning Enforcement Officer or with a decision rendered by the Board of Appeals, the Planning Board, or the courts in the case of appeals. **[Amended 4-14-1997 ATM by Art. 40, AG approval 8-5-1997; 4-10-2000 ATM by Art. 46, AG approval 8-2-2000; 6-25-2020 ATM by Art. 51, AG approval 10-27-2020]**

(1) Demolition delay.

(a) Statement of purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish a predictable process for reviewing requests to demolish residential structures in order to:

- [1] Establish an appropriate waiting period during which the Town and the applicant can propose and consider alternatives to the demolition of a building of residential value;
- [2] Minimize the quantity of demolition debris ending up in the landfill;
- [3] Create an incentive for reuse of residential structures;
- [4] Give interested parties an opportunity to acquire reusable residential structures.

(b) Buildings subject to demolition delay. All residential structures are subject to review by the Building Commissioner, Local Inspector, or a registered design professional for the purpose of determining whether such buildings have any residential reuse potential.

(c) Issuance of demolition permit. The requirements set forth in this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the requirements of any other codes, ordinances, statutes, or regulations applicable to the demolition of buildings. No demolition permit shall be issued for a building that is subject to review, pursuant to Subsection A(1)(b) above, unless:

- [1] It is determined that demolition is necessary, pursuant to Subsection A(1)(d) below.
- [2] It is determined that said building has no residential reuse potential due to the existing condition of the structure or physical barriers to moving the structure such as significant trees, bridges, etc.

- [3] The demolition delay period set forth in Subsection A(1)(f) below has expired.
- (d) Required demolition or repair.
 - [1] Demolition. Nothing in this section shall restrict any authority in the general laws for the Building Commissioner or Building Inspector to order the building owner, or Town, to demolish a building at any time if it is determined that the condition of a building or part thereof presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or safety.
 - [2] Repair. Nothing in this section shall restrict any authority in the general laws for the Building Commissioner or Building Inspector to require the applicant to take reasonable action to prevent the need for required demolition, which may include securing the building and making it safe so that it does not present an imminent and substantial danger to the public.
- (e) Issuance of building, use, or occupancy permit.
 - [1] If it has been determined that a building has re-use potential pursuant to Subsection A(1)(b) above, no building permits shall be issued for the erection of a new building on the site of such building subject to review before issuing a demolition permit for such building subject to review in compliance with this section.
 - [2] If it has been determined that a building has been voluntarily demolished in violation of this section, no building permits shall be issued for new construction, or any use or occupancy permit for any use other than a park or recreational open space, with respect to the premises of such building for a period of two years after the date of the determination. As used herein, "premises" includes the parcel of land upon which the demolished building was located and all abutting parcels under common ownership or control.
- (f) Procedure.
 - [1] A request for review of reuse potential pursuant to this section shall be made to the Building Commissioner or Local Inspector. The request shall be made by letter, email or any other method acceptable to the building official.
 - [2] (Reserved)
 - [3] (Reserved)
 - [4] After its receipt of an application, pursuant to this Subsection A(1)(f), the following determinations shall be made:
 - [a] Whether immediate demolition is required pursuant to

Subsection A(1)(d); and

[b] Whether said structure has any residential reuse potential pursuant to Subsection A(1)(c)[2].

[5] A determination shall be made within 20 days after the request. If it is determined that the structure does not require immediate demolition and that it does have reuse potential the applicant shall place a public notice in a local newspaper.

[a] Contents of public notice.

Subject to the Chapter 139 Section 26A(1) of the Code of the Town of Nantucket (the so-called "demolition delay bylaw"), a house located at INSERT ADDRESS is being made available to any interested party subject to the ability to move the structure within 60 days from the date of this publication, in addition to meeting any conditions imposed by the current owner. A letter of interest must be submitted to INSERT OWNER/CONTACT ADDRESS AND EMAIL with a copy provided to the Town of Nantucket Building Commissioner at 2 Fairgrounds Road or by e-mail at INSERT BUILDING COMMISSIONER E-MAIL within 30 days from the date of this publication. Letters of interest received after 30 days may be considered at the discretion of the property owner.

[6] A published copy of said notice shall be presented to the Building Department. From the date of publication of said notice, any interested parties shall have 30 days to respond in writing. If any bona fide letters of interest, as determined by the Building Commissioner or Local Inspector, are received within the thirty-day period no demolition permit shall be issued for a period of 30 days thereafter.

[7] If no bona fide letters of interest are received within the thirty-day period, a demolition permit may be issued.

- B. Form of application. The application for a building or use permit shall be submitted in such form as shall be described by the Building Inspector and shall be accompanied by the required fee as hereinafter prescribed. Application for a permit shall be made by the owner or lessee of any building or structure or the agent of either. The application for the permit shall be accompanied by a plot plan of the proposed building, structure or use drawn to scale with sufficient clarity to show the nature and character of the work to be performed, including off-street parking and loading space, if required, the location of new and existing lot lines.
- C. Accompanying documents. The application for a building or use permit shall be accompanied by the following documents, if applicable:

- (1) Certificate of appropriateness issued by the Nantucket Historic Districts Commission pursuant to Ch. 395, Acts of 1970, as amended.
 - (2) Sewer permit.
 - (a) For on-site septic systems issued by the Nantucket Board of Health pursuant to Title V, § 3.7, of the State Environmental Code.
 - (b) For hook-ups to the public sewage system issued by the Superintendent of the Nantucket Department of Public Works pursuant to the Wastewater Systems Regulations Governing the Use of Common Sewers, of the Town and County of Nantucket, as amended.
 - (3) Order of conditions issued by the Nantucket Conservation Commission, pursuant to the State Wetland Protection Act (MGL c. 131, § 40), when a determination has been made that all or a portion of the property included in the building permit application is subject to the Wetland Protection Act. It is the responsibility of the applicant to file a request to determine applicability of the Wetland Protection Act if the applicant suspects that all or a portion of his property may be subject to the Act.
 - (4) Water well completion report establishing availability of water on property, if public water supply is unavailable.
 - (5) Certified copy of each Board of Appeals and Planning Board decision, including minor and major site plan review approvals, and of the plan approved by the Planning Board if the building permit is for a secondary dwelling, whichever may be relevant to the proposed project. **[Amended 4-14-1997 ATM by Art. 49, AG approval 8-5-1997]**
- D. Issuance of permits. Upon receiving the application, the Building Inspector shall examine the same within a reasonable time after filing. The Zoning Enforcement Officer shall provide the Building Commissioner with a certificate of compliance with this chapter. If the application does not conform to the provisions of all pertinent local laws, the Building Commissioner shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor, within 30 days of the submission of a complete application. **[Amended 4-10-2000 ATM by Art. 46, AG approval 8-2-2000]**
- (1) He shall inform the applicant of his right of appeal to the Board of Appeals in the event such application is rejected.
 - (2) If satisfied that the proposed work and/or use conforms to the provisions of this chapter and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto, he shall issue a building or use permit thereto, within 30 days of the submission of a complete application.
- E. Any permit issued shall be deemed abandoned and invalid unless the work authorized by it shall have been commenced within six months after its issuance; however, for cause, one or more extensions of time, for periods not exceeding six months each, may be granted in writing by the Inspector of Buildings. Work under

such permit, in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings, must proceed in good faith continuously to completion so far as is reasonably practicable under the circumstances.

- F. Revocation of permits. The Building Inspector may revoke any permit issued under the provisions of this chapter in case of any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in the application on which the permit was based or for any other cause set forth in this chapter.
- G. Posting of permit. A true copy of a permit placard issued to the applicant with the permit shall be kept on the site of operations open to public inspection during the entire time of prosecution of the work or use and until the completion of the same as defined on the application.
- H. Temporary permit. A temporary permit may, upon written request of an applicant, be authorized by a favorable vote of at least four members of the Board of Appeals for a nonconforming structure or use which the Board of Appeals finds necessary to promote the proper development of the community, provided that such nonconforming structure or use shall be completely removed upon expiration of the permit (unless previously made conforming or validated) without cost to the Town (unless the Town is the applicant). Such permit may be renewed annually for an aggregate period not exceeding three years.
- I. Payment of fees. No building or use permit shall be issued until the fees prescribed by the Select Board shall be paid to the Building Inspector. **[Amended 6-25-2020 ATM by Art. 70, approved 10-27-2020]**
- J. Compliance with permit. All work or uses shall conform to the approved application for which the permit has been issued as well as the approved plot plan.

SENATE No. 1289

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Julian Cyr

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to installing solar energy systems in historic districts.

PETITION OF:

NAME:

Julian Cyr

DISTRICT/ADDRESS:

Cape and Islands

SENATE No. 1289

By Mr. Cyr, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1289) of Julian Cyr for legislation relative to installing solar energy systems in historic districts. Municipalities and Regional Government.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE SENATE, NO. 1326 OF 2021-2022.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Third General Court
(2023-2024)

An Act relative to installing solar energy systems in historic districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 4 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2020
2 Official Edition, is hereby amended by striking out, in line 12, the word “and”.

3 SECTION 2. Said section 4 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as so appearing, is
4 hereby amended by inserting, in line 13, after the word “area” the following words:-

5 “ , at least one building contractor with no less than 5 years of experience in the historical
6 building trade, and one solar energy systems industry representative. If the building contractor is
7 also an industry representative, only one member is needed. Contractors and industry
8 representatives must be appointed annually.”

SECTION 3. Section 7 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence.

SECTION 4. Said section 7 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “access.”, in line 17, the following sentences:-

“Historic district commissions must give a written notice of a denial of a solar energy system application to the applicant within 14 days of its filing and post a fully signed copy on the internet website of their governing municipality within three days of issuance. As part of the notice, an applicant must be provided with rationale for the denial, including but not limited to: (i) criterion that triggered the rejection; (ii) how the proposal meets the criterion; and (iii) recommend changes to the application that would improve the chance of approval upon resubmission.”

SECTION 5. Section 11 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by striking out the wording, in lines 37 and 38, after the word “if” and inserting in place thereof the following wording:-

“applicants for solar energy system installations can secure a waiver from the hearing with the written signature of five property owners within a mile of the residence or commercial structure in question, upon which the panels will be built.”

SECTION 6. Section 12 of chapter 40C of the General Laws, as so appearing, is hereby amended by inserting after the last sentence of the first paragraph the following sentence:-

28 “The appellate body should overrule the historic district commission decision if it
29 violates prior documented criterion from that historic district commission for approval of
30 residential solar energy system installation.”

31 SECTION 7. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, there shall be a
32 special state-wide commission to design, standardize, and draft suggested guidelines for
33 compliant solar energy system installations within historic districts by December 1, 2022. The
34 commission may include representatives of the Massachusetts Municipal Association, the
35 Metropolitan Area Planning Council, the solar installation industry, regional planning agencies,
36 and historic district commissions within each county in Massachusetts to study matters relative
37 to the rights of residents or landowners within a historic district to install arrays of solar energy
38 systems on land or buildings. If a district requires a modification of the State guidelines, they
39 must file an exemption clause to their regional planning agency justifying their need to add or
40 remove a clause and shall upload their specific guidelines to their internet website.

41 SECTION 8. Section 9(b) of chapter 395 of the acts of 1970, as amended by section 2 of
42 Chapter 57 of the acts of 2000, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word “vicinity”
43 the following words:-

44 “ and outside the Old Historic Districts of Town and Sconset the Historic District
45 Commission shall allow for the visible integration of solar panels and renewable energy
46 systems,”

47 SECTION 9. The Old Kings Highway Historic District Commission, as established by
48 chapter 470 of the Acts of 1973, shall allow for the integration and installation of solar panels
49 and other renewable energy systems on real private property within the historic district, provided

that such installation maintains principals of minimal visual impact, which, for the purposes of this section, is defined as installation of new ecological technologies, including, but not limited to, solar energy systems, within historic districts, shall be done in a manner that minimizes how visible the installation is in relation to Massachusetts State Highway Route 6A and, to the extent possible, while ensuring the integrity of the installation, avoids making significant changes to preexisting historical architecture.

SECTION 10. Section 7 of chapter 470 of the Acts of 1973 is hereby amended by inserting after the word “act” at the end of the first paragraph the following:- “; nor shall anything in this act be construed to prevent the erection, construction, reconstruction, restoration, alteration or demolition of any such existing feature which is done to increase the energy efficiency of any building or structure, including, but not limited to the installation of solar panels, and other renewable energy systems, within the district”.

SECTION 11. Section 12 of chapter 470 of the acts of 1973 is hereby repealed.

Joint Committee on Telecommunications, Utilities and Energy -- 9-27-2023
Hearing Video Recording

<https://malegislature.gov/Events/Hearings/Detail/4671>

OLD KING'S HIGHWAY REGIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Old King's Highway Regional Historic District

P.O. Box 140, Barnstable, Massachusetts 02630-0140

Tel 508-775-1766

Senate Bill No. 1289

State Senator Julian Cyr's Senate Bill No. 1289 is both unnecessary and filled with many sweeping and ambiguous phrases that can only confuse and work against the public's interest. While the bill is being marketed as an essential fix for an alleged broken local permitting process, the facts show a very different reality. The claims and oral attacks against the Massachusetts historic district system are statistically and factually unsupported. The many local public volunteers that freely give of their time and energy to serve on the historic district committees and commissions are your local neighbors and play an important role in preserving and protecting the identified and inventoried community assets dispersed across Massachusetts.

The specific text additions and deletions to the Old King's Highway Regional Historic District Act set forth in Section 9, 10, 11 illustrate the many confusing and sweeping meanings contained within this Bill. "Section 9. [directs] the Old King's Highway [Regional] Historic District Commission as established by Chapter 470 of the Acts of 1973 shall allow for the integration and installation of solar panels and other renewable energy systems on real private property within the historic district, provided that such installation maintains principals of minimal visual impact, which for purposes of this section, is defined as installation of new ecological technologies including, but not limited to solar energy systems, within historic districts, shall be done in a manner that minimizes how visible the installation is in relation to Massachusetts State Highway Route 6A and, to the extent possible, while ensuring the integrity of the installation, avoids making significant changes to preexisting historical architecture." As suggested by a former Chairperson of the Sandwich Historic District Committee, this proposed addition might best be described as "a word salad of legalese that appears to protect the view sheds of Route 6A [while] thinly disguising a wholesale attempt to eviscerate the regulatory powers of the O.K.H."

Section 10 [adds] to Section 7 of the Act [Exclusions] "nor shall anything in this Act be construed to prevent the erection, construction, reconstruction, restoration, alteration, or demolition of any such existing feature which is done to increase the energy efficiency of any building or structure, including, but not limited to the installation of solar panels, and other renewable energy systems, within the district." Does this mean that any historic setting, building, structure, or part thereof including possibly stain glass windows on a church, may be removed or demolished to be replaced with solar panels or a large wind turbine?

Section 11 simply states that "Section 12 of the Chapter 470 of the Acts of 1973 is hereby repealed." This final Section 11 of the Bill appears to show the true intent of this

piece of legislation that has been sponsored and pushed by Senator Cyr. Without disclosing what Section 12 of the Act contains, Senate Bill No. 1289 seeks to repeal the three essential enforcement provisions preventing violations of the Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District Act. It would repeal (1st) the fine or penalty provision of the Act. (2nd) the power and duty of the local Building Inspector to enforce the Act. And (3rd) the power of the Courts to enforce the Act. This Section is not limited to just solar panel related activities but would simply remove all enforcement power from the Act.

The other Sections of Senate Bill No. 1289 speak for themselves in their extreme and ill-advised statewide procedures for promoting the installation of land-based wind and solar energy systems within the established Massachusetts historic districts. The concept that five people owning property within a mile of a residence or commercial structure could waive the public hearing for a solar structure or that a new statewide study commission should be established to promote new criterion is simply a removal of local community involvement and control to a new statewide bureaucracy would only undermine the public's participation in the battle for the hearts and minds in addressing the many diverse ideas for the way forward in getting to net zero by 2050.

The history of Senate Bill No. 1289 speaks to the risk of eroding local public trust in the political system. The Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District is the largest in the Country. It provides a home for over 50,000 residents on Cape Cod and covers nearly an eighty square mile area of priceless scenic beauty, history, and financial benefit to the tourist industry and those that have chosen to make it their home. The district is dependent upon its local residents and property owners for the preservation of most of its historic and environmental assets. While on the surface the historic district is looked upon as a regulatory entity, its success flows from the many resident volunteers that administer the historic district's preservation law. It is also supported by the many volunteers that keep the Capes unique history through a strong network of libraries, museums, and historical societies. Notwithstanding all of this, the system is dependent on local public trust in the actions of the Cape's legislative leadership.

Senator Cyr's Bill No. 1289 is flawed. As pointed out in the above textual analysis, the Bill is filled with destructive language directed toward ending the Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District. This appears to be cloaked in the guise of getting to net zero by 2050 through the promotion of the rooftop solar panel industry at any cost.

Without dwelling on the details of the Senator's Bill No. 1289's history, a few facts need to be brought forward. In November 2020, the Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District Commission began working with the Senator's staff to address the environmental and procedural concerns being raised by the rooftop solar industry and ways to address them within the existing Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District Act. Over time many changes in practice and procedure were accomplished. This process was designed to increase the speed, percentage and number of rooftop solar panel projects that were being approved within the historic district. On September 27, 2022, the Regional Commission, which is made up of the chairs of the six town committees

unanimously adopted a low gloss residential rooftop solar panel exemption category that would allow approximately seventy-five percent of the residential property owners within the district to obtain a speedy approval of their application on a proforma basis. The Town Committee's abandoned the hearing review process for this category and relieved the outlying properties of the district from needing to use the Certificate of Appropriateness application process. This step was done with the full knowledge of the Senator's staff, and the supporters of the previous session's Senator Cyr's Bill No. 1326 of 2021-2022. On January 20, 2023, the Senator refiled his Bill No. 1326 as Senate Bill No. 1289 and added to the Bill the text of Sections 9,10, □ 11 that he is still shepherding through the current legislative session.

The filing was done without notice to the Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District and appears to have been supported by false claims that the volunteers serving on the Town Committees and Regional Commission are anti solar and are denying large numbers of rooftop solar panel applications. The statistical record does not support any alleged need for this legislation. In the Town of Barnstable from September 2022 to September 2023, the Town Committee has reviewed fifty-five applications, all of which have been approved. Of these applications, forty-six were exemptions. In the Town of Sandwich since September 2022 the Town Committee has reviewed fifty-two applications and approved all but one application which was for a business located on Route 6A with an orange roof and the Committee felt that the black panels were too sharp a contrast. Of the Applications, twenty were for Certificate of Exemptions and thirty-two were for Certificate of Appropriateness. In the Town of □armouth since September 27, 2022, thirty-three applications have been received. Twenty-six have been approved, one withdrawn, and seven pending. Of the applications four were for exemptions and all were approved. The other twenty-nine were for Certificates of Appropriateness. In the Town of Dennis between January 1, 2023, and September 30, 2023, fifty-eight applications were reviewed. Fifty-three were approved, two applications were withdrawn, and three were denied. Only two of the applications were for Certificates of Exemption. In Brewster since September 2022 the Town Committee has reviewed twenty-six applications, all of which have been approved. Four of the applications were for Certificates of Exemption and twenty-two were for Certificates of Appropriateness. During the past year in Orleans, which has the smallest geographical area within the historic district, the Town Committee has reviewed fourteen applications. Twelve have been approved and two have been denied. Seven of the applications were for Certificates of Exemption and seven were for Certificates of Appropriateness. The statistical numbers and actions taken by the Old □ing's Highway Regional Historic District speak for themselves. There is no need for Senate Bill No. 1289, and it will not bring any benefits to the many residents of the historic district and the Cape.



received
9/26/23 (H6)

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 15, 2023

Dear Fellow Preservationist:

I am writing to announce the beginning of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) Fiscal Year 2024 Survey and Planning Grant cycle.

For the FY 2024 round, eligible applicants are anticipated to include all local historical commissions, local historic district commissions, municipal planning offices, and other public and non-profit historic preservation organizations.

At the time of this writing total available funding for the FY 2024 matching grant round is still contingent on MHC's FY24 federal budget allocation, which has not yet been determined. For FY 2024 the MHC/Grantee match shares are 50/50.

As the State Historic Preservation Office, the Massachusetts Historical Commission is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices, to grant funds to communities and private non-profit organizations for a wide range of preservation related activities. These include completion of cultural resource inventories, nomination of significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places, completion of community-wide preservation plans, and other types of studies, reports, publications and projects that relate to the identification and protection of significant historic properties and sites. The goal of the Survey and Planning Grant program is to support efforts to identify and plan for the protection of the significant historic buildings, structures, archaeological sites and landscapes of the Commonwealth.

With this letter, the MHC is initiating the Fiscal Year 2024 grant round of funding for Certified Local Governments (CLGs), municipal historic preservation commissions, non-profit organizations and other eligible applicants.* A Survey and Planning grant can provide critical support for projects that help to preserve the character of your community. Please consider applying for a grant by following the enclosed Guidelines and completing the enclosed pre application and returning it to the Massachusetts Historical Commission **by 5 pm, Wednesday, November 15, 2023 (no faxed or emailed applications accepted).** The Guidelines and Pre-Application are also available from MHC's web site at: www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc under "New at MHC."

Sincerely,

Michael Steinitz
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Director, Preservation Planning Division
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures

*MHC is required under federal law to pass through 10% of its annual federal budget allocation to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). See CLG list in Guidelines section A (6).