

Preserving All 44 Counties and 200 Cities: The What, Why, and How of Statewide Historic Preservation Planning

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STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE

/ IDAHO STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

What Is Historic Preservation Planning?

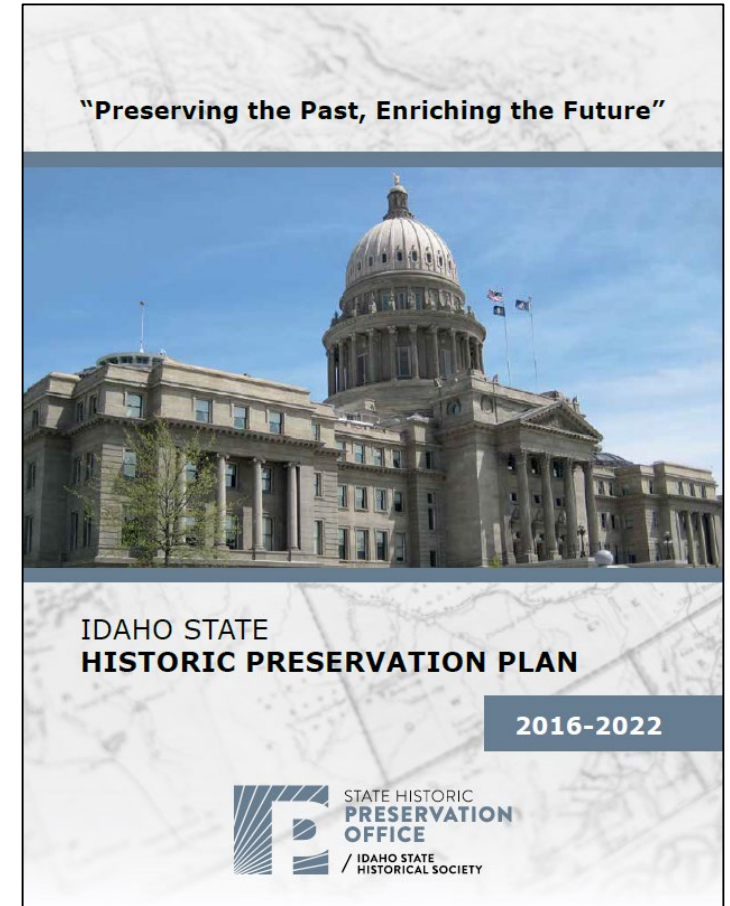
APA defines Planning as: “The process of working to improve the welfare of people and their communities by creating more convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient, and attractive places for present and future generations.”

What Is Historic Preservation Planning?

Historic Preservation Planning, then, is: “The rational and methodical application of Historic Preservation to help bring about these improvements and to provide a clear and effective path to achieving those goals and reaching that overall vision.”

Purpose of the Plan

- Requirement of the HPF Grants
- Establish priorities and goals for Historic Preservation in Idaho
- Provide common framework for preservation community
 - Tribes
 - Non-profits
 - Government agencies
 - Local historic preservation commissions
 - Property owners & general public



What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
- Assessment of conditions
- Planning Process
- Goals and Objectives
- Highlights from the previous Plan

Districts: A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.



Sites: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.



Historic Preservation Fund

In 1977, the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) was created to provide a funding source for States, Tribes, local governments, and nonprofits. Offshore oil lease revenues, not tax dollars, fund the HPF. The HPF funds preservation efforts through the distribution of grants to each state's historic preservation office. The amount of HPF granted to each state is allocated, first, by allotting each state an equal amount of funds for minimal requirements and, second, by the state's population based on U.S. Census data, total area according to U.S. Geological Survey data, and the number of historic residences over 50 years in age according to U.S. Census data.

The HPF grants are approved for use to cover the costs of salaries, National Register nominations, surveys, studies, or necessary historic structure reports and engineering studies used to preserve cultural resources. At minimum, ten percent (10%) of funds given to SHPO must be allocated as sub-grants to aid Certified Local Governments (CLGs) for local historic preservation projects.

Historic Preservation in Idaho

There is a respectable and a strong tradition of historic preservation in the State of Idaho, and a history of preservation-minded people and organizations working collaboratively to carry out important work. Historic preservation in Idaho has gained momentum over the last few decades in large part due to the partnerships between organizations such as the State Historic Preservation Office, Preservation Idaho, the Idaho Heritage Trust, the Idaho Archaeological Society, and the many local historical societies.

That is not to say that the state does not face challenges; the SHPO, in particular, had seen very limited turnover in the last 35 years, but that has now started to change and is a source of some concern. Preservationists at SHPO, who were involved in the creation of Idaho's preservation programs, are retiring and the SHPO is losing decades of combined institutional knowledge. This is happening throughout Idaho to our professional,

What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
 - Purpose and Vision
 - Basic background on preservation
 - SHPO and our programs
- Assessment of conditions
- Planning Process
- Goals and Objectives
- Highlights from the previous Plan

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What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
- Assessment of conditions
 - Info on currently recorded & listed resources
 - Trends: Population, Economics, Politics, etc.
 - Potential opportunities
- Planning Process
- Goals and Objectives
- Highlights from the previous Plan

Underrepresented Areas of Significance

When the areas of significance for Idaho's National Register-listed sites are looked at, however, it becomes clear that there are some areas of significance which have been, up to this point, underrepresented. Specifically, the areas of Industry, Transportation, and Engineering are notably lacking from Idaho's listed properties. That is not to say that these areas have been completely ignored. A significant step was taken to address the lack of Transportation/Engineering representation was made in 2004, with a major statewide survey/inventory of concrete highway bridges built prior to 1960 and an update of the original 1982 bridge inventory. That work carried over into the last planning cycle with all bridges identified in the concrete bridge survey being evaluated for National Register eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

Given Idaho's long Native American history, archaeological sites in Idaho, both prehistoric and historic, are underrepresented compared to it where it probably should be. On the bright side, most of the listed archaeological sites in Idaho are in large districts which include many individual sites. The Camas/Pole Creek Archaeological District, for example, includes over 450 different contributing sites. SHPO has been working over the last several years to encourage the listing of more archaeological resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Public Input Survey conducted in preparation for this plan (which is discussed in more detail in the next chapter), also revealed that there is a concern in the Idaho preservation community that resources related to non-white populations are also underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places. Survey takers were asked to select up to six (6) areas of history which they felt are least appreciated in Idahoans' knowledge and understanding of the past. Over 50% of respondents said Native American history; nearly 35% said Women's history; 32% said African American history;

Area of Significance	No.	Percent
AGRICULTURE	63	6.12%
ARCHITECTURE	857	83.20%
ARCHAEOLOGY	35	3.40%
Prehistoric	24	2.33%
Historic Aboriginal	9	0.87%
Historic Non-Aboriginal	12	1.17%
ART	14	1.36%
COMMERCE	88	8.54%
COMMUNICATIONS	6	0.58%
COMMUNITY PLANNING	45	4.37%
CONSERVATION	40	3.88%
ECONOMICS	3	0.29%
EDUCATION	53	5.15%
ENGINEERING	27	2.62%
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION	25	2.43%
ETHNIC HERITAGE	32	3.11%
Asian	10	0.97%
Black	2	0.19%
European	12	1.17%
Hispanic	0	—
Native American	14	1.36%
Pacific Islander	0	—
Other	0	—
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	90	8.74%
HEALTH/MEDICINE	5	0.49%
INDUSTRY	25	2.43%
INVENTION	2	0.19%
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	3	0.29%
LAW	2	0.19%
LITERATURE	1	0.10%
MARITIME HISTORY	0	—
MILITARY	18	1.75%
PERFORMING ARTS	1	0.10%
PHILOSOPHY	0	—
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	76	7.38%
RELIGION	16	1.55%
SCIENCE	4	0.39%
SOCIAL HISTORY	64	6.21%
TRANSPORTATION	38	3.69%
OTHER	1	0.10%

Since properties can be listed under one or more areas of significance, the "No." column is the number of properties which include that area of significance, while the "Percent" column is the percentage of total listed properties which include that area. These numbers are of July 2015.

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What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
- Assessment of conditions
- **Planning Process**
 - More than a year-long process
 - Meetings with interested parties
 - Survey – 697 responses, from all 44 counties
- Goals and Objectives
- Highlights from the previous Plan

PART 3: CRAFTING THE PLAN

The Planning Process

More than a year of work went into creating a new and updated statewide Historic Preservation Plan. From February until April of 2014, the SHPO created a list of historic preservation "Interested Parties," which included (but was not limited to):

- all 200 incorporated city and 44 county representatives (elected or staff);
- individuals or organizations with an interest in historic preservation;
- county, local, and state historical societies;
- museums and libraries;
- historians and planners;
- Certified Local Governments;
- Main Street communities;
- university programs;
- other state agencies;
- historic sites;
- state and national parks; and
- Local Tribal Communities.

In addition, SHPO crafted an Idaho Historic Preservation Plan Survey that allowed us to seek input from the public. The results of this survey helped us to better understand Idaho's historic preservation needs and the interests and desires of the public on historic preservation matters. The Survey also allowed us to establish the Goals and Objectives for the SHPO, Idaho's historic preservation community, and the public to focus on in the coming years.

Between May and October 2014, SHPO circulated the IHPP Survey and hosted meetings to gather information from the historic preservation community. In the following months, SHPO staff worked in collaboration with the Plan Advisory Committee to summarize and synthesize the public input data; outline goals, priorities, needs, and desires of the public; and determined the direction to use when presenting the IHPP to Idaho.

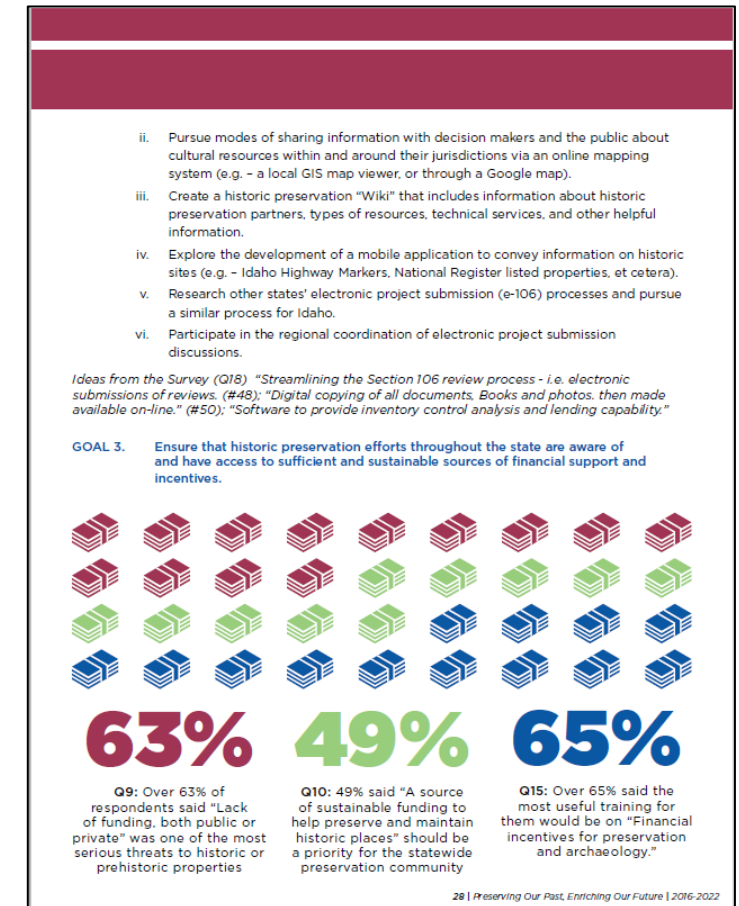


Chesterfield Ward Meeting House | Chesterfield, Caribou County, ID (NRHP #80001297)

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What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
- Assessment of conditions
- Planning Process
- Goals and Objectives
 - Education; New Tech; Financial; Curation
 - Objectives to help work toward Goals
 - Inserts of quotes from the survey responses
- Highlights from the previous Plan



What Makes Up the Plan

- Introduction
- Assessment of conditions
- Planning Process
- Goals and Objectives
- Highlights from the previous Plan
 - Chance to share some of the successes that resulted from the previous plan

PART 5: PRESERVATION HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2008-2014 PLAN

A View to the Future: A Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for Idaho, 2008-2014 was the last in a series of historic preservation plans for the State of Idaho which were considered to be under continuous review, resulting in only minimal changes and some statistical updates periodically. This provided a great deal of stability and consistency to historic preservation efforts in the state over a number of years. With changes in structure and new challenges, a new concept for the state's historic preservation plan was needed, the result of which is this plan. One of the central ideas behind *Preserving Our Past, Enriching Our Future: The Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan, 2016-2022* is that we build our future on the foundation of our past. As such, it is still very appropriate to look back the previous plan, and celebrate some of the accomplishments that came out of it and how those accomplishments reflect the previous plan's goals.



Sandpoint Burlington Northern Railway Station
Sandpoint, Bonner County, ID (NR 73000682)

Sandpoint Project

2008-2014 Plan Objective 31: Promote Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the use of the comment process of as effective planning tool when dealing with historic properties that may be affected by federal projects.

The Sandpoint Project was a nine-year effort that resulted from the Section 106 process. Located in the small town of Sandpoint, Idaho, it ultimately became the largest archaeology project in the State's history, and one of the largest urban archaeology projects ever completed in the U.S. The project was the result of the Section 106 review process undertaken prior to the construction of a four-

lane byway through a 3/4-mile long portion of the town, a stretch of town that was the first area settled when the town was established in the 1880s. Archaeological excavations recovered almost 600,000 artifacts; nearly all of them were historical artifacts.

The area impacted by construction was the town's earliest commercial district. Excavations resulting in the recovery of large artifact assemblages associated with a Chinese residence/business, two brothels, a hotel, blacksmith complexes, and several of the town's businesses. Taken as a whole, they provide a rich material narrative of life in a small western town and a detailed comparative database to explore broader social and economic transformations in the west.

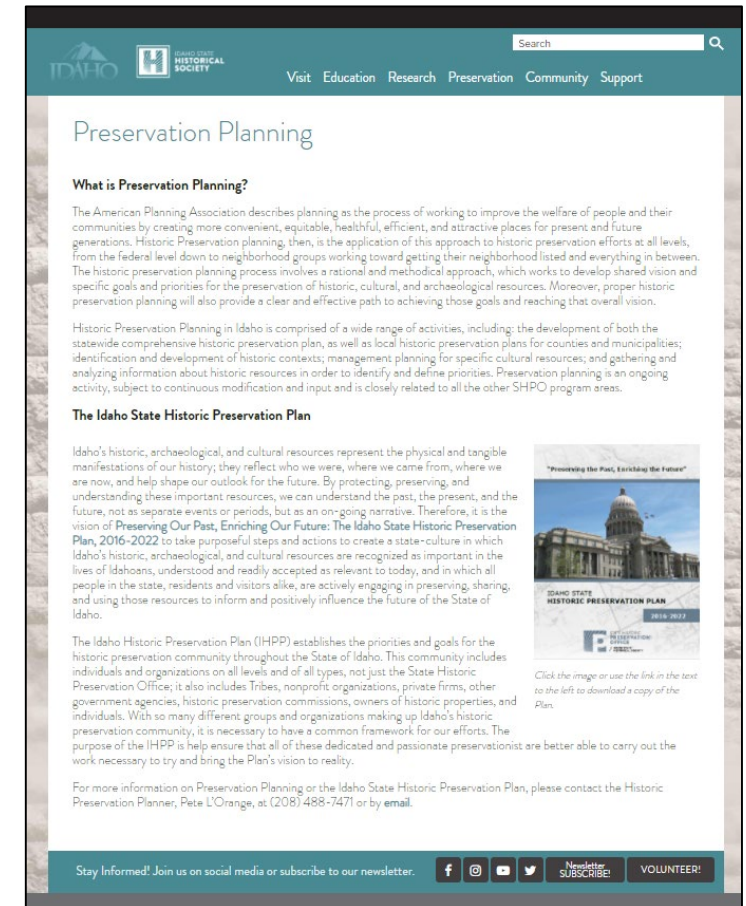
The multi-volume final report was completed in 2014, but the contributions of the project extend well beyond just the artifacts recovered. It is clear that the artifacts recovered will provide fodder for scholars for years to come, but more importantly, the project also led to lasting contributions for the community. As part of the project, archaeologists have produced the lead volume of the report for a general audience interested in history of the region, a general audience history book, teaching trunks for use by elementary school children, and have collaborated with the Bonner County Historical Society to produce a permanent museum exhibit based on recovered materials.

Overall, the Sandpoint Project has enriched the city of Sandpoint, the State of Idaho, as well as the professional archaeology community, and is a prime example of what the Section 106 process can mean for a community.

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Getting the Word Out

- Hard copies distributed
 - Every county clerk's office
 - Each of our Certified Local Government partners
 - Partner organizations (Preservation Idaho, Idaho Heritage Trust, etc.)
 - Federal agencies
 - Tribes
 - Governor, Lt. Governor, State Legislators
 - Association of Idaho Cities and the Idaho Association of Counties
- Online - <https://history.idaho.gov/preservation-assistance/preservation-planning/>



The screenshot shows the website for the Idaho State Historical Society, specifically the 'Preservation Planning' page. The page has a teal header with the society's logo and navigation links: 'Visit', 'Education', 'Research', 'Preservation', 'Community', and 'Support'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Preservation Planning' and includes a sub-section 'What is Preservation Planning?' with a paragraph explaining the concept. Below this is another section titled 'The Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan' with a paragraph describing the plan's goals and a small image of the plan's cover. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with social media icons and a 'VOLUNTEER!' button.

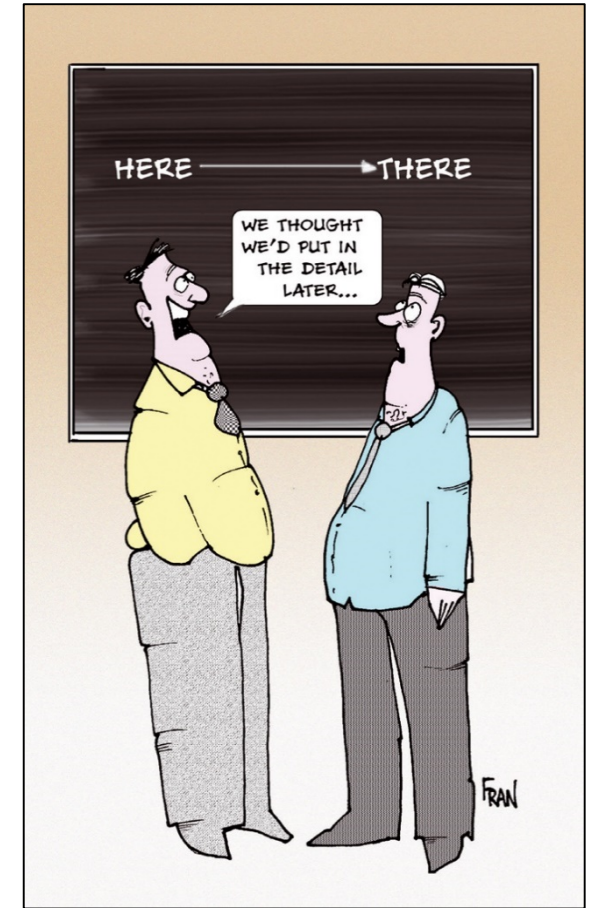
Not Just Another Plan Sitting on the Shelf

- SHPO uses it in reporting to the National Park Service
 - All our work must be supported by, and relate to, the Plan
 - Certified Local Government grant projects must advance the goals and objectives of the Plan
- Serves as foundation and justification for other preservation efforts



Next State HP Plan Update

- Update assessment of current conditions, see what's changed since the last plan
- Extensive public outreach
- Develop new/updated Goals and Objectives
- Publish plan, distribute



Public Engagement Goals and Objectives

- Identify and engage key groups and individuals
- Strengthen existing and establish new networks
- Engage the citizens of Idaho to the greatest degree possible
- Generate feedback and ideas from the citizens of Idaho
- Identify the trends and issues related to historic preservation in Idaho
- Develop appropriate goals, objectives, and strategies to address those issues
- Establish a framework and process by which the goals and objectives may be achieved by all Idahoans

Public Outreach Efforts

- Online: Project website; Social Media; Email blasts
- Steering Committee and Planning Partners
- State-wide Surveys
- Focus Groups
- Open Houses
- Issue Briefs
- Public Comments



Getting Involved

- Updates on SHPO website
- Participate in focus group(s)
- Sign up for email lists
- Review and comment on draft documents

<https://history.idaho.gov/hp-plan-update/>



Thank You!

Governor Brad Little

Janet L. Gallimore, Executive Director

www.history.idaho.gov



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**HISTORICAL
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- State Historical Records Advisory Board
- Friends of Stricker Ranch, Hansen, ID
- Franklin Pioneer Association & the City of Franklin
- J. Howard Bradbury Logging Museum & the City of Pierce
- Historic Sites Review Board
- Archaeological Survey of Idaho Board
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- Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee