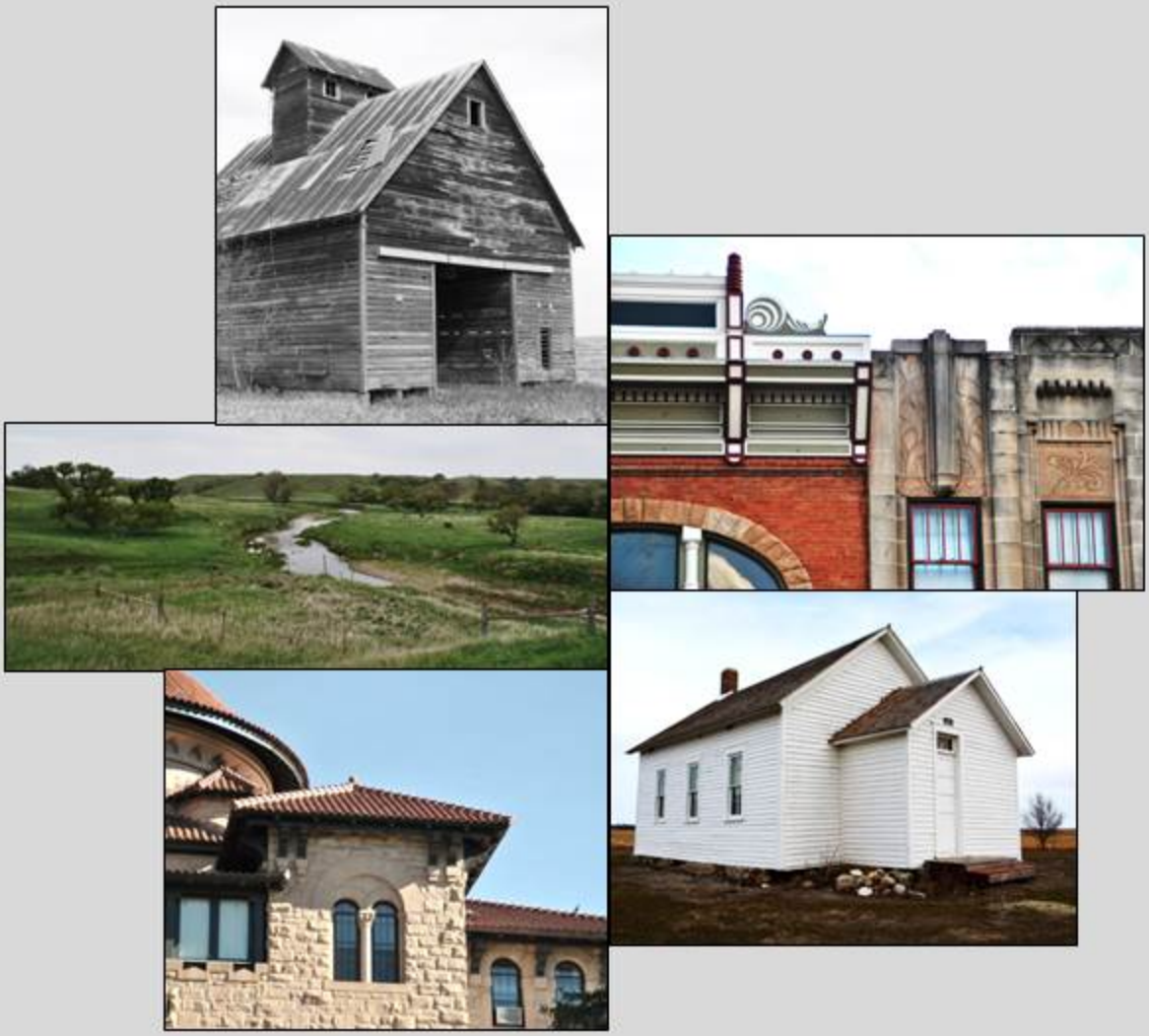
State Historic Preservation Office

Statewide Preservation Plan

2016-2020



south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VISION STATEMENT

The mission of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is to implement the National Historic Preservation Act in South Dakota through a variety of programs. For example, the National Register of Historic Places program surveys, inventories, and registers historical properties. The SHPO also reviews impacts of federal, state, and local government activities which affect cultural and historic resources. The office provides advice on preservation methods; promotes public education on historical properties; and supports municipal and county historic preservation commissions to advance the state's economic, social, and educational objectives. The SHPO directly encourages economic development by educating historic property owners about financial incentive programs to help renovate and reuse their buildings.

We strongly affirm that South Dakota's historic and cultural resources are a critical component of what makes our state unique and successful. They are sources of pride that help us build a sense of identity by defining and distinguishing our communities. They are also an excellent measure of the quality of life within our communities and a visible means to convey that quality to potential visitors, residents, and businesses. Historic and cultural resources can be used to generate jobs, stabilize or expand tax bases, encourage tourism, create affordable housing, benefit the environment, and create direction for our future by improving our knowledge of our past.

Historic and cultural resources have a significant impact on many areas of society, and it is important for South Dakota to have a vision to capitalize on this potential. Therefore, our vision for preserving South Dakota's rich heritage is to **"Shape the future, enhance the economy, discover new historic places, and share the magnificence--by preserving our heritage."**

Such a vision requires localities across the state to be more aware of their own historic places, the benefits of preserving the past, and the programs to help them do so. Federal, state, and local decision makers will likewise recognize historic preservation as a community revitalization strategy and have greater resources at their disposal, such as increased grant funding, new incentive programs, accurate and efficient historic sites inventories, and improved state and local statutes, to implement that strategy.

Achieving such a vision is never easy, but any vision must capture the imagination of all stakeholders in striving for a better tomorrow. Our vision can be accomplished with the focused efforts of all preservation supporters in South Dakota working together to grow the preservation movement. By partnering together and staying focused we can ensure that future generations will have the same opportunity we have today to touch the past, respect it, learn from it, and reap the cultural, educational, and economic benefits for the citizens of our great state.

FOREWORD

As we look to the future in implementing a new five year Historic Preservation Plan for South Dakota, it is important for the citizens of our great state to recognize that we truly live and work in a very special place. Its natural beauty, diverse wildlife, and fascinating history are recognized and envied around the nation and world. The prehistoric Indian villages, mammoth sites, rich archaeology, old fur trading posts, wagon trail ruts that stretch across the state, homesteader cabins, abandoned gold mines, ghost towns, unique Americana businesses, and richly detailed historic neighborhoods are all a wonderful testament to the rich history and culture of South Dakota.

The historic and cultural landscape of our great state should never be taken for granted. For without constant identification, vigilance, and preservation we risk losing these important icons of our history. These physical vestiges of the past are not only important, they are irreplaceable. These real and tangible historic resources--buildings, sites, and monuments--were left by earlier generations, and carry with them the story of an individual's or a community's life and activities. When taken in totality across the landscape of South Dakota, they can tell much of the story of how the state came to be what it is today. When we touch them, we touch the past.

Some people value these resources just because they are old, and there is something to be said for that. But there are other important reasons for studying and protecting these resources. They are resources vital to the state's identity, vital to understanding the issues and opportunities facing South Dakota today, and vital to the inspiration we want and need as we go about living in the modern world where traditions and priorities are often cast aside in favor of something easier, something more technological, or something less personally meaningful. We must consider the relevance of the past to modern issues. It's next to impossible to understand the complex issues facing our state today without understanding how we arrived at this moment in time.

We can look upon the past to connect with the values and ethics of today, because when we touch the past we gain a greater understanding of who we are, where we are, and where we are going. But just as these resources are themselves the products of human action, so too are they threatened by human action, and parts of our past have already been lost. The landscape of South Dakota continues to evolve and change, but only with a conscious program to identify, inventory, evaluate, and preserve the remaining physical artifacts of our history can South Dakota's heritage survive. If not protected, these historic resources will soon disappear; and when they are gone, they are gone forever. Threats to the cultural resources of our state are often the same as in other states: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, political indifference, and economic development pressures. What becomes critically necessary is education and guidance about which resources are important and which are not. We then must develop creative solutions to recognize the significant historic resources as the tremendous assets they are and to treat them appropriately. What is necessary is to help community leaders understand what historic preservation is and how it can help their own efforts. What is necessary is the cooperation of state government, tribal governments, federal agencies, private industry, local leaders, and the entire preservation community to find ways to

identify, document, and protect our valuable historic resources. What is necessary is a coherent vision and strategic plan for historic preservation in South Dakota. This is where the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan becomes especially important. This plan guides the actions and sets the priorities for historic preservation activities in South Dakota for the next several years.

Fundamental to this effort is the formulation of preservation goals and objectives.
The goals are ambitious and the challenges daunting. Many other agencies have historic preservation responsibilities in South Dakota—and the effort applies to all of them. In South Dakota, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is one of five program areas of the State Historical Society. SHPO is responsible for implementing the State's preservation program. SDCL 1-19A, entitled Preservation of Historic Sites, outlines the State's historic preservation program.

At the local level, SDCL 1-19B provides the authority for county and municipal historic preservation activities. SDCL 1-19B enables local governments to establish historic preservation commissions, designate historic properties by local ordinance, and protect historic properties through local design review procedures.

As we began working on this plan, we heard many suggestions for how SHPO can work to ensure the greatest, most sensitive, and most effective historic preservation effort. The result of all these inputs is a preservation plan that identifies fundamental challenges and defines specific goals. As with any such document, the resulting plan is the product of a huge amount of effort and intense discussion, and it represents a careful effort to balance precious resources and set critical priorities. This plan is a road map for how to proceed in the coming years. The work will be constant and the challenges many as we move down the road that has been identified in these pages.

It's also important to recognize that SHPO cannot move down this road of historic preservation alone. We all must travel this road. SHPO will provide us the organizational framework and some of the resources, but it ultimately requires all the "partners in preservation", at all levels of government and in the private sector, to work together for the betterment of South Dakota.

As always, we welcome your ongoing participation, comments, and passion for historic preservation. Thank you.

Jay D. Vogt
State Historic Preservation Officer

Ted M. Spencer
Director - Historic Preservation Office

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I. INTRODUCTION

Communities across South Dakota have embraced their historic properties as a way to promote themselves to potential visitors, businesses, and residents. From the distinctive quartzite buildings in Dell Rapids to the bustling streets of downtown Deadwood, residents recognize that their historic buildings, structures, or sites are a significant factor in distinguishing their community and giving it its character and charm. Historic preservation therefore promotes among other things civic pride, economic development, tourism, and sustainability. These multifaceted benefits are why historic preservation is an important community revitalization strategy. South Dakota's history is rich in American Indian culture and pioneer life. Our state's historic properties are a reflection of this wonderful history. Historic buildings serve as community landmarks and sources of pride. They define and distinguish our communities and help us build a sense of identity. New construction and modern facilities lack the variety of materials and level of detail found in historic buildings. Strip malls look the same in Aberdeen, Rapid City, or Sioux Falls. Historic buildings are a significant factor in what distinguishes one community from all others and gives it its character and uniqueness.

With that in mind, the intent of this plan is to serve as a guide for historic preservation efforts undertaken by a variety of individuals and organizations, not just the staff of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Like the places they protect, South Dakota's preservationists are a diverse group. People from all walks of life contribute both directly and indirectly to the daily business of understanding and saving historic places. While no technique or method exists to solve every preservation challenge, this plan establishes priorities and direction for historic preservation in South Dakota over the next five years, from January 2016 through December 2020.

All historic sites exist in local communities. Responsibility for preserving these sites is greatest at the local level where the decision to save a site is ultimately made. State and federal preservation programs can help local preservation efforts by offering technical assistance and in some cases financial incentives. It takes local desire and organization, however, to preserve a community's historic resources.

This plan will be distributed to federal and state agencies, tribal governments, units of local governments, planning and development districts, and other preservation organizations in South Dakota. The plan will also be available on the SHPO's website. Through our preservation partners, SHPO will continue to work hard to achieve its goals of promoting awareness of historic preservation, increasing funding for preservation programs, identifying and protecting historic properties, and expanding the state's educational, training, and networking opportunities related to historic preservation.

II. PLAN DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC INPUT

Beginning in the fall of 2014, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) started to revise and update the existing state historic preservation plan, which covered 2011 through 2015. The SHPO staff developed a concise, user-friendly online survey via the very popular Survey Monkey site as the principal means to obtain public input. Notice of the survey was sent out in July 2014 and responses were obtained through October 2014. In addition to obtaining the views of the public, the SHPO staff targeted a broad range of interest groups who have a direct or indirect interest or involvement with South Dakota historic and cultural resources. These groups included:

- Federal, State, and Local Governmental Agencies
- Local Historic Preservation Commissions
- Local Historical Societies
- History departments at South Dakota colleges and universities
- South Dakota State Historical Society
- South Dakota Museum Association
- South Dakota Humanities Council
- Planning and Development Districts
- Architects
- Archaeologists from both the public and private sector
- Other South Dakota Associations, including the Association of Realtors, the Chamber of Commerce & Industry, the Municipal League, the Rural Development Council, the Rural Electric Association, and the Bankers Association
- Tribal Historic Preservation Offices
- Residential and Commercial property owners

We promoted the survey through direct email invitations, the agency Facebook page, an invitation and link in the signature line for all staff emails, and through the newsletters and social media outreach of key partners, in particular the South Dakota Historical Society Foundation. Data on the fundamental importance of historic preservation to our citizens and key interest groups were continually collected during our planning and outreach efforts. When the survey closed in October 2014, SHPO received 227 responses to the survey from across the state. The survey respondents included a wide sampling of the various interest groups, as noted in the following graphic.

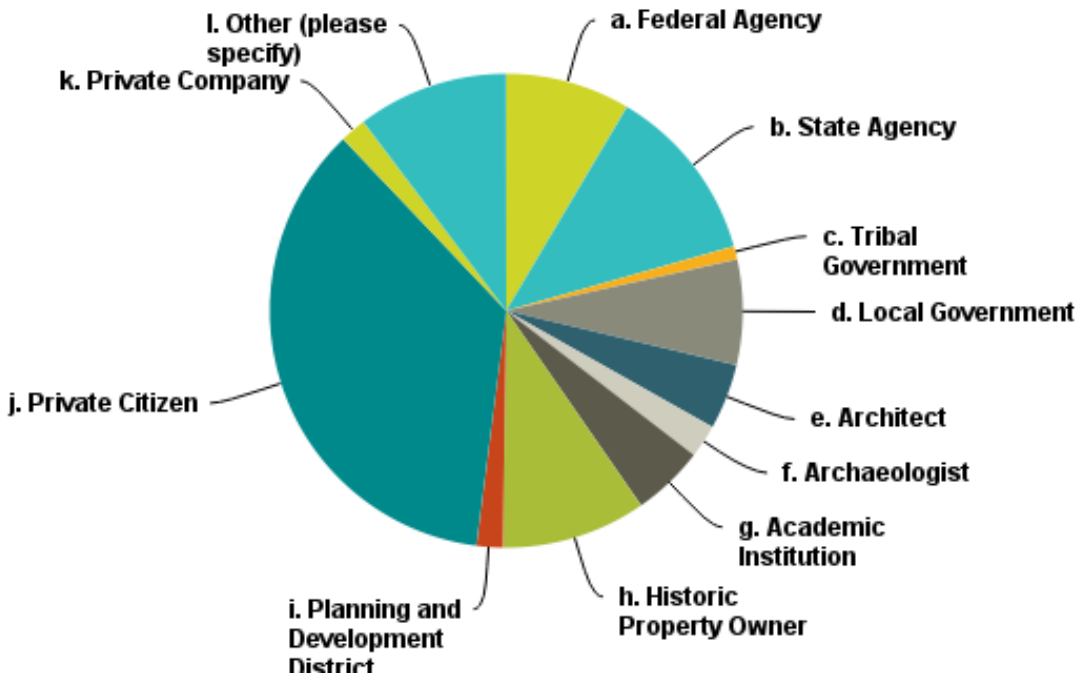


Figure 1. Pie chart depicting percentage breakdown of interest group respondents to SD SHPO statewide survey

This survey included twelve questions designed to help determine the greatest preservation challenges and establish priorities and strategies to address those challenges over the next five years. Overall, several important trends emerged from the survey results. There appears to be some unfamiliarity with a few of the main preservation programs in South Dakota, especially the State Historic Property Tax Moratorium and the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive programs. Likewise, there remains a level of uncertainty about historic preservation's contribution to economic development, sustainability, and affordable housing.

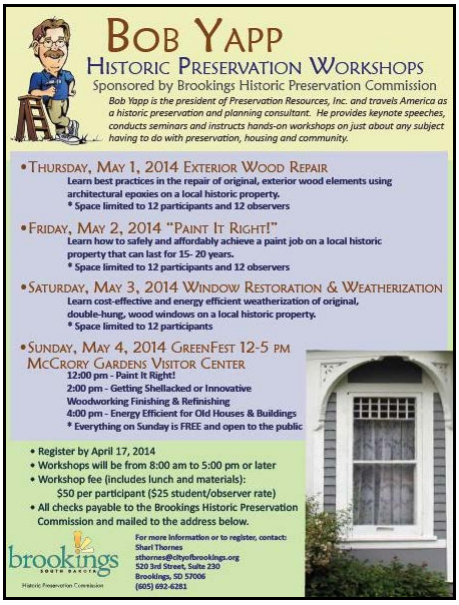
There was a clear desire to see more educational opportunities, particularly in-person workshops and classes. Many people want to see expanded public awareness of historic preservation, increased grant funding for rehabilitation projects, and increased protection for historic properties. See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire and Appendix B for complete survey results.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

In July 2014, the SHPO staff held a two-day strategic planning meeting to discuss the new five year preservation plan. Esther Hall from Raleigh, North Carolina facilitated the meeting. Esther is the Executive Director of the National Alliance for Preservation Commissions and a recognized leader in the field of historic preservation throughout the United States. In addition to training numerous statewide and local preservation

organizations, Hall has worked as an instructor for the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Leadership Training Institute since 1991.

Renowned preservation consultant Bob Yapp with attendees reglazing a wooden frame during a preservation workshop in Brookings



BOB YAPP
HISTORIC PRESERVATION WORKSHOPS
Sponsored by Brookings Historic Preservation Commission

Bob Yapp is the president of Preservation Resources, Inc. and travels America as a historic preservation and planning consultant. He provides keynote speeches, conducts seminars and instructs hands-on workshops on just about any subject having to do with preservation, housing and community.

- THURSDAY, MAY 1, 2014 EXTERIOR WOOD REPAIR
  Learn best practices in the repair of original, exterior wood elements using architectural epoxies on a local historic property.
  * Space limited to 12 participants and 12 observers
- FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2014 "PAINT IT RIGHT!"
  Learn how to safely and affordably achieve a paint job on a local historic property that can last for 15- 20 years.
  * Space limited to 12 participants and 12 observers
- SATURDAY, MAY 3, 2014 WINDOW RESTORATION & WEATHERIZATION
  Learn cost-effective and energy efficient weatherization of original, double-hung, wood windows on a local historic property.
  * Space limited to 12 participants
- SUNDAY, MAY 4, 2014 GREENFEST 12-5 PM
  MCCRORY GARDENS VISITOR CENTER
  12:00 pm - Paint It Right!
  2:00 pm - Getting Shellacked or Innovative Woodworking Finishing & Refinishing
  4:00 pm - Energy Efficient for Old Houses & Buildings
  * Everything on Sunday is FREE and open to the public

- Register by April 17, 2014
- Workshops will be from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm or later
- Workshop fee (includes lunch and materials):
  $50 per participant ($25 student/observer rate)
- All checks payable to the Brookings Historic Preservation Commission and mailed to the address below.

brookings SOUTH DAKOTA
Historic Preservation Commission

For more information or to register, contact:
Shari Thornes
sthornes@cityofbrookings.org
520 3rd Street, Suite 230
Brookings, SD 57006
(605) 692-6281

The meeting included a discussion of the survey results, a group analysis of the SHPO's preservation programs, including discussion of their strengths and weaknesses, and consideration of the challenges and opportunities facing historic preservation in the state. The staff then formulated goals and strategies to address the issues raised by the public for the next five years.

PEER REVIEW

In addition to obtaining public input at the beginning of the planning process, the SHPO also obtained additional input on a draft copy of the plan. The draft plan was sent to the South Dakota State Historical Society's Board of Trustees, local historic preservation commissions, local historical societies, and anyone who provided an email address when they responded to the online survey. The draft plan was also made available on the SHPO's website for review and comment by any and all interested parties.

The following is a summary of the comments received on the draft plan.

- Concern that the SHPO is able to remain under Tourism and not return to the Department of Education should the Department of Tourism and State Development be reorganized.
- Keep the Archaeological Research Center in the public eye to help avoid any further funding cuts or the potential for proposal of cuts by the state legislature in the future.

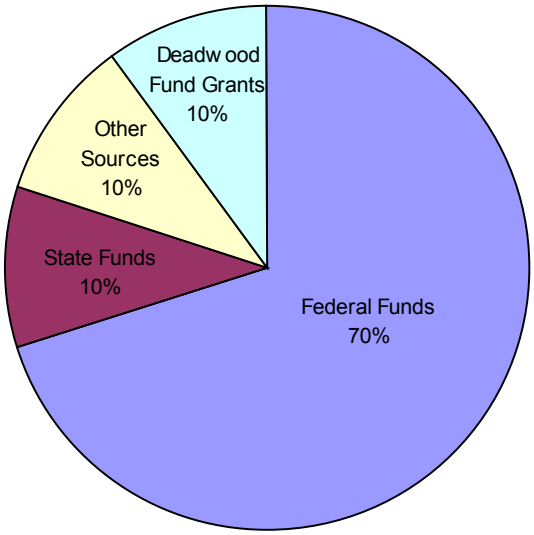
- Reassess the current “contributing” and “non-contributing” classification system for historic districts to possibly include a “key contributing” category for more significant landmark buildings within a district.
- The SHPO should make requests to the general public, local historical societies, and anyone involved in historic preservation to come forward with photos of buildings listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- The outreach activities should extend to public and private universities in the state, to include the new architecture program at South Dakota State University, as well as the history programs at each University.
- More outreach needs to happen to key potential donors to make our more wealthy citizens in this state aware of the impact their personal financial contributions can make towards preservation.
- Create a local sales/tourism tax for city/county specific projects which impact preservation. Taxes targeted specifically for preservation would be a reliable and consistent source of revenue.
- Educate our citizens through more advertising on Public TV and other television programs and popular social media websites.
- Convert but keep historic properties of interest to the traveling public (e.g. Triangle Ranch, "Alhambra" Bed & Breakfast) and continuing public education of our settlers’ history.
- Give local Historic Preservation Commissions more firm control of restrictions on land use, and more severe corrective devices to folks who violate preservation laws.
- There exists a need to generate much more local community knowledge, involvement, and support for local preservation projects and initiatives.
- Examine a wider role for private-public partnerships in preserving historic buildings and homes.
- Plan has too large a focus on standing structures. More emphasis needs to be placed on archaeological resources.
- Create an agreement between the SHPO and the planning districts that would allow the planning districts to act on behalf of a local government when completing the Section 106 review process. Such an agreement would help facilitate the 106 process.
- Greater emphasis needs to be placed on increasing collaboration with federal, state, and local governmental agencies when dealing with adverse effects to preservation in our state.

III. SOUTH DAKOTA PRESERVATION FRAMEWORK

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The principal entity charged with carrying out historic preservation activities in South Dakota is the South Dakota State Historical Society. The State Historic Preservation Office, or SHPO, was created in 1972 to carry out these designated functions as mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The SHPO is a program of the South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS). In 2015, per the Governor's Executive Order 2015-01, the SHPO and SDSHS were reorganized from the State Department of Tourism to the Department of Education. However, functions and responsibilities of the SHPO and SDSHS did not change with this executive reorganization of these offices within state government.

The principal source of funding for the SHPO is an annual federal grant from the National Park Service with additional support from the State of South Dakota and other funds. Presently, SHPO's annual budget has remained relative static over the last several years, with only very slight increases due to inflation. The budget remains at approximately $1,000,000. Of this, 70 percent comes from the National Park Service through the Historic Preservation Fund grant, 10 percent comes from State General Funds, 10 percent from other sources, including funding agreements with the City of Deadwood and the South Dakota Department of Transportation, and 10 percent comes from the Deadwood Fund grant program.



The SHPO uses approximately 50 percent of its budget for operating and administrative costs, such as salaries, travel, supplies, and equipment. The SHPO gives away 13 percent of its budget annually through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program and another 10% through the Deadwood Fund grant programs, which are explained in further detail below. The SHPO uses the remaining 27% percent for program related projects to further its mission, such as surveying historic sites, conducting educational workshops, and preparing National Register nominations.

The SHPO's main responsibilities include:

Historic Sites Survey

Federal and state law give the SHPO the responsibility of undertaking a comprehensive survey of historic properties throughout the state. A statewide survey provides a permanent record of the state's historic properties and is a valuable planning tool and source for historical research.

The SHPO regularly records historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites in their historic sites inventory. There are currently about 40,000 records in the database. Each record in the inventory provides information on a site's location, architectural features, historic significance, and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the state archaeological database, known as the Archaeological Resources Management System (ARMS), includes information on over 21,000 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

American Indian occupation of northeastern South Dakota dates back more than 10,000 years. Over this time, countless burials have been made, many within burial mounds grouped in cemeteries. Since people of European descent began settling in the late 1800s, these burials and mortuary earthworks have been gradually degraded through agricultural activities, road building, gravel mining, construction, and other earth-moving activities. These processes—combined with lack of documentation—have made the burial mounds increasingly difficult to identify and protect, even as development and supporting infrastructure continues to grow.

South Dakota state law protects all human burials regardless of cultural affiliation even if they lie outside a marked cemetery. Yet those that predate European settlement have been difficult to identify, accurately map, and protect. Mortuary sites are also invaluable cultural resources that once damaged or destroyed can never be replaced. Thus, for the last six years the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has contracted with archaeologists to locate, map, and record mortuary sites not within registered cemeteries. The result of this long-term survey project is the creation of accurate records of these sites so that they may be considered and avoided in land-use planning and protected by long-term planning.

In fact, since 2008 the South Dakota State Historical Society has conducted several surveys to relocate, document, and map prehistoric burial mounds in Eastern South Dakota. The areas surveyed have been determined based on historic recordation by researchers such as T.H. Lewis (1881-1895) and W.H. Over (1913-1949). While these early surveys were detailed, they are not the most accurate in regards to mapping. Therefore, to protect both the resource and the landowners in future development plans, the SHPO began in 2014 to contract with two separate companies to carry out surveys. In Brown, McPherson, Edmunds, and Faulk counties surveys were completed by Ethnoscience Inc. and in Marshall and Day Counties by ArchaeoPhysics LLC.

The SHPO is especially excited to see the results of the LiDAR imaging review done by ArchaeoPhysics LLC, which has produced fantastic information for locating what remains of these mounds. LiDAR is a form of remote sensing technology that utilizes aerial laser scans to measure distance and create high-resolution maps. These maps are extremely helpful to archaeologists since features, such as burial mounds, may only manifest as a one foot rise on the landscape while still containing intact burials beneath. LiDAR imaging is detailed enough to record this change and archaeologists can analyze the data to bring out the features that are invisible to the naked eye. The SHPO is

pleased to continue its work with ArchaeoPhysics in Spink, Clark and Beadle Counties in the 2015-2016 contract year, and further exploit this exciting technology.

Prehistoric mound grouping in undisclosed location, northeast South Dakota.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant for their association with history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, or culture. In South Dakota, the SHPO is responsible for administering the National Register program for the National Park Service. The SHPO assists the public and local preservation groups with the National Register application process by providing technical and research information. The SHPO is responsible for processing all nomination forms for South Dakota and presenting them for approval to both the State Historical Society's Board of Trustees and the National Park Service in Washington, DC.

Currently there are approximately 1,250 National Register of Historic Places listings in South Dakota. These listings cover approximately 6,700 buildings, structures, and sites across the state ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites to 20th century tract housing. Listing on the National Register can protect a property in limited circumstances (see Review and Compliance section below). It can also make a property eligible to apply for certain grant and tax incentives (see Grant and Tax Incentives section below). Listing on the National Register does not provide the state or federal governments with the authority to prevent the destruction or alteration of a property by a private landowner. Such restrictions can only be imposed at the local level.

Review and Compliance

Federal and state laws require the SHPO to review certain federal, state, and local activities. This process is known for federal projects as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and as Section 11.1 Review for state projects (referring to SDCL 1-19A-11.1). These include projects that are funded, permitted, licensed, or approved by federal, state or local government agencies. The SHPO reviews these projects to ensure historic properties are taken into consideration early in the planning process. In carrying out this role, the SHPO reviews an average of 2,100 federal, state, and local government projects each year.

The SHPO strives diligently to balance the needs of federal and state agencies, private landowners, project developers, American Indian tribes, and other key stakeholders when facilitating and commenting during the review process. Several major projects currently impacting the state, and which will continue to consume time and resources of SHPO staff include the Keystone XL pipeline, the Dakota Access Petroleum Pipeline Project (DAPL), uranium mining permits in the southern Black Hills, oil and gas exploration activities in the Northwest portion of our state, and several wind energy projects. The impact of these large undertakings, along with many other projects both large and small, will affect the historic and cultural landscape of our state, and will continue to be a prime responsibility of SHPO into the future. We expect to continue to work positively and openly with our partners in preservation when reviewing and commenting on undertakings and provide meaningful, constructive, and understandable inputs throughout the process.

The SD SHPO Review and Compliance staff has been working diligently with the Federal Highway Administration, state Department of Transportation, American Indian tribes, and concerned private citizens to facilitate a major road construction project through the Sioux Indian sacred area—Pe Sla'—located in the heart of the Black Hills.

Grant and Tax Incentives

To encourage the preservation of historic properties, both the federal and state governments have established tax and grant incentives for the rehabilitation of historic sites. The National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the SHPO jointly administer the federal 20% rehabilitation income tax credit program for

the rehabilitation of historic buildings in South Dakota. The program offers a 20% tax credit on the qualified expenditures of a substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. In 2014, four projects were certified with a total investment of $10.4 million. Although administratively this program requires much time and effort on the part of our staff, it still is a very effective tool in preserving historic structures associated with larger, high-value, income-producing projects.

In addition, the SHPO administers the State Property Tax Moratorium (SPTM). If a historic building qualifies for the tax benefit, an eight-year moratorium is placed on the property tax assessment of certified improvements. In 2014, improvements on 19 projects were reviewed by our Historic Restoration Specialist as meeting the requirements of this program, and then subsequently certified by the State Historical Society Board of Trustees. This state specific program generated $9.4 million in private investment in 2014 alone.

Decades of vacancy and neglect nearly led to the demolition of Deadwood's Clark/Mullen & Munn Block. New owners stepped in and began an extensive, multi-year rehabilitation project, and the building now houses a 42-room boutique hotel known as The Hotel by Gold Dust. The project was aided in part by the State Property Tax Moratorium and the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit programs.

The SHPO also administers the state Deadwood Fund grant program. A portion of the gambling revenue generated in the National Historic Landmark town of Deadwood provides funding for this program. Under this program, the SHPO awards grants ranging from $1,000 to $25,000 for projects that retain, restore, or rehabilitate historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in South Dakota for residential, commercial, or public purposes. In 2014, the SHPO awarded $123,220 to eleven projects, which will generate over $800,000 in local match.

The Pioneer School Museum in scenic Hot Springs had a deteriorating foundation. A Deadwood Fund grant from the SHPO helped with professional repointing to restore the foundation.

Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are those cities and counties that have met the SHPO requirements to become certified and have been approved by the National Park Service (NPS). The requirements include: 1) enforce state preservation legislation (SDCL 1-19B) through a local preservation ordinance, 2) establish a preservation commission (see Local Historic Preservation Commission section below), 3) maintain a system of survey and inventory of historic properties, 4) provide for adequate public participation and input in local preservation programs, and 5) perform other responsibilities delegated to it by our office through a mutual written agreement.

Once the local government meets all these requirements, the SHPO and the local government sign an agreement that is then approved by the NPS. Certified Local Governments are then eligible to apply for federal grants from the SHPO for preservation education projects.

Eighteen local governments have been certified through the CLG program.

South Dakota Certified Local Governments

Belle Fourche	Spearfish	Clay County
Gettysburg	Aberdeen/Brown County	Elk Point
Hot Springs	Brookings	Minnehaha County
Lead	Codington County	Mitchell
Pierre	Sisseton	Scotland
Rapid City	Canton	Sioux Falls

A problem experienced in many rural states, like South Dakota, is the ever-increasing aging of membership within our historical societies, history clubs, and certified local governments. The reasons behind the gradual inactivity of some of the certified local governments in the state are similar to the challenges facing organizations whose original founders and stakeholders have passed away: namely, leadership succession and an aging membership. All organizations have that core group of people who keep it

going. The problem arises when that core remains the same, and also when the general membership remains the same in age. The South Dakota SHPO remains committed to continue to perform outreach activities and educational seminars within these smaller communities, actively work to recruit new, professional members to local CLGs, and provide any assistance on site to reverse this trend within our state. All preservation is local, and CLGs are a critical component in providing oversight and protection of historic resources within our communities across the state.

Public Education and Technical Assistance

The SHPO also plays an important role in educating the public about the benefits and technical aspects of historic preservation. The SHPO accomplishes this through public events, workshops, publications, and other methods. The celebration of South Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month every May is one way the SHPO draws attention to the importance of South Dakota's historic properties. The SHPO also regularly conducts workshops to help people better understand how to go about preserving a historic property. In 2012 and 2014, the SHPO planned and conducted realtor workshops in key communities to educate real estate professionals on preservation laws and programs.

Participants tour the historic district in Pierre during a 2013 SHPO Archaeology & Historic Preservation Month program.

The annual Archaeology Camp is another wonderful event SHPO hosts every year. This is a three-day hands-on Archaeology Camp for students going into grades 4 through 6, and provides a fundamental understanding to our younger generation on the importance of preserving history and cultural resources, as well as actual field archaeology experience working with a team of experts from the US Army Corps of Engineers, Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the State Archaeological Research Center. The publicity and goodwill generated annually by this event also serves to keep the importance of preserving our cultural resources in the public spotlight.

Children in grades 4 to 6 participating in the SHPO hosted 2015 Archaeology Camp at the historic Fort Galpin site along the Missouri River.

Benchmarks to Track Progress

Many of the benchmarks used to track progress toward goals embedded within the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan are recorded in SHPO's monthly reports to the Governor's Office and the South Dakota State Historical Society Board of Trustees. Benchmarks include:

1. Measure number of tax credit applications, awards, and value of the projects.
2. Measure historic grant applications to federal, state, and local sources. Measure activity and track location and type of projects for indication of need and range of applications.
3. Track the number of cultural resources surveys and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Measure increase or decrease in the amount of private funds leveraged with tax credit and grant projects.
5. Track all field service consultations as well as off-site programming activities.
6. Measure increase in social media impacts from our Facebook page and Flickr postings.

Benchmarks 1 through 5 utilize data that are already being gathered, tracked, and analyzed by the State Historic Preservation Office, and are also benchmarks recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration. Benchmark 6 has been collected over the past two years, and will continue to be collected and analyzed for the future via website analytics. While the State Historic Preservation Office collects and tracks over 60 categories of information, prioritizing the top 3-5 benchmarks will hopefully continue to provide focus for historic preservation practitioners and provide key information to share with others.

TRIBAL CULTURAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

South Dakota tribes have a strong sense of self-determination. Many have active educational programs focused on traditional values, culture, history, and language. All of which is key to maintaining their unique cultural identity. In addition, eighteen Indian communities outside the state boundaries have formally expressed their interest in South Dakota because of their tribe's historical connections to lands in the state. Many of these tribes have their own historic preservation programs. Many tribes have developed educational materials to increase the public's awareness of and respect for the cultural legacies of the tribes.

Federally-recognized Indian tribes have a unique status as sovereign nations. Under the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal preservation laws, tribes may—if they choose—participate in consultations with federal and state agencies on projects. Consultations focus on whether the undertakings would have the potential to affect historic properties that may have cultural or religious significance to the tribe. Tribes also have worked closely with the Office of the State Archaeologist regarding the treatment of burial sites.

The Lakota, Nakota, and Dakota Sioux tribes of the "Great Sioux Nation" have created outreach programs to help educate the general public. Methods used to educate the public include interpretive centers, such as Lower Brule's Buffalo Interpretive Center, Native American Heritage Trails, a variety of cultural programs, or websites. All of these wonderful programs provide a tribal perspective that is absent elsewhere.

The National Historic Preservation Act ensures the tribes play a significant role in the protection of historic properties through the establishment of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs). In addition, the act provides for active tribal participation in Section 106. The tribes play an important role in the Section 106 process both on and off tribal lands. The tribes bring a perspective that goes well beyond the requirements of federal law. The tribal perspective is all-inclusive. As such, the tribes have a valuable presence in the process. The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) is a national non-profit membership organization of tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. The NATHPO website provides extensive information on preservation issues of concern. It can be accessed here: www.nathpo.org. A number of the tribes have established monitoring programs that train tribal members to assist state and federal agencies and private companies in identifying traditional cultural places. The monitors are trained by those with knowledge of traditional ways.

Currently, South Dakota has eight Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs). These tribes have assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for the purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands. The THPOs include the following tribes:

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
- Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
- Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe

- Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Yankton Sioux Tribe
- Flandreau-Santee Sioux Tribe

While the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe does not have a THPO, they do have an active Cultural Heritage Program with an assigned Cultural Resources Officer that effectively represents the tribe in all cultural resource matters. The State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices must work closely together in our state to ensure historic and cultural resources are properly protected and maintained. On a per capita basis, it is important to note that South Dakota has the greatest number of American Indian residents in the United States.

The SD SHPO held a widely attended THPO Conference in 2014, in which training, education, tribal concerns, and action plans were developed on a variety of issues important to both the state and tribal members. The SD SHPO remains committed to facilitating a strong outreach and education program with all our THPOs. Recently, as one example, we initiated an important reconnaissance-level architectural survey of Oglala Lakota County, which is entirely located within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. These surveys help to identify and document important historical and cultural sites for future generations, as well as ensuring tribal members have accurate databases on which to make important decisions. Professional preservationists from the SD SHPO actively travel to each reservation and meet with tribal members, elders, and council members to ensure a continued dialogue of understanding and respect is maintained for the cultural and historical legacies of our state's proud tribes.

A wacipi, or powwow, is a tribal gathering focused on dance, song and family.

Wacipis celebrate the connections to spirituality and tradition.

Wacipis are held throughout South Dakota, and the public is often welcome to attend.

Many of our most recognizable landmarks are considered sacred by American Americans and many South Dakota towns and sites bear traditional names. Our Sioux tribes are not just a part of our history; they are a key part of our future. The customs and traditions of their culture guide and shape our state. In South Dakota, we celebrate Native American Day rather than the federal holiday known as Columbus Day. This historic state holiday originated in 1990 when Governor George S. Mickelson and members of the nine tribal governments in South Dakota proclaimed 1990 a Year of Reconciliation. This is our way of observing and honoring the rich and deep history of tribal people in our state.

American Indians have a rich history in South Dakota. For many generations, American Indians called our state home, long before Europeans settled in the West. South Dakota was originally a part of the vast territory of the Dakota, Lakota and Nakota people. Many other tribal nations include the Dakota Territory in their tribal histories.
Today, our state is home to nine tribal governments, comprising more than 70,000 Native Americans, each of which has a unique story to tell. Their traditions and customs will remain deeply woven into the fabric of our society.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Trust for Historic Preservation was founded in 1949 to promote a national policy on preservation and to increase public awareness of preservation issues. A private non-profit organization, the Trust is the nation's major non-federal source of information and assistance concerning historic preservation. The Trust maintains six regional offices as well as a national headquarters in Washington, D.C. Regional offices provide preservation expertise to state and local organizations and individuals including conferences, field visits, and advice on special projects. The Mountain/Plains Regional Office for the National Trust provides preservation assistance in South Dakota and seven other states. The Trust maintains twenty-nine historic sites, publishes a variety of publications on historic preservation, and administers grant and loan programs. The National Trust for Historic Preservation was primarily chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in preservation. The Trust continues to distribute information, provide professional advice, conducts conferences, maintains historic properties, and administers grant and loan programs in conjunction with SD SHPO and historical societies within the state.

The Trust also administers the Frances "Peg" Lamont Preservation Services Fund for South Dakota. This Fund provides matching grants for planning and educational projects. These grants have helped projects like developing a management plan for the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark, conducting a structural assessment of the historic Mead Building on the Human Services Center Campus in Yankton, SD, and conducting a wood window repair workshop.

The South Dakota SHPO has been particularly active in working with the Denver Regional Office in attempts to save the Battle Mountain Sanitarium National Historic Landmark from abandonment and possible demolition by neglect by the Veterans

Administration. The National Trust and SHPO ensured listing in the "11 Most Endangered Places" as well as coordinating efforts with local community activists, congressional legislators, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Veterans Organizations, and local American Indian tribes to ensure the VA adhered to both the letter and intent of federal historic preservation review and compliance statutes.

The Battle Mountain Sanitarium National Historic Landmark (NHL) has served veterans since 1907 and is the oldest facility in the VA system established solely for the purpose of providing medical care.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium was a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS). The Grand Army of the Republic championed the site due to its mineral waters used for various treatments.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium represented at the time a new policy of veterans' benefits that influenced veteran care nationwide.

The focal points of this beautiful campus are the administration building and six wards which radiate out from the central court of the hospital complex.

LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS

Historic Preservation Commissions (HPCs) are one way many local governments organize preservation efforts. Preservation commissions are volunteer boards of local residents with interest and experience in historic preservation. HPCs from larger communities usually have a staff member who is a city planning or finance office employee and devotes at least part of their time to the commission. Eighteen South Dakota HPCs participate in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.

Through CLG grants and other funding sources, HPCs across South Dakota regularly complete projects that help identify, document, and protect historic properties. In 2015 the Brookings HPC actively sought a public-private partnership to retain the historic integrity of their WPA-era National Guard Armory. SD SHPO assisted the local HPC in working with private contractors towards finding an alternative economically feasible use for this historic structure situated in a commercially prime location for local businesses. The Rapid City HPC used a CLG grant to document a prehistoric rock art site and evaluate its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

CLGs continue to work actively to identify, promote, and preserve historic properties throughout the state, and will remain a critical component of increasing preservation awareness in our five-year plan.

Exterior and interior views of the Works Progress Administration era National Guard armory in Brookings. The city is working actively to form a public-private partnership to retain the historic integrity of this building.

Nearly all active HPCs also annually provide some type of preservation workshop, tour, or other activity to educate their local residents about historic preservation. The Sioux Falls Board of Historic Preservation, for example, regularly hosts a booth at the Sioux Empire Home Show. Many commissions also present annual preservation awards to promote good preservation practices. The Deadwood HPC also provides an important funding source for historic properties outside of Deadwood through its Outside of Deadwood grant program. This program provides matching grants to public or non-profit entities to preserve and rehabilitate historic properties, and annually dispenses $250,000.00 towards preservation projects. In addition, HPCs provide local input to state and federal agencies on projects subject to federal or state preservation reviews (Section 106 or SDCL 1-19A-11.1).

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies in South Dakota have historic preservation responsibilities. Most own and manage historic properties directly, such as courthouses, city halls, office buildings, and archaeological sites. Other governmental agencies have preservation responsibilities because they provide funds, permits, or approval to projects that could affect historic properties. Federal and state laws require that governmental agencies identify and consider historic properties prior to undertaking each of these types of actions.

A key piece of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106, requires federal agencies to take into consideration the effects of their undertakings on historic

properties. The regulations, developed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), define an undertaking as "a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval." The regulations also define historic property as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places … including properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria."

Chapter 1-19A of South Dakota Codified Law, "Preservation of Historic Sites" (adopted in 1973 and amended in 1987), declares the preservation of cultural resources to be "in the best interest of the state and its citizens." Section 11.1 of Chapter 1-19A is similar to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It requires that the State Historic Preservation Office be notified and given the opportunity to comment on plans for projects undertaken by the state, counties, or municipalities that may encroach upon, damage, or destroy properties listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places.

Chapter 1-19B of South Dakota Codified Law, "County and Municipal Historic Preservation Activities" (passed in 1974 and amended in 1984 and 1994), acknowledges that historic preservation activities serve a valid public purpose and authorizes local governments to establish historic preservation commissions. The chapter discusses commission powers, outlines a procedure for local designation and protection of historic properties, defines a procedure for design review activities, and defines and discusses conservation easements. Section 1-19B-62 allows communities to create a permit process for regulating activities affecting National and State Register properties.

All Certified Local Governments in South Dakota adopt 1-19B as a local ordinance. Federal and state legislation enables local governments to adopt ordinances and organize preservation commissions. Local preservation ordinances have stood up in court as legitimate uses of a local government's power to promote the general welfare of the public. Local ordinances are a proactive tool communities can use to compliment a well-rounded city planning strategy. The SD SHPO continues to periodically review and update these legislative statutes as necessary to ensure the legal foundations remain in place to execute preservation activities and programs within South Dakota.

HISTORIC PROPERTY OWNERS

Private individuals or entities own many historic properties in South Dakota. Views toward historic preservation differ greatly among this group. Some are concerned about private property rights and believe historic preservation may restrict those rights. Others embrace their property's historic significance by doing what they can to maintain the property and are more accepting of preservation ordinances. Ensuring that property owners understand and appreciate their property's significance is critical to historic preservation in the state.

Historic homes serve as community landmarks and sources of pride. They define and distinguish our communities and help us build a sense of identity. New construction and modern housing developments often lack the variety of materials and level of detail found in historic homes. Many new homes are built identical, with only minor architectural differentiations in the interior. Historic homes are a significant factor in what distinguishes one community from all others and gives it its character and uniqueness.

Studies have shown that historic homes help measure the quality of life in a community. In fact, many communities in our state actively market their residential historic districts as a source of pride and evidence of a better quality of life within their community. However, data compiled from surveys and public inquiries to SD SHPO in the past few years clearly demonstrate that a significant portion of the state's citizens still do not fully understand what National Register listing does and does not mean to a private property owner.

Anecdotal evidence also points out that many historic property owners are not fully cognizant of the financial incentive programs available to them for preservation improvements to their dwelling. The SD SHPO therefore makes it an on-going priority when meeting with preservation advocates, historical societies, and private individuals to fully explain in detail the National Register listing program and what financial incentive programs are available from both federal agencies and the state. Public websites, social media, and brochures and flyers supplement this direct effort to connect with our historic property owners to make everyone fully aware of the benefits of historic preservation.

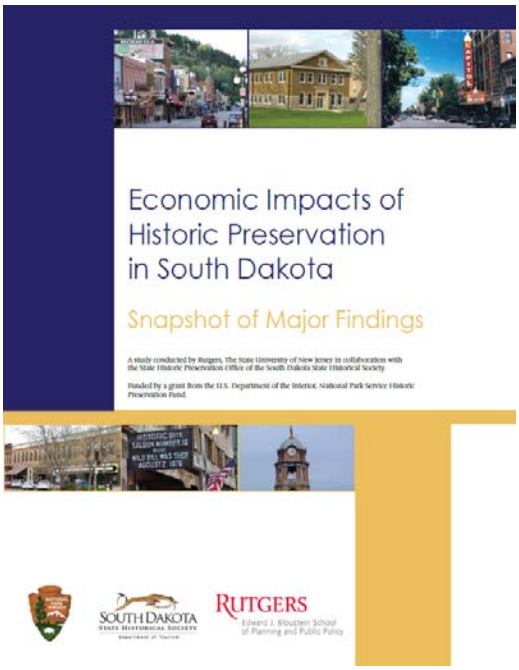
Jones House, Codington County

Pierre Hill Historic District, Hughes County

IV. PRESERVATION PROGRESS REPORT, 2011 – 2015

The statewide preservation plan is meant to guide South Dakota's preservation activities. That is why it is important to evaluate what progress has been made and to identify areas where continued work is needed. The following is a list of preservation goals from the 2011-2015 statewide preservation plan along with a summary of steps taken to address that goal. While South Dakota's preservation agencies and organizations have taken steps toward each goal, there is still much work that can and needs to be done to address several issues.

Goal 1: Increase the Promotion of Historic Preservation in South Dakota. The State Historic Preservation Office works actively with the Governor's Office every year to make a proclamation in May as Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month and announce a new theme for the year. In 2014, the year's national theme, *See! Save! Celebrate!,* encouraged South Dakota's citizens to explore and experience our historic places, sites, and landmarks. As part of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month activities, the SHPO sponsored the "Art of Place" event, featuring artistic renderings of historic South Dakota places in a beautiful outdoor gallery setting. Our office, in partnership with the US Army Corps of Engineers, co-hosted a well-attended Archaeology Camp, inviting local grade school students to experience a three day camp at the Fort Galpin site. Archaeological preservation techniques, hands-on activities, and actual field excavation work at the site of an old fur trading post were some of the highlights for the young attendees, many being exposed to preservation and archaeology for the first time. The year 2013 also saw the completion of the much anticipated study on *"The Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in South Dakota,"* a comprehensive analysis conducted by Rutgers University through a grant from the National Park Service. Major findings of this study highlighted the economic benefits of preservation in our state, focusing on analyzing data from the year 2011. The report demonstrated preservation activities helped generate over 5,500 jobs, added $123 million in tax revenue, $152 million to our Gross State Product, and contributed $237 million in heritage tourism dollars to our overall state economy. This report, along with an award-winning video on case studies embedded within the report, has been widely distributed to key decision-makers as well as press and social media sites to help emphasize the important economic benefits of historic preservation within our state's economy.



The objective of the comprehensive 250 page economic study, completed in 2013, was to quantify the economic contributions of historic preservation in South Dakota .

The study was able to quantify the following major economic benefits:

- *5,511 jobs created statewide*
- *$123 million generated in tax revenue*
- *$284 million in output*
- *Increase in heritage tourism*
- *Downtown economic revitalization in two key metropolitan areas*
- *Repairing existing residential buildings produced about 50% more jobs*

Executive Summary of Study on the "Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in South Dakota" completed in 2013.

Goal 2: Increase Funding For Historic Preservation Programs in South Dakota. The SHPO also assisted several historic rehabilitation projects in 2013 through their grant and tax incentives. The SHPO awarded 11 Deadwood Fund grants totaling $126,700, which will result in a total public-private investment of over $253,500 in local funds towards preserving some outstanding historic structures. The SHPO certified 18 projects through the State Property Tax Moratorium program with certified expenditures totaling $7.5 million in activities directly benefitting our National Register properties. Four South Dakota projects were also certified through the federal rehabilitation tax credit programs. This program, administered jointly between the SHPO, the National Park Service, and the Internal Revenue Service, offers a 20% income tax credit on qualified expenditures for the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. The total rehabilitation expenditures for the four South Dakota projects approved in 2013 were $4.5 million. In all, over $12.0 million was invested in South Dakota's historic properties through the SHPO's financial incentive programs. Although these incentive programs are helpful, the federal government continued to decrease available financial grant monies for state preservation efforts in 2013, primarily due to budget sequestration measures. It will remain imperative for our state to explore other sources of revenue and financial incentivization programs to achieve increased funding for South Dakota's preservation programs in the future.

Old Courthouse Museum, Sioux Falls ***Carnegie Library, Dallas***

Goal 3: Increase the Identification and Protection of Historic Properties in South Dakota. In 2013, the SHPO assisted eleven historic properties in getting listed on the National Register of Historic Places and updated one historic district nomination. These included the Weigandt Barn in the Murdo vicinity, the Hawkeye Valley Mill in the Wessington Springs vicinity, 330 South 1st Avenue in Sioux Falls, the Texaco Super Service Station in Sioux Falls, the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple in Yankton, the Inland Theater in Martin, the First Congregational United Church of Christ in Belle Fourche, the Wientjes Barn and Ranch Yard in the Mound City vicinity, the Gregory National Bank in Gregory, the Hansen-Hagedorn Barn in Tea, the First Presbyterian Church in Bridgewater, and updating the Mitchell Commercial Historic District. Properties can qualify for the National Register if they are at least fifty years old and associated with historic events or people, represent distinctive architecture or construction, or provide important information on prehistory or history.

The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office is also responsible for surveying and inventorying historic properties. In 2013, SHPO completed a reconnaissance-level architectural survey of Edmunds County in north-central South Dakota. This survey identified 14 previously surveyed properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places which were recorded over five years ago. They were re-evaluated to verify their eligibility for listing in the National Register. The survey also identified 21 additional properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register. Property types primarily included vernacular residences and farmsteads as well as a few high style residential properties. These records were added to the SHPO's Geographic Information System (GIS) and are now available to the public online in SHPO's Cultural Resource Geographic Research Information Display (CRGRID). The survey consultants also produced a final survey report and gave a public presentation of their findings at the National Register-listed Ipswich Baptist Church in Ipswich, SD.

Wienjtes Barn in Mound City ***4th Street Downtown Dell Rapids***

Goal 4: Expand Educational Opportunities Related to Historic Preservation. Lastly, the SHPO also increased public education of historic properties and cultivated new preservation partners by conducting outreach seminars, training workshops, and consultation to private homeowners, business professionals, local preservation commissions, city and county governmental agencies, and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Our staff experts were able to travel to all 66 counties in the state in the past five years, personally meet several times with each of our 18 recognized Certified Local Governments (CLGs), host a successful statewide CLG conference with over 50 participants, and conduct education and consultation activities with all nine of the state's federally recognized American Indian reservations by actively traveling at least once during each year to every THPO. In April of 2014, SHPO hosted a THPO Conference in Pierre, SD in which all nine federally recognized tribes were represented by their key Tribal Historic Preservation Office staff as well as several Cultural Resource officers. Key educational seminars were held for tribal members on National Register criteria and nomination procedures, as well as Section 106 review and compliance issues. Specialized educational CDs and handouts for this THPO conference were delivered to all participants. Additional key briefing materials and handouts were updated and developed throughout the past years, such as our listing of technical experts recognized in their respective fields for preservation restoration, an update to our state Local Preservation Handbook, and a rework of our state guide for Certified Local Governments. The SD SHPO updated and acquired brochures and educational pamphlets on the federal financial tax incentive programs for those structures more applicable to our state, such as barns, wood framed houses, and main street buildings. All in all quite an accomplishment for a small staff of seven professionals covering such a large geographic area!

V. OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Over the next five years, many factors will influence the preservation landscape. Some factors, like limited preservation funding and population trends, have existed for years and will continue to impact preservation efforts well into the future. Others, like the focus on renewable energy and sustainability, are relatively new but will likewise shape preservation in South Dakota. Already, the state is experiencing significant growth in new wind farm developments in several counties. Threats to the cultural resources of the state are often the same as in other states: neglect, natural forces, lack of awareness, political indifference, and economic development pressures. While some of these factors will undoubtedly directly threaten historic properties, others will present new opportunities for preservationists.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable, low-cost, clean housing continues to be in demand throughout the entire state. On average for the past 30 years, 577 older and historic houses are lost every day nationwide. In the 1990s alone, 772,000 housing units were lost. Today, many communities face affordable housing shortages yet continue to tear down older and historic houses and buildings. As new businesses move into a community, the new jobs created can put a strain on the available affordable housing market. Older homes, the upper floors of historic downtown commercial buildings, and even vacated schools and churches can help ease the affordable housing crisis. Many grant and tax incentive programs are available for communities and developers to undertake these types of projects, including Community Development Block Grants, the Hope VI Main Street program through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and federal income tax credits for low-income housing and historic rehabilitations.

In the federal fiscal year 2014, historic rehabilitation tax credit projects created 19,991 housing units nationwide, of which nearly 40% were low to moderate-income housing units. Finding alternative economic uses in the affordable housing development model for abandoned or disused historic properties will continue to be an economically viable endeavor when combined with tax and grant incentivization programs from federal, state, and local entities.

The former Yankton High School was converted into the Walnut Creek Village Apartments, Yankton County.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage tourism, as defined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, means "traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present." It includes irreplaceable historic, cultural, and natural resources. Heritage tourism is the fastest growing niche market in the travel industry today. According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, travel and tourism directly contributed $650 billion to the U.S. economy in 2012.

South Dakota is a state rich in historic and natural resources, and it can offer tourists a vast selection of unique experiences. Tourism is a significant factor in South Dakota's overall economy. In 2014, visitors spent nearly $1.99 billion in South Dakota (South Dakota Office of Tourism Annual Report, 2014). In addition to natural features like the Black Hills, the Badlands, Jewel and Wind Caves, Custer State Park, and the Missouri River, historic sites have also played an important role in drawing visitors to South Dakota. For example, the Deadwood National Historic Landmark attracts over two-million visitors annually, and in 2014, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial surpassed 3.4 million visitors. The new Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (NHS) completed a modern visitor's center and re-opened to the public in 2014. SHPO has also identified, in coordination with the National Park Service, three additional sites potentially eligible for National Historic Landmark designation. These include the Fort Sisseton State Park historic structures, an original prairie sod homestead, and the murals of famous Lakota Sioux artist Oscar Howe located in the Scherr-Howe arena in Mobridge.

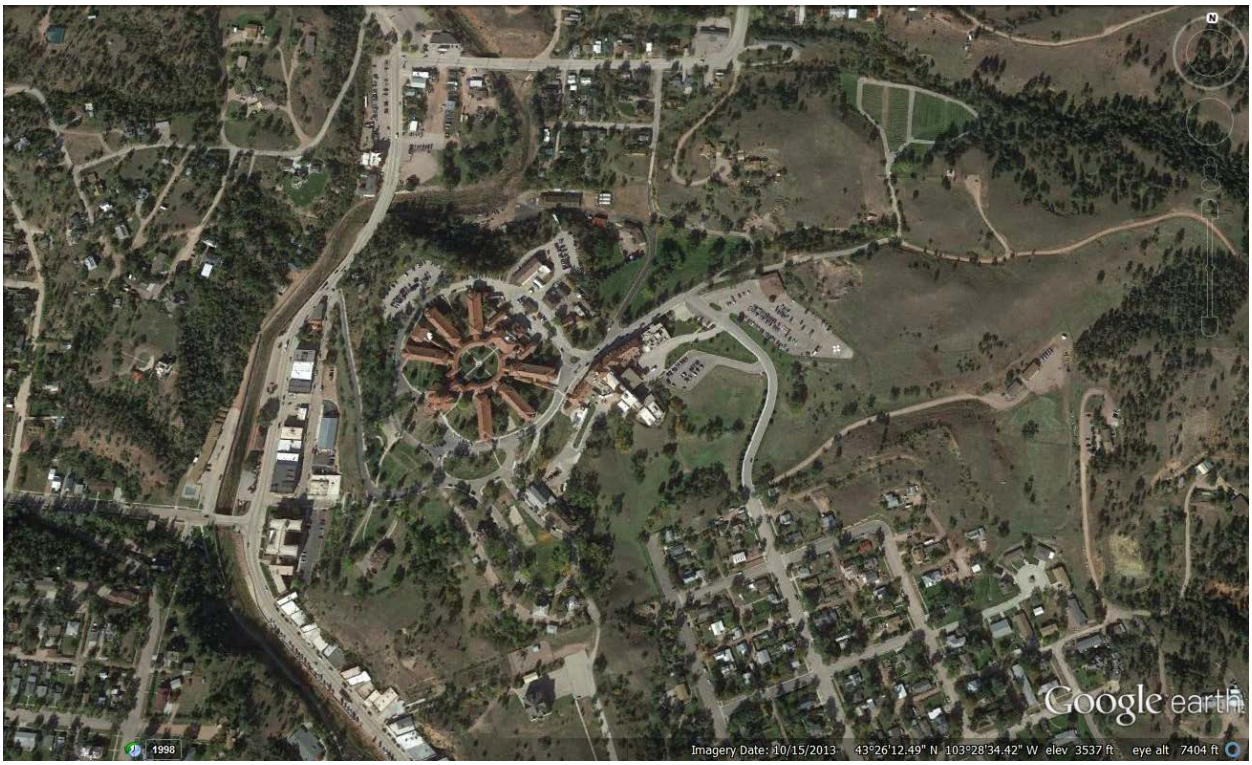
Visitors to such sites will not only benefit from what South Dakota has to offer, but the state will benefit as well. Heritage tourism builds community pride, establishes and strengthens identity, and boosts the local economy. Visitors to historic places stay longer and spend more money versus other types of tourists according to numerous economic studies commissioned by the travel industry. Tourism efforts must strive for a balance between promotion, interpretation, and conservation. Heritage tourism should also be involved in understanding the impact of tourism on communities and regions, achieving economic and social benefits, providing financial resources for protection, as well as marketing and endorsement.

The State Historic Preservation Office completed a management plan for the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark. Established in 1832, Fort Pierre Chouteau was the largest and busiest fur trading post on the Upper Missouri River and the most strategic post in John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company's Western Department. Part of the management plan includes enhancements to help tell the site's story better and make it more of a destination for visitors. This will be another heritage tourism opportunity over the next five years.

Interpretive panels lining the pathway of the Fort Pierre Chouteau National Historic Landmark, Stanley County.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM NHL

The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) continues to work diligently to prevent the Veterans Affairs (VA) from closing the VA Medical Center at their Hot Springs campus. This closure would directly impact the Battle Mountain Sanitarium National Historic Landmark (NHL), a key landmark which was the first federal Veterans hospital in the nation! VA Hot Springs campus occupies approximately 68 acres atop a bluff overlooking the Fall River to the north, west, and south; and the Hot Springs business district and the historic River Street to the southwest. The original hospital complex was designed around a circular courtyard with a prominent administration center (Building 1) and service buildings (Buildings 2, 9, and 10), and six hospital wards (Buildings 3 through 8) connecting as rectangular spokes. The architecture is a Mission/Spanish Colonial style that incorporated elements of the Romanesque architecture that was visible in the town of Hot Springs at the time of construction (NPS 2010). The buildings were constructed from local sandstone, and featured massive walls, bands of arched and deeply recessed windows, and arched entries. The combination of the different architectural styles with the use of local sandstone and red tile roofs created a particularly attractive facility in a striking location at the top of the bluff.



Aerial view of the Veterans Affairs Hot Springs historic campus and the prominent Battle Mountain Sanitarium National Historic Landmark. 2013

The American Indian tribes of the state have also identified Battle Mountain as a place of healing, and several tribal cultural properties have been identified on campus. Hot Springs National Cemetery covers approximately nine acres on the campus at the foot of

Battle Mountain. For over 100 years, the stately Battle Mountain Sanitarium in Hot Springs has provided first-class medical care to veterans, serving as a beacon of hope for their recovery and an important contributor to the community and local economy. It is the first VA facility of its kind, originally established in the late 1800s to provide care for Civil War veterans, and it must continue to be preserved.

BLOOD RUN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

The Blood Run National Historic Landmark is located southeast of Sioux Falls, SD and straddles the Big Sioux River in Lyon County, Iowa and Lincoln County, SD. Blood Run is the largest of the known Oneota cultural sites and is unique because of its over 200 documented burial mounds, less than 80 of which are still visible on the surface. Tribes associated with the occupation of this site included the Omaha, Ioway, Oto, and Yankton Sioux.

The National Park Service designated 844 acres of the site as a National Historic Landmark in 1970. In 1987, the State Historical Society of Iowa purchased 230 acres of the NHL. The State of South Dakota also purchased 200 acres of the site, 92 of which are within the NHL boundary. In 2000, a special resource study conducted by the National Park Service for the Blood Run site recommended expanding the NHL boundary on both the South Dakota and Iowa sides to encompass about 3,000 acres. The report also determined the site met the criteria for inclusion in the national park system as a National Historic Site and recommended four possible management strategies, none of which have been implemented to date:

1. Taking no federal action to designate the area as a unit of the national park system
2. Creating a multi-jurisdictional state park with each state's property being designated as a state park
3. Creating a multi-jurisdictional state park affiliated with the national park system
4. Designating the site as a unit of the national park system with the National Park Service managing the site

Residential encroachment continues to be the greatest threat to the site on the South Dakota side of the NHL. Because of this, in 2009, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (SD GF&P) entered into a two-year purchase agreement with a private owner for 300 acres within the NHL. With this purchase agreement, SD GF&P then created the Good Earth State Park at Blood Run in 2013, that now protects the cultural, historic, and natural resources of the area while also fostering an appreciation for those resources. The SD GF&P and SHPO have been working together to identify funding sources to protect the site and plan for the further development of this state park, to include a new state-of-the-art visitor interpretive center.

POPULATION TRENDS

Population shifts in South Dakota are by no means a new phenomenon. Beginning in the 1930s, drought and economic depression forced many people to relocate in search of work. During the 1930s, South Dakota experienced the largest population drop in the United States. While the population began to increase again following World War II, a

new population shift emerged that has continued through today. In significant numbers, people began to move from rural to urban areas. While 75% of South Dakotans lived in rural areas in 1940, today it is only 52% (United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service – State Fact Sheet for South Dakota, 2014).

This rural-to-urban shift has had a significant impact on South Dakota communities over the past half century, and closures and consolidations still occur today. Dwindling enrollments continue to force rural school districts to consolidate and thereby abandon schools. Likewise, shrinking rural congregations have made it difficult for churches to support ministers and maintain their buildings, resulting in consolidation with other churches or outright closure. The population shift has also affected small town Main Streets as numerous buildings continue to sit vacant, and success in finding alternative economic uses for such historic buildings becomes ever more problematic without a population base to support such uses.

The trend lines also point to further consolidation of smaller and traditionally family farms into larger, more commercial agriculture operations, which also impacts the rural historic property landscape throughout the state. The 21st century shows that more of the older farmsteads and ranches are no longer occupied by large extended families. Therefore, older homesteads, barns, outbuildings, and other significant built infrastructure of our rural past continue to be abandoned and ignored, resulting in further deterioration.

LIMITED PRESERVATION FUNDING

Due to the continued relatively stagnant economy of the past decade, governments at every level have found it difficult to provide the financial means necessary to provide even basic programs and services. At the state level, South Dakota faced a $52.2 million budget shortfall for FY2009, an $81.6 million shortfall for FY2010, a $31.8 million shortfall for FY2011, and a $107 million shortfall for FY2012. While federal legislation in the form of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 helped bridge budget gaps for fiscal years 2009 through 2012, state cuts affected historic preservation in South Dakota in the past, and while the fiscal balance has been restored in the recent years of FY2013 and FY2014, continued state fiscal uncertainty will threaten preservation funding periodically.

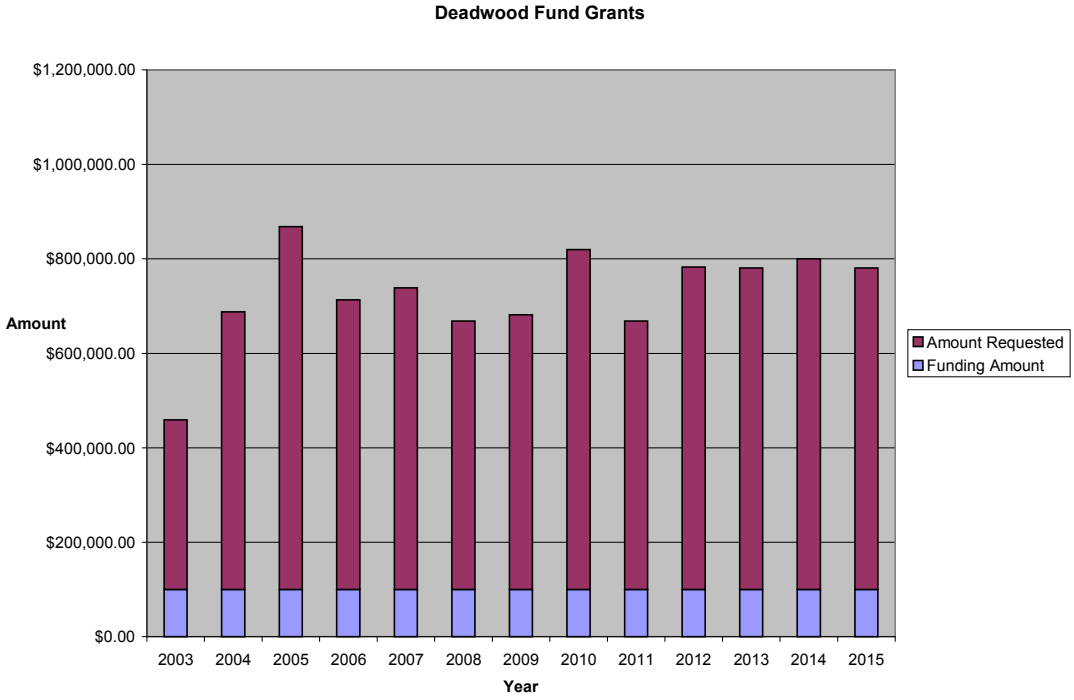
Historic preservation across South Dakota is closely linked to gaming in Deadwood. The two largest preservation grant programs in South Dakota are funded from Deadwood gaming revenue. The City of Deadwood's Historic Preservation Commission awards $250,000 annually through its Outside of Deadwood grant program and the SHPO awards $100,000 annually through its Deadwood Fund grant program.

Deadwood collects a yearly license fee of $2,000 for every card table and slot machine in the casinos. There is also a nine percent tax on the adjusted gross revenue of the gaming receipts. The South Dakota Office of Tourism gets forty percent of the tax collected to use for tourism promotion, Lawrence County receives 10 percent, and 50 percent goes to the South Dakota Commission on Gaming. The Commission on Gaming deducts its

expenses and $100,000 for the State Historic Preservation fund. The remaining funds are returned to Deadwood for their historic preservation program. Since 1995, Deadwood's annual share of the gaming revenue has been capped at $6.8 million. It is from this $6.8 million that the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission funds its Outside of Deadwood grant program.

Since 1995, any time Deadwood's annual share of the gaming revenue reaches $6.8 million, the remaining proceeds are distributed under a different formula as follows: 70 percent goes to the state's general fund, 10 percent is awarded to Deadwood, 10 percent is distributed to other Lawrence County municipalities, and the remaining 10 percent is sent to the school districts of the county.

Despite significant increases in gaming revenues, funding for these statewide historic preservation grants has remained the same. The structure of the revenue distribution formula gives the State Historic Preservation fund a specific amount, $100,000 annually, instead of a percentage. While this amount allowed the State Historic Preservation to fund approximately 42% of the grant requests they received during the first four years of the program, since then this amount only funds on average about 16% of the requested amounts. Deteriorating historic properties combined with rising construction costs and increasing familiarity with the grant program have resulted in the $100,000 not stretching as far as it once did.



At the federal level, cuts to critical preservation programs also threaten to hinder preservation activities in South Dakota. The President eliminated funding for the Preserve America and Save America's Treasures (SAT) grant programs in FY 2011. These grants had provided critical funding to numerous South Dakota projects and the

loss of these funding sources continue to hurt historic preservation and heritage tourism efforts in the state.

Tribal Historic Preservation Offices have found themselves in particularly difficult funding situations. The number of THPOs has increased dramatically over the past several years. In 1996, there were only twelve THPOs nationwide. As of March 2012, there were 140 recognized THPOs, and in 2015 that number has increased to 157. While this in itself has been a great development, the pool of federal funds has not increased enough to provide sufficient funding for THPOs. The rapidly increasing number of THPOs has kept the average annual grant around $55,000 for the last several years. Since THPOs' workloads have only continued to increase, this funding level has proven grossly inadequate. In particular, it has had a significant detrimental effect on the abilities of our tribal preservation counterparts in South Dakota to effectively conduct review and compliance activities on vast stretches of tribal lands within the state, let alone provide any assistance for National Register survey and nomination projects.

South Dakota preservation agencies and organizations have previously lacked a cohesive message and strategy for conveying the benefits of preservation funding to decision makers. However, the completed statewide historic preservation economic impact analysis in FY 2013, along with public outreach programming, has made quantifying the economic benefits of historic preservation in South Dakota a little easier.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

The attention given to renewable energy and energy efficiency today is likely unmatched since the oil crisis of the 1970s. Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, also known as the federal stimulus bill) of 2009, South Dakota received $58.6 million for energy efficiency and weatherization projects (http://recovery.sd.gov). Much of this money is going toward projects on public buildings, such as state office buildings, county courthouses, city halls, and auditoriums, in addition to older homes.

Energy development has played a significant role in South Dakota recently and will continue to do so over the next five years. The construction of facilities needed to generate alternative and renewable energy in South Dakota has included wind farms, pipelines, refineries, mines, and the development of energy transportation systems like transmission lines and rail lines. In addition, these facilities often include numerous ancillary facilities such as access roads, staging areas for heavy equipment and material storage, holding ponds, utility lines, pumping stations, and other assorted utility buildings.

Wind Farms in Bon Homme and Charles Mix counties.

The increased attention on renewable energy has meant the development of more wind farms in South Dakota. Wind farms are typically located on high spots or along ridges where the potential for archaeology sites and traditional cultural properties is high. Given the height of many turbines, wind farms have the potential to affect viewsheds for miles. Because of this, wind farms can present a challenge to preserving significant historic and cultural landscapes.

Some wind farms have federal involvement through the interconnection to transmission lines and substations and are therefore required to take into consideration historic properties. However, it is becoming more common for new wind farms to be privately funded and connected to non-federal transmission lines, which do not require compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Oil and gas development has especially had a visible presence in the state over the past few years. The development of oil and gas pipelines, such as TransCanada's Keystone and Keystone XL Pipelines, require pumping stations, access roads, and staging areas. The proposed oil refinery in Union County, which is not associated with TransCanada's Keystone Projects, promises to bring new oil pipelines to South Dakota if constructed. The plant itself will require a large footprint with many ancillary facilities. South Dakota also faces the development of individual oil and gas facilities that pepper the northwest corner of the state on federal, state, and private property, one such example being the large infrastructure Dakota Access Pipeline project (DAPL) transiting our state.

Other significant energy issues in the state have included uranium mining in the southern Black Hills, construction of a new rail line by the Dakota, Minnesota, and Eastern Railroad (DM&E) across South Dakota to coal mines in Wyoming, and the development of ethanol as a source of renewable energy. Development of energy sources, including wind, oil, gas, and uranium has the potential to affect significant numbers of archaeological sites over the next five years.

The recent attention on renewable energy and sustainability will therefore present both challenges and opportunities for historic preservationists in South Dakota. Since

historic preservationists have been arguing for the environmental benefits of historic preservation for decades, the recent green movement has given them yet another platform to make the case for preservation. Preservationists will need to make the environmental case for historic preservation through clear and accurate data along with specific case studies of energy efficient historic buildings. This is a significant opportunity for South Dakota's preservationists to further define the benefits of historic preservation. At the same time, however, other historic properties and significant landscapes may be threatened by other energy developments.

THREATENED HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES

The point of this list is to identify threatened historic property types as opposed to individual threatened historic properties, though specific examples are sometimes used to illustrate a property type. Given the limited economic resources in South Dakota, identifying threatened historic property types in order to prioritize historic preservation efforts is a necessity. The following is a sampling of the threatened property types identified during the development of this plan by the SHPO through the comments and suggestions of the public.

Historic Downtowns

Historic downtowns generally include the commercial buildings, banks, and hotels that characterize a community's central business district. Early downtowns most often consisted of one or two-story false-front buildings that featured little ornamentation. Due to fires and continued commercial growth, larger masonry buildings often replaced the frame structures. In South Dakota, the most common type of historic commercial building for small and mid-sized communities is the two-part commercial block. An upper story with office or residential space and a main floor with retail or public space characterize this type.

Some communities are coming to realize that their historic downtown gives their city a distinctive character that they can capitalize on as an economic development and tourism strategy. However, many smaller communities located further away from larger cities like Sioux Falls and Rapid City have many vacancies in their historic downtowns. These vacancies result in years of building neglect that often leads to demolition.

Archaeological sites – Missouri, James, and Big Sioux Rivers

In general, the most commonly identified site types found near these three rivers include artifact scatters, burials, cairns, earthworks, farmsteads, forts, mounds, occupations, stone circles, trading posts, village sites, and Traditional Cultural Properties. Cultural affiliation ranges from Paleo-Indian to historic Euro-American.

The Missouri River has the most up-to-date survey information because of the transfer of lands that occurred under Title VI of S. 507, P.L. 106-53 Water Resources Development Act of 1999. This act transferred most U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands located along the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, and Gavins Point reservoirs of the Missouri River to the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. Despite the transfer, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

remains responsible for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Because of this, cultural resources on these lands will still need to be taken into consideration prior to any undertakings that may affect them.

The James and Big Sioux Rivers lack a comprehensive and up-to-date archaeology survey similar to that conducted on the Missouri River. However, the significance of the archaeology sites located along the rivers is highlighted by the fact that ten out of sixteen National Historic Landmarks in South Dakota are located along one of these three rivers. These sites include Arzberger Site, Blood Run Site, Bloom Sites, Crow Creek Site, Fort Pierre Chouteau Site, Fort Thompson Mounds, Langdeau Sites, Mitchell Site, Molstad Village, and the Vanderbilt Archeological Site. Further, the known archaeology sites have long been viewed as significant for their potential to yield additional information about the past.

Overall, the general threats to cultural resources along the rivers include erosion, development, and vandalism. But each river system has its own unique set of threats. The resources along the Missouri River are threatened by how the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers manages each reservoir. The resources are subject to constant wind and water erosion. Since South Dakota's rivers are a major source of recreation, the resources along them are subject to vandalism. The James River and Big Sioux River are threatened by increased agricultural development and urban sprawl. The plan for additional casino development in Iowa west of the Blood Run Site threatens to increase development in this area.

Agricultural Properties

This property type includes claim era resources, farms, ranches, fairgrounds, agribusiness, and government/institutional/communal agricultural operations. Resource types for each of these categories are cataloged in the *Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context* published by the SHPO in 1994. This document is was updated in 2013, and expanded to include information on historic agriculture archaeology and historic agricultural landscapes.

Claim-era resources are by far the most endangered resource types in this group. In general, they have become functionally obsolete. Farm and ranch outbuildings are the next most endangered. Small outbuildings originally constructed for a specific purpose, such as granaries, are disappearing faster than large barns.

Larger barns are often identified as the one building type that symbolizes the historic period of the farm or ranch and that contains enough square footage for a viable adaptive use. However, changing agricultural practices have created the perception that barns are obsolete for modern farming needs and thereby too expensive to maintain if they cannot be used. The 2007 Census of Agriculture, undertaken by the US Department of Agriculture every five years, has helped calculate the rapid rate at which historic barns have been lost. The Census identified 12,379 barns in South Dakota that were constructed prior to 1960. In 1935, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture Annual Report indicated 83,400 farms in the state. If we assume at least one barn per farm, this means nearly three barns have been lost every day from 1935 to 2007.

Rural Institutions

This property type includes those structures, sites, and landscapes that are associated with life in a rural community. The social cornerstones of many rural areas were institutions such as churches, country schools, township halls, post offices, and stores. As rural communities in South Dakota continue to experience severe losses in population and economic opportunity, these institutions have endured declining patronage and support. As such, many rural institutional buildings have suffered physical deterioration or even abandonment. Many have been demolished.

The Ashton Methodist Church was demolished in 2009 after the church closed.

Preservation efforts for these resources must concentrate on ways to support the people behind the institutions. There is often a ready and willing preservation constituency, as these structures have served as a primary social focus for a community. In many instances, the availability of technical information to small communities is sufficient to energize residents and preserve a structure. It is essential that the SHPO staff continues to travel and meet with interested parties in rural areas who are motivated to preserve a local structure but do not have the technical information necessary to determine if it is feasible.

There is a great need, however, for financial support in the form of grants and loans. Rural institutional resources, particularly those that cannot take advantage of historic tax incentives, do receive priority for funding from the SHPO's Deadwood Fund grant program. However, more funding is needed to make this program more effective.

Public Buildings and Sites

Public buildings in South Dakota include but are not limited to courthouses, city halls, schools, libraries, auditoriums, office buildings, and hospitals. Historically, most of these properties fit into the "civic improvements and new government-related structures" subcontext of South Dakota's Historic Contexts Document (See Appendix C). As South Dakota's politicians and businessmen began rebuilding after the Recession of 1893, they saw a need to modernize the physical and aesthetic environment for the state's citizens. Such improvements included much-needed courthouses and other government related structures built according to contemporary styles, as well as recreational facilities to advance the quality of life. Many properties also fall into the

Federal Relief Construction historic context that documents places built under programs which provided work relief after the Great Depression.

Public buildings in South Dakota have faced varied threats. In most instances, the issue tends to be deferred maintenance. In a small, rural state like South Dakota where tight budgets are a way of life, governing bodies often postpone building maintenance instead of cutting programs or services. Deferred maintenance has been an issue in cases where a public entity vacates a building yet retains ownership, or even where a public entity continues to use a building. The deferred maintenance accumulates over multiple years until the repairs are so cost prohibitive that the elected governing body decides demolition is the only choice. In some cases, historic public buildings faced demolition following a vote by the elected governing body, only to have that vote overturned by a public vote following a successful petition. However, the result has often been demolition.

The Joseph Herman Rubblestone Barn near Tabor is a good example of Czech masonry construction.

Ethnic Resources

This property type includes the structures, sites, landscapes, and archaeological resources associated with the numerous ethnic enclaves, such as German-Russian, Czech, and Finnish, established in South Dakota from roughly 1858 to the end of the Second Dakota Boom in 1915. The most important legacy of these first generation communities are examples of building techniques, styles, and forms that were transplanted directly from the old country to the South Dakota prairie. A majority of these properties are rural houses and barns. Churches, schools, lodge halls, and other rural institutions may also exhibit these ethnic building traditions.

Resources in this property type such as homes and agricultural outbuildings that were privately built are being rapidly abandoned because current owners do not have a suitable use for them. Many of these structures were the first buildings erected on a homestead. They were relatively small, rapidly built of the cheapest available materials and often displayed architectural forms and construction techniques from the builder's home country. Their small size makes them impractical to use for many of today's agricultural operations. Owners find the indigenous materials and ethnic construction methods difficult and impractical to repair.

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VI. SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, 2016 – 2020

The following goals and objectives are based on public input, statewide factors affecting preservation, and various threats and opportunities facing preservation in South Dakota over the next five years. Overall, these goals place more emphasis on technology to promote historic preservation, being more proactive in promoting preservation programs, placing a greater emphasis on heritage tourism, and increasing the protection of historic properties.

Goal 1: INCREASE THE PROMOTION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Objective A: Establish a robust and effective statewide Main Street Program.

Strategy:
1. Engage preservation partners in key communities:
   - Mitchell
   - Aberdeen
   - Brookings
   - Sioux Falls
   - Rapid City
2. Seek funding for SHPO staff member to assist in administering program.

Objective B: Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy.

Strategy:
1. Expand website presence
2. Utilize social media (Facebook, Flickr)
3. Identify opportunities for public outreach
   - Preservation Month programming
4. Promote benefits of preservation
   - Economic
   - Environmental
   - Community building
   - Cultural

Objective C: Strengthen preservation partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, as well as private citizens and preservation groups.

Strategy:
1. Archeological Research Center
   - Planning for new survey
2. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs)
   - Sponsor biennial meetings (every two years)

3. Certified Local Governments (CLGs)
    - Develop showcase for projects
    - Convene statewide meeting annually
    - Schedule training – CAMP
    - Encourage attendance at training opportunities
    - Cultivate and support new CLGs

Goal 2: EXPAND ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Objective A: Organize and promote Section 106 and SDCL 1-19A 11.1 training.

Strategy:
1. Set regular training schedule
2. Identify new audiences

Objective B: Capitalize online and social media programming.

Strategy:
1. Seek input from CLG members to showcase projects
    - Add local content
2. Highlight Deadwood Fund Grant awardees
    - Sponsor biennial meetings (every two years)
3. Post videos from the Economic Impact Study
4. Add video content
5. Refresh photos consistently
6. Feature success stories
7. Engage preservation supporters
8. Promote benefits of preservation

Objective C: Expand technology to simplify and ease access to preservation programs.

Strategy:
1. Upgrade survey entry portal
    - Link photos and documents to records
2. Digitize and link resources
    - Survey photos
    - National Register photos, nominations
    - Paper survey records
3. Develop GIS layer for historical markers
    - Research public-friendly applications in use
    - Verify marker locations
    - Provide photos of markers
    - Integrate with existing software

4. Repackage information on preservation funding and incentive programs

Objective D: Improve Certified Local Government (CLG) programming.

Strategy:
1. Promote statewide, regional, and national educational activities
   - Encourage attendance
2. Develop stronger internal system of scheduling and documenting ongoing evaluation and monitoring
3. Work with inactive and potential CLGs to strengthen local partnerships
4. Provide staff refresher training on CLG laws and regulations
5. Evaluate efficacy of CLG grant process
6. Provide program guides, how to's, and information on current trends

Objective E: Seek opportunities to engage new audiences.

Strategy:
1. Develop a "Working in Indian Country" workshop
2. Encourage CLGs to tap local realtors, property owners, architects, and contractors for commission service
3. Increase outreach to professional organizations and associations
4. Develop user-friendly and frequently updated website
5. Design website content appealing to archaeologists and architects
6. Increase preservation outreach activities to South Dakota institutions of higher education

Objective F: Support ongoing staff development.

Strategy:
1. Expand opportunities to attend national and regional conferences
2. Identify job-specific training

Goal 3: MAINTAIN AND INCREASE THE IDENTIFICATION, REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Objective A: Promote tax incentivization programs.

Strategy: 1. Develop new printed materials
2. Update website
3. Increase social media presence
4. Identify new outlets to reach consumers
5. Utilize the current CLG network

Objective B: Continue historic property identification and monitoring work.

Strategy: 1. Execute and fully fund the priority ordered county-wide architectural surveys
2. Visit and evaluate currently listed NHLs
3. Identify new sites for potential NHL listing

Objective C: Improve procedural guidelines for survey recordation.

Strategy: 1. Update architectural survey manual

Objective D: Develop new and update existing historic contexts.

Strategy: 1. Identify subjects for contracted development
2. Identify subjects for staff development
3. Identify narrowly defined property types that need additional guidance for evaluation

Objective E: Improve the National Register process.

Strategy: 1. Utilize consultants, citizen research, and CLGs in completing NR nominations
2. Complete updates to older nominations and maps
3. Develop new Yankton Historic District
4. Update Sioux Falls Cathedral Historic District

Objective F: Plan and implement new projects for survey and identification of historic properties.

Strategy: 1. Maintain a current list of projects that could be potentially funded by mitigation
- Provide specific mitigation options for federal agencies
- Share this data on preservation drive

2. Develop and introduce a Section 106 paperless system
3. Conduct new archaeology surveys
4. Develop a FHWA Programmatic Agreement for the state

5. Keep a current MOA/PA database
6. Periodically review SHPO staff assignments to balance workload
7. Actively work to identify new technologies to improve efficiencies

Objective G: Evaluate efficacy of the Deadwood Grant Program process.

Strategy:
1. Periodically review allocations of grant disbursements
2. Explore options for funding smaller projects
3. Analyze current evaluation methodology and revise/update as necessary to ensure the most equitable scoring

Goal 4: INCREASE FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Objective A: Seek new sources of revenue for historic preservation initiatives.

Strategy:
1. Work more actively with SD Historical Society Foundation
   - Explore how to increase donations
   - Expand endowment of Historical Properties account
2. Research new grant opportunities
3. Analyze a potential collection of fees for specific activities

Objective B: Identify ongoing support for a new survey coordinator position within the office.

Strategy:
1. Study how to justify and find funding/resources for a new Survey Coordinator position

Objective C: Explore opportunities for expanding City of Deadwood gaming revenue.

Strategy:
1. Engage elected officials and city staff
2. Encourage administrative and legislative leadership to change gaming revenue allocations and formulas

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APPENDIX A

SD SHPO PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SOUTH DAKOTA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SOUTH DAKOTA STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

Historic preservation in this context is the retention of standing historic structures, archaeological sites, and locations of historic importance listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These sites are referred to as *"Historic Property."*

1. Please select one. I represent:

a. ☐ Federal Agency
b. ☐ State Agency
c. ☐ Tribal Government
d. ☐ Local Government
e. ☐ Architect
f. ☐ Archaeologist
g. ☐ Academic Institution
h. ☐ Historic Property Owner
i. ☐ Planning and Development District
j. ☐ Private Citizen
k. ☐ Private Company
l. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

2. Please provide your contact information

NAME: _____
AGENCY: _____
MAILING ADDRESS: _____
ADDRESS 2: _____
_____
CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

3. What types of historic properties do you believe are most threatened in South Dakota? Please check all that apply.

a. ☐ Archaeological Sites
b. ☐ Agricultural Properties (farms, ranches, grain elevators, etc.)
c. ☐ Railroad Properties
d. ☐ Schools
e. ☐ Churches
f. ☐ Barns
g. ☐ Courthouses, City Halls, and other Public Buildings
h. ☐ Historic Downtowns
i. ☐ Historic Residential Neighborhoods
j. ☐ Ethnic Architecture (German-Russian, Czech, Finnish, etc.)
k. ☐ Historic Bridges
l. ☐ Fraternal Organization Buildings (Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, etc.)
m. ☐ Roadside Architecture (gas stations, motel courts, tourist cabins, drive-in movie theaters, etc.)
n. ☐ New Deal Construction Projects
o. ☐ Historic Mining Properties

p. ☐ Institutional Buildings (hospitals, universities, etc.)
q. ☐ Post WWII Architecture
r. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

4. Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 5 ("1" being the most important and "5" being least important) the property types we should be nominating to the National Register?

____ Historic Homes and Residential Neighborhoods

____ Archeological Sites

____ Historic Agricultural/Rural Properties (churches/township halls/ranches/farms/grain elevators, etc.)

____ Ethnic Architecture and Sites (Finnish, Czech, Swedish, American Indian, etc)

____ Commercial Properties (Main Street, Retail, Warehouses, etc.)

5. How familiar are you with the following?

	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not Familiar
National Register of Historic Places			
Federal Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit			
South Dakota State Historic Property Tax Moratorium			
South Dakota State Deadwood Fund Grant Program			
Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 and 1-19A-11.1)			
Certified Local Government program (CLG)			
State Historic Preservation Office			
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices			
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation			
National Trust for Historic Preservation			

6. How would you respond to the following statements?

	Definitely	Somewhat	Not Sure	No
Historic properties are important to tourism in South Dakota.				
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in South Dakota.				
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in South Dakota.				
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment.				
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing.				
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past.				

7. What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend? Please check all that apply.

a. ☐ Historic building maintenance
b. ☐ Historic building repair/restoration
c. ☐ Energy conservation for historic buildings
d. ☐ Historic preservation laws
e. ☐ Funding opportunities for historic properties
f. ☐ Disaster preparedness for historic resources
g. ☐ Do's and Don'ts for historic buildings
h. ☐ What is the National Register of Historic Places and what are its benefits
i. ☐ The benefits of historic preservation
j. ☐ Heritage tourism
k. ☐ South Dakota architectural history
l. ☐ Historic buildings and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
m. ☐ The Secretary of the Interior's Standards
n. ☐ Economics of Historic Preservation
o. ☐ Researching my historic property
p. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

8. What method of training do you prefer? Please check all that apply.

a. ☐ Video/DVD
b. ☐ Hands-on workshops
c. ☐ Online training such as webinars
d. ☐ Lectures/Public Programs
e. ☐ Booklets or brochures on specific topics
f. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

9. What issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years? Please check all that apply.

a. ☐ Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties
b. ☐ Continue surveying and documenting historic properties
c. ☐ Increase public awareness of the benefits of South Dakota's historic properties
d. ☐ Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects
e. ☐ Nominate threatened historic properties to the National or State Register of Historic Places
f. ☐ Encourage more cities to become certified through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program
g. ☐ Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties
h. ☐ Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties
i. ☐ Revise state law to better protect historic properties
j. ☐ Provide more information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings
k. ☐ Protect archaeological sites
l. ☐ Other. Please explain _____

10. Please rank order on a scale of 1 to 4 ("1" being the most important and "4" being least important), the priority for each of these historic preservation program activities.

____ Nomination and Maintenance of the National and State Register of Historic Places

____ Survey, Inventory, and Database Management of Archeological, Architectural, and Historically Significant Sites

____ Review and Compliance Responsibilities under Federal and State Statutes to Protect Historic Resources

____ Providing Education, Training, and Financial Incentive Programs for Historic Preservation

11. What is the <u>best method</u> for increasing funding to improve preservation efforts in South Dakota. Please rank order the following suggestions 1 to 5, with "1" being the best idea and "5" being the least desirable.

____ Increase state budget funding through a .05% gas tax

____ Increase state budget funding through a greater allocation of statewide gaming revenues

____ Increase state budget funding through a .05% hotel surcharge tax

____ Increase state budget funding through an increase to the state general fund earmarked for historic preservation

____ Strictly focus on fund-raising and non-profit charitable activities to increase resources for preservation activities

12. Can you suggest other public revenue sources for Historic Preservation in South Dakota?

_____

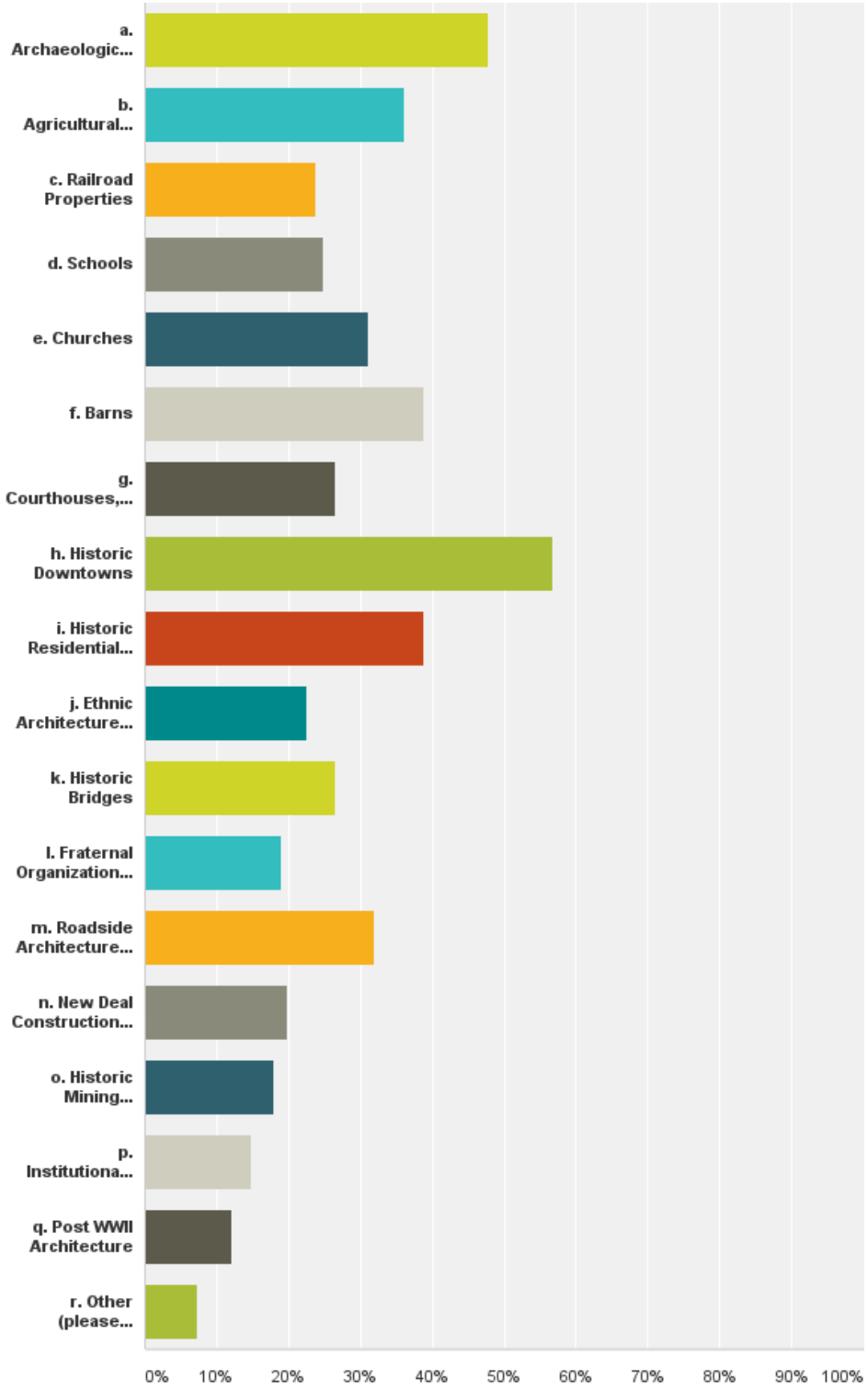
APPENDIX B

SD SHPO PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY RESULTS

Please select one. I represent:

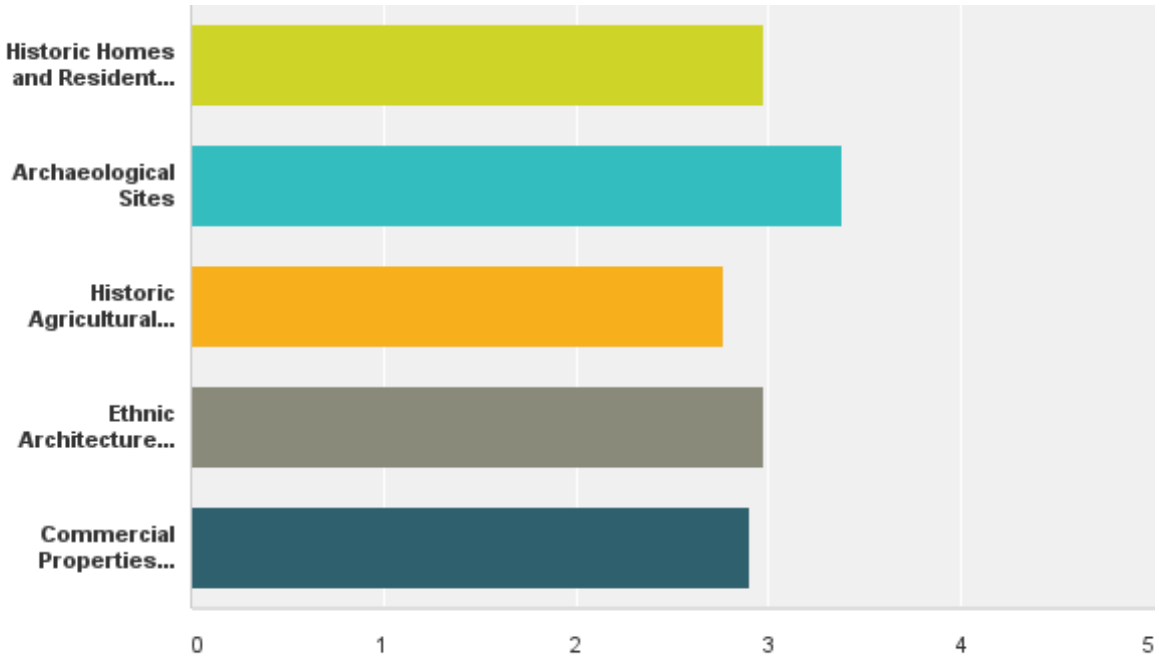
Answer Choices	Responses	
a. Federal Agency	**8.52%**	19
b. State Agency	**12.11%**	27
c. Tribal Government	**0.90%**	2
d. Local Government	**7.17%**	16
e. Architect	**4.48%**	10
f. Archaeologist	**2.24%**	5
g. Academic Institution	**4.93%**	11
h. Historic Property Owner	**9.87%**	22
i. Planning and Development District	**1.79%**	4
j. Private Citizen	**35.87%**	80
k. Private Company	**1.79%**	4
l. Other (please specify)	**10.31%**	23
Total		**223**

What types of historic properties do you believe are most threatened in South Dakota? Please check all that apply.



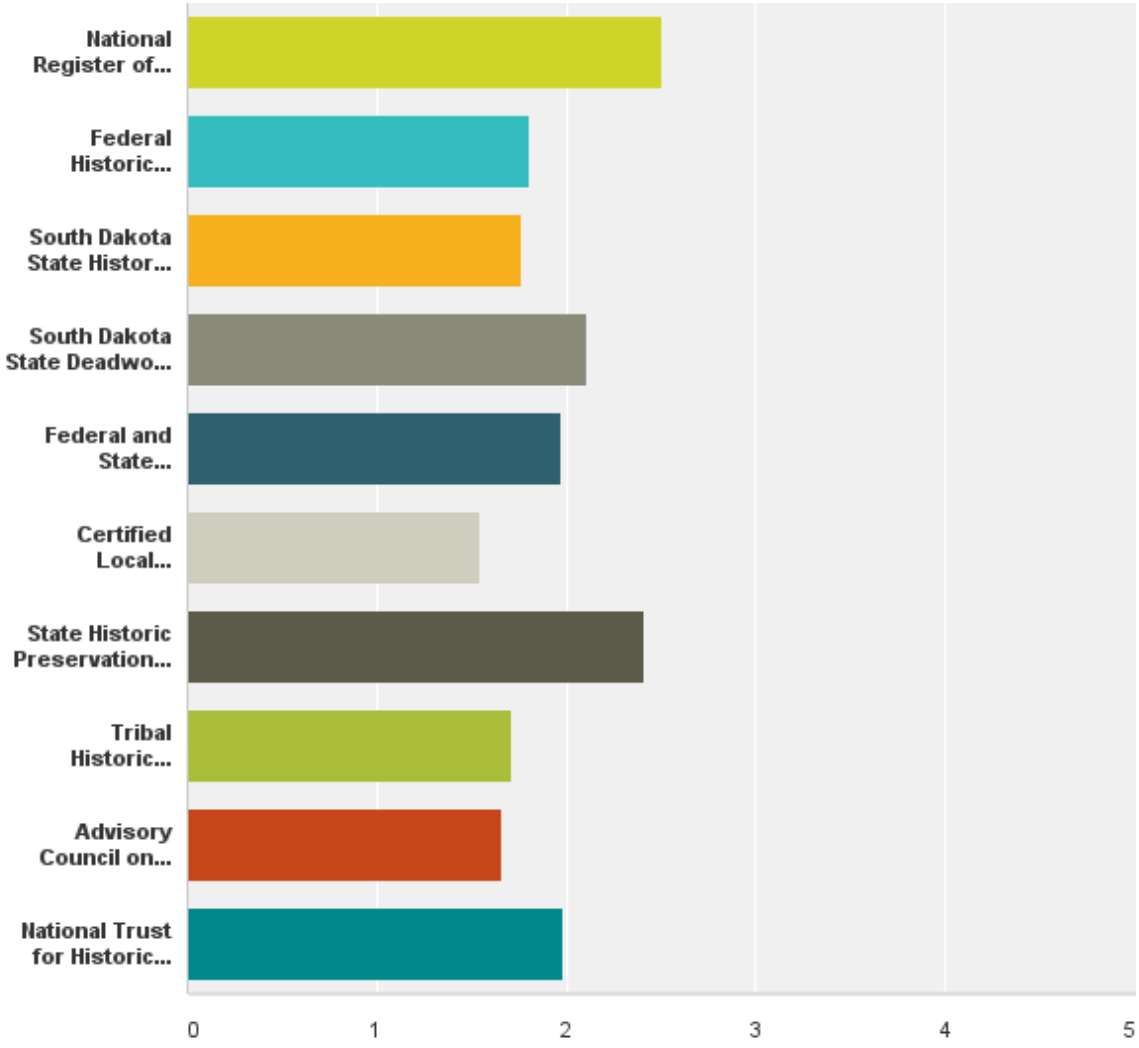
Answer Choices	Responses	
a. Archaeological Sites	**47.75%**	106
b. Agricultural Properties (Farms, Ranches, Grain Elevators, etc.)	**36.04%**	80
c. Railroad Properties	**23.87%**	53
d. Schools	**24.77%**	55
e. Churches	**31.08%**	69
f. Barns	**38.74%**	86
g. Courthouses, City Halls, and other Public Buildings	**26.58%**	59
h. Historic Downtowns	**56.76%**	126
i. Historic Residential Neighborhoods	**38.74%**	86
j. Ethnic Architecture (German-Russian, Czech, Finnish, etc.)	**22.52%**	50
k. Historic Bridges	**26.58%**	59
l. Fraternal Organization Buildings (Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, etc.)	**18.92%**	42
m. Roadside Architecture (Gas Stations, Motel Courts, Tourist Cabins, Drive-in Movie Theaters, etc.)	**31.98%**	71
n. New Deal Construction Projects	**19.82%**	44
o. Historic Mining Properties	**18.02%**	40
p. Institutional Buildings (Hospitals, Universities, etc.)	**14.86%**	33
q. Post WWII Architecture	**12.16%**	27
r. Other (please specify)	**7.21%**	16
Total Respondents: 222		

Please rank the property types we should be nominating to the National Register. Use a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the most important and 5 being least important.



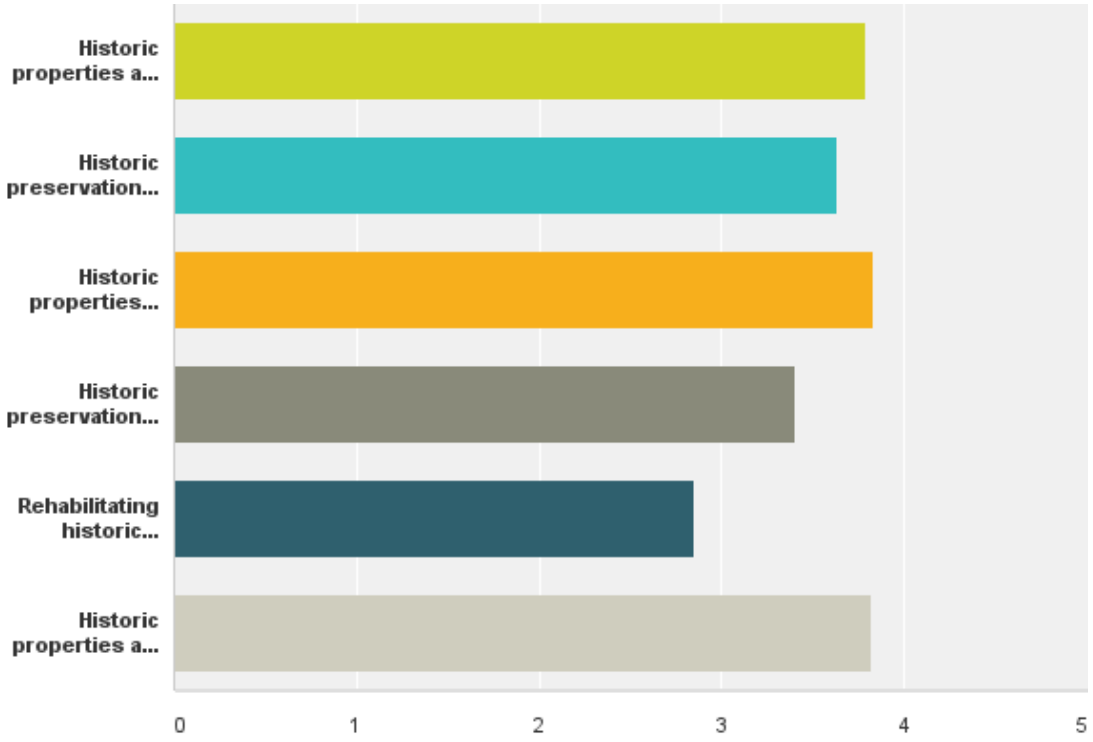
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Average Ranking
Historic Homes and Residential Neighborhoods	**18.55%** 41	**19.91%** 44	**21.27%** 47	**20.36%** 45	**19.91%** 44	221	2.97
Archaeological Sites	**37.10%** 82	**15.84%** 35	**13.57%** 30	**14.93%** 33	**18.55%** 41	221	3.38
Historic Agricultural/Rural Properties (churches/township halls/ranches/farms/grain elevators, etc.)	**12.61%** 28	**18.47%** 41	**23.42%** 52	**24.32%** 54	**21.17%** 47	222	2.77
Ethnic Architecture and Sites (Finnish, Czech, Swedish, American Indian, etc)	**13.12%** 29	**23.08%** 51	**27.15%** 60	**20.81%** 46	**15.84%** 35	221	2.97
Commercial Properties (Main Street, Retail, Warehouses, etc.)	**18.55%** 41	**22.62%** 50	**14.48%** 32	**19.46%** 43	**24.89%** 55	221	2.90

How familiar are you with the following?



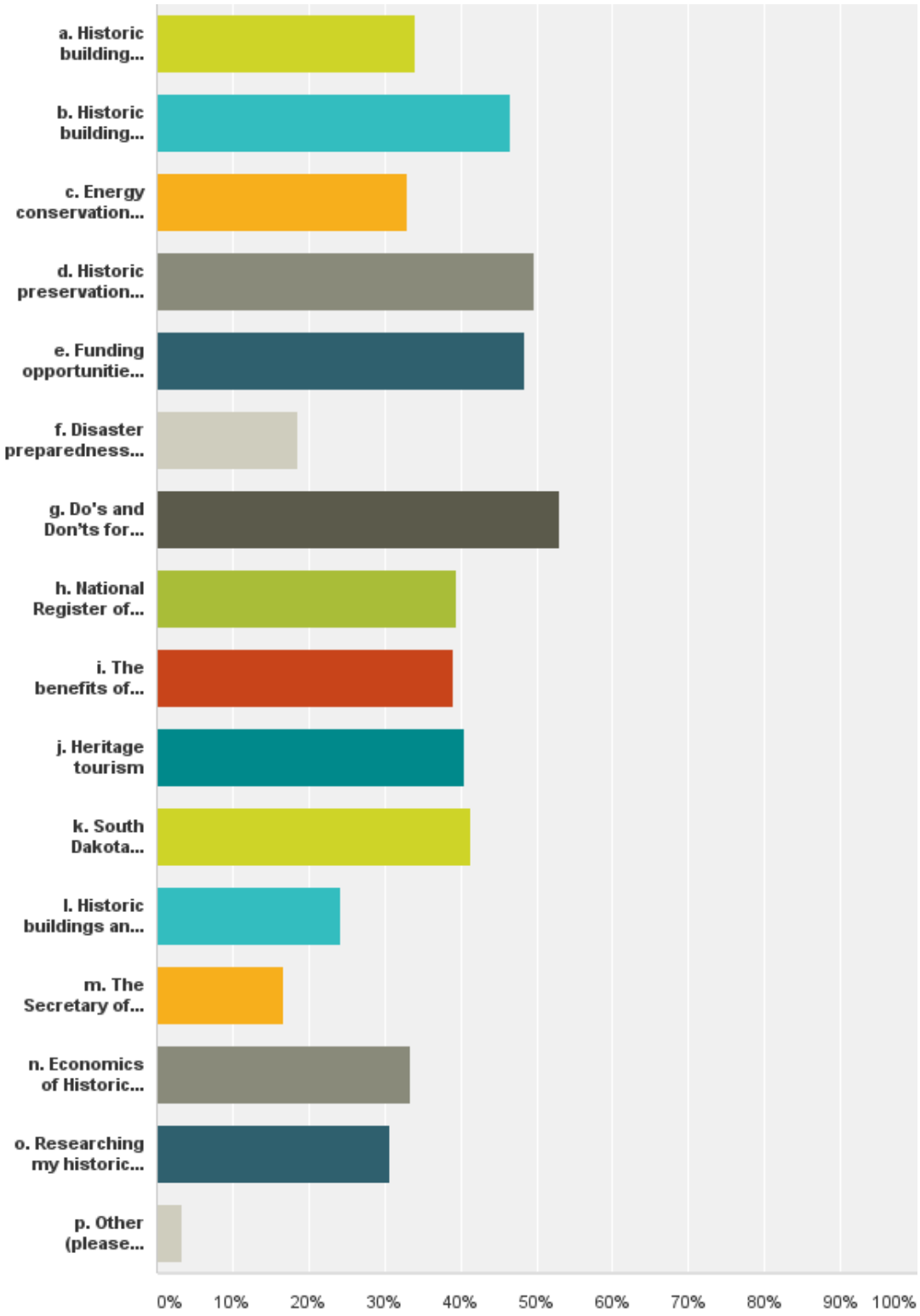
	Very Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Not Familiar	Total	Average Rating
National Register of Historic Places	**54.02%** 121	**42.86%** 96	**3.13%** 7	224	2.51
Federal Historic Rehabilitation Income Tax Credit	**20.00%** 44	**41.36%** 91	**38.64%** 85	220	1.81
South Dakota State Historic Property Tax Moratorium	**18.26%** 40	**39.73%** 87	**42.01%** 92	219	1.76
South Dakota State Deadwood Fund Grant Program	**32.88%** 73	**45.05%** 100	**22.07%** 49	222	2.11
Federal and State Preservation Laws (Section 106 and 1-19A-11.1)	**28.64%** 63	**40.00%** 88	**31.36%** 69	220	1.97
Certified Local Government program (CLG)	**15.98%** 35	**21.92%** 48	**62.10%** 136	219	1.54
State Historic Preservation Office	**48.65%** 108	**43.24%** 96	**8.11%** 18	222	2.41
Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	**19.46%** 43	**32.58%** 72	**47.96%** 106	221	1.71
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	**17.81%** 39	**30.59%** 67	**51.60%** 113	219	1.66
National Trust for Historic Preservation	**28.38%** 63	**40.99%** 91	**30.63%** 68	222	1.98

How would you respond to the following statements?



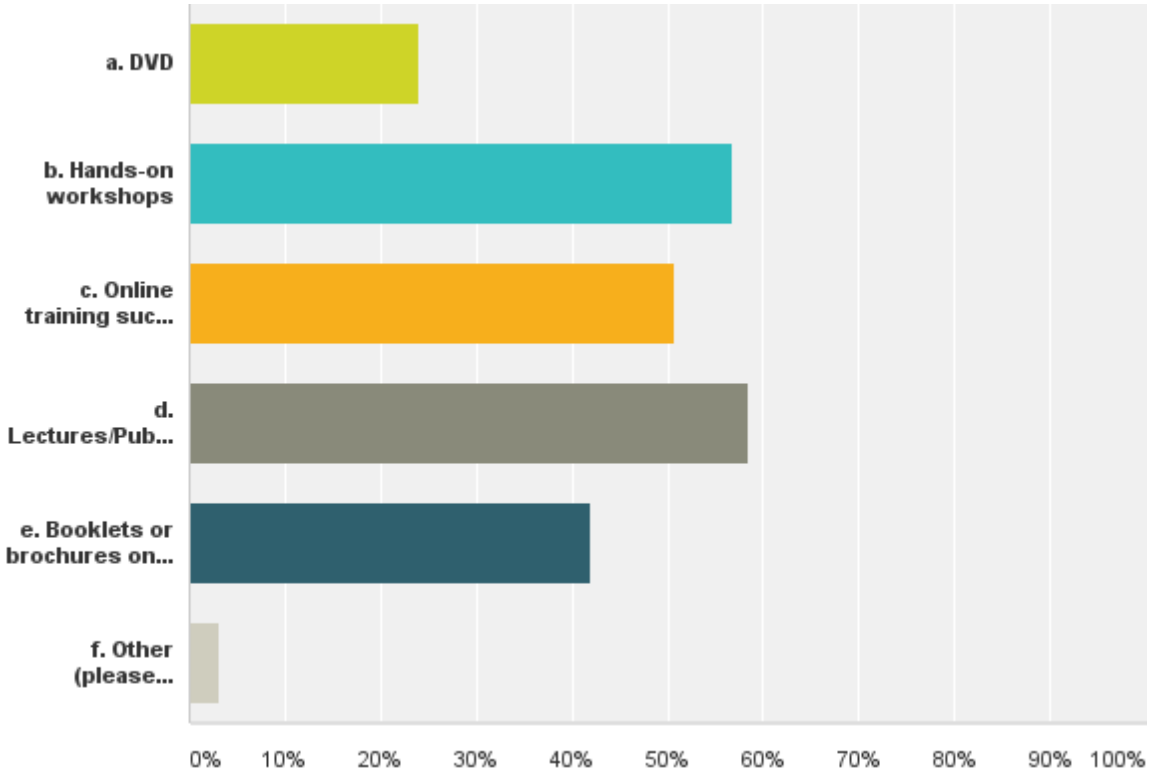
	Definitely	Somewhat	Not Sure	No	Total	Average Rating
Historic properties are important to tourism in South Dakota.	**81.61%** 182	**16.59%** 37	**1.35%** 3	**0.45%** 1	223	3.79
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in South Dakota.	**68.92%** 153	**26.13%** 58	**4.05%** 9	**0.90%** 2	222	3.63
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in South Dakota.	**83.86%** 187	**14.80%** 33	**1.35%** 3	**0.00%** 0	223	3.83
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment.	**55.61%** 124	**32.74%** 73	**8.07%** 18	**3.59%** 8	223	3.40
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing.	**31.98%** 71	**31.98%** 71	**24.77%** 55	**11.26%** 25	222	2.85
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past.	**82.51%** 184	**17.04%** 38	**0.45%** 1	**0.00%** 0	223	3.82

What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend? Please check all that apply.



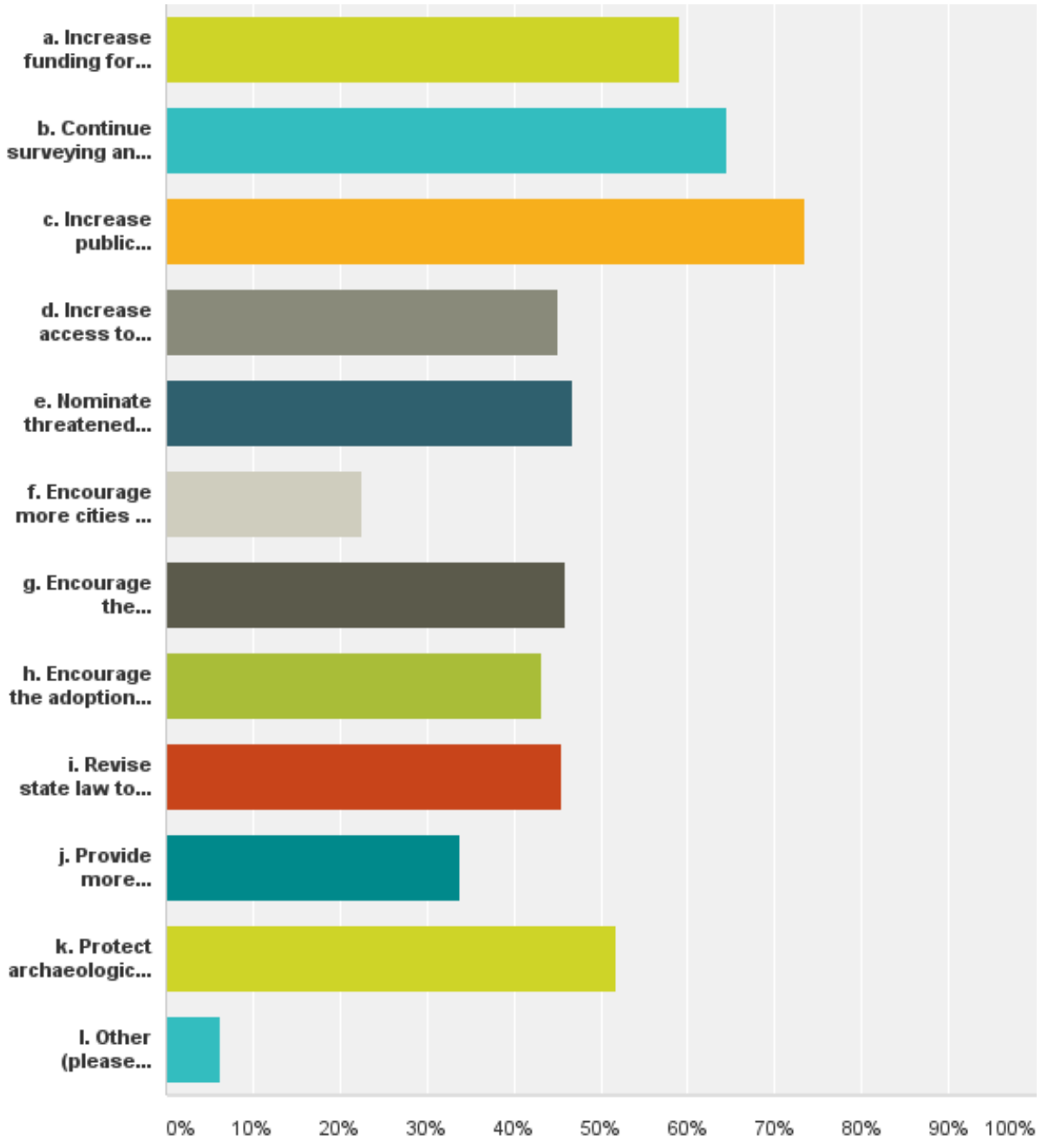
Answer Choices	Responses	
a. Historic building maintenance	**33.95%**	73
b. Historic building repair/restoration	**46.51%**	100
c. Energy conservation for historic buildings	**33.02%**	71
d. Historic preservation laws	**49.77%**	107
e. Funding opportunities for historic properties	**48.37%**	104
f. Disaster preparedness for historic resources	**18.60%**	40
g. Do's and Don'ts for historic buildings	**53.02%**	114
h. National Register of Historic Places and its benefits	**39.53%**	85
i. The benefits of historic preservation	**39.07%**	84
j. Heritage tourism	**40.47%**	87
k. South Dakota architectural history	**41.40%**	89
l. Historic buildings and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)	**24.19%**	52
m. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards	**16.74%**	36
n. Economics of Historic Preservation	**33.49%**	72
o. Researching my historic property	**30.70%**	66
p. Other (please specify)	**3.26%**	7
Total Respondents: 215		

What method of training do you prefer? Please check all that apply.



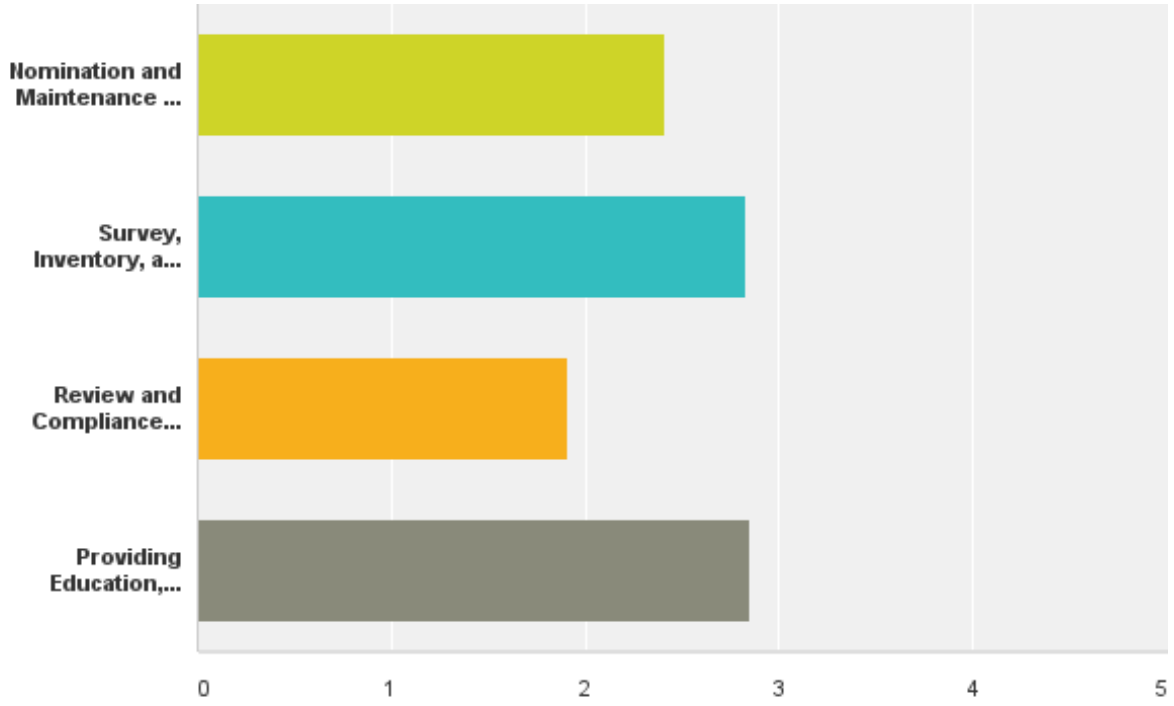
Answer Choices	Responses	
a. DVD	**23.96%**	52
b. Hands-on workshops	**56.68%**	123
c. Online training such as webinars or using You Tube videos, etc.	**50.69%**	110
d. Lectures/Public Programs	**58.53%**	127
e. Booklets or brochures on specific topics	**41.94%**	91
f. Other (please specify)	**3.23%**	7
Total Respondents: 217		

What issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years? Please check all that apply.



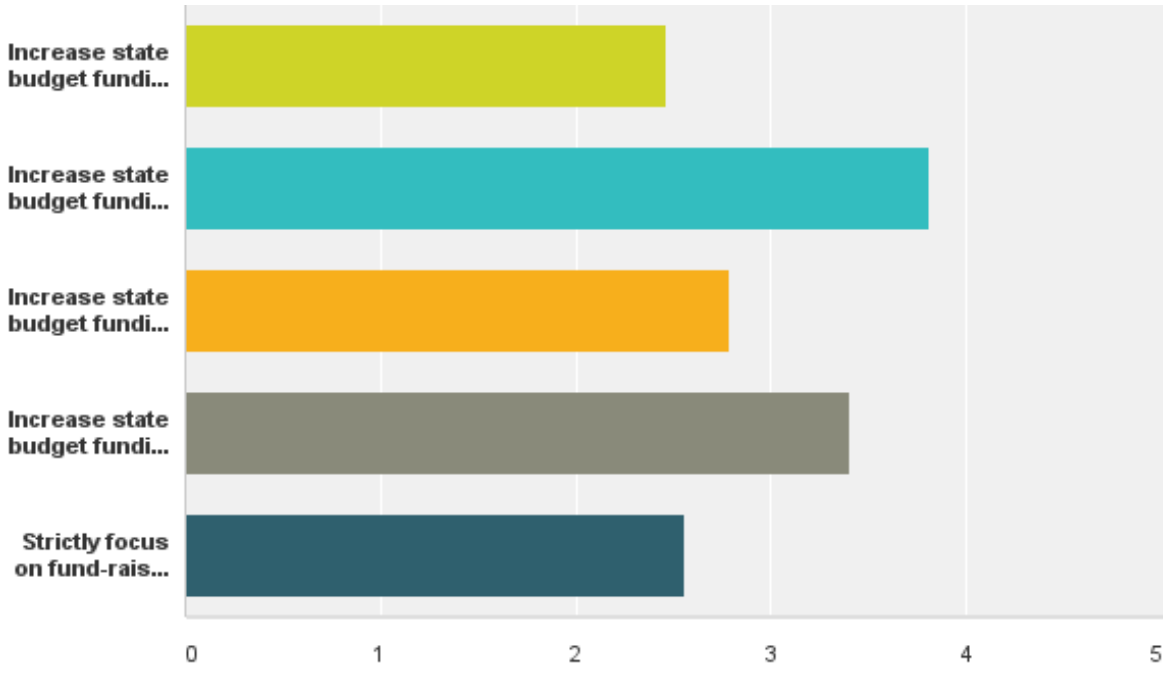
Answer Choices	Responses
a. Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties	**59.01%** 131
b. Continue surveying and documenting historic properties	**64.41%** 143
c. Increase public awareness of the benefits of South Dakota's historic properties	**73.42%** 163
d. Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects	**45.05%** 100
e. Nominate threatened historic properties to the National or State Register of Historic Places	**46.85%** 104
f. Encourage more cities to become certified through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program	**22.52%** 50
g. Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties	**45.95%** 102
h. Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties	**43.24%** 96
i. Revise state law to better protect historic properties	**45.50%** 101
j. Provide more information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings	**33.78%** 75
k. Protect archaeological sites	**51.80%** 115
l. Other (please specify)	**6.31%** 14
Total Respondents: 222	

Please rank the priority for these historic preservation program activities. Use a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 being the most important and 4 being least important.



	1	2	3	4	Total	Average Ranking
Nomination and Maintenance of the National and State Register of Historic Places	**18.02%** 40	**27.03%** 60	**33.33%** 74	**21.62%** 48	222	2.41
Survey, Inventory, and Database Management of Archaeological, Architectural, and Historically Significant Sites	**30.18%** 67	**34.68%** 77	**22.97%** 51	**12.16%** 27	222	2.83
Review and Compliance Responsibilities under Federal and State Statutes to Protect Historic Resources	**10.36%** 23	**15.32%** 34	**28.83%** 64	**45.50%** 101	222	1.91
Providing Education, Training, and Financial Incentive Programs for Historic Preservation	**41.44%** 92	**22.97%** 51	**14.86%** 33	**20.72%** 46	222	2.85

What is the best method for increasing funding to improve preservation efforts in South Dakota? Please rank order the following suggestions 1 to 5, with 1 being the best idea and 5 being the least desirable.



	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Average Ranking
Increase state budget funding through a .05% gas tax	**8.84%** 19	**15.35%** 33	**20.47%** 44	**23.26%** 50	**32.09%** 69	215	2.46
Increase state budget funding through a greater allocation of statewide gaming revenues	**39.07%** 84	**27.91%** 60	**17.21%** 37	**6.98%** 15	**8.84%** 19	215	3.81
Increase state budget funding through a .05% hotel surcharge tax	**11.63%** 25	**16.28%** 35	**22.33%** 48	**38.60%** 83	**11.16%** 24	215	2.79
Increase state budget funding through an increase to the state general fund earmarked for historic preservation	**23.83%** 51	**28.50%** 61	**21.03%** 45	**17.29%** 37	**9.35%** 20	214	3.40
Strictly focus on fund-raising and non-profit charitable activities to increase resources for preservation activities	**16.82%** 36	**12.15%** 26	**19.16%** 41	**14.02%** 30	**37.85%** 81	214	2.56

Can you suggest other public revenue sources for historic preservation in South Dakota?

- Warren Buffet Foundation for survey of Indian Heritage Sites in SD and Nebraska
- Designate a portion of concert tickets at Event Centers around the state for historic preservation
- I think more should be done to make our more wealthy citizens in this state aware of the impact their personal financial contributions can make. Most of our more significant dollars in Grant County have come from such sources.
- Create a local sales\tourism tax for city\county specific projects which impact preservation.
- Advertising on Public TV and other television programs
- Convert but keep historic properties of interest to the traveling public (ie. Triangle Ranch "Alhambra" Bed & Breakfast) and continuing public education of our settler's history. Grassroots fundraisers and workdays in local communities where historically significant properties exist.
- Give local HPC's a more firm control of major gaming restrictions on land use, and more sever corrective devices to give punitive fines to folks who violate preservation laws.
- Create a personal income tax levy.
- Make statewide gaming revenues available for preserving items in smaller museums that their budgets cannot afford.
- Need much more local community knowledge, involvement, and effort for local projects and support
- Have open houses for historic properties. Charge for them!
- Create a tax that specifically targets customers at hunting lodges. Add to sales tax. Give incentives to public buildings that utilize and revitalize existing buildings instead of closing, tearing down and building new. Schools are often torn down when they are much more beautiful than the new ones that they are replacing. Tax chain stores that build in a community and take away the historic and charm of a community.
- Half cent sales tax increase to go only to parks and historic preservation or go on PBS and get public donations (private citizens and corporations). Most people don't realize how much money historic parks generate for the state.
- As fund-raising chair for the Mead Building in Yankton, I would love to discover some public revenue sources.
- Sponsorship of projects by private companies. They would get their name in the marketing info for a certain amount of time. For example, the Citibank Rapid City historic dig site #1. Companies look for opportunities to help the public sector and promote their brand.
- Provide for monetary mitigation for loss of any historic resources by the developer or governmental entity responsible.
- Stimulate the creation/nurturing of more localized foundations focused on preservation should be encouraged. These could then work with municipalities to educate citizens thereby creating consensus for necessary new preservation laws. The foundations could also be a vital third party when a public/private preservation debate arises.
- A preservation tax on large corporations doing business in SD
- As a home owner who paid our expenses out of your own pockets for the restoration of our home I believe it is up to the individual to pay. I don't want to increase government. The tax freeze is helpful, but it is not up to my neighbor to pay for my dreams.
- Provide concerts or other live entertainment in which all the proceeds go to preservation.
- No I cannot. Our economy isn't outstanding in South Dakota. I'm not sure of the best source to make all this happen.
- We need to make these things a priority as history is being lost every day. And if they get a powerful lawyer, you can do it with impunity.
- Gaming didn't work. Deadwood is being ruined by big business casinos.
- Lobby the state legislature for a portion of the proceeds from the South Dakota lottery to go towards historic preservation activities.
- Get a greater share of the Deadwood fund or a greater portion of the tourism tax

- Not sure that looking for increases in public revenue sources is the best approach as question implies. I think that either increasing incentives for private revitalization or perhaps a two tiered system for private investment might be a more successful approach. Currently it is an all or nothing condition for tax incentives and requirements are often perceived as too difficult, costly, or limiting. Projects with historic projects fall apart before they ever get started. The projects that don't occur are not well known to many parties but amount to a significant number of projects that could have had some beneficial effect. Maybe help to see if there is a middle ground in which most, but not all, of the federal requirements are met and that the overall effect of the project is beneficial. I am really not sure how this can occur but seems like something worth looking into.
- Levy a fee on all real estate transactions. Create Incentive (renaissance) zones. State rehab credits. Review and compliance filing fee.
- Look into the Bush Grant Foundation
- Create a fee for property registration that would go to preservation in the county where the registration took place.
- Have a special Historical building electrical rate. Reward those that try to maintain historical buildings and make business use affordable.
- Non-profit charitable fundraising should be the focus.
- This is a private fund, but if you had something you specifically wanted to accomplish, you could talk to Sanford.
- Ask for donations from philanthropists and philanthropic trusts
- It seems that people in this state don't like having their taxes raised to pay for anything beneficial, so public outreach is what needs to come first and foremost. Until people understand the importance of these things, they are just going to see them as money-sucking projects or money-making treasury sources (i.e. archaeological sites).
- Lottery tickets geared to historic preservation that can also teach people about it.
- National organizations and tribal communities.
- I am very disappointed that this focuses mainly on standing structures. Why is it that South Dakota seems to have forgotten about archaeology?
- Is it feasible to flip historic buildings? If the startup money was there initially, couldn't historic properties be saved, affordable housing created and jobs created all with the expertise and experience of the historic preservation society of South Dakota? A great public works project that could inspire whole communities and create revenue.
- Allow people to designate part of your property taxes be taken out at a set amount of money that is specifically set aside for Historical Preservation at either the state or local level. Similar to the presidential election campaign fund check off on your Federal taxes.

APPENDIX C

South Dakota Historic Contexts

Following is a portion of South Dakota's Historic Contexts Document. The complete document is available from the South Dakota SHPO. The document is an overview of historic resources in South Dakota, broken down by temporal and spatial themes. The document helps the SHPO staff in developing goals and priorities for identification and preservation of significant resources. It also helps to identify gaps in research, under-recognized resources and future registration possibilities. Each of these historic contexts may include the presence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Pre-Sioux Habitation

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 12,000 BC - 1750 AD
Little is known about the very first occupants of South Dakota, but human habitation is thought to have begun about 12,000 BC. The prehistoric period for the region lasted until the first white explorers, missionaries and traders entered in about 1750 AD

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Entire state.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Alignments, artifact scatter, burial, cairn, earthlodge village, earthwork, hearth, isolated find, kill sites, mound, occupation sites, quarry sites, rock art, rock shelter, stone circle, village site

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Sioux Era

SUBCONTEXT 1: Indigenous Sites and Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present
Members of all three major groups of the Sioux Nation (Santee, Yankton, Teton) moved into South Dakota about 1750 and eventually spread throughout the Dakota region displacing earlier peoples. Their occupation and significant tribal impact continues to the present day.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Historically, the Sioux tribes occupied the entire state, but since the influx of white settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas (beginning about l850), they have been concentrated west of the Missouri River and on east-river reservations of

Sisseton-Wahpeton, Flandreau, Crow Creek, and Yankton Tribes. Late in the l9th century, much of their west-river land was ceded to the US Government and the following reservations were created: Rosebud, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Alignments, artifact scatter, battlefields, burial, cairn, ceremonial sites, earthlodge village, earthwork, hearth, isolated find, kill sites, mound, occupation sites, quarry sites, rock art, rock shelter, stone circle, village site

SUBCONTEXT 2: Government Constructed Sites and Structures.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: l851 - Present
In l851, the US Government began negotiating treaties with the Sioux tribes occupying the region that would become South Dakota. Throughout that century, federal officials made many treaties and agreements. These usually called for some provisions of food, shelter, and services in return for Native American lands. The federal government continues to build housing for those who reside on the reservation.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Government-constructed facilities are confined to the nine reservations and lands held in trust by the federal government. The reservations are Flandreau, Sisseton-Wahpeton, Yankton, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge--comprising about 10% of the land area of the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Agency buildings, hotels, boarding and day schools, hospitals, houses, offices, rodeo grounds, meat-distribution stations, dance halls.

SUBCONTEXT 3: Christian Missions

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750 - Present
From the time white men first entered the Dakotas, the Western culture has attempted to convert the Sioux tribes to Christianity. Such institutions established in the l8th and especially the l9th centuries have continued to operate into the present day in South Dakota.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Churches established Indian missions at Chamberlain, Mobridge, Sioux Falls, Pierre, St. Francis and other scattered locations on the west-river reservations.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Churches, schools, residences.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Early, Commercial Exploitation and Military Presence

SUBCONTEXT 1: Fur Trading Posts

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1750-1860
Explorations of the region began about 1750 and continued until the creation of Dakota Territory in 1861. Some of this activity continued into the 1870s (especially in the Black Hills), but greatest percentage of known extant sites occurred during the first half of the 19th century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Fur trading posts were located in the river valleys of the Big Sioux, James, Vermillion, Missouri, Cheyenne, and White, as well as in the Big Stone Lake area. The largest concentration of sites lies along the Missouri between Pierre and Chamberlain.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Posts and their related structures (including stockades).

SUBCONTEXT 2: Military Forts and Encampments

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1856-1946
The U. S. government began establishing military posts in the region in 1856 and continued to operate a few of them into the mid 20th Century (does not include Ellsworth AFB). In 1946, Ft. Meade near Sturgis was abandoned by the Army and turned over to other agencies.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Although camps and other sites of military occupation can be found throughout the state, the greatest concentration of formal military forts occurs along the Missouri River, James River, Indian reservations, Northeastern lake region, and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Forts and Encampments.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Permanent Rural and Urban Pioneer Settlement

SUBCONTEXT 1: Claim Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893
Permanent settlers began moving into the SE section in the late 1850s despite the lack of an organized territory. As the century progressed, Dakota Territory witnessed

several influxes of homesteaders across the region until the recession of 1890s. Settlement activity continued west of the Missouri River into the third decade of the 20th Century, but the greatest share of the East River Area and the Black Hills was claimed before Statehood in 1889.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:
Sod houses, (soddies), dug outs, log buildings, and claim shacks.

SUBCONTEXT 2.1: Ethnic Enclaves - Czechs

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1869-l920
Czechs began settling in southeastern Dakota Territory in 1869 and came in great numbers to that area in the middle l870s and early 1880s. By 1920, a third generation of the early Czech pioneers can be distinguished, but at that time, most had been assimilated. Important folk buildings were constructed before 1920.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Czechs populated to some degree all counties of the state, but they concentrated in the following: Yankton, Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Gregory, Tripp, and Brule. In the Twentieth Century, they moved in significant numbers to Jackson, Mellette, and Jones counties. The greatest share of this ethnic group settled in and around Tabor in eastern Bon Homme County. Czech heritage is actively preserved in this community to the present day.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.2: Ethnic Enclaves - Finns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Savo, Frederick; Brown County
Poinsett - Lake Norden; Hamlin and Brookings Counties
Lead, Roubaix and Whitewood; Lawrence County
Buffalo, Cave Hills, and Little Missouri; Hamlin County

PROPERTY TYPES:
Residences, churches, halls, farm structures, commercial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.3: Ethnic Enclaves - German-Russians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1871 - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Counties of Hutchinson, Yankton, Bon Homme, Douglas, Gregory, Tripp, Corson, Campbell, McPherson, Edmunds, Walworth, Brown, Spink, Beadle, Hanson, Davison.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm buildings, halls.

SUBCONTEXT 2.4: Ethnic Enclaves - Danes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Early 1870s - present

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Danes settled primarily in Clay, Turner, Kingsbury Counties; significant numbers of Danes also moved into Brookings and Moody Counties. It must also be noted that measurable percentages (2. to 4.9%) settled in 22 other counties of eastern and central South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, farm buildings, churches, halls, cemeteries, commercial buildings, industrial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.5: Ethnic Enclaves - Dutch

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: l880-1910 (and to the present day)
According to Gerald DeJong, leading historian of the Dutch in South Dakota, "Hollanders" were not interested in Dakota before 1880. In fact, only a very small number of them settled here before that decade. During the boom years of the 80s, however, their numbers increased gradually. Because of the presence of their strict Reformed and Christian Reformed congregations, the Dutch continue to have an impact on the landscape to the present day, despite their relatively small population.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Immigrants from the Netherlands settled primarily in Douglas, Charles Mix, and Bon Homme Counties. Other counties with historically significant numbers of foreign-born Dutch are Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel, Turner, Grant, Lincoln, and Aurora. They tended to settle in colonies, lending weight to their comparatively small populations.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, farms, buildings, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.6: Ethnic Enclaves - Swedes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1868-1920 (and to the present)
See below.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Swedes entered Dakota Territory at Clay County in 1868. During the remainder of that decade and throughout the following one, Swedish immigrants established themselves in Clay, Union, and Minnehaha counties. In the 1880s, they moved into the northeastern lake region, populating the counties of Grant, Roberts, Marshall, Day, and Brown. From 1900-1920, a third influx of Swedes occurred in the west-river counties of Dewey, Stanley, Harding, and Lawrence. They continue to have an impact in these areas and throughout the state into the present day.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, churches, barns, and other farm structures, schools.

SUBCONTEXT 2.7: Ethnic Enclaves - Norwegians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1860-1930 (and to the present day)
Norwegians began emigrating to Dakota as soon as it was opened up for settlement and followed the course of immigration patterns throughout the boom years up to the Great Depression. They continue to have an impact on the region as one of the largest ethnic groups.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Although Norwegians settled in all counties of the state, the major impact of their immigration was in the southeast. Due to railroad promotions of the 1880s, many also settled in the northeast along new rail lines. The ten counties with the largest percentage of foreign-born Norwegians in 1920 are Minnehaha, Lincoln, Day, Roberts, Brookings, Yankton, Deuel, Brown, Marshall, and Codington, in descending order.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, farm buildings, commercial buildings, cemeteries, churches, colleges.

SUBCONTEXT 2.8: Ethnic Enclaves - Germans

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870s - present
Although Germans began entering the Dakota region as soon as it was opened for settlement (l860s), it was not until the second decade that immigrant Germans entered in significant numbers. They continue to have an impact to the present day.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
According to John P. Johansen (1937), Germans (from Germany) settled in all counties of the state, except Shannon and Washabaugh. Gerald DeJong (1986) lists, in descending order, the following as the top ten counties to accept German immigrants: Minnehaha, Brown, Grant, Day, McCook, Spink, Turner, Beadle, Codington, and Lincoln.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Houses, barns and other farm structures, churches, cemeteries, commercial and industrial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.9: Ethnic Enclaves - Poles

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:
Very few Poles immigrated to South Dakota, and little is presently known about their migration patterns.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
According to Gerald DeJong (1986), the following were the ten counties having the most Polish people recorded in the 1920 census: Day, Brown, Roberts, Hutchinson, Minnehaha, Yankton, Grant, Bon Homme, Codington, and Beadle. Of these, Day County is the overwhelming leader in Polish population.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Although very little is known about Poles in Dakota, the property types presumably would be houses, farm buildings, churches, commercial/industrial structures.

SUBCONTEXT 2.10: Ethnic Enclaves - Jewish

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1880s-1920s (and to the present day)
See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
According to Orlando and Violet Goering (1982), Jewish farmers entered Dakota in the early 1880s and set up a small, short- lived colony in Aurora and Davison Counties. Other known Jewish enclaves are in Sioux Falls (Minnehaha County) and in Deadwood (Lawrence County). Although the Jews never represented a large body of constituents, their influence continues today, especially in Sioux Falls.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, farm buildings, commercial structures, synagogues.

SUBCONTEXT 2.11: Ethnic Enclaves - Chinese

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1875-1900; 1900-1930

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The Chinese settled primarily in Lawrence County during the Black Hills gold rush. Several other locations within the state witnessed some Chinese immigration, but the affect outside Deadwood and Lead is minimal.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, commercial buildings, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.12: Ethnic Enclaves - Swiss

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874-1920
Swiss immigration to South Dakota includes the Swiss-German Mennonites, who spoke German but originated in Switzerland as far back as the 15th century. When German-Russians began moving to the United States from Russia in 1870s so did the Swiss Mennonites, who transplanted whole villages to the New World. The first German-Swiss arrived in Dakota (at Yankton) in 1874.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
According to Gerald DeJong (1986), the ten counties having the most Swiss in 1920 are Yankton, Hand, Lake, Minnehaha, Brown, Lincoln, Meade, Beadle, Roberts, and Codington (in descending order). Of these, Yankton County is the overwhelming leader.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, churches, cemeteries, farm buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.13: Ethnic Enclaves – African American

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1870 - present
The first African American in what is now South Dakota entered with the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804. But permanent African American residents did not arrive until the 1860s. Even then, they were very few in number. During the mid 1870s, several African Americans entered Dakota to partake in the opportunities of the Black Hills Gold Rush. Throughout that century and into the next, African Americans had limited but ever-present impact of the settlement and development of the region. During the 1950s and 60s, African Americans played an important role in the Civil Rights movement in South Dakota.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
African Americans scattered throughout the state (all counties except those on Indian Reservations). Early African American settlement concentrated in Yankton, Buffalo, and Bon Homme Counties. In 1880, the 288 counted African Americans were concentrated in Pennington, Lawrence, Yankton, Minnehaha, Meade, and Fall River Counties. Also very important was the presence of the all-African American 25th Infantry Regiment at Ft. Meade, Ft. Randall, and St. Hale from 1880 to 1892.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 2.14: Ethnic Enclaves - English Speaking Groups

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES:
Very little has been written about the various English-speaking groups that entered Dakota. These groups would include English, Welsh, Scot, Scotch-Irish, and Irish

immigrants who migrated from Europe in the last half of the l9th Century or the first few decades of the 20th Century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
According to John P. Johansen (1937), immigrants from England or from the Irish-Free State settled in Union, Lake, Davison, McCook, Lyman, Jerauld, Sanborn, Spink, Hyde, Hand, Buffalo, Beadle, Pennington, Fall River, Lawrence, and Butte Counties in numbers significant enough to count. Gerald DeJong (1986) lists the top five counties with English immigrants as Lawrence, Minnehaha, Brown, Beadle, and Davison. He lists the top three counties with Irish immigrants as Minnehaha, Brown, and Lawrence.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, farm structures, commercial, and industrial structures, churches, cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 2.15: Ethnic Enclaves - Italians

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: ca. 1880 - ca. 1920
See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Few Italian immigrants entered the state, yet surveyors in Harding County discovered Italian folk structures. According to Gerald DeJong (1985), there were 413 such immigrants in South Dakota by 1920 and they settled primarily in Lawrence, Minnehaha, Pennington, and Butte counties.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, barns, lodge halls, schools, churches.

SUBCONTEXT 2.16: Ethnic Enclaves - Slavonians (Yugoslavians)

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: Most likely 1880 - Present
Little is known of the history of the Slavonians in South Dakota. Most lived in Lawrence County (227 in the 1920 Federal Census) and worked in the mining industry. During the 1909 Lockout at the Homestake, the Slavonians were the most loyal unionists, supporting the organization of the Western Federation of Miners. Other, much smaller enclaves recorded in 1920 included Charles Mix (28), Lake, (20), Marshall (20), Brown (15) and Corson (14) Counties.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Counties of Lawrence, Charles Mix, Lake, Marshall, Brown, Corson, Fall River, Minnehaha, Hyde, and Beadle

PROPERTY TYPES:

Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, landscape features, halls, mining-related sites

SUBCONTEXT 2.17: Ethnic Enclaves - Luxembourgers

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1878 - Present
Luxembourgers are known to have entered Dakota Territory with Germans in 1878. They settled around the community of Kranzburg in rural Codington County. In 1920, the Federal Census counted 41 Luxembourger-born residents in Codington County. However, the largest enclave of Luxembourgers was in Hanson County (48 in 1920); other enclaves included Meade (46), Aurora (43), Minnehaha (37), and Miner (32).

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Hanson, Meade, Aurora, Codington, Minnehaha, Miner, Sanborn, Roberts, Jerauld, and Davison Counties

PROPERTY TYPES:
Residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, landscape features, and halls

SUBCONTEXT 2.18: Ethnic Enclaves - French

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1678 - Present
Unlike 19th Century immigrant settlement in South Dakota, the French contact with the area is characterized by nomadic trading and temporary occupation. Original French contact and occupation came about in conjunction with the fur trade; therefore, the researcher should refer to the section of the historic contexts that deals with the fur trade for more information about the earliest years of French history in South Dakota. Throughout the 1678 to 1750 era, the French made various excursions into the region, mostly along the Missouri River.

In the 19th Century, the French, like other ethnic groups, began settling permanently in ethnic enclaves in South Dakota. Numerically, the French were not a highly significant group. For example, in the 1920 Census, the French-born ranked 21st in the list of immigrants by size.

Of course, this statistic overlooks the Canadian and American-born French people. Despite their years in the United States, many French retained their ethnic culture and can be studied as a distinctive ethnic group. The French Canadians were a sizable portion of the French-speaking population. In 1890 they numbered 1061, in 1900 1138, in 1910 998, in 1920 508 and in 1930 492.

According to the Federal Census of 1920, Brown County had the largest number of French-born (29), followed by Minnehaha (23), Brookings (14), Fall River (14), Gregory (12), Lawrence (12), Beadle (11), Custer (11), and Grant (11). Other enclaves

include the settlement at Doland in Spink County, which in 1920 had 10 foreign-born French.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Counties of Union, Clay, Charles Mix, Dewey, Corson, Brown, Minnehaha, Brookings, Fall River, Gregory, Lawrence, Beadle, Custer, Grant, and Spink.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Fur trade associated sites (see fur trade context), Fort Randall (see military forts context), residences, churches, cemeteries, commercial buildings, farm and ranch buildings, halls and Indian-related sites

SUBCONTEXT 3: Farm and Ranch Settlement

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893
Non-Indian attempts at agriculture in the Dakotas began with pioneer settlement in the late 1850s. Farm technology improved slowly throughout the l9th Century, but the impact of these improvements remained minimal, until the advent of mechanized and self-propelled equipment. For this reason, the "Pioneer" stage of agricultural development for the purposes of the study guide must conclude at about 1893. After the recession of the nineties, new technologies brought major changes in rural life that last well into the 20th Century.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The boundaries would include the entire state, but due to the temporal parameters above, there should be little affect on the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Residences, barns, corncribs, hog houses, poultry houses, granaries, root cellars, storage buildings.

SUBCONTEXT 4.1: Urban Development/Commercial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893
The pioneering stage of commercial development in South Dakota began with permanent White settlement and lasted through the recession of the 1890s.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The boundaries would include the entire state, but due to temporal parameters above, there should be little affect on the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Commercial buildings (i.e. retail stores, lumber yards, warehouses, etc.).

SUBCONTEXT 4.2: Urban Development/Residences

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1899
The pioneer stage of urban residential development began with the entrance of the first White settlers in the late 1850s and lasted into the end of the century. These are permanent homes built by early Dakota citizens and not their first claim structures. Few, if any, of these houses and related structures built before 1870 have survived.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The boundaries would include the entire state, but certain areas of West-River South Dakota were not settled at this time.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, carriage houses, and other related structures.

SUBCONTEXT 5: Government-related Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1861 - Present
Because such pioneer institutions have continued, this category includes all government-financed building projects from the beginning of Dakota Territory to the present day. It includes structures built by all levels of government: local, county, territorial, state, and federal. Site types are both rural and urban to include any institutional building. However, Twentieth Century civic improvements are also listed under a context of modernization, upgrading, or use of new architectural concepts.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The State of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
City halls, schools (rural and urban), colleges, prisons, county courthouses, local jails, capitols, homes of important politicians.

SUBCONTEXT 6.1: Industrial Structures/Non-Mining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial parameters include the entire state, however due to temporal limits above, the area between the Missouri River and the Black Hills probably would not contain applicable sites.

PROPERTY TYPES:

Saw and grain mills, iron foundries, cement plants, breweries, creameries, cheese factories, meat-packing plants.

SUBCONTEXT 6.2: Industrial Structures/Mining

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1874 - Present
Although the presence of gold and other minerals in the Black Hills was suspected since the beginning of the American Republic, it was not officially recognized until the Custer Expedition of 1874. After that party announced its discovery of the precious metal, a great Gold Rush started even though entry of non-Indians into the area was illegal. The U. S. Government wrestled the Black Hills away from the Sioux in 1876, at just about the time of the discovery of the great Homestake Mine in Lead. Primitive placer mining and advanced hard-rock mining has continued ever since. Numerous other minerals have been found in the Black Hills and throughout the state.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial limits would include the entire state; however, other than gravel mining, some quarrying, and limited manganese mining, there has been little impact outside the Black Hills.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Quarries, gravel pits, mines, lift stations, mills, flumes, smelters, mining towns.

SUBCONTEXT 7.1: Transportation Structures/Railroads

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1872 - Present
The first railroad to enter Dakota Territory was the "Dakota Southern", which began service from Sioux City, Iowa to Yankton in 1873. Territorial and Community leaders had tried to encourage the building of a rail line into Dakota since the early 1860s, but they met with little success, until Yankton County approved a controversial bonded cash subsidy. Eventually, larger companies came into the area and consolidated the small lines. The major networks included the Northern Pacific (North Dakota); Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul; and others. By the 1890s these companies had established significant systems throughout the eastern half of the state and within the Black Hills. After 1900, railroad building by these companies commenced beyond the Missouri River to Black Hills locations.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:
Depots, bridges, tunnels, roundhouses, warehouses, service facilities.

SUBCONTEXT 7.2: Transportation Structures/Land Routes

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858-1893
Land transportation in the state is a theme that can have several distinct eras--exploration, early settlement, new forms of transportation (i.e. automobiles). However, this section is designed to deal only with l9th Century travel and the facilities it necessitated. Later forms such as the impact of the automobile, steel truss bridges, new highways, etc. will be addressed in a separate section, because impetus of such facilities clearly relate to the theme of "rebuilding."

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Trails, way stations, hotels (immigrant hotels), stage company structures, survey stations, and camps.

SUBCONTEXT 7.3: Transportation Structures/River

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1803-1936
The first penetration via river of the region now known as South Dakota came in 1803 with the expedition of Lewis and Clark. Very shortly, larger-scale navigation of the Missouri River began taking place and, until the advent of railroads in the Territory in the 1870s, served as the chief means of transportation in and out of Dakota. Although the active period of such transportation ended in the 1880s, riverboat companies continued to operate until 1936. Even into the present day, limited tourist interest and ferrying has continued.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial parameters are limited to the Missouri River and immediate banks.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Warehouses, riverboats, wreck sites, quays, and other shoreline facilities.

SUBCONTEXT 8: Religious Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858 - Present
Pioneers of Dakota began providing religious services on arrival in the new territory. When certain congregations grew large enough and wealthy enough, they erected a church edifice, in which to worship. Many also provided special schools and cemeteries for their members. Such institutions continue to the present day much as they were originally founded.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:

Churches, schools, and cemeteries.

SUBCONTEXT 9: Community Burial Practices

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1858 - Present
Throughout the state a number of cemeteries were established by town governments or private individuals and associations to serve several ethnic and ideological groups. Such sites represent community growth and development. Since no one specific religion or belief is represented, it is reasonable that these sites are recorded under a separate context. Cemeteries established by religious congregations or by specific ethnic groups should be recorded under contexts of religious structures or ethnic enclaves.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:
Cemeteries, related burial art, and architecture.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: Depression and Rebuilding

SUBCONTEXT 1.1: Changing Urban Patterns/Abandonment of Small Towns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929 (and to the present day)
During the last decade of the l9th Century and the first three decades of the present century, recessions followed by economic upsurges, followed by new recessions contributed to great fluctuations in the demographics of the state. Small towns would emerge in response to new land openings or to other factors, but soon die out due to sudden declines in the economic base. There was also an increase in farm tenancy during this period, as many farmers moved to larger cities within and outside of South Dakota. Such changes have continued to the present day under similar contexts.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The State of South Dakota

PROPERTY TYPES:
Ghost towns, abandoned towns, and commercial centers, historic archaeological sites.

SUBCONTEXT 1.2: Changing Urban Patterns/Rebuilding Commercial Centers in Larger Towns

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
Throughout the period between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression in the 1930s, the larger communities of the state were witness to

commercial growth. As a result, many new structures were built in these cities to permit business to better serve their clientele. Such improvements were emblematic of the contemporary trend to modernize city life, which curtailed when the Stock Market collapsed in 1929.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Commercial growth occurred primarily in the cities of Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Mitchell, Huron, Pierre, and Yankton. Other smaller towns throughout the state also saw some growth during this period.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Commercial buildings, apartment buildings, movie houses, opera houses.

SUBCONTEXT 1.3: Changing Urban Patterns/Residential Changes: Development of Suburbs, New Buildings Materials, and Pattern Book Architecture

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
During the period of approximately between the Recession of 1893 and the advent of the Great Depression, South Dakota shared many changes in residential architecture with the rest of the nation. New advances in technology brought in the uses of stronger, lighter materials, and innovations in commercial enterprise led to patterned housing and pre-fabricated catalogue homes. As cities grew, many new "suburban" neighborhoods took form.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial limits include all incorporated towns and cities in the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Residences, parks, garages, streetcar lines and related structures, neighborhood schools.

SUBCONTEXT 2: Evolution of Modern Industrial Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Factories: meat packing plants, concrete block manufacturing, creameries, medium and small-scale manufacturing plants.

SUBCONTEXT 3: Civic Improvements and New Government-related Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
As South Dakota's politicians and businessmen began rebuilding after the Recession of 1893, they saw a need to modernize the physical and aesthetic environment for the state's citizens. Such improvements include much-needed courthouses and other government structures built according to contemporary styles, as well as recreational facilities to advance the quality of life.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial parameters include the entire state, but should concentrate on major communities such as Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Watertown, etc.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Fire stations, courthouses, city halls, parks, schools, libraries, and hospitals.

SUBCONTEXT 4: Social Organization Halls

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The spatial parameters include all towns, cities, and rural communities throughout the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Lodge Halls.

SUBCONTEXT 5.1: Changing Rural Patterns/Pattern Book Structures

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
When rural America began the rebuilding process following the Recession of 1893, South Dakota farms witnessed many advancements due to new technologies just then made available or to improvements of old methods. Such a change was the introduction of pattern book or standardized houses and outbuildings (even pre-fabricated buildings), which combined with mechanization to make farms larger and more profitable.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Houses, agricultural outbuildings.

SUBCONTEXT 5.2: Changing Rural Patterns/Rural Industries and Agribusiness

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
Parallel to technological advances on individual farms following the Recession of l893 was the growth of rural industries and agribusiness. New technologies, world markets, and political movements combined to create an atmosphere favorable to

agricultural growth. As a result, industries blossomed, including elevators, creameries, refining plants, irrigation projects, experiment stations, etc.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Grain elevators, fertilizer factories, creameries, cooperative businesses.

SUBCONTEXT 6: Recreation and Tourism

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
See below

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
Along side the many new industries in South Dakota following the Recession of 1893 was a growing interest in tourism. The early development of such facilities is distinctive from later movements based on size, level of funding, and promotion, all which increased during and following the Great Depression. Although most tourist development took place in the Black Hills, there are many other sites throughout the state.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Parks, resort hotels, national monuments, ranger stations, museums.

SUBCONTEXT 7: New Transportation Facilities and the Impact of the Automobile

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1893-1929
Parallel to the influx of tourists and new commercial/industrial ventures in the state, transportation facilities greatly improved during the period between the Recession of 1893 and the Great Depression. This era witnessed the introduction of the automobile to South Dakota and the nation, which necessitated better roadways (eventually paved highways), stronger bridges, and new repair garages. The automobile, because of its special needs as well as its capabilities, would have a profound affect on architecture. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the government expanded and improved the facilities inaugurated earlier, but the greatest architectural impact had already occurred.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Auto repair garages, auto dealerships, steel-truss bridges, street trolleys and related sites, highways, gas stations.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: The Great Depression - Farm Foreclosures, Bank Failures, and Government Assistance Programs

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1929-1941
The financial crash of October 1929 brought an end to any prosperity that the country had enjoyed during the decade of the twenties and ushered in the Great Depression. Actually, by that time, many countries throughout the world already faced severe economic recession, as did the majority of the American agricultural mid-west. However, increased "poverty amidst plenty" caused widespread farm foreclosures, business and bank failures, and personal financial disasters at a rate unsurpassed before or since the thirties. In response, the government instituted programs to reorganize business and "pumped" large amounts of capital into the nation's economy. As a result, many new structures were built with government funding. Also, old structures were modified to meet new needs or to provide aesthetic adornment (W.P.A. art, etc.). This period thus yielded both abandonment of farms and business places as well as the birth of modern building plans.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
City halls, courthouses, post offices, and other public buildings; dams and other public works projects; CCC camps.

ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE: World War Two and Post War Development Creation of Military Installations and the Post War Economic Expansion.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES: 1941-1973
The financial crash of October 1929 ended any prosperity that the country had enjoyed during the decade of the twenties and ushered in the Great Depression. It was not, however, until the attack on Pearl Harbor and subsequent involvement by the US in World War Two that economic prosperity was regained. This economic boom, despite minor fluctuations, was to remain the norm for the next thirty years as the American economy was driven by war (WWII, Korea, Vietnam) and the anticipation of war (the Cold War). The effects of this period on the built environment are sweeping. South Dakota benefits from massive government investment in the military and civilian infrastructure. In addition, the private sector poured millions of dollars into new urban developments such as shopping malls and new suburbs. The rural economy also remained relatively stable but did not experience the massive growth of other sectors of the economy.

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES:
The state of South Dakota.

PROPERTY TYPES:
Military bases and associated facilities, war production facilities, the mainstem dams, the interstate highway system, new suburbs, shopping malls, Lustron Houses

APPENDIX D

Other Contextual Documents

Historic Contexts

Architectural History in South Dakota

Churches in South Dakota

Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941

German-Russian Folk Architecture in Southeastern South Dakota

Historic Bridges of South Dakota

Historic Mining Resources in the Black Hills and South Dakota

Homesteading and Agricultural Development

Indian Housing in South Dakota

Post-World War II Architecture in South Dakota

Schools in South Dakota

South Dakota's Railroads

South Dakota State Plan for Archaeological Resources

Steel Water Towers Associated with South Dakota Water Systems, 1894-1967

The History of Agriculture in South Dakota: Components for a Fully Developed Historic Context

Inventory – Nomination Forms

Architecture of Finnish Settlement in South Dakota

Czech Folk Architecture of Southeastern South Dakota

Forest Avenue Historic District, Vermillion

German-Russian Folk Architecture in South Dakota

Historic Resources of Harding and Perkins Counties, South Dakota

Historic Hutterite Colonies Thematic Resources

Historic Resources of Rural Butte and Meade Counties in South Dakota

Historic Resources of the Northern and Central Townships of Yankton County, South Dakota

Yankton Commercial Historic District

Multiple Property Documentation Forms

19th Century South Dakota Trading Posts

Common Farm Barns of South Dakota, 1857-1958

County Courthouses of South Dakota

Federal Relief Construction in South Dakota, 1929-1941

Historic Bridges in South Dakota, 1893-1942

Historic Resources of the North End Neighborhood of Watertown, South Dakota

Historic Stone Arch Culverts in Turner County, South Dakota

Lustron Houses in South Dakota

Ranches of Southwestern Custer County, South Dakota

Rural Architecture and Historical Resources of Brown County, South Dakota

Schools in South Dakota

South Dakota's Round and Polygonal Barns and Pavilions

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