"PRESERVING OUR PAST, ENRICHING OUR FUTURE"

IDAHO STATE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

Idaho • State Historical SOCIETY

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Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter

We would like to thank Idaho Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter, and his office, for their support in efforts to improve and protect the unique historic, cultural, and archaeological resources of Idaho.

Janet L. Gallimore
Executive Director Idaho State Historical Society and State Historic Preservation Officer

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Preservation Plan Advisory Committee

The Plan Advisory Committee was comprised of historic preservation partners across the state. The Committee's purpose was to analyze the results from the public survey and provide guidance for establishing goals and objectives in the Historic Preservation Plan. Participants included:

- Governor Otter's representative, Nick Stout
- State Historic Preservation Office Staff
- Preservation Idaho
- Boise Public Library
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Bureau of Land Management
- City of Boise Planning Department
- Idaho Heritage Trust
- Idaho Transportation Department
- Idaho Archaeological Society
- Idaho Department of Commerce
- Twin Falls County Historic Preservation Commission

Public

Thank you, Idahoans! Input from the public was instrumental in crafting the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan. The impressive amount of public participation is part of what makes this truly a plan for the entire State of Idaho. Thank you for your suggestions and help.

Credit also goes to SHPO staff for creating and implementing the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan

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Thank you to the Agency and those working behind the scenes: Amanda Bielmann, Tracy Schwartz, Dax Chizum, and David Matte.

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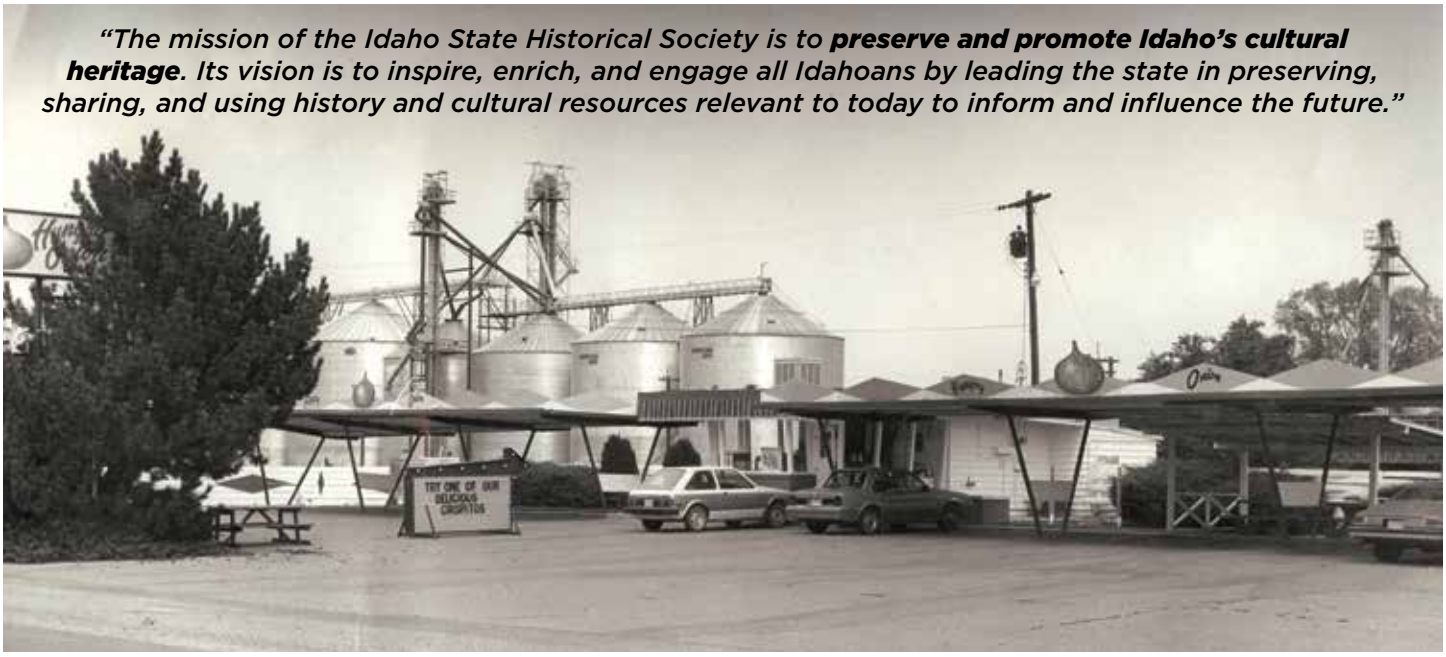


KwikCurb Diner (Big Onion Drive-In) | *Mountain Home, Elmore County, ID (NRHP #10000502)*

IMPORTANT ACRONYMS

There are a number of significant acronyms throughout this plan. Below is a short list of some of the most common ones. Additionally, there is a more in-depth Glossary at the end of this plan.

ASI – Archaeological Survey of Idaho
CLG – Certified Local Government(s)
HPF – Historic Preservation Fund
IHPP – Idaho Historic Preservation Plan, 2016-2022
ISHS – Idaho State Historical Society
LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
NHL – National Historic Landmark
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, recodified in Title 54 (54 USC 300101 et seq.)
NPS – National Park Service
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Dr. Wilson Foskett, Home and Drugstore | *White Bird, Valley County, ID (NRHP #05000337)*

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Preserving Our Past, Enriching Our Future: A Vision for Historic Preservation in Idaho

Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources represent the physical and tangible manifestations of our history; they reflect who we were, where we came from, where we are now, and help shape our outlook for the future. By protecting, preserving, and understanding these important resources, we span the past, the present, and the future, not as separate events or periods, but as an on-going narrative. Therefore, it is the vision of Preserving Our Past, Enriching Our Future: The Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan, 2016-2022 to take purposeful steps and actions to create a state-culture in which Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources are recognized as important in the lives of Idahoans, understood and readily accepted as relevant to today, and in which all people in the state, residents and visitors alike, are actively engaging in preserving, sharing, and using those resources to inform and positively influence the future of the State of Idaho.

Purpose

The Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP) establishes the priorities and goals for the historic preservation community throughout the State of Idaho. This community includes individuals and organizations on all levels and of all types, not just the State Historic Preservation Office – it includes Tribes, nonprofit organizations, private firms, other government agencies, historic preservation commissions, owners of historic properties, and individuals. With so many different groups and organizations making up Idaho's historic preservation community, it is necessary to have a common framework for our efforts. The purpose of the IHPP is help ensure that all of these dedicated and passionate preservationist are better able to carry out the work necessary to try and bring the Plan's vision to reality.

Effective Cycle of the Plan

As with any effective planning document, state historic preservation plans need to be regularly revised and updated – a lot can change over just a few years. Typically, state historic preservation plans should be updated every five (5) to ten (10) years. While many state historic preservation plans are intended to go through the updating process every five (5) years, the cycle for the Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan was extended a little to six (6) years. With a number of staffing changes right at the time when the new plan was to be drafted and reviewed, it was determined that a little extra time was needed to bring in new staff and give them – and the plan as a whole – some time to come up to speed. This little bit of extra time is intended to also give the preservation community some needed time to actually accomplish some of the goals and objectives of this plan. This time frame will be reevaluated for the next plan during the next planning process.

Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation is a broad term that defines an effort to preserve, conserve, protect, and manage cultural resources of significant value to history and cultures. Congress enacted the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 with the intention of preserving cultural resources in the U.S.A. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program, and the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO). Each state has a SHPO, though it may be housed in different agencies depending on the state (e.g., State Historical Society, Parks Department, Commerce Department, et cetera). The Idaho SHPO is housed within the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS).

Of course, the National Historic Preservation Act is not the only law related to historic preservation. Each state also has its own laws and regulations which are specific to the historic preservation efforts in that state. In the State of Idaho, the primary laws governing historic preservation are codified in the several different statutes in the Idaho Code (IC). The first is IC 67-4601: Preservation of Historic Sites. This is authorizing legislation which authorizes local municipalities to create historic preservation programs. The second piece of legislation is the Idaho Antiquities Act of 1984, which included two (2) provisions: IC 18-7027 and IC 27-501. This pair of statutes work together to prohibit the disturbance of prehistoric human burials, or the possession of human remains or artifacts removed from a burial, unless the excavation is conducted by a qualified archaeologist with the prior approval of the State Historical Society and the appropriate Indian tribe. Finally, the Idaho Local Planning Act of 1975 (IC 67-6501), in part, requires that local governments have a comprehensive plan, and that it includes a component for addressing special areas or sites. These are not all of the regulations, obviously, but they are the most significant ones in Idaho. A more extensive list is included as an appendix to this plan.

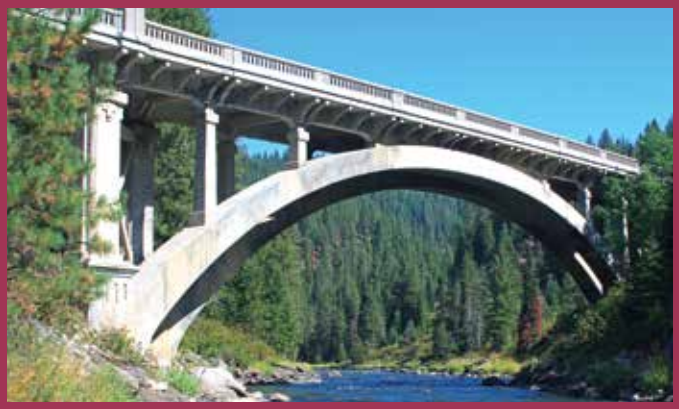
Over the last half-century, historic preservation has grown as an interest and has become a priority for the public on local, state, and national levels. Historic preservation is an economic development tool, an environmental concern, an aesthetic and educational interest, and a mechanism to guide the Government and the public in managing our cultural resources.

Historic preservation includes a wide range of professions and fields, such as: archaeology, architecture and historic architecture, historic preservation, conservation, cultural anthropology, municipal and preservation planning, curation, engineering, folklore, history, and landscape architecture. Each of these fields has certain, specific Professional Qualification Standards as established by the United States Secretary of the Interior.

Cultural resources vary in the form of buildings, structures, objects, districts, and sites.

Buildings: A building is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or house and barn.

Structures: A structure is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale.



Objects: An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

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

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

Historic Preservation Fund

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

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

Historic Preservation in Idaho

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

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

avocational, and grassroots preservationists. This is due, in part, to a shifting in demographics around the state. Idaho's population has two large age groups, 20-35 (college and young professionals) and 65+ (retirees). In order for preservation to thrive in Idaho, the SHPO and preservation partners need to consider new perspectives to encourage and engage the younger generations to take an active role in historic preservation. Historically underrepresented groups within the state also need recognition and support regarding their preservation efforts. Currently, the Tribes, Basque, Chinese, Japanese, Women, and Children have limited representation in Idaho's heritage resources. The next coming years for historic preservation in Idaho will need to incorporate and collaborate with these groups to keep heritage resources alive for everyone to appreciate.

State Historic Preservation Offices' Roles and Responsibilities

State Historic Preservation Offices are staffed with historic preservation professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards. These Professional Qualification Standards set out the minimum education and experience needed to be considered a historic preservation professional. More information on the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards is available from the National Park Service website.

By employing individuals who meet these qualifications, the Idaho SHPO has ensured that its staff have the expertise to carry out its federally mandated responsibilities, which include:

- conducting survey documentation of historic properties;
- maintaining an inventory of historic properties in each state;
- administering historic preservation related federal assistance programs;
- identifying and nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- advising and assisting local, county, and state government entities, and the public in historic preservation matters
- preparing and implementing the State Historic Preservation Plan;
- providing public information, education, and training;
- working with local governments in developing historic preservation programs; and
- providing federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects with review of cultural resources.

Island Park Land and Cattle Company Home Ranch | *Island Park, Freemont County, ID (NRHP #96001508)*

The Idaho SHPO acts as a statewide steward for cultural resources across Idaho. SHPO staff advocates, educates, and encourages historic preservation priorities and goals through daily work activities, workshops, conferences, field trips, training, educational programs/presentations, and online resources. The priorities and goals set by the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan and Annual Work Plan outline the objectives for the SHPO staff. There are seven core program areas for SHPO: Data Management and Inventory; National Register of Historic Places, Survey, and Registration; Certified Local Governments and Preservation Planning; Federal Tax Incentive(s) Program; Federal Project Review and Section 106 of the NHPA; Archaeological Survey of Idaho; and Education and Outreach.

One requirement for the SHPO to receive the HPF grant is to provide and implement a statewide Historic Preservation Plan. Through the new installment of the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan 2016-2022 (IHPP), Idaho's historic preservation community has a foundation to address preservation matters and to protect and manage cultural resources. Historic preservation is an ongoing commitment that requires assistance to keep its communities growing, educating, and advocating for Idaho's old and new cultural resources.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official listing of cultural resources that are significant to our nation's history and that are considered worthy of preservation. It includes buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts significant to our history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Resources may be of national, state, or local significance. Listing a property in the National Register does not affect private-property ownership rights.

For sites that have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the process of the listing the site can begin at any time, and can be initiated by the property owner, a historical society, a historic preservation commission, a government agency, or any other interested group or individual. The first step is researching the property in depth to obtain all of the relevant history on the site, and then preparing the nomination form. The nomination form is then reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office for completeness and accuracy. Once SHPO staff are satisfied with the draft nomination, it is sent to the affected property owner(s) and local government(s) for public comment. If the property owner, or a majority of owners in a proposed district, formally opposes the nomination, the nomination process ends (though the property may still receive a formal determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the NRHP). If, however, the owners support the nomination, the draft nomination is then forwarded to the state's National Register Review Board. In Idaho, the State Historic Sites Review Board is made up of individuals from across the state, and across various disciplines, and each of whom brings a different perspective to the table. Completed nominations are then forwarded, with the recommendation of the Review Board, to the National Park Service for review by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. If the Keeper approves the nomination, the property is official listed in the National Register of Historic Places and becomes a part of the State's, and the nation's, recognized historic fabric.

The Idaho SHPO administers the National Register program for the state. This includes nominating properties for listing, processing nominations, and assisting owners in preparing the nominations. Currently, there are over 1,035 properties listed in the National Register in Idaho ranging from individual properties to large districts containing hundreds of buildings or archaeological sites. Including those properties within districts, the total number of listed properties in Idaho is in excess of 7,000. A more detail description and breakdown of Idaho's designated historic sites is included in the "Assessment of Resources" section of this plan, below.

Survey and Inventory

Before a property can be evaluated for potential historical significance and determined either eligible or ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places, it must first be identified. The purpose of an organized cultural resource survey and inventory effort is to find and document those properties in a systematic fashion. The SHPO is responsible for maintaining statewide databases, which house information regarding surveyed areas and documented cultural resources in Idaho.

The Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (IHSI) currently includes over 31,000 properties in the built-environment. Each property is thoroughly documented on IHSI site-forms, which include property locations delineated on U.S.G.S. topographic maps and in a Geographical Information System (GIS) layer. Additionally, a thorough IHSI site-form includes a history of the entire site, all associated features, photographs, physical descriptions, and context for the type of resource. The archaeological inventory contains equivalent information on approximately 38,000 sites. An important ongoing effort is to digitize site-files so the database is as efficient, accessible, and usable by researchers as possible.

In addition to its federally mandated functions, the SHPO is also home to the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI), an entity created by the state legislature in 1992 to promote the documentation, preservation, and interpretation of the prehistory and early history of Idaho as recovered from archaeological deposits. In conjunction with the ASI, the SHPO maintains the archaeological site and survey inventories. Additionally, the ASI administers a program for perpetual curation of archaeological collections discovered in Idaho.

Review and Compliance

In 1966, with the enacting of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was established. The ACHP is the only federal agency legally responsible for advocating that federal agencies include historic preservation in their federal projects.

Along with the ACHP, Section 106 of the NHPA establishes specific responsibilities for all federal agencies that are involved in, approve, fund or license projects that may affect the nation's heritage resources. Known as "Review and Compliance," states and Tribes use this formal identification and consultation process to avoid or minimize harm to cultural resources. In effect, the law prevents federal agencies from impacting cultural resources without the State or Tribe's formal input in the process. In addition, the law requires the federal-agency to engage the public in identifying cultural resources and in the consultation process for the proposed project.

The Section 106 process is best used in the beginning stages of a project as a planning tool. This encourages federal agencies to consider the impacts of their project on cultural resources at the earliest stages of the project. The ACHP outlines the Section 106 process in their pamphlet, "Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review":

1. The federal agency must gather information to decide which properties in the area that may be affected by the project are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register of historic Places (referred to as "historic properties");
2. Determine how those historic properties might be affected;

3. Explore measures to avoid or reduce harm ("adverse effect") to historic properties; and
4. Reach agreement with the SHPO/THPO (and the ACHP in some cases) on such measures to resolve any adverse effects or, failing that, obtain advisory comments from the ACHP; which are sent to the head of the agency.

There is a wide range of federal agencies that participate in the Section 106 process. These include, but are not limited to: the U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Land Management; Army Corps of Engineers; Federal Highway Administration (via Idaho Transportation Department); and many others. The Idaho SHPO works with all federal agencies that participate in the Section 106 process. Annually, the Idaho SHPO reviews approximately 1,500 – 2,000 federal projects.

In order to help improve and clarify the Review and Compliance process, the Idaho SHPO has been developing a comprehensive guide for working with the Idaho SHPO to complete the review process. The Consulting with Idaho SHPO guide was completed in late 2015.

Salmon Falls Dam and Reservoir | *Rogerson, Twin Falls County, ID (NRHP #09000328)*

Historic Preservation Planning

The American Planning Association describes planning as the process of working to improve the welfare of people and their communities by creating more convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient, and attractive places for present and future generations. Historic Preservation planning, then, is the application of this approach to historic preservation efforts at all levels, from the federal level down to neighborhood groups working toward getting their neighborhood listed and everything in between. The historic preservation planning process involves a rational and methodical approach, which works to develop shared vision and specific goals and priorities for the preservation of historic, cultural, and archaeological resources. Moreover, proper historic preservation planning will also provide a clear and effective path to achieving those goals and reaching that overall vision.

Historic Preservation Planning in Idaho is comprised of a wide range of activities, including: the development of both the statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan, as well as local historic preservation plans for counties and municipalities; identification and development of historic contexts; management planning for specific cultural resources; and gathering and analyzing information about historic resources in order to identify and define priorities. Preservation planning is an ongoing activity subject to continuous modification and input and is closely related to all other program areas.

Ririe A Pegram Truss Railroad Bridge | *Ririe, Jefferson County, ID (NRHP #97000759)*

Tax Incentives

One of the most effective incentives to private sector investment in historic preservation projects is the federal investment tax-credit program for rehabilitating certain historic properties. Owners of listed, income-producing properties who undertake substantial rehabilitation projects that meet accepted preservation standards, can claim 20% of their rehabilitation costs in tax-credits to be applied to their federal income tax liability. This program has successfully preserved hundreds of significant buildings throughout the nation, including over 70 in Idaho in the past two decades. Historic preservation projects that utilize federal tax-credits encourage collaborative and creative design and engineering that incorporate the historic fabric of a property into a new use and modern development. Tax-credit projects have aided with Main Street organizations in revitalizing downtowns and have brought heritage-tourism to areas that are more rural.

In addition to the tax-credit program, there are other federal tax provisions regarding conservation easement donations. Conservation easements provide for a charitable tax deduction for the preservation of specific aspects of a property (such as the façade) in perpetuity. While it has not been used often in Idaho in the past, the option for property owners is there and there are on-going efforts to increase the number of tax-credit projects throughout the state.

Idaho does not currently have a state historic preservation tax incentive. As of 2015, efforts are underway to encourage the Idaho State Legislature to approve legislation that would create this additional incentive. It is hoped that a state program, which would work in conjunction with the federal program, can be developed and implemented and will help prompt both increased historic preservation efforts and economic development opportunities throughout the state.

Certified Local Governments

Since the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act created the program, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program has provided a means by which cities and counties can participate formally in national historic preservation efforts. By establishing a local historic preservation commission and meeting certain minimum requirements, Idaho's cities and counties can become eligible for matching grants, which can be used to pursue a wide range of historic preservation-related activities. Ten percent (10%) of the SHPO's annual HPF monies are redistributed as pass-through grants to the CLGs – our local partners. Certified Local Government communities use these funds to carry out such projects as: conducting surveys to identify historic resources; preparing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; publishing brochures, posters, and walking tours highlighting historic properties; conducting educational workshops for building owners; developing architectural plans and specifications for historic building rehabilitation projects; and many other activities. As of 2015, there are 34 of Idaho cities and counties certified under the program.

While Idaho's CLG program has had a proven track record of successful projects, and with recent staffing changes, the State Historic Preservation Office recognizes that it has the opportunity to take a new look and possibly revitalize the program. The State's objective is to make the Certified Local Government program most robust and more responsive to our local partners – a program that is better able to respond the needs of Idaho's CLG communities in a more efficient manner, and program that can help advance the goals of this plan.

Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle | *Blackfoot, Bingham County, ID (NRHP #77000456)*

PART 2: ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES, TRENDS, & OPPORTUNITIES

Assessment of Resources

National Register of Historic Places Listed Sites

Idaho has a strong history of carrying out historic preservation efforts through a combination of private development projects, public/government agency actions, and dedicated grassroots endeavors. These efforts have resulted in a number of very significant resources having been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Most notably, the extraordinary historic sites associated with the Nez Perce campaign of 1877, the City of Rocks, the Idaho State Capitol, the old U.S. Assay Office (now home to the State Historic Preservation Office), Coeur d'Alene Mission of the Sacred Heart, and other sites of major significance have been preserved through these various mechanisms for future generations. Idaho has been especially successful using the Section 106 compliance process to carry out a number of surveys and inventory projects; survey efforts on the part of the SHPO, local tribal groups, Certified Local Governments, and local advocacy groups have also played a significant role.

At the same time, important historic resources continue to be threatened by various impacts. For example, the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), a site of national and international significance in the history of the development of nuclear power, (and containing one of Idaho's twelve, National Historic Landmarks), is an active facility, resulting in continuous modifications to adjust to changing mandates and environmental concerns. Additionally, archaeological sites throughout the state can and do fall victim to unintentional destruction or deliberate looting and vandalism. Bridges of unusual engineering merit are replaced on a routine basis in order to comply with current highway standards. Buildings are routinely modified to such an extent that they lose their significant architectural characteristics, or they are demolished altogether for a wide range of reasons. Sadly, many of these losses could be avoided.

Lorenzo Hill Hatch House
Franklin, Franklin County, ID (NRHP #73000684)

As of 2015, Idaho has over 1,035 listings in the National Register of Historic Places, accounting for over 7,000 specific resources. Any property listed in the National Register of Historic Places is listed under one (1) or more "Area of Significance" categories. There are currently thirty (30) of these Areas of Significance recognized in the National Register of Historic Places. In Idaho, the Area of Significance most often cited in the nominations, by far, is Architecture; over 83% of the listed properties include "Architecture" as one of their Areas of Significance. This high percentage is reflective of the emphasis on building design in the early years of the National Register program. The other most common areas of significance for Idaho's listed properties are Explorations/Settlement, Commerce, Politics/Government, Social History, and Agriculture. See the table on the next page for a full breakdown of properties by area of significance.

Unlike many other states, Idaho does not currently a state register. Instead, properties are listed at only the local level and/or in the National Register of Historic Places.

Underrepresented Areas of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

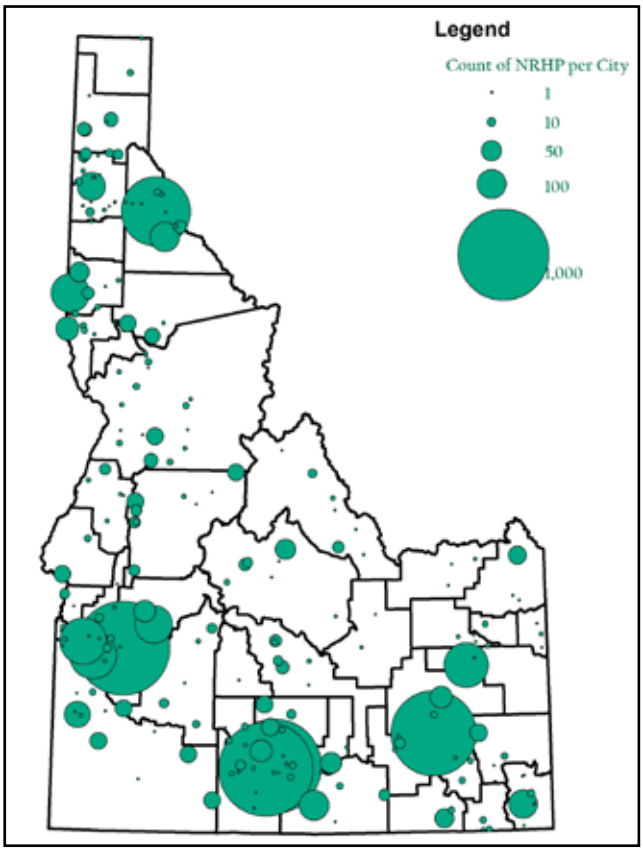
29% said Hispanic history; and half of those who said "Other" referenced Asian American and/or Asian immigrant history. These numbers reflect a need to increase attempts to nominate those properties whose significance relates to Idaho's minority populations. This is not to say that other resources should be ignored, but rather that communities and agencies should be taking a more proactive approach to recognizing these underrepresented populations and resources.

The 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act provided for the formal establishment of tribal historic preservation programs. With this development and with increasing tribal involvement in federal preservation programs, agencies and the State of Idaho are becoming more attuned to historic resources of tribal significance and to tribal concerns about the management and treatment of such properties. While progress has been made in the past, there is still much work to be done in this area, however, and improved communication and collaboration could go a long way to addressing some of the concerns to Native American resources being underrepresented.

Geographic Distribution of Resources

In terms of geographic representation, the southwestern region of the state contains most of the National Register-listed sites, with about half of all of the listings; the northern and southeastern regions of the state claim about one-quarter, each. The numbers for the southeast region have increased significantly in the past several years, with major historic district nominations in Pocatello and Idaho Falls. These statistics reflect many factors – as the population center for the state, for example, the southwest has the largest concentration of buildings, and since the emphasis in the early years of the Register program was on architecture, it is not surprising that the region is so represented.

In general, the major population centers tend to have more sites listed in National Register than do rural areas, simply because of the larger pool of resources. Another aspect reflected here is that urban surveys and registration have been more efficient and fiscally more achievable than large rural studies; the latter tend to be more expensive to conduct and generally have far fewer eligible properties (in terms of raw numbers). It is clear that long range planning efforts should include increased survey work and subsequent nomination of resources in more rural areas of the state.



National Register of Historic Places Listings Density by City, 2015

In addition to working to include more underrepresented resources and improving the geographic diversity for new nominations, there are other aspects to existing survey/inventory work that

should be addressed in the coming years. Specifically, many of the existing surveys and inventories were conducted many years ago and have not been updated in recent years. This means that their relevance today may be limited. Similarly, many of the architectural/historical surveys were of a very specialized nature that (deliberately and correctly) ignored other potential sites not fitting into that focused category. For example, surveys of historic barns will have almost never addressed other farmstead resources such as silos or granaries.

Similarly, full and comprehensive surveys of rural areas for all potential historic sites are rare. In the case of archaeological surveys, again many of the works are relatively old and were specialized for a particular project. Consequently, while the records indicate that a specific area may have been surveyed for archaeological resources, the information may need to be reexamined before definitive conclusions are made.

Montpelier High School, Montpelier Historic District | *Montpelier, Bear Lake County, ID (NRHP #78001047)*

Trends and Pressures Affecting Idaho's Historic Resources

Population

According to the United States Census, Idaho's population was approximately 1,294,000 in 2000; by 2014 (the most recent population estimate available), the population had reached over 1,634,000, an increase of more than 26% in the span of 15 years. Such a significant change in Idaho's population is expected to have definite impacts on the State's historic resources.

In the short term, the influx of new residents to the state has the potential to bring new energy and new enthusiasm about Idaho's history and its historic resources. New residents often look for ways to learn about their new location, and this can be capitalized on by historic preservation organizations looking to draw increased attention to their resources, and potentially attract new supporters to their efforts. With new arrivals in the State, there is also the potential for new commercial businesses, and especially small business that do not have the capital to pursue new construction. These new small businesses will often be looking for existing retail spaces, in existing retail areas. While some of these will inevitably be drawn to suburban strip mall areas, a number of new businesses will be looking to locate in a "downtown" area. Communities and property owners should be looking for ways to take advantage of this; specifically, the potential for an

increase in retail space provides both the community and the property owner(s) the opportunity to rehabilitate and reoccupy historic properties in their downtown areas.

On the other hand, in the long term, increased demand for housing, new commercial construction, transportation network improvements, and other impacts can put pressure on the existing building stock in several ways. Old, and historic, buildings may be under-recognized for their rehabilitation potential and may be subject to demolition. For example, according to the U.S. Census, there were an estimated 652,323 housing units in Idaho in 2010; of those, 197,567 (30%) were constructed prior to 1970. By 2013, the total number of housing units had increased to 670,084, but the number of units constructed prior to 1970 had decreased to 188,914 (28% of total units). Likewise, undeveloped rural areas may face the loss of historic farm buildings, as neighboring metropolitan centers expand to accommodate growth.

As urban areas continue to grow, surrounding rural areas will face more pressure as they are absorbed. As such, farms and ranches will tend to lose historic agricultural buildings, historic landscapes, and archaeological sites as the fields make way for suburbs. This will likely be of special concern for those areas with the most rapid population increases, including: Ada County and Canyon County in southwest Idaho; Twin Falls County in south-central Idaho; Bonneville County, Jefferson County, and Bannock County (specifically the City of Pocatello) in southeastern Idaho; and Kootenai County, Latah County, and Bonner County (specifically the City of Sandpoint) in northern Idaho. All of these areas saw significant population increases between 2010 and 2014.

Poitevin House, Art Trounter Houses Historic District | *Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, ID (NRHP #08000868)*

Economic Environment

Idaho continues to enjoy a modestly growing economy. Economic trends are cyclical, of course, and there will always be periods of growth, stagnation, and decline. Each of these could have an impact on the state's historic resources. Growth may add pressure to demolish the small historic building to make way for the large new building. New ground disturbances may affect archaeological sites. Economic stagnation may cause deferred maintenance of existing buildings. Economic decline may cause outright abandonment of structures.

Another factor in Idaho's economic environment is the relatively large number of communities with single industry economies. The mill town, the farming community, the resort area – each would tend to be more adversely affected by boom and bust cycles than would those communities with more economic diversification.

Recreation and tourism demands will also likely increase with the growing population. According to the U.S. Census numbers, for example, "Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food service" employment increased from 59,217 in 2010 to 61,089 in 2013 (+3%). Additionally, the Idaho State Department of Commerce reports that lodging sales increased from $359,499,857 in 2010 to $480,210,505 in 2014, an increase of 33.6%. An Idaho Department of Commerce report from 2010 estimated that tourism was a $3.4 billion industry in the state in 2010, and projected that number to potentially double by 2030. Many surveys throughout the country consistently show that historic sites are among the most popular destinations for vacation travelers. As such, Idaho's communities should be aware of this potential and the role their historic properties can play in boosting the local economy.

Political Environment

Idaho is a politically conservative state, and this trend is expected to continue into the second decade of the 21st century. For the past ten years, government at all levels has been in a period of transition and redefinition, primarily in the form of budgetary challenges and shrinkage. This may or may not affect historic resources directly, but there would be many indirect impacts. In this context, if historic sites are to be saved, the burden will fall more and more on private sector initiative.

On the national scale, it is expected that federal government programs, which affect historic resources, will probably decline for the near term. Direct involvement in the form of historic preservation grants, community development funding, and other programs may face declining funding levels. At the same time, however, there appears to be a shift toward granting states more autonomy and flexibility with some federally funded programs.

With government downsizing, particularly at the federal and state levels, we can be fairly certain that direct funding sources to preserve historic sites and to conduct other preservation activities will tend to stagnate at best. This will necessitate a more creative approach to identifying historic sites through survey, and probably greater reliance on private sector involvement

Environmental Considerations

Much attention has been paid nationally in the past few years to climate change and efforts to reduce mankind's impact on the environment. The environmental considerations that come with changes in local climate are of special concern to Idaho's historic, cultural, and archaeological

resources. While other areas of the country have to be concerned with rising sea-levels, the greatest area of concern for Idaho is the potential for increased frequency and severity of drought. Much of Idaho is sparsely populated high desert or remote mountain terrain. Increased drought makes those areas especially susceptible to wildfires, which have the real potential to destroy historic and archaeological sites throughout the state.

Other environmental impacts to historic resources include: increased interest in weatherization and energy conservation programs, which may affect building design, particularly window retrofits; handicap accessibility requirements and their potential to affect buildings; the abandonment or major upgrades of historic school buildings and other public structures; and reforms in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management responsibilities that may impact archaeological sites.

Increased interest in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification, as well as the general "green" movement in energy conservation efforts, while ostensibly compatible with historic preservation principles, may also affect some historic resources; SHPO must work in the coming years to ensure minimal conflict between these principles.

Transportation

Transportation changes continue to have the potential to affect historic sites in several ways. Throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s, railroad abandonments in Idaho have threatened important historic properties. Likewise, highway and other roadway infrastructure projects such as widening, bridge replacement, and other construction will threaten historic resources. It is estimated that 18% of Idaho's existing roads and 29% of bridges are in need of replacement. An increased awareness of sites and willingness of other agencies, especially the Department of Transportation, to plan for protecting those sites will be of increasing importance in the coming years.

Disaster Preparedness

Up to this point, there has been little of the way of statewide, coordinated disaster-preparedness planning especially for historic and archaeological resources. Individual federal, state, and municipal agencies may have their own plans in place to deal with various natural disasters; unfortunately, few of these include explicit provisions for protecting historic sites or archaeological resources. During the 2016-2022 planning cycle, the State Historic Preservation Office will be working with various federal, state, and municipal partners to define and develop appropriate, proactive disaster preparedness plans to help ensure the protection of historic and archaeological resources statewide.

Opportunities

While the trends impacting Idaho's historic preservation efforts include a number of challenges, the State of Idaho also has a number of opportunities which have the potential to help make Idaho a leader in the field of historic preservation.

One such opportunity is based in the fact that over 63% of the state is federally owned and/or managed. Because any projects involving federal funds require review and potential mitigation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the State of Idaho a strong tradition of making use of this opportunity to ensure that large sections of the state are properly surveyed and

documented as part of routine work of the various federal agencies. This requires collaboration between the federal agencies, Idaho State agencies (primarily SHPO), and local municipalities, but has resulted in drastically expanding Idaho's known historic and archaeological resources. Going forward, the state will continue to take advantages of this opportunity, and help to ensure that additional historic and archaeological resources are properly preservation for future generations.

Idaho's trend for an increasing population also affords the state a significant opportunity – one that is already starting to show results. With a strong population increase, Idaho has the potential to expand and strengthen its network of historic preservation-minded individuals throughout the state, across professions. Likewise, Idaho's projected increase in tourism over the next 15 years affords the state the opportunity to capitalize on the heritage tourism market, for which historic preservation is a central aspect.

Finally, since the previous plan was adopted, the natural rotation of staff at various historic preservation-related organizations throughout the state has resulted in a fresh influx of ideas and skills. Most notably, many of these recent additions to the historic preservation and archaeology communities bring with them a wide range of highly technological skills and ideas. These will be vital to bringing the Idaho's historic preservation efforts into the 21st Century. At the same time, thankfully, Idaho's historic preservation community generally has not suffered from the same fate as some others, where large numbers of highly experienced individuals, with unparalleled institutional knowledge, all retired within a very short period. Instead, there has been a more moderated turnover, giving Idaho the opportunity to profit from the incoming new ideas while still being able to take advantage of much of the institutional knowledge which has been developed over the last several decades.

W.I. & M Railway Depot, Potlatch Commercial Historic District | *Potlatch, Latah County, ID (NRHP #86002201)*

PART 3: CRAFTING THE PLAN

The Planning Process

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

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

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

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

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

Public Input Survey

While developing a schedule for the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan, there were concerns that there was a need to gather broader public input regarding historic preservation in Idaho than had maybe occurred with past plans. After consulting with the National Park Service and reviewing how other states addressed this concern, the decision was made to create an online survey which could both engage the public and receive statewide feedback regarding Preservation Planning concerns across all regions of the state. The survey included: multiple-choice questions with additional comment space; a series of yes/no questions, intended to gauge the respondents' general level of knowledge about historic preservation in general; and open-ended questions that covered past, current, and future concerns regarding the protection and management of the cultural resources in Idaho. The survey was available for the public from March 15 to October 15, 2014; the survey questions and responses are available at the end of this plan in Appendix C.

The Participants

Six-hundred-ninety-seven (697) participants responded to the survey. The Idaho SHPO made a very concerted effort to ensure that responses were received from each and every county in the state and each of the Federally Recognized Tribes. While there was a wide range in the number of responses from each county or tribe, the effort was successful in getting responses from all of them. Generally, the response rates from the counties and tribes fell into five (5) categories: Low (2-4 responses); Lower-Middle (5-9 responses); Middle (10-20 responses); Upper-Middle (21- 56 responses); and High (more than 57 responses).

There were 15 counties in the Low response category, representing 6.31% of the total responses. There were 16 counties and the Federally Recognized Tribes in the Lower-Middle range category (totaling 15.22% of the total responses). The Middle range group was made up of eight (8) counties (16.92% of total). The Upper-Middle range was responses came from five (5) counties and the "outside Idaho" category, and accounted for 30.7% of total responses. The only county in the High range of responses was Ada County with 215 responses (30.85% of the total). Ada County, which includes the cities of Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Kuna, Meridian, and Star, is the most populated county in Idaho, so the higher response rate was not unexpected.

Generally, the majority of responses came from the more populated counties. Ada County, of course, stands out with 215 responses. Similarly, Latah, Nez Perce, Bannock, and Canyon Counties, all of which have approximate 40,000 people or more, had decent numbers of responses. And, again as would be expected, the least populated counties tended to have far fewer responses. Of the sixteen (16) counties with a population of under 10,000, only four (Valley, Clearwater, Lincoln, and Camas Counties) had double-digit responses. There were a few surprises, however. Some of the larger counties, such as Jefferson, Madison, Bonner, and Bingham, all had very low response rates, each with fewer than ten (10) responses despite the fact that all four counties have populations upwards of 27,000 each. It is unclear why the response rate from these counties was so low, but it does indicate that SHPO staff may need to provide more support and outreach to these areas in the future.

There were also some very pleasant surprises. Camas County in particular is worth noting. While there were only 17 responses, the estimated population of Camas County in 2014 was only 1,039. Likewise, Idaho County (population of just over 16,000) had 20 responses, and Boundary County (population of just under 11,000) had 29 responses. And as there might be a need for more

outreach in Jefferson, Madison, Bonner, and Bingham Counties, areas like Camas, Idaho, and Boundary Counties might hold excellent opportunities for new collaborations and partnerships.

Participants in the public input survey were asked to describe themselves and their connection to Idaho's heritage by choosing the category or categories which BEST described them. The options included 21 specific categories to choose from, which can be easily divided into six (6) more general categories. The general category with the most responses was from those who identified themselves as a member/volunteer/staff of a historical society, library, museum, arts organization, preservation commission, Main Street organization, or non-for-profit; there were a total of 539 responses which fell into this category. The remaining five (5) general categories were: Interested Citizens (442); Government Official/Staff or Education-related (329); Cultural Resource or Other Professional/Consultant (179); Owner of/Realtor for historic properties (38); and Persons Associated with a Federally or State Recognized Tribe (13).As this question allowed survey takers to choose multiple, specific categories, a significant number of participants chose more than one category to describe themselves.

The Questions

The survey questions can be divided into five (5) general categories: Who was taking the Survey; What did they consider to be important about historic preservation; What are the current resources available; What are the areas of concern; and What kinds of support are needed. Each general question category included a number of additional, more specific questions which were intended to help give shape and direction to this plan.

Who was taking the survey?
The questions that fell into this category were intended to help evaluate the sources and kinds of responses the survey was receiving. For the survey, and the resulting Plan, to truly be a state-wide plan, it was important that responses were received from every county in Idaho. Monitoring where responses were coming in from, allowed SHPO to reach out to people in those areas which were not responding, and make a concerted effort to include them in the process. Evaluating who took the survey also provided useful information on the kinds of people responding – were they historic preservation professionals? Average citizens? Historic Preservation Commission members? Elected officials? Students? Different types of people can reasonably be assumed to have different levels of knowledge and experience and different interests, so it was important to capture this data.

What did they consider to be important about historic preservation?
These questions were to evaluate the respondents' views on why we do historic preservation. It is natural to see responses about "leaving a legacy" or "retaining community character" to these kinds of questions. But it was important to know whether the respondents' saw the economic potentials of historic preservation, or its environmental impacts, or the political implications. This helped to identify some of those other areas that might need additional public education focus in the coming years.

What are the current resources available?
This category of questions intended to evaluate the institutional capacity of historic preservation groups and programs throughout the state. How many had dedicated staff trained in historic preservation? How many were completely volunteer-based? How many relied on statewide groups (e.g. – SHPO, Preservation Idaho, et cetera)? This gave us the information needed to start identifying those programs and areas which would need increased capacity-building help over the

life of this Plan. It also helped to identify those specific skill sets and tools which missing from preservation efforts in Idaho.

Experimental Breeder Reactor I sign
Idaho Falls, Butte County, ID (NRHP #66000307)

What are the areas of concern?
These questions provided respondents the opportunity to voice their concerns about current historic preservation efforts. This would allow us to figure out what areas or topics should be a focus of this plan. For example, many respondents said that "Lack of funding, both public and private" and "Lack of awareness" or "Lack of interest" were major concerns. Specifically, of 644 responses, 373 people felt that the lack of funding was the most serious threat facing historic/prehistoric properties right now; that is just short of 58%. That emphasized the need for this plan to address that concern. By contrast, the influence of industrial or agricultural practices only had 24 responses (3.7%).

What kinds of support are needed?
This category of questions provided respondents the opportunity to indicate those specific programmatic areas and tools that they felt were the most needed going forward. Again, this allowed for the identification and prioritization of the Plan's Goals and Objectives. For example, one question asked respondents to indicate their top three (3) priorities for statewide efforts over the next ten (10) years. Public education was first (407 responses – 63%), sustainable funding was second (303 responses – 47%), and education of decision-makers/public officials was third (299 responses – 46%). The fact that better/increased education in general was two (2) of the top three (3) responses led to that becoming one of the major Objectives of the Plan.

Conclusions

The results of the survey overwhelming emphasized the need for more education for the public and public officials, and a desire for more funding resources. These needs and desires have directly influenced the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan's goals and objectives going forward. And the preservation community in Idaho is already starting to address these needs, most notably through the Heritage Partners group, which is made of up of representatives from a number of different preservation-related groups. The Heritage Partners are already working collaboratively to advance preservation efforts throughout the state; and the information gained through the Public Input Survey for the IHPP can be used to help guide those efforts.

One of the most notable outcomes of the public survey process was that it achieved the established goal of getting responses from every county in the State of Idaho. This reflects the widespread interest in historic preservation and archaeological work from around the state. It was also significant in the crafting of the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan's Goals and Objectives, as it emphasized the need for this plan to truly be a statewide plan.

A more detailed compilation of the survey's results, including the specific questions and the responses received, can be found in Appendix C.

PART 4: THE IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

Purpose

The Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP) establishes the priorities and goals for the historic preservation community throughout the State of Idaho. This community includes individuals and organizations on all levels and of all types, not just the State Historic Preservation Office – it includes Tribes, nonprofit organizations, private firms, other government agencies, historic preservation commissions, owners of historic properties, and individuals. With so many different groups and organizations making up Idaho's historic preservation community, it is necessary to have a common framework for our efforts. The purpose of the IHPP is help ensure that all of these dedicated and passionate preservationist are better able to carry out the work necessary to try and bring the Plan's vision to reality. The Goals and Objectives of the IHPP are designed such that a number of organizations and groups can use it to help guide their activities.

Goals and Objectives

As stated at the beginning of this plan, the guiding principle for the IHPP is to **affirm the value of historic preservation in our communities as well as Idaho, as a whole.** The public input process identified a number of different Objectives, which have been organized into three (3) primary Goals for Historic Preservation efforts throughout the State. The primary Goals are as follows:

GOAL 1: Ensure that decision makers, at all levels, and the general public are informed and knowledgeable about historic preservation issues, practices, opportunities, and its value, and take an active role in historic preservation efforts.

GOAL 2: Take the appropriate steps to help historic preservation efforts transition into the 21st Century through the use of current and future best practices and the development and adoption of new and emerging technologies.

GOAL 3: Ensure that historic preservation efforts throughout the state are aware of and have access to sufficient and sustainable sources of financial support.

In addition to the three (3) primary Historic Preservation Goals, this Plan includes a fourth Goal, which is specifically related to Idaho's archaeological resources. Established under Idaho State Code, the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI) provides long-term care of Idaho's archaeological collections at regional repositories, as well as their archival records at SHPO. While many of the Objectives for this fourth Goal are similar to those found the Historic Preservation Goals, it was determined that it is important to provide guidance specific to the work of the ASI in a separate Goal. As much of the work of the ASI is done in conjunction with other historic preservation efforts, it is still appropriate to incorporate the Objectives for the ASI in the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan. Therefore, the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan also includes:

GOAL 4: Continue to ensure that archaeological resources and documents are accorded permanent curation in accredited facilities in the State of Idaho.

These Goals are the broad, over-arching themes of the Plan, however. For this Plan to be a truly useful tool for Idaho's historic preservation efforts, it is necessary to include more specific Objectives, with associated action items. These Objectives and action items will provide the roadmap for Historic Preservation efforts in Idaho for the life of this plan.

GOAL 1. **Ensure that decision makers, at all levels, and the general public are informed and knowledgeable about historic preservation issues, practices, opportunities, and its value, and take an active role in historic preservation efforts.**

Survey Quote (Q17, #144) "Having worked with a number of communities, I am amazed at how often even those who appreciate and support historic preservation and local history don't understand the process and fear preservation programs as an indicator of 'big government.' Education and funding are probably the two things that would help the most."

J.N. Ireland Bank
Malad City, Oneida County, ID (NRHP #79000804)

One of the most important tools in historic preservation is education. By working to make sure that people have a clear understanding of what historic preservation is and the value that it brings to communities and the State of Idaho as a whole, we have the opportunity to make historic preservation a part of people's everyday lives. More education can lead to more "buy-in" from the public, and specifically city, county, and state decision makers. A well-educated public also means that historic preservation can be used as an economic driver for communities. Multiple studies have shown that those traveling for cultural tourism stay longer and spend more money in a community than other forms of tourism. A community that understands the importance of historic preservation can use its historic and cultural resources to attract these visitors. The following Objectives are intended to help give the public and the decision makers a firm understanding of the issues, practices, opportunities, and value of historic preservation to their community.

Objective A: Increase Idahoans' awareness of the value of cultural resources in the state through education, dissemination of information, and planning.

i. Continually update appropriate survey information to online portals.

ii. Develop informational materials for various regions, jurisdictions, and the state legislature.

iii. Develop training (e.g. webinars, online presentations, et cetera) for non-professionals.

iv. Increase attendance at Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month activities and the biennial Idaho Heritage Conference.

v. Introduce Project Archaeology into Idaho schools (Bureau of Land Management, Project Archaeology staff, and teachers).

vi. Work with school districts to incorporate

Objective B: Increase awareness and understanding of the National Register of Historic Places and its benefits.

i. Continually send out information to the public on new listings to the National Register of Historic Placed through the use of press releases and social media announcements.

ii. Increase the number of nominations to the NRHP for underrepresented cultural resource types.

iii. Increase the number of archaeological site nominations to NRHP.

iv. Raise awareness about National Historic Landmarks in the State of Idaho, and pursue more National Historic Landmark nominations.

Survey Quote (Q17, #119) "I'd like to see an inclusive program that recognizes all the contributions made by the different ethnic groups that make or made up Idaho: Native American, Spanish/ French explorers and religious, African Americans, Mormon pioneers, etc."

CCC Picnic Shelter at Heyburn State Park | *Chatolet, Benewah County, ID (NRHP #94000632)*

Objective C: Bring historic preservation to the forefront of community planning and economic development through the Certified Local Government program.

i. Re-envision the CLG program, protocols, and procedures, including reviewing and updating CLG Program Handbook and Grants Manual to meet the needs of current and future CLG communities.

ii. Encourage an increase in CLG engagement with local and state officials and legislative representatives.

iii. Encourage collaborative efforts between CLG communities.

iv. Strengthen CLG partnerships and connections with Idaho's Main Street program.

v. Encourage increased CLG outreach efforts to inform citizens, with special attention paid to diverse groups, including underrepresented populations, seniors, and youth.

Objective D: Better inform decision makers and citizens about the legal responsibilities related to historic preservation and Idaho's cultural resources.

i. Ensure that local and federal partners are properly educated on the Section 106 requirements through training and workshops.

ii. Partner with government agencies in order to better integrate cultural resource data into land-use and management processes.

iii. Work with federal, state, and local partners to define and develop appropriate, proactive disaster preparedness plans to help ensure the protection of historic and archaeological resources state wide.

iv. Increase the use of the Section 106 process to produce National Register nominations and Multiple Property Documentation as forms of mitigations for significant properties.

v. Explore more creative mitigation measures such as off-site efforts, mitigation banking, et cetera.

GOAL 2. Take the appropriate steps to help historic preservation efforts transition into the 21st Century through the use of current and future best practices and the development and adoption of new and emerging technologies.

Survey Quote (Q17, #194) "I would like to see it become easier to access SHPO historical data as it pertains to individual counties from within those counties. Having to drive to Boise to access information about Idaho's history is not always practical or feasible for many of Idaho's residents. This leaves the public poorly informed, or completely unaware, of the fascinating history involving their own communities and the counties where they reside. People who don't know about their state's history, have no reason to care about their state's history."

Survey Quote (Q178 #82) "The SHPO should work toward increasing the accessibility of its records for professionals. The databases of sites and reports should be able to be accessed and queried for research. At this time the functionality of the databases is limited and primarily geared toward compliance."

Cataldo Mission
Cataldo, Kootenai County, ID (NRHP #66000312)

In a world which is becoming increasingly digitally connected, it is import that Idaho's historic preservation efforts take advantage of new tools and techniques to increase the range of our reach and improve our ability to communicate efficiently and effectively. At the same time, however, we have to be cognizant of the fact that not all people or communities are able to take advantage of these new tools. As such, historic preservation in Idaho should work to ensure that as many materials as possible are made available in a range of formats (some culturally sensitive records are not available to the public to prevent those resources from being targeted for looting or destruction). The following Objectives are intended to provide a road map for historic preservation programs across the state to work toward improving their information systems and providing efficient access to the information they contain.

Objective A: Ensure that information systems are accessible to a wide range of audiences at the State, county, and local levels.

i. Continue to digitize reports and cultural resource documents.
ii. Create an online resource for disseminating historic preservation-based information and tools.
iii. Incorporate and increase a social media presence and online accessibility.
iv. Develop clear protocols for the distribution of information available to the public, and for handling non-public information related to culturally sensitive records.
v. Establish a list of programs and presentations from partners around the State, which will be accessible to all interested parties.
vi. Develop clear procedures for making digital records available to those without on-line access (e.g. "hard-copies").

Objective B: Improve existing informational systems in order to efficiently locate, document, and protect historic and cultural resources.

i. Coordinate with partners to ensure they have all the cultural resource information for their respective communities/agencies to encourage historic preservation activities.
ii. Employ the use of media for communicating and sharing information with members of the public (e.g. PowerPoint, website, social media, et cetera).
iii. Add a section on the SHPO webpages dedicated to National Register stories, highlighting new NRHP listings, and other interesting NRHP-listed sites.
iv. Create and provide online educational materials (e.g. training videos, webinars), compliance information, and other helpful tools for historic preservation partners and the public.

Objective C: Develop and implement new technological methods to further historic preservation goals throughout the State of Idaho.

i. Create an interactive public map on the SHPO webpage that highlights National Register-listed sites and provides information about each site.

ii. Pursue modes of sharing information with decision makers and the public about cultural resources within and around their jurisdictions via an online mapping system (e.g. – a local GIS map viewer, or through a Google map).

iii. Create a historic preservation "Wiki" that includes information about historic preservation partners, types of resources, technical services, and other helpful information.

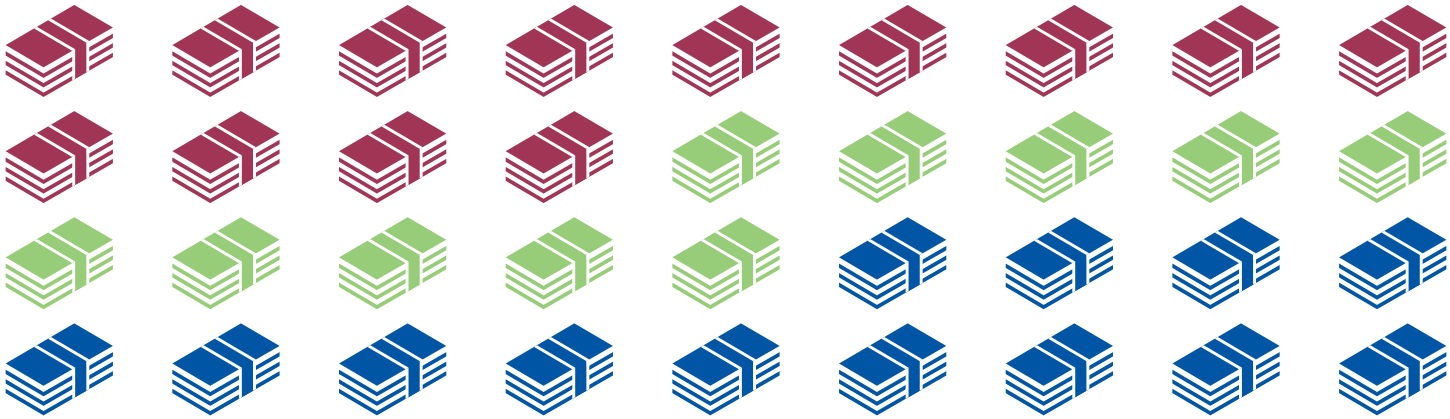
iv. Explore the development of a mobile application to convey information on historic sites (e.g. – Idaho Highway Markers, National Register listed properties, et cetera).

v. Research other states' electronic project submission (e-106) processes and pursue a similar process for Idaho.

vi. Participate in the regional coordination of electronic project submission discussions.

Ideas from the Survey (Q18) "Streamlining the Section 106 review process - i.e. electronic submissions of reviews. (#48); "Digital copying of all documents, Books and photos. then made available on-line." (#50); "Software to provide inventory control analysis and lending capability."

GOAL 3. Ensure that historic preservation efforts throughout the state are aware of and have access to sufficient and sustainable sources of financial support and incentives.



63%

Q9: Over 63% of respondents said "Lack of funding, both public or private" was one of the most serious threats to historic or prehistoric properties

49%

Q10: 49% said "A source of sustainable funding to help preserve and maintain historic places" should be a priority for the statewide preservation community

65%

Q15: Over 65% said the most useful training for them would be on "Financial incentives for preservation and archaeology."

In conducting the survey for this plan, one of the things which became most clearly apparent is a desire for increased financial support for historic preservation efforts throughout the state. In an era of "doing more with less," however, it is not always practical to simply ask for more money from various levels of government. Historic preservation programs and projects need to be able to leverage multiple sources of financial support to carry out their efforts. The following Objectives seek to educate people on existing funding sources, develop new opportunities, and help projects take advantage of all the financial resources available to them.

Objective A: Improve communities' ability to leverage multiple resources for funding.

i. Assist CLGs to identify and take advantage of match opportunities.
ii. Encourage the incorporation of historic preservation efforts into local, county, and state infrastructure and economic development projects.
iii. Develop a network of potential local- and national-funding sources, including non-profits, governmental grants, and corporate sponsors.
iv. Increase the awareness and use of the Section 106 mitigation process to help fund historic preservation projects.

Objective B: Increase the number of Tax Act-applications in the State of Idaho.

i. Increase awareness and outreach efforts for the Tax Incentive program through collaboration with historic preservation partners.
ii. Coordinate with CLGs and Main Street communities, and pursue additional partners, to disseminate information about the program and its benefits.
iii. Create videos and/or webinars about the Tax Act program for outreach and education.

Objective C: Develop and enact an Idaho State tax incentive program to work in conjunction with the Federal Historic Tax Incentive program.

i. Establish a collaborative group to advance this Objective.
ii. Develop initial program concept based on existing programs in other states.
iii. Produce informational handouts and presentations on the proposed program.
iv. Work with key members of the State Legislature to refine, advance, and pass legislation.

GOAL 4. Ensure that archaeological resources and associated documents and collections are accorded permanent curation in accredited facilities in the State of Idaho.

Survey Quote (Q18, #40) "Public Archaeology - get the community involved in and observing archaeological excavations and survey."

Established under Idaho State Code, the Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI) provides long-term care of Idaho's archaeological collections and their archival records at regional repositories. The ASI provides access to the collections for educational programs at the state universities and for the public benefit. The ASI also establishes standards for researching and recording Idaho archaeology, develops publications and programs for education and outreach, and conducts field and laboratory investigations. Partners in this effort include the University of Idaho, Idaho State University, and Boise State University. Finally, the ASI is responsible for overseeing the permitted acts Section 27-503 of Chapter 5, Protection of Graves. It is the policy of the State of Idaho that archaeological resources with their associated documentation recovered from within the State remain in the State. The following Objectives are intended to specifically ensure that such archaeological resources and associated documents and collections will be accorded permanent curation in accredited facilities to ensure their continued accessibility by the education program of the state universities and for the public benefit of the citizens of Idaho.

Objective A: Improve public access to ASI documents and reports.

i. Increase digitization of documents and reports.
ii. Explore a virtual collection/exhibition website.
iii. Restart the ASI Archaeological monograph publication series.

Objective B: Increase public education and outreach related to ASI.

i. Increase the presence of ASI-related speakers/topics at Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month activities and the biennial Idaho Heritage Conference.
ii. Introduce and educate about ASI into Idaho schools as part of the Project Archaeology program.
iii. Work with the colleges and universities to expand the reach and effectiveness of ASI.

Objective C: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the ASI.

i. Develop a systematic survey program for state lands.
ii. Develop rules under existing code to protect sites on state and private land.

PART 5: PRESERVATION HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2008-2014 PLAN

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

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

Sandpoint Project
2008-2014 Plan Objective 3.1: Promote Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the use of the comment process of as effective planning tool when dealing with historic properties that may be affected by federal projects.

The Sandpoint Project was a nine-year effort that resulted from the Section 106 process. Located in the small town of Sandpoint, Idaho, it ultimately became the largest archaeology project in the State's history, and one of the largest urban archaeology projects ever completed in the U.S. The project was the result of the Section 106 review process undertaken prior to the construction of a four-lane byway through a 3/4 -mile long portion of the town, a stretch of town that was the first area settled when the town was established in the 1880s. Archaeological excavations recovered almost 600,000 artifacts; nearly all of them were historical artifacts.

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

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

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

Idaho's National Register of Historic Places Nominations Go Online
2008-2014 Plan Objective 7.5: Solicit comments from data users to ensure that appropriate information is available and in a usable and useful format.

In 2013, the Idaho SHPO accomplished a long-held goal of making all of the Idaho NRHP nominations available for public access on the State Historical Society's website. With the assistance of NPS-NRHP staff (who provided clear digital scans of almost all of Idaho's nominations), SHPO staff built a webpage (found here: **history.idaho.gov/listings-county)** that allows visitors to browse the nominations by county/city and property name. The documents are also word-searchable, so users can find what they are looking for without specific knowledge of names or locations. Phase two of the project will provide an interactive page that will allow the user to scroll across a map of the state that shows the location of all NRHP properties in Idaho. Users will be able to roll across markers that will pop up a photo and brief information about the site, and then link to the nomination if desired.

Nation's First MPD of Granges
2008-2014 Plan Objective 2.1: Identify, develop, and use historic context studies consistent with the Context Framework established in the Plan.

The Idaho SHPO utilizes Multiple Property Documentations (MPD) as often as possible to streamline the NRHP-listing process. There are several in place for Idaho, including such varied examples as: Motion Picture Theater Buildings in Idaho; American Falls, Idaho, Relocated Townsite; Public School Buildings in Idaho; Historic Rural Properties of Ada County, Idaho; and Pegram-Truss Railroad Bridges of Idaho.

Idaho's most recent Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) is The Grange in Idaho, the first MPS in the U.S. to address this ubiquitous property type. Idaho SHPO staff wrote the multiple property documentation and has been working with CLGs and the Idaho State Grange to identify eligible properties associated with the context and to list them in the NRHP.

Latah County CLG as a Regional Preservation Leader
2008-2014 Plan Objective 9.4: Continue support of local historic preservation activities conducted by city and county governments through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program and other programs and activities whenever possible.

The county-wide CLG of Latah County has been actively embracing its role as a historic preservation leader in the agricultural Palouse region of the Idaho panhandle. They began with a rural farmstead survey, traversing many miles to record the prosperous farms and rich agricultural history. With a firm grasp of the resources within their jurisdiction, they undertook the preparation of a Multiple Property Documentation – *Historic Agricultural Properties of Latah County, Idaho, 1855-1955* – that provides the context in which to evaluate the surveyed properties. A prioritized list was developed, and the Latah County HPC then used their CLG grant funds to have a number of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

While the Latah County CLG continues to recognize rural properties through their annual projects, they have also worked cooperatively with small jurisdictions within the county that do not have their own historic commissions. They have used their CLG grant funding to survey and identify important historic resources in several communities, and through their work, a better and more thorough understanding of the commercial and timber history of the area has been achieved.

The Beardmore Block Rehabilitation
2008-2014 Plan Objective 4.1: Promote the federal tax incentive programs for historic preservation.

The 2009 rehabilitation of the historic Beardmore Block in Priest River, Idaho, was one of the first Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive projects in the country to achieve LEED Gold-level certification from the U.S. Green Building Council. The architect/developer worked closely with SHPO staff and the NPS to ensure that certification for both programs could be met. The building stands as testimony to the fact that older buildings can be made modern and efficient without destroying historic character.

Beardmore Block, Priest River Commercial Historic District
Priest River, Bonner County, ID (NRHP #95001057)

Partnerships at Federal, State, and Local Levels
2008-2014 Plan Objective 9.3: Continue cooperating with and assisting federal and state agencies in their activities that may affect Idaho's historic sites.

The SHPO has demonstrated successful governmental partnerships at the federal, state, and local level through the establishment of programmatic agreements, which provide an expedited consultation process as an alternative to the normal Section 106 review process. These agreements represent a high level of confidence between SHPO and our partners' abilities and professionalism. During the last five years, SHPO has entered into nine new programmatic agreements that streamline the Section 106 process. The success of these partnerships is further demonstrated by our entering into 66 memorandums of agreement over the past five years regarding the mitigation efforts for significant cultural properties. Partners included:

- U.S. Forest Service (e.g. Panhandle, Salmon-Challis, and Caribou-Targhee National Forests);
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management;
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's designated authorities Avista, PacifiCorp, and Idaho Power;
- Federal Emergency Management Agency;
- Federal Highway Administration and Idaho Transportation Department;
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;
- U.S. Department of Energy, the Idaho National Laboratory, and local energy associations;
- Natural Resources Conservation Service;
- National Park Service;
- Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation;

- U.S. Department of Defense; and
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Important Public Events
2008-2014 Plan Objective 10.4: Establish and promote activities, programs, and other actions to provide effective SHPO customer service to Idaho's citizens in accordance with the Idaho State Historical Society Strategic Plan.

During the bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition's two crossings of Idaho in 1805-06, separate field investigations independently hypothesized the same location for the Nez Perce fishing lodge where Sergeant John Ordway and Privates Peter Weiser and Robert Frazier spent two nights and a day procuring fresh salmon for the expedition's return trip over the Bitterroot Range. The Archaeological Survey of Idaho received funding from the Lewis and Clark Foundation to carry out site recordation, geophysical survey and mapping, and test excavations at 10NP464 in 2006-2007. Brass buttons, small obsidian arrowpoints, salmon remains, and radiocarbon dates supported an early 19th century age, a Nez Perce affiliation, Euroamerican contact, and a fishing function for the site. Results indicate that the Cougar Bar longhouse is the best-preserved and least disturbed archaeological site associated with the Corps of Discovery in the Pacific Northwest.

As part of Idaho's Territorial Sesquicentennial celebration in 2013, the Archaeological Survey of Idaho received funding from the American Battlefield Protection Program to survey the Bear River Massacre National Historic Landmark in southeastern Idaho. Though not widely acknowledged, the study area marks the site of an 1863 attack on a Shoshone village that was meant to secure lines of communication between the Union and California. Despite initial spirited resistance by the Shoshones, the attack culminated in the massacre of more Indians than any other reported engagement in the American West. The ASI is working closely with consulting staff from Utah State University, the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation, and the local descendent community of the original pioneer settlers in Cache Valley to track changing alluvial landforms, to pinpoint the location of the village, and to identify surviving battlefield debris.

Programs and Trainings - At the request of the US Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Field Office – Walla Walla District (Corps), the SHPO provided an overview of the Section 106 review process to the Corps staff. The overview focused on: the nuts and bolts of the Section 106 process; differences in historic preservation practices between the built environment and archaeology; the National Register of Historic Places eligible resource types; and issues related to historic preservation in Idaho. The presentation was greatly appreciated by the Corps, which expressed a desire to continue to receive any training that SHPO could provide. The success of this training has encouraged our office to develop additional training with other interested federal agencies, contractors, and partners.

Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month – SHPO began Idaho Archaeology Week in 1989 to promote an awareness of the State's rich prehistory in an effort to stem a rise in vandalism to archaeological sites. Now renamed Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month, this public outreach program brings all aspects of archaeology, history, and historic preservation to communities statewide. A partner-driven program, SHPO coordinates presentations, field trips, and archaeology fairs to highlight the importance of documenting and preserving Idaho's cultural resources.

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Rogers Hotel | *Idaho Falls, Bonneville County, ID (NRHP #09000373)*

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GLOSSARY

Archaeology – a subfield of anthropology that focuses on a broad and comprehensive understanding of past human culture through its material remains.

Cultural Heritage – involves the preservation of the physical heritage of living societies, including their buildings, structures, sites, and communities. It includes the protection of landscapes that societies transformed through agricultural and industrial development. It embraces material culture, including artifacts, archives, and other tangible evidence. "Cultural heritage preservation" also encompasses the transmission of intangible aspects of a society, such as oral traditions, music, and community rituals.

Cultural Resource(s) also including "Historic Properties" – is a physical remnant of one's cultural heritage such as a building, site, structure, object, or district evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Documentation – information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

History – in Idaho is after 1805

Prehistory – in Idaho is the preceding 14,000 years before 1805

Idaho Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month – is a month-long (every May) commitment to educating, advocating, and sharing information regarding the preservation of cultural resources in Idaho

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design is a "green" building certification program that recognizes best practices and best strategies for buildings that focus on sustainability through reducing their carbon-footprint and using less energy, etc.

Silver City Historic District | *Silver City, Owyhee County (NRHP #72000446)*

Multiple Property Documentation and Listing – a document used for writing contexts based on a specific group of historic properties related by a common theme, general geographical area, and period of time for the purpose of National Register documentation and listing.

National Historic Landmark(s) – a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior of the U.S. Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places –the official national list of those properties considered important in our past and worthy of preservation.

Eligible – ability of a property to meet the National Register criteria

Preservation – includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding cultural resources

Section 106 – the section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings/actions on cultural resources

Traditional Cultural Property – a property that is important to a living group or community because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Examples of TCPs are traditional gathering areas, prayer sites, or sacred/ceremonial locations that are related to important community traditions. These places may or may not contain features or artifacts.

USGBC – the United State Green Building Council is a nonprofit organization that promotes sustainability in how buildings are designed, built, and operated

Wiki – a website that allows visitors to make changes, contributions, or corrections; often used as a quick and easily accessible source of basic information on a particular topic

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A: STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS IN IDAHO

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Contact:
210 Main Street, Boise, Idaho 83702
208-334-3861
history.idaho.gov/contact-us

Idaho State Historical Society is a State agency dedicated to the preservation of Idaho's cultural and historic resources. It is comprised of the Idaho State Historical Museum, the Idaho State Archives, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, and the Historic Sites Program.

Contact:
2205 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho 83712
208-334-2682
history.idaho.gov/contact-us

Idaho Archaeological Society is a statewide nonprofit organization founded in 1971, which strives to preserve, educate about, and encourage the study of Idaho's antiquities.

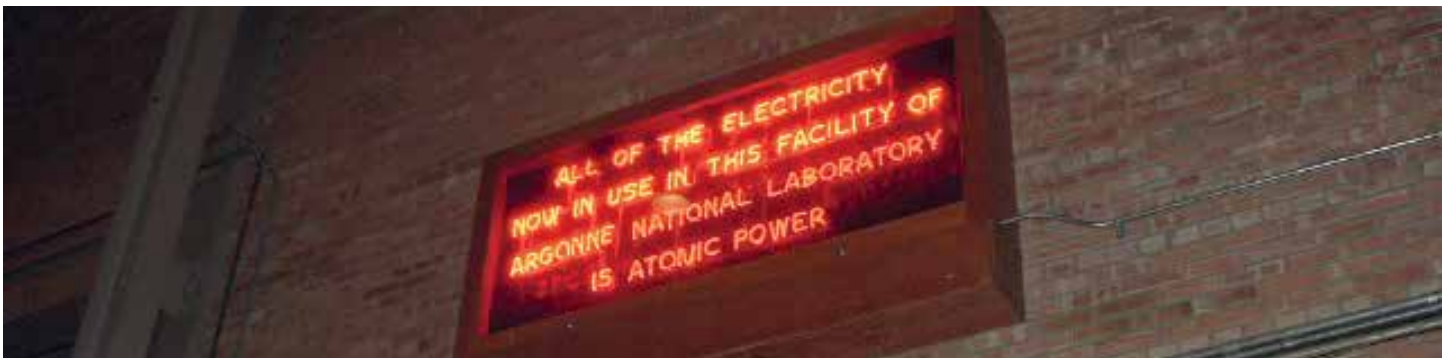
Contact:
PO Box 1976, Boise, Idaho 83701
idahoarchaeology.org

Idaho Association of Museums is a private, nonprofit organization that serves Idaho's museums. The organization is comprised of three regions and is served by a volunteer Board and Officers.

Contact:
Alyse Cadez
Nez Perce National Historical Park
39063 U.S. Highway 95, Spalding, Idaho 83540
208-843-7038
idahomuseums.org

Idaho Heritage Trust is a nonprofit organization preserving the historic fabric of Idaho for our State's Bicentennial in 2090 through a program of grants and technical assistance to more than 400 projects in all forty-four counties. The Idaho Heritage Trust began as a lasting legacy of the Centennial Celebration of 1990 and has funded over $3 million in grants to approximately 270 organizations.

Contact:
PO Box 140617, Boise, Idaho 83714
208-549-1778
www.idahoheritage.org/index.html



Experimental Breeder Reactor I | *Idaho Falls, Butte County, ID (NRHP #66000307)*

Idaho Professional Archaeological Council (IPAC) focuses on the interests of professional archaeologists in Idaho. IPAC is committed to furthering and upholding the guiding principles of professional archaeologists.

Contact:
967 East Parkcenter Boulevard, #183, Boise, Idaho 83706
idarchaeology.com

Idaho State Archives and Research Center are a unit of the Idaho State Historical Society, which manages and maintains materials related to the history of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest including photographs, books, maps, manuscripts, oral histories, and government records.

Contact:
2205 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, Idaho 83712
208-334-2620
history.idaho.gov/contact-us

National Main Street Center or Main Street is a national organization dedicated to community revitalization based on the principle that historic preservation can build strong communities and contribute to enhancing community character. Each state can implement the Main Street Program that can then be joined by individual communities. The Idaho Main Street Program is housed in the Idaho State Department of Commerce.

Contact:
Main Street Program – Idaho Department of Commerce
700 West State Street (PO Box 83720), Boise, Idaho 83720
208-334-2470

National Park Service the federal agency that funds, directs, and oversees the programs of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Contacts:
National Park Service Headquarters
1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240
202-208-6843
nps.gov

Pacific West Regional Office
333 Bush Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA 94104-2828
415-623-2100

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) is a national nonprofit organization that is privately funded. The NTHP's purpose is to save American's cultural resources.

Contact:
Boise Field Office
1303 North 24th Street, Boise, ID 83702
preservationnation.org

Preservation Idaho is a member-funded nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the State's historic and cultural resources through education and advocacy. Established in 1972 by a group of Idahoans concerned with the alarming rate at which historic resources in Idaho were being lost, these individuals created an organization that enable members of the public to unite toward preservation of Idaho's historic built environment.

Contact:
PO Box 1495, Boise, Idaho 83701
208-424-5111
info@preservationidaho.org
www.preservationidaho.org

APPENDIX B: LAWS GOVERNING HISTORIC PRESERVATION

There are many laws at both the Federal and State levels related to Historic Preservation and Archaeology. A comprehensive listing of all of these laws, and their subsequent amendments and subsections, would many, many pages. It is important for the purposes of carrying out this Plan, however, to have a basic understanding of some of the most significant Federal and State laws. As such, this appendix provides some brief information on the most important laws. Most information on each can be found on the National Park Service website (Federal laws) or on the State of Idaho Legislature website (Idaho statutes).

FEDERAL LAWS

Antiquities Act, as amended (54 USC 320301-320303 and 18 USC 1866(b)): The Antiquities Act of 1906 was the first act in the United States to establish that archaeological site on public lands are important public resources, and required that the Federal government take measures to protect archaeological sites from louting and/or vandalism.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm): This act was passed to provide increased protections for public archaeological sites, and to increase the penalties which can be imposed for violations. It was passed in order to address some of the short comings of the Antiquities Act, specifically in terms of providing for effective enforcement and clear definitions. This law, along with the Antiquities Act, is the foundation for archaeological protections on public and tribal lands, and includes provisions to help prevent the illegal excavation, removal, and/or trafficking of archaeological resources.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, as amended (25 USC 3001-3013): This act codified in United States law that Native Americans, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawai'ians have rights related to the "treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony." It requires that Federal government and any museums receiving Federal funds disclose what Native American, Tribal, and/or Native Hawai'ian cultural artifacts they have in their possession, and work with those groups to attempt to reach an agreement for the repatriation of those artifacts. It also provides important protections for Native American grave sites and requires consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawai'ian organizations whenever archeological investigations encounter, or are expected to encounter, Native American cultural items or when such items are unexpectedly discovered on Federal or tribal lands.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.): This is the central law around which nearly all historic preservation efforts in the United States take place. Originally passed in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program, the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), and later the Certified Local Government (CLG) program). It also includes important provisions such as the Section 106 and Section 110 processes.

IDAHO STATE LAWS

Idaho Code 18-7027: Prohibits the disturbance of prehistoric human burials, or the possession of human remains or artifacts removed from a burial, unless the excavation is conducted by a qualified archaeologist with the prior approval of the State Historical Society and the appropriate Indian tribe.

Idaho Code 27-501: Assigns responsibilities to the agency for consultation, determination of appropriate actions, and providing for re-interment of human remains that have been disturbed.

Idaho Code 33-39: Provides for the creation of an Idaho Archaeological Survey and designates the State Archaeologist as director.

Idaho Code 67-41: States that the agency [Idaho State Historical Society] shall:

- Identify, preserve, and protect sites, monuments, and points of interest in Idaho of historic merit (67-4114)
- Protect archaeological and vertebrate paleontological sites and resources on public land (67-4119)
- Govern the agency and administer the powers and duties required to preserve and protect any historical record of the history and culture of Idaho" (67-4123). Senate Bill 1011 (2009), passed by the Senate and House and signed into law by the governor April 14, 2009, defines "historical record" as "any record, artifact, object, historical or archaeological site or structure, document, evidence or public or private writing pursuant to the provisions of title 9, Idaho Code, relevant to the history of the state of Idaho."
- Encourage and promote interest in the history of Idaho (67-4126 [2])
- Collect, preserve, and exhibit artifacts and information illustrative of Idaho history, culture and society. (67-4126 [3])
- Identify historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites, buildings, or districts, and to coordinate activities of local historic preservation commissions. (67-4126 [14])

Idaho Code 67-46: Gives authority to the agency to carry out the preservation and protection of the state's historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resources. This section of code also authorizes municipalities to create historic preservation commissions, establish design review for historic districts, and carry out other historic preservation efforts at the local level.

Idaho Code 67-65: The Idaho Local Planning Act of 1975 requires a local governments' comprehensive plan must include a component for "Special Areas or Sites." There must be an analysis of areas, sites, or structures of historical, archaeological, or architectural significance within the jurisdiction of the governing board.

Tainter Gate & Timber Cribs at the Barber Dam & Lumber Mill Historical Archaeological Site
Boise, Ada County, ID (NRHP #78001037)

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC INPUT SURVEY RESULTS

Included in this version are the total number of responses for each question and answer.

Idaho SHPO Preservation Plan Survey

Every state has a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that carries out provisions of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (as amended). Regular duties of the SHPO include (but are not limited to) identifying and documenting historic structures and archaeological sites, processing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, conducting legally mandated reviews of federally assisted projects for the consideration of historic and prehistoric properties, and managing financial incentive programs for preservation activities.

The Idaho SHPO, part of the Idaho State Historical Society, is federally mandated to have a *Preservation Plan* that establishes goals and priorities for the SHPO, Idaho's heritage preservation community, and the public over the coming years. While working on this process we are seeking your public input to help us:

- Better understand Idaho's heritage preservation interests,
- Better understand the needs/desires of the public on preservation issues, and
- Establish priorities and goals for the SHPO, Idaho's heritage preservation community, and the public to focus on in the coming years.

The survey consists of 18 questions and should take no more than 10-15 minutes to complete.

1. Please describe yourself and your connection to Idaho's heritage:
choose the response(s) that BEST describes you

240	Citizen interested in Idaho's preservation
221	**Member** of historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or not-for-profit
199	Government employee (local, state, or federal)
158	History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist
99	**Volunteer** for historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or not-for-profit
87	**Staff** of historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or not-for-profit
77	Educator (at any level)

71	Community advocate
63	Cultural resource manager or consultant
55	Professional archaeologist
44	Other
36	Professional historian
30	Owner of a historic property
29	Avocational historian
29	Elected official (local, state, or federal)
26	Cemetery advocate
25	Professional architect, engineer, or planner
24	Student (at any level)
8	Realtor or property developer
8	Tribal Member

6	Avocational archaeologist

5	Representative of cultural or ethnic group

2. What county do you reside OR work with historic or prehistoric properties?

215	Ada
56	Latah
50	Outside Idaho
31	Bannock
29	Boundary
25	Nez Perce
23	Canyon
20	Idaho
18	Twin Falls
17	Camas
16	Bonneville
16	Kootenai
11	Valley
10	Clearwater
10	Lincoln
9	Blaine

9	Minidoka
8	Lemhi
7	Adams
7	Bonner
7	Elmore
7	Lewis
7	Teton
7	Washington
6	Benewah
6	Boise
6	Owyhee
5	Bingham
5	Caribou
5	Gem
5	Gooding
4	Custer

4	Franklin
4	Jerome
4	Oneida
3	Butte
3	Clark
3	Jefferson
3	Madison
3	Payette
3	Tribal Nation
2	Bear Lake
2	Cassia
2	Fremont
2	Power
2	Shoshone

3. Why is it important to you to preserve Idaho's heritage?
choose up to four (4)

516	Leaves a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy
418	Creates educational opportunities for teaching about history and culture
404	Improves our understanding of the past
386	Retains community character
272	Demonstrates respect for our ancestors and culture
184	Makes for livable communities and improves quality of life
120	Brings tourism dollars to communities
116	Creates opportunities for economic development
103	Reduces sprawl and saves farmland and open space
94	Environmental benefits ("The Greenest building is the one already built," attributed to Carl Elefante)

4. How strongly do you agree with the following statement?
"Idahoans throughout the state recognize Idaho's historic or prehistoric properties through efforts in historic preservation and archaeology activities."

266	Somewhat Agree
162	Agree
68	I don't know
65	Somewhat Disagree

47	Strongly Agree
42	Disagree
12	Strongly Disagree

5. How strongly do you agree with the following statement?
"My community or county (where I reside or work) recognizes its own historic or prehistoric properties through efforts in historic preservation and archaeology activities."

238	Somewhat Agree
221	Agree
87	I don't know
51	Somewhat Disagree

31	Strongly Agree
25	Disagree
8	Strongly Disagree

6. In your community or county, which historic or prehistoric properties do you believe are the most threatened?
choose six (6)

347	Downtowns and commercial areas
293	Buildings and sites
274	Archaeology sites (both prehistoric and historic)
229	Urban and rural landscapes
147	Neighborhoods
146	Agricultural resources
143	Cemeteries and burial grounds
143	Sacred sites and places
127	Bridges (wood, stone, metal, or concrete)
120	Transportation related resources (gas stations, motor courts, historic signage, railroad resources, etc.)

110	Schools
82	Churches and religious buildings
82	Government properties and public buildings
77	Theaters
71	Mining resources
85	Other
39	Industrial properties
20	Lake resorts, homes; summer and winter resort communities
0	Recreational places, parks, trails

7. In your community or county, what do you believe are the most serious threats facing historic or prehistoric properties right now?
choose four (4)

373	Lack of funding, both public and private
342	Lack of awareness/ lack of understanding of the value and fragility of heritage resources
305	Development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
289	Lack of interest
217	Owner neglect and disinvestment
153	Lack of legislation or ineffective legislation to protect resources/ lack of appropriate enforcement
145	Big box superstores driving out local businesses
121	Inappropriate upgrades and treatments to historic properties
121	Metal detecting, looting, vandalism
117	Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
87	Recreational impacts (off-road vehicles, golf courses, water parks, ski resorts, etc.)
70	Infrastructure improvements, cell towers, power lines, etc.
49	Influence of TV programs (i.e. Diggers)/inappropriate use or exploitation of sites
45	Natural disasters (forest fires, floods, landslides, etc.)
24	Industrial and agricultural practices
21	Other

8. In your community or county, what do you believe are the most serious threats facing historic or prehistoric properties in the next 10 years?
choose four (4)

396	Lack of funding, both public and private
321	Development pressure, tear-downs, and sprawl
283	Lack of awareness/ lack of understanding of the value and fragility of heritage resources
263	Lack of interest
226	Owner neglect and disinvestment
163	Lack of legislation or ineffective legislation to protect resources/ lack of appropriate enforcement
137	Inappropriate upgrades and treatments to historic properties
122	Big box superstores driving out local businesses
107	Looting, vandalism, or metal detecting
102	Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources
92	Recreational impacts (off-road vehicles, golf courses, water parks, ski resorts, etc.)
58	Natural disasters (forest fires, floods, landslides, etc.)
46	Influence of TV programs (i.e. Diggers)/inappropriate use or exploitation of sites
39	Infrastructure improvements, cell towers, power lines, etc.
27	Industrial and agricultural practices
17	Other

9. What issues should be the top priorities for the statewide preservation community to address over the next 10 years?

choose three (3)

407	Education of the public about the importance of preserving and using heritage resources
303	A source of sustainable funding to help preserve and maintain historic places
299	Education of decision-makers and others who influence the fate of the built environment as well as land containing archaeological resources
171	Advocacy/lobbying for new preservation legislation and funding
143	Community/ neighborhood revitalization planning and implementation
143	Development of an administrative code with rules, policies, procedures, and penalties to put "teeth" in existing legislation
119	Better online information about historic places and how to care for them
102	Creation of new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement
97	Better or more precise laws to protect threatened resources and/or expansion of legal protection for resources
16	Other

10. Which 4 of the following preservation tools do you feel are the most effective and realistic approaches for preserving Idaho's historic or prehistoric properties?

choose four (4)

340	Public outreach and education
312	Grants for building rehabilitation/ restoration
242	Tax incentives for owners of historic properties
210	State historic preservation laws and regulations
194	Local historic preservation ordinances and enforcement
155	Local historic preservation commissions
152	Training for government decision-makers

151	Heritage tourism programs
141	Grants for historic resource planning
122	Preservation workshops/ conferences
100	Federal historic preservation regulations
75	Low-interest loans
57	Community/property surveys and national register nominations
43	Public meeting advocacy
31	Easements

11. From a statewide perspective, what aspects of history do you think are the least appreciated in Idahoans' knowledge and understanding of the past? *Choose six (6)*

Those associated with...

325	Community infrastructure (water towers, canals, irrigation, streets, bridges, etc.)
313	Native Americans
299	Idaho Territory (1863-1890)
227	Mid-twentieth century or Modern movement (1900-1970)
211	Women
196	African Americans
191	Landscapes and recreation (historic parks, open spaces, golf courses, etc.)
180	Hispanics
153	Mining
83	Religion
82	Other cultural or ethnic groups

12. Prior to taking this survey, were you aware that the Idaho State Historical Society (SHPO) has staff and programs to do the following?

Assist property owners with listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register

442	Yes	138	No	39	Not Sure

Provide matching grants for Local Historic Preservation Commission's preservation and archaeology activities

324	Yes	237	No	56	Not Sure

Assist owners of income-producing historic properties with applications for rehabilitation tax credits

235	Yes	308	No	71	Not Sure

Conduct surveys to identify and document historic properties and archaeological sites

409	Yes	156	No	45	Not Sure

Provide educators and the general public with heritage-related materials and speakers

416	Yes	148	No	52	Not Sure

13. Prior to taking this survey, were you aware that the Idaho State Historic Society (SHPO) has staff and programs to do the following?

Review federal projects for their effects that may damage or alter local historic places and archaeological sites

395	Yes	186	No	33	Not Sure

Maintain a statewide database of heritage resources (including archaeological sites and all types of historic buildings, structures, and other resources)

455	Yes	123	No	36	Not Sure

Provide information to the public through a website and bi-monthly e-newsletter

324	Yes	245	No	44	Not Sure

Co-sponsor periodic statewide conferences and provide training with educational content on preservation and archaeology topics

318	Yes	241	No	51	Not Sure

14. Do you know if your community or county is served by any of the following entities?

Local or county historic preservation commission

352	Yes	92	No	146	Not Sure

Local not-for-profit preservation organization

264	Yes	136	No	184	Not Sure

Regional not-for-profit preservation organization

127	Yes	173	No	270	Not Sure

Local or county historical society/museum

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

County historian

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

City historic preservation planner

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

Avocational archaeology group

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

Cemetery preservation group

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

Local economic development/Main Street organization/community development corporation

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

Statewide preservation advocacy organization

511	Yes	37	No	44	Not Sure

15. What training, information, or education topics would be the most useful to you and your community in its preservation efforts?
choose five (5)

385	Financial incentives for preservation and archaeology
233	Stewardship of archaeological sites
232	Historic Districts and how they affect you and your community
230	What owning a historic property may mean (National Register versus local ordinance and design review)
216	Energy efficiency and weatherization in historic buildings
190	Rehabilitation of historic masonry or woodwork
169	Training on laws protecting resources
165	Information on local preservation commissions

154	National Register of Historic Places nomination process
144	Local Historic Preservation Commissions
119	Rehabilitation of historic windows
86	Federal review process for federal projects that may impact historic resources
73	Lead paint removal and safe work practices

16. Given your perception of the state of preservation in Idaho today, please choose the top 6 goals from the list below that you feel are the most relevant for the Idaho SHPO and its partners to focus on in the coming years:

choose six (6)

284	Increase government decision-makers' understanding of and support for historic preservation and archaeology
263	Provide training and programs to increase understanding of historic preservation
238	Strengthen the role of historic preservation in local planning and community revitalization
231	Reverse the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas
224	Encourage historic preservation as an economic development tool while maintaining the integrity of the resources
217	Build awareness about the connections between historic preservation and sustainability
210	Increase efforts to identify and protect historic and prehistoric properties
204	Strengthen and expand existing financial incentive programs and work to develop new incentives and funding sources
187	Increase efforts to promote heritage tourism
185	Develop statewide historic contexts covering various historic themes to assist researchers and consultants in evaluating the significance of historic properties throughout the state.
147	Increase collaboration with other entities with similar missions
123	Create and strengthen historic preservation laws through state legislative action
115	Create and expand opportunities for collaboration among Idaho communities, organizations, and cultural groups
113	Increase cultural and ethnic diversity in the preservation movement
102	Increase the number and visibility of high-quality preservation projects statewide
89	Strengthen preservation efforts for infrastructure resource types (i.e. canals, roads, signage, non-building)
71	Expand the inventory and designation of Idaho's historic and prehistoric properties for use in planning, education, public information, and protection
59	Create through legislative action an Idaho State Register of Historic Places

26	Create and enhance partnerships making it easier for government partners to integrate preservation into existing planning processes

17. What would you like to see accomplished through your top goals?

Written Response:

There are 205 comments for this question. The majority of responses emphasized education as their biggest concern:

- Education and involvement from younger generations,
- All public officials, local, regional, and state,
- For groups actively involved in community development, planning, and economics/sustainability and
- Increasing community awareness of actual preservation efforts so there is not doubt that preservation is active in all communities.

Other Response:

"Make the community more aware of its diverse heritage resources: in addition to historic buildings include archaeological sites, and ethnic history locations."

"Better awareness amount the general populace that historic preservation IS a worthy goal for
"aesthetic" as well as economic (i.e. tourism) reasons."

"Build public awareness that history and heritage is an essential element in everday life."

18. Please add any other goals or priorities you think the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office Should Consider:

Written Response:

There was an overwhelming mention of getting SHPO into all communities and discussing what SHPO's roles and responsibilities are exactly, how SHPO can be used as a tool, and what things SHPO can and cannot provide.

Other Response:

How about getting the word out to the general public about who and what SHPO is, most people don't even know it exists.

Idaho preservation advocacy spots on TV and other media.

Strengthen the awareness of cultural landscapes as historic resource – not just buildings/ structures, and archaeological sites.

Paperback book or something low cost that could include all historic sites per County to help citizens and travelers find us.

THANK YOU!

Thank you for taking the time to complete our public input survey. We will be accepting responses to the survey from April to mid-October. Please share this with your community. Your valuable input will be used to create and plan our future objectives toward preservation issues in Idaho.

Sincerely,
Idaho SHPO staff

For more information, visit our website: **history.idaho.gov/state-historic-preservation-office**
Or Contact: Jamee Fiore at **jamee.fiore@ishs.idaho.gov** or 208-334-3861 ext. 101

Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co. Concrete Silos, Twin Falls Warehouse Historic District
Twin Falls, Twin Falls County, ID (NRHP #96001592)