

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN



prepared by
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A MESSAGE FROM THE SHPO . . .

It is indeed my pleasure to present *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*. It represents the cooperative efforts of our state's preservation partners, and I believe the framework it sets forth will guide us in a successful effort to preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage for future generations.

The goals and objectives of the *State Plan* are ambitious. To meet the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead for Oklahoma's historic preservation community, we must all work together. The State Historic Preservation Office staff and I invite you to join us in this effort.

J. Blake Wade
State Historic
Preservation Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY . . .

Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources are among the state's most valuable assets, and every Oklahoman has a role to play in their preservation. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, is responsible for coordinating the development of the *State Plan* which identifies the goals and priorities of the agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned with archeological and historic resources preservation.

Through a series of public meetings and consultation with preservation professionals, as well as through evaluation of data from a variety of sources, the SHPO identified the threats to archeological and historic resources and established priorities for fostering their preservation as expressed in six broad goals:

- GOAL #1 Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.
- GOAL #2 Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.
- GOAL #3 Strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat significant archeological and historic resources.
- GOAL #4 Encourage the use of widely accepted preservation methods.
- GOAL #5 Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.
- GOAL #6 Foster the consideration of archeological and historic resources in the planning and decision-making processes of the public and the private sectors.

A successful statewide historic preservation program offers important economic, social, and educational benefits. The purpose of the *State Plan* is to encourage Oklahoma's preservation partners to participate in ways they consider appropriate to facilitate the identification, evaluation, and treatment of the state's archeological and historic resources. No one entity is solely responsible for protecting these irreplaceable resources nor does any one entity have the manpower and financial capability to meet the preservation challenges we

anticipate for the next five years. Working together, we can insure that tomorrow's legacy is as rich as the one we inherited.

INTRODUCTION . . .

Since 1983, the *State Plan* has consisted of several documents, including the annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant application, historic contexts, and other materials. To comply with new requirements of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior and to make information about preservation in Oklahoma more accessible to the public, the *State Plan* is now issued as this single document.

The responsibility for the preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources rests with many agencies and organizations, as well as private citizens. The *State Plan* sets forth broad goals and objectives for all of these "preservation partners". The SHPO develops annual goals and objectives for its programs, and these activities are directed toward accomplishment of the *State Plan's* broad goals. Other agencies, organizations, and private citizens are encouraged to determine their own courses of action aimed at accomplishment of the goals of the *State Plan*.

As the entity responsible for development of the *State Plan*, the SHPO has sought the widest possible public and professional involvement in the process. Working together from a single blueprint, Oklahoma's "preservation partners" can insure that future generations can experience the state's rich heritage.

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE . . .

Oklahomans concerned about their communities and rural areas have joined forces to make a difference in the preservation of the State's archeological and historic resources. Federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens share the responsibilities and the concerns for preservation of historic buildings, structures, sites, and districts. Laws and regulations are important to the success of the preservation effort, but it is public attitude that will make the real difference. Oklahoma's preservation partners believe that they can contribute to the continued growth and economic development of the state and insure that generations to come will not have to depend solely on photographic archives and history books to learn about historic properties.

Preservation is a tool for insuring the vitality of Oklahoma's cities and towns. A tremendous investment of natural, human, and financial resources is embodied in historic buildings and structures. The quality of the construction and design of many of these properties makes them highly desirable locations for retail businesses, professional offices, recreational and entertainment facilities, and residences. Tourists are drawn to vibrant shopping areas that offer a unique environment. The state's communities each have their own character and can build on that quality to attract visitors. A community's character develops over time, and another locale's character cannot be successfully transplanted.

Not every historic property is suitable for income producing or residential uses. Battlefields, for example, are preserved and their stories interpreted to the public for educational purposes. Support will be provided to those organizations and individuals who are the stewards of such properties. A stable funding source and technical assistance are critical.

We envision a strong communications network across the state to insure that everyone has access to information about funding programs, technical assistance, and any other relevant topic. Through this network, all Oklahomans can become involved in the preservation of the Oklahoma legacy. The heritage of the many cultures that form the Oklahoma fabric will be respected, appreciated, and protected.

Oklahoma's landscape will change as new development accommodates the needs of a healthy state economy. However, new development will not be at the expense of the past. The new and the old will function in harmony. In describing a developer, one Oklahoma preservation leader once said that "the developer committed preservation without even knowing it." We envision a well-informed Oklahoma public that simply "commits preservation" routinely.

The *State Plan* provides the broad framework to guide those who implement it in realizing this vision.

WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION . . .

The term "historic preservation" brings different images to mind for different people. The most common "image" is that a historic building can never be demolished or modified. Depending on who is doing the "imagining", the idea of historic preservation may be good or bad. Conveying what historic preservation really is and what its results can be is the challenge for Oklahoma's preservation partners.

The National Historic Preservation Act defines historic preservation as the "identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities." In short, the common image of historic preservation is far too narrow. While retention in place of a significant historic building and restoration of it is the highest level of historic preservation, attainment of this goal may not be possible. When it is not, other measures must be taken to insure that the property is not totally lost and forgotten.

Working together toward the accomplishment of the *State Plan's* goals will insure that the highest possible level of preservation is reached for significant properties across the state. Historic preservation efforts can result in revitalized commercial districts, inviting residential neighborhoods with stable property values, attractive landscapes, and important educational opportunities. Oklahoma's preservationists advocate the adaptive reuse of historic properties to function in the modern world.

We must keep in mind that preservation is not just about buildings, but it is about the appropriate treatment of the wide range of resources that tell the story of the human experience. It is not possible to place a value on the importance of the state's archeological resources. Avoiding their destruction is indeed historic preservation. Here again, careful planning can result in protection of these resources while allowing property owners to continue to utilize the land.

The first of these is the fact that the most common cause of death in the United States is heart disease. This is a disease of the arteries, and it is a disease that is caused by a combination of factors. The most important of these factors are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and smoking. These factors are all interrelated, and they all contribute to the development of heart disease. It is important to understand that heart disease is a preventable disease. By controlling these factors, it is possible to reduce the risk of developing heart disease.

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What is the cause of heart disease? The answer is that heart disease is caused by a combination of factors. The most important of these factors are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and smoking. These factors are all interrelated, and they all contribute to the development of heart disease. It is important to understand that heart disease is a preventable disease. By controlling these factors, it is possible to reduce the risk of developing heart disease.

There are many ways to prevent heart disease. The most important of these ways are to control blood pressure, control cholesterol, and stop smoking. These are the three most important things that you can do to reduce your risk of developing heart disease. It is important to understand that heart disease is a preventable disease. By controlling these factors, it is possible to reduce the risk of developing heart disease.

WHAT IS THE *STATE PLAN* . . .

The *State Plan* is a framework developed in consultation with Oklahoma's preservation community, to encourage the appropriate treatment of significant buildings, sites, structures, districts, objects and landscapes across the state. The challenges and opportunities that preservationists anticipate for the next five years are discussed in the *State Plan*. The set of broad goals and objectives provide a guide for responding to the challenges and taking advantage of the opportunities.

No one agency, organization, or individual is responsible for the protection of Oklahoma's cultural resources. Federal, state, and local governments all have important roles to play. Nonprofit organizations are key players in how historic resources are treated. Perhaps individuals are the most important facilitators of the historic preservation effort. The *State Plan* provides just a few suggestions about how each of these preservation partners can participate in the statewide effort.

The *State Plan* also contains important information about who to contact for advice and support. The Oklahoma preservation network is growing and strengthening. The *State Plan* simply provides a central focus for the movement.

DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION OF THE *STATE PLAN*. . .

The *State Plan* was developed with public and professional input. The steps involved in the *State Plan*'s development are detailed in *Planning Process Document, Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (PPD) [Appendix A]. In brief the procedure included:

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee, the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (Committee) and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), a needs assessment was designed and distributed at the May 1992 statewide preservation conference.

- A public meeting was held on September 17, 1993 to solicit input for the *State Plan*, and comments were recorded for analysis.
- On October 7, 1993 the SHPO conducted a round table discussion session for preservation professionals from across the state to formulate goals and priorities for the *State Plan*.
- The SHPO prepared a preliminary draft of the *State Plan*, distributed it for professional and public review, and submitted it to the Rocky Mountain Regional Office, National Park Service (RMRO/NPS) for comment.
- Based on the comments received, the SHPO prepared a second draft, submitted it for professional and public review, and provided it to RMRO/NPS for comment.
- In consideration of final comments from the public review and in consultation with the Committee and the state review board, the SHPO prepared the final version of the *State Plan*.
- The *State Plan* was submitted to RMRO/NPS for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final RMRO/NPS approval, the *State Plan* was published and widely distributed.

The *State Plan* will be revised every five years. In the fourth year of the cycle, efforts will begin to gather information for the update. This process is described in detail in the PPD (Appendix A).

OKLAHOMA'S RESOURCES . . .

When we use the term *resource*, we mean the buildings, sites, structures, and objects which represent human activity in what is now the State of Oklahoma. We divide the resources into two categories -- archeological and historic. For more than a quarter century, the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey have worked to identify and record these physical links to the past. Tens of thousands of resources are now included in the SHPO's Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS). However, the work of locating and assessing the state's archeological and historic resources has really only just begun. New information is constantly added to the OLI and OASIS for use by other agencies, preservation professionals, and others.

The SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey are not the only agencies carrying out this work. Other agencies, such as the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, conduct surveys prior to construction activities, and this information is deposited in the OLI or OASIS. Also, Oklahoma's Certified Local Governments conduct local surveys to determine the significant resources within their communities, and the data they collect is provided for the OLI. Likewise, individual citizens contribute to the collection of information about resources by reporting archeological sites to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey or by submitting information on standardized forms to the SHPO.

For the purposes of the *State Plan*, two categories for Oklahoma's resources are defined as follows:

- Archeological resources are *sites* that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, we consider that the information will be found below the surface of the ground, but this is certainly not always the case. Archeological resources range from sites which contain numerous artifacts and features beneath the ground's surface to those which contain only a few small artifacts scattered on the ground. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the pre-1719 time period.

- Historic resources are the *buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites)* that represent human activity. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the post-1719 time period.

We are concerned about identifying and protecting resources associated with all the cultures that have shaped through time what is now Oklahoma. Our history did not begin with statehood nor the great land openings. We find archeological and historic resources in every community and rural landscape across the state.

About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources

Approximately 14,000 archeological resources have been recorded in Oklahoma, and it is estimated that this figure represents only about 10% of the number of such resources that exist. Possibly one of the oldest dated sites known for North America is the 25,000-32,000 year old Burnham site located in Woods County. Other northwestern Oklahoma resources are the Cooper and Waugh sites in Harper County, the only bison kills directly associated with the 10,000 year old Folsom culture. In Texas and Beaver counties of the Panhandle traces have been found of a bison hunting, farming people who built southwestern pueblo-like villages 600 and 900 years ago.

One of the best documented Southern Plains mammoth kills associated with the 11,000 year old Clovis culture is Caddo County's Domebo site. Also in Caddo County evidence has been found at the Anthony site of bison hunting nomadic people living during the dry conditions of the Hypsithermal some 4,000 to 7,000 years ago. In Beckham County we find the largest bison kill site known for the Southern Plains from the Late Archaic/Plains Woodland period. It is known as the Certain site.

In Kay County occur some of the largest known prehistoric lithic quarries in the region; these quarries were dug for their distinctive high quality chert that was extensively traded throughout the Southern Plains from 5,000 to 500 years ago.

In eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas Basin, between A.D. 800 and 1400, the Spiro culture developed. It was one of the most complex, advanced, and dominant societies known for the current eastern United States.

In Beckham, Washita, Kay, and Jefferson counties are the only late prehistoric/protohistoric/early historic fortified villages recorded in Oklahoma. These sites hold the potential to yield invaluable information on the links between prehistoric societies and historically known ethnic groups.

About Some of Oklahoma's Historic Resources:

Approximately 20,000 historic resources have been recorded in rural and urban areas across Oklahoma. As is true for the archeological resources, this number reflects but a fraction of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects that need to be documented. The resources range from early nineteenth century log buildings, to territorial commercial buildings, to bridges, to oil well sites, to parks designed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, to the resources of the World War II era.

The life of the military on the frontier during the 1830s to the 1880s is well represented by the resources found at Fort Gibson (Muskogee County), Fort Towson (Choctaw County), Fort Washita (Bryan County), Fort Sill (Comanche County), and Fort Supply (Woodward County).

Historic resources associated with the many Native Americans who were removed to current day Oklahoma are among the state's most important assets. In eastern Oklahoma we find such buildings as the Choctaw's Wheelock Academy (McCurtain County), the Cherokee National Capitol (Cherokee County), and the Creek National Capitol (Okmulgee County). Doaksville and the Everidge Cabin are early nineteenth century Choctaw resources (Choctaw County). The Osage Nation's importance in Oklahoma is represented through the Osage Agency and the Hominy Osage Round House (Osage County). Just a few other recorded Native American resources include Medicine Bluffs and Indian Cemeteries (Comanche County), Mardock Mission (Cleveland County), and the Anadarko Post Office (Caddo County) which contains an outstanding collection of murals painted by world famous Native American artists. The Washita Battlefield (Roger Mills County) was one of the most important sites associated with the Indian Wars of late nineteenth century.

Landmarks along the California Road such as Rock Mary (Caddo County) and the Antelope Hills (Roger Mills/Ellis Counties) guided thousands of immigrants westward in the mid-nineteenth century.

The Boley Historic District (Okfuskee County), Oklahoma City's Northeast Second Street, the Edwards House, and the Gower Cemetery (Oklahoma County), the Black Theater of Ardmore, Dunbar School, and the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church (Carter County), and Greenwood Center (Tulsa County) reflect the role of African Americans in Oklahoma's history. Resources associated with other ethnic groups are important to protect as well. Examples include the Czech Hall (Canadian County), and the Mass Grave of the Mexican Miners (Pittsburg County).

Oklahoma Territory was opened to non-Indian settlement in 1889, and the Guthrie Historic District (Logan County) contains hundreds of commercial, residential, and public buildings associated with the territorial era. Other historic districts across Oklahoma illustrate developments in commerce, such as the Pawhuska Downtown Commercial District (Osage County), the Pauls Valley Historic District (Garvin County), and the Newkirk Commercial District (Kay County). The lifestyles of Oklahomans are illustrated through residential districts such as the Maple Ridge Historic District (Tulsa County), the Jefferson Park Historic District (Oklahoma County), and the Kenwood Historic District (Garfield County).

The petroleum industry is obviously significant to Oklahoma's economic development. Historic resources associated with it are numerous. Representative resources include the Jackson Barnett Oil Well and the Drumright Gasoline Plant #2 (Creek County), the H. H. Champlin House (Garfield County), the Frank Phillips House (Washington County), the Philtower Building (Tulsa), the ITIO Discovery Well (Oklahoma County), Healdton Oil Field Bunk House (Carter County), and the Wewoka Switch (Seminole County).

Numerous historic resources have been documented that represent the Great Depression of the 1930s. New Deal programs played a critical role in the state's recovery from these hard times, and the Works Progress Administration funded armories, schools, and recreational facilities across the state. The Chandler Armory (Lincoln County), the Marlow Armory (Stephens County), and the Clinton Armory (Custer County) [as well as many other armories] resulted from the WPA. School buildings such as the Reydon Grade School and High School buildings (Roger Mills County) and recreational facilities like Crystal Beach (Woodward County) were also funded. The Civilian

Conservation Corps (CCC) left us outstanding landscapes such as Robbers Cave State Park (Latimer County) and Lake Murray State Park (Carter County).

Tinker Air Force Base (Oklahoma County) represents the World War II era. Post-war development is reflected by Midwest City's Original Mile Historic District (Oklahoma County). The work of identifying and evaluating mid-twentieth century resources is just beginning, and these efforts will dramatically increase the numbers of historic resources documented for Oklahoma.

Preservation Planning and the Resources

A comprehensive preservation planning effort in Oklahoma began in 1980 with the establishment of *contexts* for the organization of information about and evaluation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. These contexts are divided into a series for archeological resources and a series for *historic* resources. Figures #1 and #2 illustrate the geographic limits for the regional groupings of resources. The contexts developed under this framework address a specific theme for a specific time period in each of the regions and provide the basis for evaluating the significance of resource types. Additional contextual information, for more localized geographic areas, is available in archeological and historic survey reports and National Register of Historic Places nominations. The SHPO maintains this and other contextual information on file for researchers and the public to use.

The goals and objectives contained in the *State Plan* represent the priorities for preservation in Oklahoma. Through a variety of efforts, the state's preservation partners will strive to accomplish these goals over the next five years. The *State Plan* suggests ways for all Oklahomans to participate in the preservation program. Every city and town and every rural area has its own unique legacy embodied in archeological and historic resources. We all have a responsibility to continue the identification of these resources and to insure that the archeological and historic resources of all cultures are protected. We can all benefit from the endeavor.

MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS (PREHISTORIC COMPONENT)

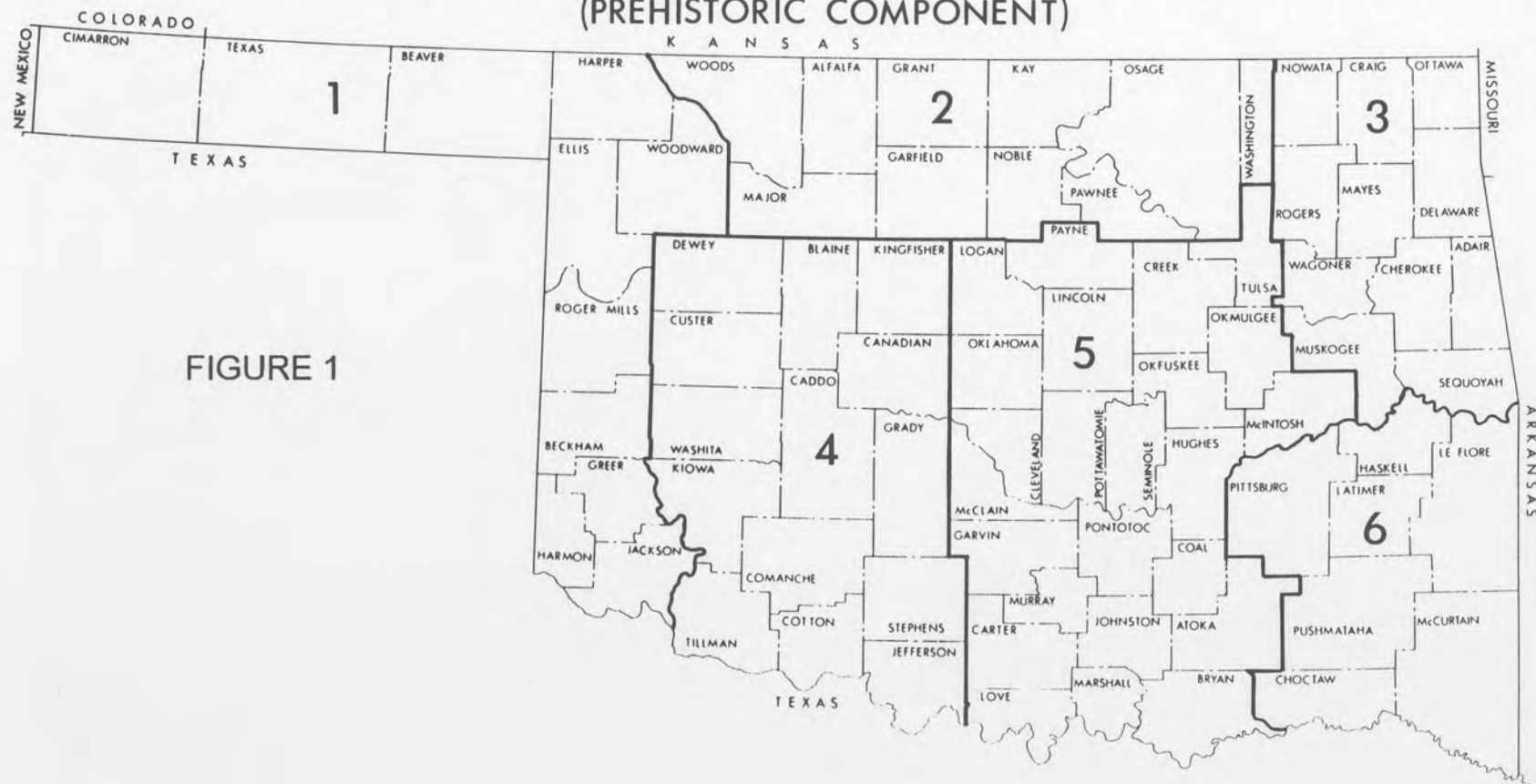
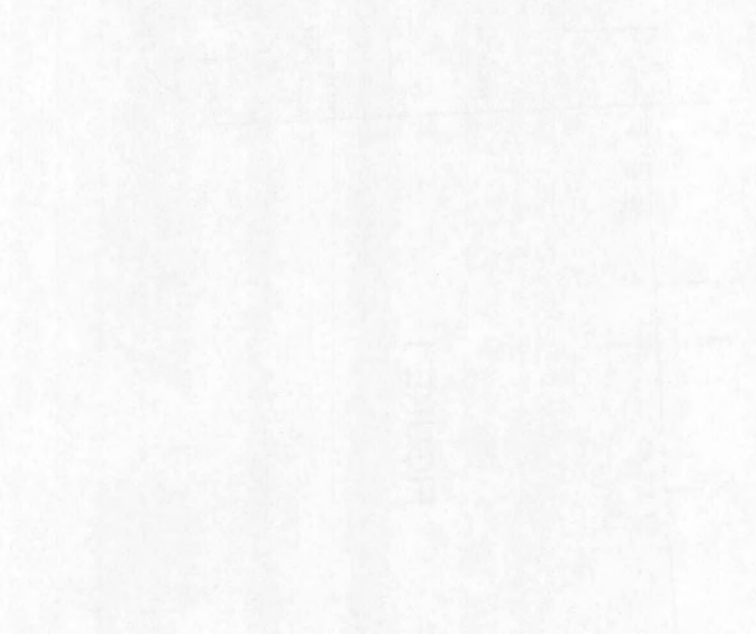
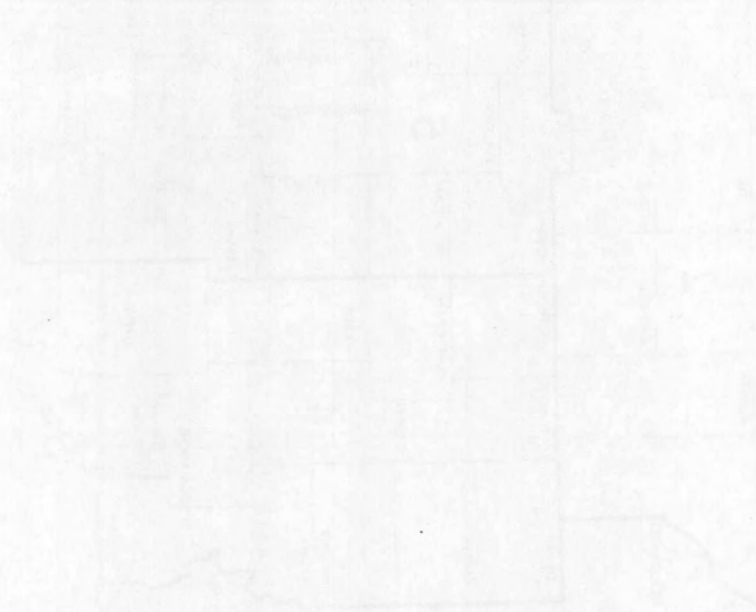


FIGURE 1

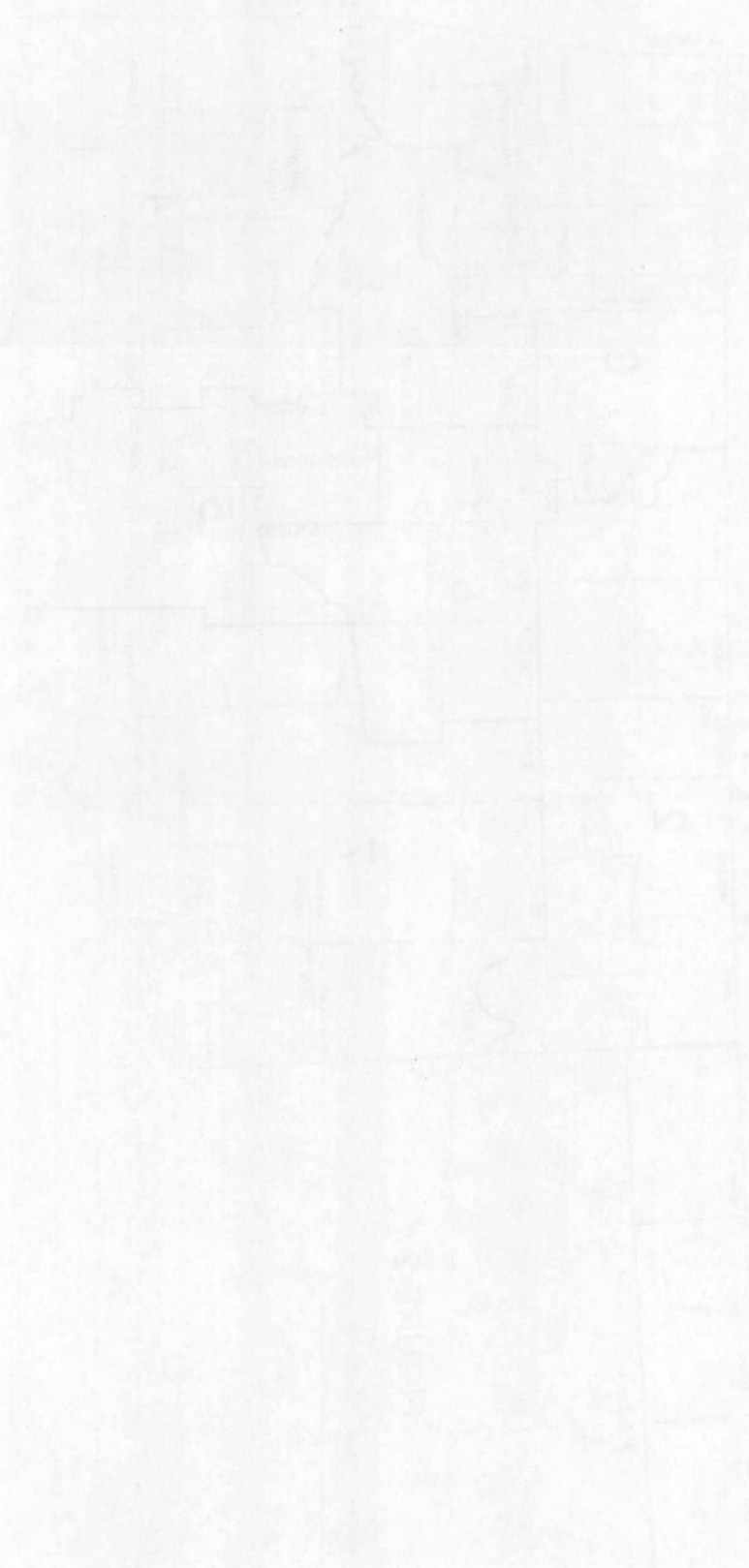


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MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS (HISTORIC COMPONENT)



FIGURE 2



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THREATS TO OKLAHOMA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES . . .

Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources are constantly at risk. Some threats are intentional, and some are unintentional. Some damage to these resources can be avoided, and some of it cannot. The most important reason for the *State Plan's* development is establishment of strategies to reduce the needless destruction of our heritage. Archeological and historic resources are subject to many of the same threats, such as natural forces, inadequate legislation, economic forces, development pressure, and ignorance. Due to the cooperative efforts of many different agencies, organizations, and individuals, protection for Oklahoma's heritage is stronger today than it has ever been. However, we still have a very long way to go.

Archeological Resources:

Approximately a decade has passed since the implementation of the preservation planning process. In the initial planning documents, efforts were made to systematically examine, by region and study unit, the diverse factors affecting archeological resources. Although this effort was systematic, it was also a coarse-grained, impressionistic view. Our perspective on impacts to resources was gained from first-hand experiences by the staff of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. In some ways, these impressions represented a parallel to straw polls used in examining public policy issues.

Many of the factors documented in the past as affecting archeological sites were present in all regions. These included: oil and gas well drilling operations, gas pipelines, agricultural activities, road and bridge construction, utilities, services and expansion of the urban infrastructure, and natural forces such as erosion. Other factors were more regionalized. Here they included surface mining, shoreline and streambank erosion, clear cutting, and vandalism.

It must be kept in mind that ten to fifteen years ago, compliance with state and federal legislation to protect archeological resources was in its formative stages in Oklahoma. In 1983, there were only seven archeologists working with government agencies in Oklahoma, including the Tulsa District, Corps of Engineers; the Bureau of Land Management; the Oklahoma Department of

Transportation; and the Oklahoma Conservation Commission. Without in-house expertise, many agencies were unable or only partially successful at fulfilling their legal responsibilities. This undoubtedly led to the disturbance and loss of archeological sites during this decade.

The situation of the 1990s is markedly different from that scenario. Currently, some thirty agencies are consulting on project undertakings in compliance with various state and federal laws. There has been a similar growth in the number of agencies with in-house archeologists advising them of their responsibilities. In 1994, a total of seventeen archeologists are active in Oklahoma working with eight state and federal agencies, including the Tulsa District, Corps of Engineers; the Ouachita National Forest; the Bureau of Indian Affairs; the Bureau of Land Management; the Bureau of Reclamation; the Department of the Army (Fort Sill); the Oklahoma Department of Transportation; and the Oklahoma Conservation Commission. Additionally, the Office of Surface Mining, National Park Service, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have archeologists who review undertakings occurring on their land holdings in Oklahoma. This has resulted in a significant increase in the preservation and treatment of cultural/archeological resources and consequently has reduced the extent of disturbance to sites by federally funded actions. Beyond the addition of archeologists to their staff, a number of federal and some state agencies had their employees attend workshops and training sessions on consultation procedures and treatment of archeological resources. Most noteworthy here are programs by the U. S. Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation.

Two examples are presented to demonstrate how such programs have reduced site disturbance. In the 1980s, one of the most pervasive factors affecting archeological sites were agricultural practices such as contour terracing, land leveling, grade stabilization, and deep plowing. It is estimated that many of the sites in the western two-thirds of Oklahoma had been damaged to an unknown extent by these activities. In 1992, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and Soil Conservation Service entered into an Memorandum of Understanding for consultation on projects where SCS provides technical assistance to farmers. This assistance is essentially for designing terraces, farm ponds, pipe drops, and grade stabilizations. The intent of the program was to avoid disturbance of known significant sites through federally provided technical assistance. In conjunction with review of some 4500 to 6000 assistance projects a year,

workshops were held for all SCS field technicians, engineers, inspectors, and District Conservationists. In the two years since the implementation of this program, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey has been able to successfully avoid further disturbance of a number of significant archeological sites. In at least two cases, farmers voluntarily withdrew land from cultivation. The OAS has not yet been able to fully address the effect to sites resulting from deep plowing and land leveling as these are not typically SCS assisted actions.

The second example is that of patent-in-fee projects of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During the 1980s few transfers of land from trust status to fee status were subjected to Section 106 consultation. Thus, an unknown number of sites were transferred into the private domain where they might be damaged or destroyed by activities outside of the review process. Beginning with the hiring of an archeologist to oversee cultural resource responsibilities in 1987, the Bureau of Indian Affairs began to submit large tracts of patent-in-fee lands for review. Many of these are ultimately field inspected by BIA archeologists.

While these conditions permit some optimism in regard to preservation of archeological resources, there are also serious problems in our long-term preservation efforts. Based on data derived from Oklahoma Archeological Survey computerized site files (OASIS), approximately 25% of the 14,000 archeological sites in these files are reported to have had over 50% of their context destroyed by various actions. This ranges from a high of 28% in Management Region 6 to a low of 22% in Management Region 4. Additionally, 4.6% of the 14,000 have been totally destroyed with the greatest percentage occurring in Region 6. Thus, the OAS is faced with a continuing attrition of the archeological resource base. As we approach the twenty-first century, what are the most critical factors contributing to site loss?

Despite the improvements in the oversight of federally funded actions, there continue to be certain categories of projects that evade comprehensive review. Foremost among these are projects involving fiscal or regulatory involvement of the federal government. Particularly in eastern Oklahoma, there have been a number of projects with vague or unclear wording concerning historical and archeological environmental concerns. In such cases, construction work is sometimes completed before the OAS is notified or able to schedule an extension of review. A specific example of this type of project is the EPA regulation of hog and poultry operations. The EPA's concern is usually with water quality whereas the archeological concern is with construction of the

breeder houses or processing plants. As many of these operations occur adjacent to principle streams with great potential for unrecorded but significant archeological resources, they represent a significant factor in potential site destruction.

A major category of site disturbance, occurring in southeastern Oklahoma, is clear-cutting on private land. Under contracts with the SHPO, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey has been able to document extensive destruction of sites in upland settings through use of rippers, bulldozers, and other equipment for timber harvesting and replanting of pine forests. Because some of these sites represent occupations in the 9000 to 8000 B.P. span of prehistory, they are particularly critical losses.

Despite a comprehensive region-wide overview and management plan, the Corps of Engineers, beset by sizeable budget reductions, reductions in staff, and administrative reallocation of effort, has found it difficult to address the many cultural resource responsibilities facing them. The Tulsa District has more miles of shoreline to manage than any other district in the Southwest Region. Thus, significant sites along the shorelines of lakes in eastern Oklahoma as well as waterways such as the Kerr-McClellan Navigation Canal are being lost through gradual but systematic erosional processes. Perhaps funds currently being allocated to GIS efforts in predicting where shoreline erosion will occur could be reallocated to treatment of affected sites.

Gas pipelines represent another threat to archeological sites. Many pipelines fall under federal regulations and review. However, an equal number of smaller pipelines are defined as "intra-state" and receive no federal oversight. These pipelines are frequently reported to have disturbed burials and other significant deposits. Here, the OAS has received some voluntary support from pipeline companies who submit projected pipeline right-of-ways for review in order to avoid significant resources. However, there is an obvious need for state-level legislation to avoid loss of critical aspects of Oklahoma's prehistoric and early historic record.

The improvement of the state's transportation network plays a significant role in projected impacts to archeological sites. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation is sensitive to their archeological responsibilities under the federally funded highway program. However, the mandate for the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority as well as local road development efforts are less clearly

identified. A number of turnpikes have been planned in Management Regions 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 which would lead to the loss of a sizeable number of known sites as well as innumerable unrecorded sites. Currently, the status of these projects, as well as recommended archeological actions, are unknown. In a similar fashion, there has not been an interest at the local or county level in submitting projects for comment.

The effects of natural processes have been regarded as a major factor in the loss of archeological sites since the 1980s. However, faced with the realization that this has led to diminishing resources (through gradual attrition of sites) requires that some measures be developed to constructively deal with these problems. Erosion of sites is a state-wide problem. In Region 1 (western Oklahoma), the potentially largest bison kill on the Southern Plains, the Certain Site, is slowly being lost due to an extremely sandy soil and steep slope gradients. In eastern Oklahoma (Management Region 6), the McCutcheon-McLaughlin Mound is gradually being cut off from the valley by Fourche Maline Creek developing a new channel. In most cases, the sites being lost are on private land with no federal involvement. Unless a proactive program of data recovery and stabilization is developed, many of Oklahoma's most valuable archeological resources will be lost.

The final and most significant factor to be dealt with in the twenty-first century is site vandalism. While enactment of federal laws have made substantial inroads into the disturbance of sites during activities defined as federal undertakings, there has been less success in treating site vandalism. Initially, it was thought that vandalism was principally a southeast Oklahoma problem. However, this is now realized as an oversimplification. While vandalism is, without question, a major problem in Management Region 6, there are parts of counties and even whole counties in the region which have been less affected than others. Even in western Oklahoma, there are counties with substantial vandalism problems. In Management Region 4, in Stephens, Jefferson, and Cotton counties, certain areas have more vandalism problems than are encountered elsewhere in the western part of the state. It is Oklahoma's embarrassment that the two sites owned by the Archaeological Conservancy, the Grobin Davis Mound Group and the McCutcheon-McLaughlin Mound have been vandalized in the past two years.

These represent some of the challenges we face in preserving the archeological record for the twenty-first century. However, none of these factors are

insurmountable. They require adjustment of current regulations, enhanced public awareness and education, increased diligence in prosecuting site vandals, and increases in state and federal expenditures to conduct data recovery at sites where preservation is no longer an option.

Historic Resources:

As with Oklahoma's archeological resources, we face many challenges in the preservation of historic resources. Each year the SHPO reviews approximately 3,000 federal undertakings for their impact on historic resources. In federal Fiscal Year 1993, for example, 1,658 individual resources were evaluated, and 217 of them were determined to have historic/architectural significance (eligible for the National Register of Historic Places). Because of the Section 106 review process, these resources were (will be) appropriately rehabilitated; or, properly documented if demolition or major alteration is the only feasible course of action. However, for the vast majority of known and yet unidentified historic resources, no formal protection exists. There is no state law that affords protection to historic resources. Therefore, unless *federal* support is involved, the SHPO has no opportunity to review projects which threaten historic resources.

The most effective preservation mechanism for historic resources is through a local preservation ordinance. Currently, seventeen (17) Oklahoma cities and towns have such ordinances, and a few others are considering adoption of similar codes. Ten (10) of the cities with local ordinances in place participate in the SHPO's Certified Local Governments Program, including Anadarko, Cordell, Enid, Grandfield, Guthrie, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Ponca City, and Tulsa. These cities are engaged in strengthening their local preservation programs. To succeed in the preservation of their unique character, other communities should consider how such mechanisms could be of benefit.

Natural forces will, of course, always pose threats to historic resources. Just one example of nature's destruction of historic resources occurred in Ellis County in 1993 when the Davison Silo (listed in the National Register of Historic Places) was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in a matter of minutes. The fragile nature of such resources is emphasized by this loss and makes the need to insure adequate documentation of Oklahoma's resources critical as one preservation measure. Perhaps the most potentially devastating

natural threat to the Oklahoma's built environment is a tornado. If such a severe storm hit a historic district, dozens of historic buildings could be lost or severely damaged. In the aftermath of a disaster, decisions to demolish damaged buildings can be made before the extent of damage has been accurately assessed. Currently, Oklahoma has no response mechanism to provide immediate and reliable assistance to the owners of historic houses, buildings, and other structures after such a disaster.

Economic factors pose threats to historic resources. Along almost any Oklahoma small town's Main Street, for example, we find vacant and deteriorating historic buildings. Population decreases and the lure of larger shopping markets, have taken their toll on these communities. Without viable uses for these buildings, many will not survive into the next century. Maintenance of buildings is often deferred for economic reasons, and this practice can make rehabilitation efforts more costly in the future. This threat exists in urban centers, too. Residential districts, as well as commercial areas, suffer from a declining economy.

While a declining economy places historic resources in jeopardy, a growth and development period can pose its own threats. Too often the promise of new jobs in a community results in hasty decisions to destroy historic buildings and structures to make way for new construction. Without advance planning in a community, the resources that are lost may never even have been evaluated for their historic importance.

But, perhaps the worst threat to Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources is ignorance. The preservation community of the state has identified the lack of awareness and understanding as their most important challenge. Until there is broad public awareness of the state's rich heritage and understanding of what historic preservation is all about, the needless loss of significant archeological and historic resources will continue.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES . . .

The priorities for historic preservation in Oklahoma are expressed in the following six broad goals. Objectives, identified by the state's preservation professionals and interested citizens, are listed as ways of meeting each of the goals. Every Oklahoman can participate in the implementation of the *State Plan*. Accomplishment of these ambitious goals and objectives will require cooperation and hard work on the part of all of the state's preservation partners.

Goal #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.

Objectives:

- a. Develop preservation education programs for public schools, for vocational-technical schools, and for institutions of higher education.
- b. Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues.
- c. Publish information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources.
- d. Develop programs for government agencies, civic clubs, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.
- e. Develop an effective preservation advocacy effort.
- f. Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.

Goal #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

Objectives:

- a. Expand Oklahoma's network of preservation partners.
- b. Work with Native Americans and other minorities to insure that the cultural heritage of all Oklahomans is preserved.
- c. Publish and distribute information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities.
- d. Develop systems that utilize current technology for the communication of preservation information.
- e. Provide forums for the discussion of preservation issues and for the exchange of information.

Goal #3: Strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat significant archeological and historic resources.

Objectives:

- a. Acquire significant properties for preservation and interpretation.
- b. Conduct systematic surveys to identify historic and archeological resources.
- c. Develop historic context information for use in evaluating archeological and historic resources.
- d. Register and/or designate significant archeological and historic resources.
- e. Develop preservation strategies for significant archeological and historic resources.

Goal #4: Encourage the use of widely accepted preservation methods.

Objectives:

- a. Encourage the use of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation in preservation efforts.
- b. Make widely available information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology.
- c. Encourage the use of professional services in preservation project planning.
- d. Develop training programs for preservation professionals.
- e. Revise building codes to accommodate appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- f. Make historic properties accessible to persons with disabilities.

Goal #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

Objectives:

- a. Establish a state grants program for preservation.
- b. Establish a statewide revolving loan program for preservation.
- c. Support legislation to provide state tax incentives for preservation.

- d. Support legislation to establish local financial incentives for preservation efforts in commercial districts and residential neighborhoods.
- e. Identify private sector funding sources for preservation.

Goal #6: Foster the consideration of archeological and historic resources in the planning and decision-making processes of the public and the private sectors.

Objectives:

- a. Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Support adoption of state legislation for the identification, evaluation, and protection of archeological and historic resources.
- c. Include the preservation of historic districts and landmarks in local government planning efforts.
- d. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.
- e. Provide technical assistance to agencies and individuals who must comply with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations related to preservation.
- f. Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING THE GOALS OF THE *STATE PLAN*. . .

While the government agencies, private organizations, and individual citizens implementing the *State Plan* are all concerned about strengthening preservation efforts in Oklahoma, each partner has specific responsibilities, priorities, and capabilities. Each partner is encouraged to actively participate in the *State Plan's* implementation. Just a few suggestions are provided below to demonstrate the many ways that Oklahomans can help preserve tomorrow's legacy.

The SHPO develops an annual list of "activities" which are based on the *State Plan's* goals and objectives. For each of the *State Plan's* objectives, one example of a possible SHPO activity (coded "SHPO") is given. Sample activities for other preservation partners are provided and coded "Agency" for government agencies, "Organization" for private sector groups, and "Citizen" for individuals.

GOAL #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.

Objective a.: **Develop preservation education programs for public schools, for vocational-technical schools, and for institutions of higher education.**

Activities:

<i>Citizen:</i>	Expresses support to the local school board for including heritage education in the curriculum.
<i>Organization:</i>	Local historical society members conduct a neighborhood walking tour for a class from the local school.
<i>Agency:</i>	State university develops a preservation degree program.
<i>SHPO:</i>	Accepts a student intern from a state university's preservation degree program.

Objective b.: **Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Notifies the local newspaper about an endangered historic building.
- Organization:* Local preservation group provides press releases about events and issues to local media.
- Agency:* Oklahoma Main Street Program invites reporters to tour a Main Street City.
- SHPO:* Staff member participates in a radio "call-in" program about preservation issues in Oklahoma.

Objective c.: **Publish information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Writes an article for publication in a statewide newsletter about the loss of a local landmark.
- Organization:* A neighborhood association publishes a brochure about its architecture and history.
- Agency:* A city's historic preservation commission publishes a series of brochures on local landmarks.
- SHPO:* Periodically updates *Oklahoma's National Register Handbook* and publishes it for free distribution.

Objective d.: **Develop programs for government agencies, civic clubs, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Presents a slide program about his/her rehabilitation of a commercial building under the federal tax incentives program for the local Chamber of Commerce's monthly meeting.
- Organization:* Statewide organization develops a slide program on Oklahoma's endangered historic properties for presentation to civic groups.
- Agency:* Oklahoma Department of Transportation produces a training video for district highway engineers on the

SHPO: agency's preservation-related responsibilities.
Cosponsors the annual statewide preservation conference.

Objective e.: Develop an effective preservation advocacy effort.

Activities:

Citizen: Joins a statewide advocacy organization.

Organization: Local preservation group organizes a letter-writing campaign to support local designation of a historic district.

Agency: Local preservation commission issues a report on the impact of historic district designation on property values in a residential neighborhood.

SHPO: Provides estimates on the need for federal preservation funding in Oklahoma to the National Conference of SHPOs.

Objective f.: Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.

Activities:

Citizen: Contributes to a fundraising campaign to restore an important historic house.

Organization: County historical society operates a historic house museum.

Agency: Oklahoma Historical Society restores the State Capitol Publishing Company Building and interprets the history of printing in Oklahoma.

SHPO: Reviews a local historical society's plans for a historic house restoration project and helps identify a source for an unusual roofing shingle needed for the project.

GOAL #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

Objective a.: Expand Oklahoma's network of preservation partners.

Activities:

- Citizen:* Gives a friend a gift membership in the Oklahoma Historical Society or Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.
- Organization:* Preservation organization holds a new member recruitment contest.
- Agency:* A state or federal agency becomes a cosponsor of a statewide preservation conference.
- SHPO:* Recommends a city government for Certified Local Government status.

Objective b.: **Work with Native Americans and other minorities to insure that the cultural heritage of all Oklahomans is preserved.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Learns about the many ethnic groups who live in Oklahoma.
- Organization:* Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. sponsors a public forum for the public to learn about the preservation issues that concern Oklahoma's minority communities.
- Agency:* A tribal government establishes a language-retention program.
- SHPO:* Provides grant assistance for preparation of National Register nominations for minority-related resources.

Objective c.: **Publish and distribute information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Writes a letter to the editor of the local newspaper about an endangered historic property.
- Organization:* A statewide organization publishes a quarterly newsletter.
- Agency:* A city government publishes design guidelines for a locally designated historic district.
- SHPO:* Makes available to the public the National Park Service's *Preservation Briefs*.

Objective d.: **Develop systems that utilize current technology for the communication of preservation information.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Lets the SHPO know about the need for information about improving access for persons with disabilities to a historic commercial building.
- Organization:* Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. designs and operates an electronic preservation bulletin board.
- Agency:* Municipal library provides a public access terminal on which patrons can consult the preservation bulletin board.
- SHPO:* Provides public access to the bulletin board and contributes information to the system.

Objective e.: **Provide forums for the discussion of preservation issues and for the exchange of information.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Participates in a local preservation forum.
- Organization:* Local arts council hosts a public debate on community design issues.
- Agency:* City planning department holds a meeting to identify goals and objectives for a local preservation plan.
- SHPO:* Conducts its annual public meeting for development of the state's Historic Preservation Fund grant application.

GOAL #3: Strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat significant archeological and historic information.

Objective a.: **Acquire significant properties for preservation and interpretation.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Rehabilitates a historic building in which to operate a business.
- Organization:* A civic club acquires a historic building and rehabilitates it for use as a community center.
- Agency:* The National Park Service acquires Honey Springs Battlefield and the Washita Battlefield.
- SHPO:* Assists the owner of a historic commercial building to

complete the required application process for the federal tax incentives program.

Objective b.:

Conduct systematic surveys to identify historic and archeological resources.

Activities:

Citizen:

Reports the discovery of an archeological site on the family farm to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Organization:

County historical society members volunteer to conduct a community survey.

Agency:

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department and the SHPO cosponsor a survey of New Deal-Era State Parks.

SHPO:

Designs and funds a survey to document grain elevators of western Oklahoma.

Objective c.:

Develop historic context information for use in evaluating archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen:

Develops a historic context for a small town as part of a National Register nomination for the family home.

Organization:

A county historical society develops a history of ranching in their area.

Agency:

The United States Air Force develops the historic context for Tinker Air Force Base as a part of the base's comprehensive preservation planning effort.

SHPO:

Develops a historic context for coal mining in southeast Oklahoma in part to expedite the review of federal coal mining permits.

Objective d.:

Register and/or designate significant archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen:

Prepares a National Register of Historic Places nomination for a local church.

Organization:

A local historical society provides the historical background for a city government to use in the designation of local landmarks.

Agency: The U. S. Department of Defense funds preparation of National Register nominations for Oklahoma's National Guard Armories.

SHPO: Carries out the review and processing of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

Objective e.: - **Develop preservation strategies for significant archeological and historic resources.**

Activities:

Citizen: Adapts a historic house for use as a professional office.

Organization: A local preservation organization establishes a facade easement program to protect important properties in their community.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey designs and conducts an excavation to salvage an archeological site that will be destroyed by private development.

SHPO: Assists a city government to develop a local preservation zoning ordinance.

GOAL #4: Encourage the use of widely accepted preservation methods.

Objective a.: **Encourage the use of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation in preservation efforts.**

Activities:

Citizen: Repaints his/her historic house rather than use synthetic siding and serves as an example in the neighborhood.

Organization: American Institute of Architects holds a workshop for its members on the rehabilitation standards.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey conducts a training program for contract archeologists on the standards for archeological documentation.

SHPO: Presents a workshop for CLGs on the standards for preservation planning.

Objective b.: Make widely available information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology.

Activities:

Citizen: Historic house owner shares a copy of the district's design guidelines with a new neighbor.

Organization: Chamber of Commerce has a local architect present a program for business owners in a historic district.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Program offers design assistance grants to Main Street communities.

SHPO: Conducts a workshop for owners of historic houses.

Objective c.: Encourage the use of professional services in preservation project planning.

Activities:

Citizen: Retains an architect to plan a storefront rehabilitation in a historic district.

Organization: Statewide preservation organization provides challenge grants to local preservation groups to cover the costs of preparing historic structures reports for historic buildings.

Agency: City government employs a professionally qualified planner to administer the local preservation program.

SHPO: Offers matching grants to cover consultant fees for preparation of National Register nominations.

Objective d.: Develop training programs for preservation professionals.

Activities:

Citizen: An engineer volunteers to present a case study during the statewide preservation conference on how a structural problem was corrected for an important historic building.

Organization: The American Institute of Architects includes sessions on historic preservation in their continuing education series.

Agency: The Oklahoma Department of Transportation develops and distributes to their personnel across the state a training video on federal requirements related to

cultural resources.

SHPO:

The SHPO presents a workshop on HABS/HAER documentation requirements to assist consultants who assist agencies with mitigation projects.

Objective e.:

Revise building codes to accommodate appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.

Activities:

Citizen:

A property owner informs local officials about difficulties faced in complying with building codes during a rehabilitation project.

Organization:

The American Institute of Architects hosts a forum for architects to discuss building code compliance and historic building rehabilitation in an effort to support changes in existing codes.

Agency:

City Council considers adoption of revisions to local codes for rehabilitation projects.

SHPO:

The SHPO gathers information from other states about special building codes for historic buildings for use by city governments and others.

Objective f.:

Make historic properties accessible to persons with disabilities.

Activities:

Citizen:

Downtown merchant installs a lift to assist wheelchair bound persons up the steps leading into the main entrance of a historic store building.

Organization:

County historical society provides a videotape program to show the second floor of a historic house to visitors who are unable to climb the steep, narrow flight of stairs.

Agency:

Oklahoma Historical Society constructs trails that make a historic battlefield park accessible to persons with disabilities.

SHPO:

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, assists a property owner to design an accessible entrance to a historic building that is sensitive to its architectural character.

GOAL #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

Objective a.: Establish a state grants program for preservation.

Activities:

- Citizen:* Expresses support to an elected official for creation of a state grants program.
- Organization:* Preservation group representatives testify at legislative committee hearings on proposed state grants legislation.
- Agency:* County commissioners provide information about rehabilitation needs and estimated costs for historic courthouses to elected state officials.
- SHPO:* Gathers information about state grants programs across the country for use in designing an Oklahoma program.

Objective b.: Establish a statewide revolving loan program for preservation.

Activities:

- Citizen:* Bankers provide financial support for a revolving loan program.
- Organization:* Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. designs a revolving loan program mechanism and implements it.
- Agency:* Local Main Street Programs advertise the revolving loan program to their property owners.
- SHPO:* SHPO funds the design phase of the statewide revolving loan program.

Objective c.: Support legislation to provide state tax incentives for preservation.

Activities:

- Citizen:* Lets elected officials know of support for such incentives.
- Organization:* Statewide nonprofit collects information about incentives programs in other states and presents a report to elected officials.
- Agency:* A State Representative sponsors a bill to create the

SHPO: incentives program.
Provides technical assistance to legislative staff in drafting the criteria for eligible properties under the incentives program.

Objective d.: **Support legislation to establish local financial incentives for preservation efforts in commercial districts and residential neighborhoods.**

Activities:

Citizen: Circulates petition to show support for creation of a local incentives program.

Organization: Local preservation group arranges a public meeting and invites public officials to explain proposed legislation.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission assists in the drafting of the eligibility criteria for the program.

SHPO: Provides information to legislative staff about commercial and residential neighborhoods in the state that have been identified as historic districts.

Objective e.: **Identify private sector funding sources for preservation.**

Activities:

Citizen: Volunteers to compile for the local historical society a list of foundations within a particular region which have funded preservation-related activities.

Organization: Local Main Street Program shares information with property owners about the availability of special loan programs through local banks.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission publishes a brochure listing loan programs available in the area.

SHPO: Includes a speaker from a lending institution on the statewide preservation conference program to discuss special loan programs.

GOAL #6: Foster the consideration of archeological and historic resources in the planning and decision-making processes of the public and the private sectors.

Objective a.: **Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the protection of archeological and historic resources.**

Activities:

Citizen: Agrees to serve on the local historic preservation commission.

Organization: Oklahoma Anthropological Society sponsors a symposium on the Oklahoma burials law.

Agency: City's historic preservation commission receives and reviews requests for certificates of appropriateness.

SHPO: Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, reviews federal undertakings in the state for impact on cultural resources.

Objective b.: **Support adoption of state legislation for the identification, evaluation, and protection of archeological and historic resources.**

Activities:

Citizen: Runs for public office with passage of a state preservation bill as a campaign platform.

Organization: Neighborhood Association expresses support to elected officials for passage of state legislation to protect archeological and historic resources.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey provides to legislative staff drafting legislation statistical data on the numbers of archeological sites impacted by a state funded development program.

SHPO: Provides assistance to the legislative staff on a criteria of significance and effect for inclusion in the bill.

Objective c.: **Include the preservation of historic districts and landmarks in local government planning efforts.**

Activities:

Citizen: Petitions the local historic preservation commission for designation of a landmark.

Organization: Neighborhood Association conducts an architectural/historic survey of a historic residential district and presents an application for district

designation to the city.

Agency: City Council adopts a historic preservation zoning ordinance with mandatory design review.

SHPO: Continues to provide funding to Oklahoma's Certified Local Governments.

Objective d.: **Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.**

Activities:

Citizen: Local attorney conducts a workshop for the local historic preservation commission.

Organization: Oklahoma Chapter of the American Planning Association invites a SHPO representative to discuss the Section 106 Review process at its annual meeting.

Agency: City government sends members of its local historic preservation commission to the annual statewide preservation conference.

SHPO: Provides a workshop for government agency representatives on the Section 106 Review process.

Objective e.: **Provide technical assistance to agencies and individuals who must comply with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations related to preservation.**

Activities:

Citizen: Local contractor assists home owners in locating suppliers of appropriate roofing material for historic houses.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. makes available a list of contractors who specialize in historic house rehabilitation.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Commerce conducts an annual workshop for cities receiving CDBG assistance to explain applicants responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

SHPO: Staff explains to an applicant how the Section 106 Review process works and assists to modify a project

design to avoid adverse effects on a National Register property.

Objective f.:

Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures.

Activities:

Citizen:

A farmer converts a historic barn for storage of small equipment.

Organization:

County historical society obtains a small truss bridge that must be replaced and relocates it in a city park for pedestrian use.

Agency:

State agency that requires additional office space rents a historic building rather than constructs a new facility.

SHPO:

Publishes a series of newspaper articles on the federal investment tax credits program.

REPORTING YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS . . .

Because Oklahoma's preservation community considers communication a key to the success of historic preservation efforts, the SHPO will issue an annual progress report that will summarize the efforts of all our preservation partners in meeting the goals of the *State Plan*. The report will be issued by December 31st of each year.

Oklahoma's preservation partners are requested to submit brief written reports that summarize their efforts toward completion of a specific goal(s) and objective(s). The SHPO will include information from all summary reports received by September 30th of each year in its annual progress report to the preservation community.

REPORT ON YOUR ACCOUNTS

For the Commission's protection, accounts are reviewed by the Commission's staff. The Commission's staff will review all accounts and will determine if the accounts are in compliance with the Commission's rules. If the accounts are not in compliance, the Commission will require the accounts to be brought into compliance. The Commission will also require the accounts to be brought into compliance if the Commission determines that the accounts are not in compliance.

Other than the Commission's review, the Commission's staff will also review the accounts. The Commission's staff will review the accounts and will determine if the accounts are in compliance with the Commission's rules. If the accounts are not in compliance, the Commission will require the accounts to be brought into compliance. The Commission will also require the accounts to be brought into compliance if the Commission determines that the accounts are not in compliance.

GLOSSARY . . .

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) -- means the independent Federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act to comment on Federal undertakings and to encourage Federal agencies to consider historic resources in their project planning.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) -- means Public Law 101-336 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by private entities in places of public accommodation, requires that all new places of public accommodation and commercial facilities be designed and constructed so as to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities . . . Public agencies and private entities must comply.

Archeological Resources -- means sites that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, we consider that the information will be found below the surface of the ground, but this is certainly not always the case. Archeological Resources range from sites which contain numerous artifacts and features beneath the ground's surface to those which contain only a few small artifacts scattered on the ground. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the pre-1719 time period.

Building -- means 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.

Certificate of Appropriateness (CA) -- the approval issued by the local Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) for alterations to historic properties designated under a local ordinance (local legislation), demolition of such properties, or new construction in a district designated under the ordinance or that may impact a designated property.

Certified Historic Structure -- means a building (and its structural components) which is of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation provided

in Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which is either (a) individually listed in the National Register; or (b) located in a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as being of historical significance to the district. For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a certified historic structure need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building, and may also be a remnant of a building such as a facade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located.

Certified Local Government (CLG) -- means a local government whose local historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to Section 101 (c) of the National Historic Preservation Act. Basically, a CLG enforces a local historic preservation ordinance and meets other requirements specified in *Certified Local Governments Program for Oklahoma*.

Certified Rehabilitation -- means the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure which the Secretary of the Interior has certified as being consistent with the historic character of the structure and, where applicable, with the district in which the structure is located.

Contributing Resource -- means a building, structure, site, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property.

Covenant -- means a deed restriction limiting the owner's use of his/her property.

Cultural Resource -- means a building, site, structure, district, or object evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Design Guidelines -- means the document that sets forth the standards by which a historic preservation commission judges applications for certificates of appropriateness.

Design Review -- means the process of evaluating the appropriateness of proposed construction projects, including alterations to historic buildings and new construction, within designated historic districts.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE) -- means an action through which eligibility of a property for National Register listing is decided but the property is not actually listed, nominating authorities and federal agency officials commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes and in cases where a majority of private property owners has objected to National Register listing.

Development Grant -- means financial assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund for protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of a historic property.

District -- means a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, sites, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

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

Evaluation -- means the process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) -- means the official designated by the head of each federal agency responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, including nominating properties under that agency's ownership or control to the National Register.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) -- means the National Park Service program begun in 1933 to document the history of the building arts in the United States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and written reports. The Survey aids urban neighborhoods and rural communities, state and local governments, and federal agencies in surveying and recording their historic architectural resources.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) -- means the National Park Service program established in 1969 to survey and document America's

historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources and to record the working and living conditions of the people associated with them.

Historic Context -- means a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic District Ordinance -- means a local governments instrument for creating a historic preservation review commission and setting forth its membership, functions, and responsibilities.

Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) -- means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by State or local legislation as provided in section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the members of which are appointed, unless otherwise provided by State or local legislation, by the chief elected official of the jurisdiction concerned from among (A) professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture available in the community concerned, and (B) such other persons as have demonstrated special interest, expertise, or knowledge in history, architecture, or related disciplines, and as will provide for an adequate and qualified commission. Such a commission has many duties, including the review of proposed rehabilitation work within a designated historic district.

Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors -- means the committee of the Society's board that serves as a communications link between the State Historic Preservation Office and the Board of Directors.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) -- means the source from which monies are appropriated to fund the program of matching grants-in-aid to the States (State Historic Preservation Office) [and other authorized grant recipients] for historic preservation programs, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Review Committee -- means Oklahoma's state review board, the collegial body appointed by the Governor to review the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations to the National Register and to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer as appropriate.

Historic Resources -- means the buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites) that represent human activity. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the post-1719 time period.

Identification -- means the process by which information is gathered about historic properties.

Intensive Level Survey -- means (1) systematic, detailed field (and archival) inspection of an area designed to identify fully the architectural, archeological, and historic properties; and calculated to produce a level of documentation sufficient, without any further data, to evaluate National Register eligibility (and nominate if appropriate); or (2) systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory -- means a list of historic resources determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Investment Tax Credits (ITC) -- means the financial incentive for rehabilitation of historic and older income producing properties provided for under the Internal Revenue Code.

Keeper of the National Register -- means the individual to whom the authority has been delegated to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Management Region -- means the geographic limits established for the various historic contexts included in the State preservation plan.

Minimum Level Documentation -- means information on the location, type, condition, and significance, or identification of research needed to determine the importance of a property, *but* which must be supplemented with information before the property could be submitted as a nomination to the National Register. Completion of the Oklahoma SHPO's "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" (including required photographs) constitutes minimum level documentation.

Mitigation -- means any action which reduces or eliminates adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action. Mitigation may include project redesign or relocation, data recovery and documentation, etc. (See 36 CFR 800).

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) -- means the organization that serves all of the nation's State Historic Preservation Officers through special workshops, a monthly newsletter, information sharing with other preservation organizations and government entities, and many other special efforts.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) -- means a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended -- means the 1966 legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.

National Park Service (NPS) -- means the bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility to administer the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register of Historic Places (NR) -- means the national list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form -- means the form required for nominating properties to the National Register which includes all or a defined portion of the cultural resources identified in a specified geographical area.

National Register Level of Documentation -- means information on a property that is sufficient, without further data, to submit the property as a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) -- means the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the preservation of districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

Noncontributing Resource -- means a building, structure, site, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Object -- means those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Oklahoma Anthropological Society -- means the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of the State's archeological resources.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) -- means the state agency responsible for the identification and preservation of the State's archeological resources and for the permitting of archeological investigations within the state.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS) -- means the state's computerized data base for archeological resources.

Oklahoma Heritage Association (OHA) -- means the statewide nonprofit organization which promotes the research, interpretation, and preservation

of Oklahoma's heritage. Maintenance of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame is a program of the organization.

Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) -- means the state agency whose mission it is to identify, collect, interpret, and preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) -- means the State Historic Preservation Office's database on the state's historic resources.

Oklahoma Main Street Program -- means the Oklahoma Department of Commerce's program for the revitalization of commercial areas through organization, economic restructuring, design, and promotions.

Planning Process Document (PPD) -- means the publication that describes how Oklahoma's statewide preservation plan was developed and how it will be updated.

Preservation (Historic Preservation) [HP] -- includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

Preservation Action (PA) -- means the national nonprofit organization which specializes in preservation advocacy.

Preservation Easement -- means a right or limitation set forth in a legal instrument which in general allows a property owner to keep possession of a historic property while granting to another entity, such as a preservation organization, the right to protect the integrity of the historic property.

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. -- means the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of Oklahoma's historic and prehistoric properties.

Preservation Partner -- means any agency, organization, or individual who participates in the development and implementation of Oklahoma's State preservation plan.

Preservation Planning -- means the process by which goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation activities are set forth and carried out.

Property -- means an area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Reconnaissance Level Survey -- means (1) small-scale archival or field research, designed to provide a general impression of an area's architectural, archeological, and historic properties and their values, but *not* calculated to provide a level of documentation sufficient to determine a property's eligibility or to nominate a property to the National Register; or (2) an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Reconstruction -- means the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Recordation -- means the documentation of a historic resource.

Registration -- means the process which results in historic or archeological properties being listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Rehabilitation -- means the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Research Design -- means a statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property

that identifies the project's goals, methods, and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Resource -- means any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Restoration -- means the act or process of accurately recreating the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

Review and Compliance (R&C) -- (see Section 106 Review Process)

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation -- means the standards and guidelines which provide technical information about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. These include guidance of preservation planning, identification, evaluation, registration, historic research and documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological investigation, historic preservation projects, and preservation terminology.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation -- means the ten (10) basic principles established by the Secretary of the Interior which are recommended in the planning and execution of projects which alter historic buildings.

Section 106 Review Process -- means the procedure established under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended and subsequent regulations which provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officers an opportunity to comment on the impact of federal undertakings on historic and archeological resources.

Site -- means the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished,

where the location itself possesses historic, architectural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Stabilization -- means the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorating property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) -- means the person designated by the Governor or Chief Executive Officer to act for the State in matters pertaining to the national historic preservation program. Oklahoma statutes provide that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society shall be designated the State Historic Preservation Officer.

State Plan -- means the document that sets forth the goals, priorities, and strategies for developing and implementing a process to preserve Oklahoma's historic and archeological resources.

State Register of Historic Places -- means Oklahoma's official program for recognition of significant buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects.

Structure -- means those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as a bridge.

Survey -- means a carefully designed and systematic process of identifying and gathering data on the historic resources of a given area. It includes field survey, the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground--but it also includes planning and background research before field survey begins.

Undertaking -- means, as used in the National Historic Preservation Act, a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including (A) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency; (B) those carried out with Federal financial assistance, (C) those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval, and (D) those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency.

***Summary of Comments Received at the September 17, 1993 Public Meeting
and the October 7, 1993 Round Table Discussion of Preservation
Professionals. State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical
Society.***

Population Projections for Oklahoma, 1990-2020. Oklahoma Department of
Commerce, Research and Planning Division, April 1993.

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APPENDIX A

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY
OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405)521-6249

July 1993

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405)521-6249

July 1993

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Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
621 N. ROBINSON, SUITE 375 • OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73102 • (405) 521-6249

To Our Preservation Partners:

On behalf of the State Historic Preservation Office staff, I am requesting your participation in a most important effort. Many agencies and organizations have historic preservation related responsibilities and concerns. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO is responsible for developing the statewide preservation plan which will set forth broad goals for all of Oklahoma's "preservation partners". For the State Plan to be effective, it must have wide acceptance and applicability. Your involvement in the State Plan's development will help us achieve this goal.

Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan will set broad goals for all of us to work toward. Specific priorities for the SHPO will be included, as well as suggested ways for other agencies, organizations, and individuals to contribute to the accomplishment of the statewide goals.

The State Plan will be published in a single document for wide distribution, and its release is set for the summer of 1994. We will welcome your input as the project progresses according to the process outlined in this document (Planning Process Document).

Sincerely,

J. Blake Wade
State Historic
Preservation Officer



What is the State Plan?

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, administers the National Register Programs in the state. These programs include identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of significant archeological and historic resources. To insure that all property types are given consideration, that the SHPO's activities satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and that the public's preservation needs and concerns are met, the SHPO implements comprehensive statewide historic preservation planning. Since 1983 the State Plan for historic preservation has consisted of several documents, including the annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant application, historic contexts, and other materials. To comply with new requirements of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior and to make information about preservation in Oklahoma more accessible to the public, the State Plan will be issued as a single published document.

While the State Plan will set goals and priorities for the SHPO's HPF programs, it will be much broader in scope. The responsibility for preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources rests with many agencies and organizations, as well as private citizens. The State Plan will identify ways for all of these "preservation partners" to work toward common goals and make clear what the priorities are for preservation activities in Oklahoma. Working together from a single blueprint, we can succeed in the effort to preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage for future generations.

As the entity responsible for development of the State Plan, the SHPO will seek the widest possible public and professional involvement in the process and encourage participation in the State Plan's implementation. The planning process described below is designed to accomplish this goal.

Oklahoma's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Process

A National Park Service-approved comprehensive statewide preservation planning process has been in place in Oklahoma since 1983. On August 1, 1994, the SHPO will issue in a single document entitled Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan which will contain the preservation goals and priorities for the next five years in Oklahoma. An updated version of the State Plan will be issued every five years thereafter. The five-year planning cycle was adopted to coincide with the Oklahoma Historical Society's agency-wide planning efforts and to provide a reasonable timeframe in which to achieve goals as well as keep the State Plan relevant to the needs of the state. The process for developing the State Plan is outlined below.

Collection and analysis of information will be a critical step in the planning process and will be done as follows:

- Information obtained from a needs assessment distributed at Oklahoma's Fourth Annual Statewide Preservation Conference (1992) will be tabulated and used as a basis for discussions with the public and preservation professionals. (Needs assessments will be done every five years as a part of the process to update the State Plan.)
- A public meeting will be held in September 1993 (and in September of each year the State Plan is updated) to solicit comments from public agencies, organizations, and private citizens about the goals and priorities for inclusion in the State Plan.
- In October 1993 (and in October of each year in which the State Plan is updated) a special round table discussion with preservation professionals will be held to solicit their views about the goals and priorities for the State Plan.
- Information will also be obtained from the SHPO's HPF activities, including archeological and architectural/historic survey project reports, historic context documents, National Register of Historic Places nominations, reports from Certified Local Governments, summaries of activity in the federal Investment Tax Credits Program, summaries of information collected through the Section 106 review process, and other data resulting from public outreach efforts.
- Information about population growth and other development trends will be obtained from summaries of the most recent United States Census.

A preliminary draft of the State Plan will be developed on the basis of the above information and be made available for public and professional reviews, including its submission to the Rocky Mountain Regional Office/National Park Service (RMRO/NPS). A second draft of the document will be prepared on the basis of comments received on the preliminary draft and again made available for public and professional comment. The second draft will also be submitted to RMRO/NPS for review. The final version of the State Plan will be published and widely distributed (after receipt of RMRO/NPS approval of the final version).

Once the State Plan is finalized, Oklahoma's "preservation partners" will determine how they will participate in meeting its goals. The SHPO will encourage other agencies and organizations to set objectives for themselves and will be available to work with them in the process. The SHPO will set annual objectives for its HPF programs based on the goals and priorities of the State Plan as follows:

Annually, in accordance with its "Open Project Selection Process", the SHPO will develop a work program for the year to carry out specific HPF-assisted activities to meet the goals of the State Plan. This annual "operational plan" will be developed as follows:

Each year the SHPO shall conduct a public meeting to receive comments concerning the priorities for the SHPO's annual program and accept project suggestions for inclusion in the SHPO's annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) application submitted to the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior that will help address the priorities. The public meeting shall be advertised through publication of a paid legal notice in two (2) major newspapers in general distribution throughout the state and in a general press release. The notice shall also be given in the Oklahoma Historical Society's newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. A direct mailing of the notice shall be sent to each entity on the State Historic Preservation Office's general mailing list which includes local governments, federal and state agencies, substate planning agencies, preservation organizations, former applicants for subgrant assistance, preservation professionals, Native American tribes, minority community organizations, handicapped-concerns organizations, and interested citizens.

The public meeting shall be held in September unless the federal funding cycle necessitates a scheduling change.

During the public meeting all persons present shall be given an opportunity to comment on the statewide preservation program priorities and to suggest projects. A record of all comments shall be maintained in the State Historic Preservation Office. Written comments and project suggestions shall also be accepted and considered in the development of the annual HPF application.

Beginning in May of the fourth year of the five-year planning cycle, the SHPO repeats the process used for development of the initial State Plan and produces the updated State Plan.

Development of the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

For the development of the initial State Plan and for each State Plan update the SHPO shall obtain and use the above listed information and public and professional input as described below:

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee, the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (Committee) and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), a needs assessment will be designed for distribution at the statewide preservation conference in the year the State Plan is updated, as was done in 1992 in preparation for development of the initial State Plan.
- A public meeting will be held in September to solicit input for the State Plan, and comments will be recorded for analysis.
- In October the SHPO invites preservation professionals from across the state to discuss goals and priorities for the State Plan. A round table format will be used.

- The SHPO will prepare a preliminary draft of the State Plan, distribute it for professional and public review, and submit it to RMRO/NPS for comment.
- Based on the comments received, the SHPO will prepare a second draft, submit it for professional and public review, and provide it to RMRO/NPS for comment.
- In consideration of final comments from the public review and in consultation with the Committee and the state review board, the SHPO will prepare the final version of the State Plan.
- The State Plan will be submitted to RMRO/NPS for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final RMRO/NPS approval, the State Plan will be published and widely distributed.

How the Public Participates

The SHPO encourages public involvement in the development of its annual HPF work program, and makes every possible effort to keep the public informed about its programs and activities. The annual statewide preservation conference, the spring and fall workshop series, presentations for other government agencies and civic organizations, publication of information in the Oklahoma Historical Society's newsletter and journal, press releases, and other efforts are ways information about the National Register Programs and preservation in general in Oklahoma is distributed.

For purposes of development of the State Plan, the SHPO considers "public" input critical to the State Plan's effectiveness. The "public" is defined as those (a) who are interested in historic preservation, (b) who affect or have the potential to affect historic resources throughout the State, and (c) who will or may be affected by the planning process or plan goals. To provide the maximum possible opportunity for the "public" to participate in development of the State Plan, the SHPO shall:

- Distribute a needs assessment to all who attend the statewide preservation conference as a means of gathering information about the "public's" ideas about and concerns for preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. The needs assessment is included in the conference packet given to each participant. The SHPO collects the questionnaires during the conference.
- Conduct a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining the "public's" concerns and priorities for the State Plan. This public meeting shall be held in conjunction with the annual public meeting for development of the Historic Preservation Fund grant application, and notice of the meeting shall be given as described above.
- Hold a round table discussion with preservation professionals from across Oklahoma to discuss goals and priorities for the State Plan. Representatives of preservation-related agencies and organizations, as well as private consultants from preservation fields will be invited to participate.

- Provide a copy of the preliminary draft of the State Plan to the members of the Committee, the state review board, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.; the Oklahoma Heritage Association; all Certified Local Governments coordinators in Oklahoma; Tribal Governments; the Oklahoma Anthropological Society; all of the SHPO's subgrantees for the previous five (5) year period; all substate planning districts; the Oklahoma Main Street Program; Main Street Project Managers; federal and state agencies included in the SHPO's "Review and Compliance Mailing List"; and RMRO/NPS for a thirty (30)-day review and comment period.
- Consider all comments received and prepare a second draft of the State Plan. The second draft shall be provided to the Committee, the state review board, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.; the Oklahoma Heritage Association; the Oklahoma Main Street Program; all Certified Local Governments Coordinators in Oklahoma; RMRO/NPS; and all others who commented on the preliminary draft for a thirty (30) day review and comment period.
- Consider again all comments received and prepare a final draft of the State Plan for submission to RMRO/NPS for approval. The State Plan will be printed and widely distributed.
- Provide the final version of the State Plan to all agencies, organizations, and individuals who commented on either the preliminary draft or the second draft of the plan. Additionally, a general press release and notice about how to obtain a copy of the Plan will be given in the Oklahoma Historical Society's monthly newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. Copies of the plan will be distributed to those attending the next statewide preservation conference and the SHPO's spring and fall workshop series. Finally, in accordance with State law, copies of the state plan will be provided to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries for distribution through their statewide system.

The Basis of the Plan

To insure that the State Plan is meaningful for all of its users, the SHPO will incorporate information from a variety of sources, including comments from the public meeting, responses to the SHPO's needs assessment, data gathered through the HPF programs, and U. S. Census data. In preparation of the preliminary draft, these sources will be used as follows:

- To analyze comments received at the public meeting. All comments presented at the public meeting will be recorded and transcribed. Conclusions about the concerns, priorities, and issues presented in the comments will be summarized in a written report.
- To analyze comments received from the professional community. These will be documented and summarized in a written report.
- To analyze the responses to the needs assessment distributed at the 1992 statewide preservation conference. The responses will be summarized in a report that contains conclusions about where there is interest in preservation, what kinds of technical assistance programs are needed, what kinds of legislation for preservation are desired, where archeological and architectural/historic resource surveys should occur, and what threats to cultural resources the public considers most important.

- To review information obtained from the SHPO's HPF programs:

From historic contexts developed through the National Register program, surveys, and other efforts, the SHPO will determine what property types are underrepresented in the state's inventory of archeological and historic resources, which areas of the state have not been surveyed, and which property types may be in jeopardy. The results of the review will be summarized in a report.

From archeological and architectural/historic survey reports, the SHPO will determine where intensive-level surveys are needed and where properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are located.

From End of Year Report data for the Review and Compliance Program (Section 106 Review), the SHPO will determine where federally-assisted undertakings occur with the most frequency and which tend to have the highest potential to effect significant resources.

From End of Year Report data for the Federal Tax incentives Program, the SHPO will determine which communities may be experiencing economic growth, as well as a concern for preservation of historic resources.

From annual reports of the state's Certified Local Governments, the SHPO will obtain information about specific local preservation issues and kinds of problems and successes local governments must face.

From inquiries received by the SHPO on a daily basis, conclusions can be made about preservation issues of general concern to the public.

- To review summaries of U. S. Census data. The SHPO will obtain information about population growth and decline in Oklahoma's communities and rural areas.

Based on these information sources, the SHPO will develop a preliminary draft of the State Plan for public and professional review. The State Plan will contain the broad goals for preservation in Oklahoma. Many agencies, organizations, and individuals have responsibilities and concerns for identification and protection of archeological and historic properties. In addition to the broad goals, the State Plan will include suggested objectives for the state's "preservation partners", as well as objectives for the SHPO's HPF programs. After comments are received on the preliminary draft, a second draft will also be issued for public and professional comment prior to publication of the final version of the State Plan.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
12795 W. ALAMEDA PARKWAY
P.O. BOX 25287
DENVER, COLORADO 80225-0287



H32 (RMR-PR)

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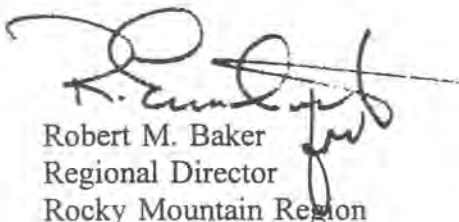
J. Blake Wade
Executive Director
Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Mr. Wade:

I am pleased to inform you that the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, has approved the Planning Process Document (PPD) for "Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan." The Oklahoma PPD satisfies all National Park Service requirements for such documents, and is an excellent description of your state's preservation planning activities.

Overall, we applaud Oklahoma's outstanding commitment to planning. We congratulate you and the staff at the Oklahoma Historical Society--particularly Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Melvena Heisch--on your efforts towards developing a statewide preservation plan.

Sincerely,



Robert M. Baker
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

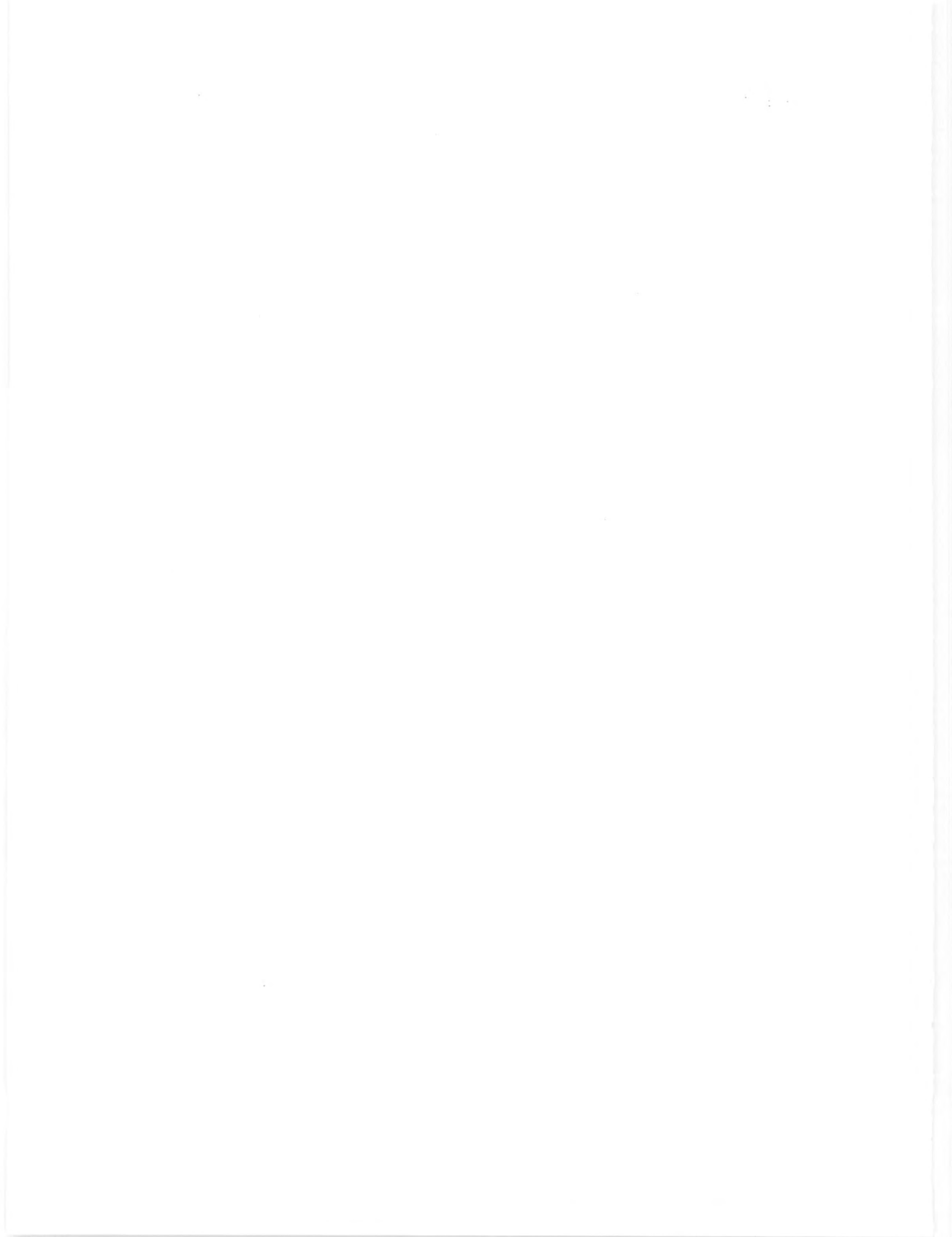
cc:

Melvena Heisch, Oklahoma SHPO



Acknowledgement of Support

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been funded in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs.



APPENDIX B

LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION



LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal laws and regulations are critical to historic preservation efforts in Oklahoma and across the nation. For further information about any of the items listed below, contact the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 621 N. Robinson, Suite 375, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (405/521-6249). The SHPO staff can provide copies of the laws and regulations listed below, answer many questions about them, and/or refer you to the appropriate agencies.

Laws Governing National Historic Preservation Programs

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Laws Governing National Historic Landmarks

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Section 8 of the General Authorities Act Amendments of 1976

Section 9 of the Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976

Laws Governing the Federal Archeology Program

Antiquities Act of 1906

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act

Laws Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives

Certified Rehabilitations: Section 48(g) of the Internal Revenue Code

Conservation Easements: Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code

Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Laws

Transportation Act of 1966

National environmental Policy Act of 1969

Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974
Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Regulations Governing National Historic Preservation Programs

- 36 CFR Part 60 National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 61 Procedures for approved State and local government historic preservation programs
- 36 CFR Part 63 Determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 68 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects
- 36 CFR Part 73 World Heritage Convention
- 36 CFR Part 78 Waiver of Federal agency responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Regulations Governing National Historic Landmarks

- 36 CFR Part 65 National Historic Landmarks Program

Regulations Governing the Federal Archeology Program

- 43 CFR Part 3 Preservation of American Antiquities
- 43 CFR Part 7 Protection of Archaeological Resources
- 36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

Regulations Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives

- 36 CFR Part 67 Historic Preservation Certifications
- 26 CFR Parts 1 and 602 Income Tax: Investment Tax Credit for Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures (Internal Revenue Service)
- 26 CFR Parts 1, 20, 25, and 602 Income Tax: Qualified Conservation Contributions (Internal Revenue Service)

Regulations Governing Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Programs

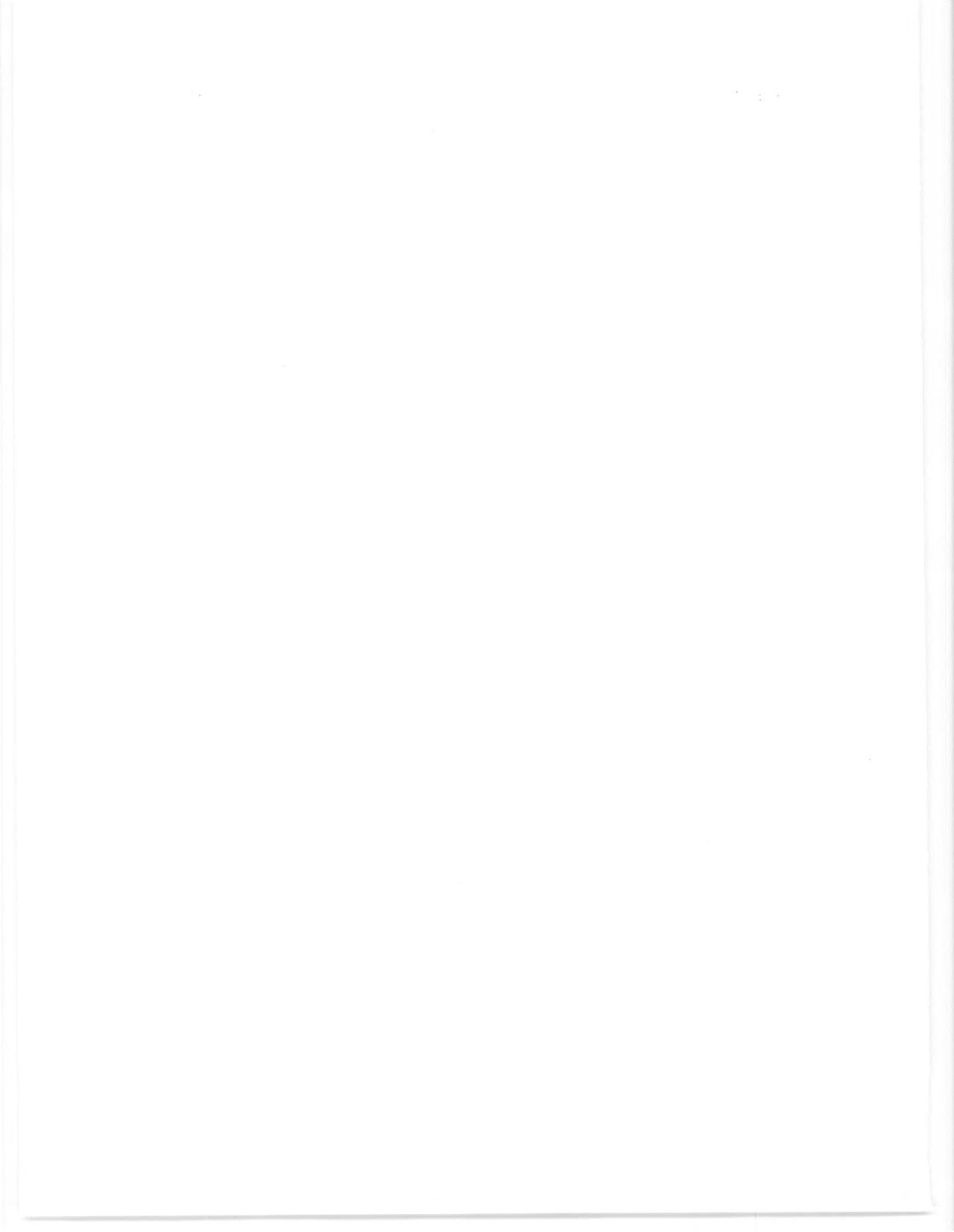
23 CFR Part 771	Environmental Impact and Related Procedures (Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration)
40 CFR Parts 1500-1517	Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality
41 CFR Part 101-17	Assignment and Utilization of Space (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)
41 CFR Part 101-20	Management of Buildings and Grounds (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)

Historic Preservation Guidelines

Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines
Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Abandoned Shipwreck Guidelines

APPENDIX C

OKLAHOMA LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION



1. OKLAHOMA LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

State laws are important in the efforts to protect Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. Brief summaries of each of these laws are provided below, as well as information about who to contact for further details about each statute. Copies of all of the laws are available from the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 621 N. Robinson, Suite 375, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (405/521-6249).

Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places Act (Title 53, Chapter 20, Sections 351-355 and 361)

The Act created the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee and provided that the Governor shall appoint the membership in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places Act further provided that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society shall serve as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Act also established the State Register of Historic Places which includes all properties listed in or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and those properties approved specifically for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places. State Register listing provides only recognition. The designation carries no protective features or financial incentives. (Contact the SHPO for further information.)

Section 361 of the Act transferred the authority for issuing permits for archeological investigations to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Formerly, the University of Oklahoma's Department of Anthropology was responsible for this function. (Contact the State Archeologist, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, 111 E. Chesapeake, Building #134, Norman, OK 73019-0575 [405/325-7211] for additional information.)

Contributions, gifts and donations--Title to real estate--Leasing real estate--Custodians (Title 53, Section 8)

The section provides that prior to the acquisition of real estate the Oklahoma Historical Society must request the Historic Preservation Review Committee to

evaluate the property and formulate an opinion about the acquisition. Furthermore, the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore must approve the acquisition.

Archeological Survey (Title 74, Chapter 9A)

The statute provides that the Oklahoma Archeological Survey shall be under the supervision of the Regents of the University of Oklahoma. Further, it stipulates that the objectives of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey shall be excavation of sites to obtain data and artifacts associated with early man in Oklahoma, research and study, publication, curation, and education. (Contact the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.)

Violating Sepulture and the Remains of the Dead (commonly referred to as the "Burial Act" (Title 21, Chapter 47, Section 1168)

The section concerns the disturbance of prehistoric and unmarked graves. It specifies the procedure for dealing with accidental discoveries of such burials which involves both the State Historic Preservation Office and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Further, the section provides that the marketing and trafficking of human skeletal remains and burial furniture is a crime, and penalties for violation of the law are prescribed in the statute. (Contact the State Archeologist for further information.)

Local Development Act (Title 62, Section 850)

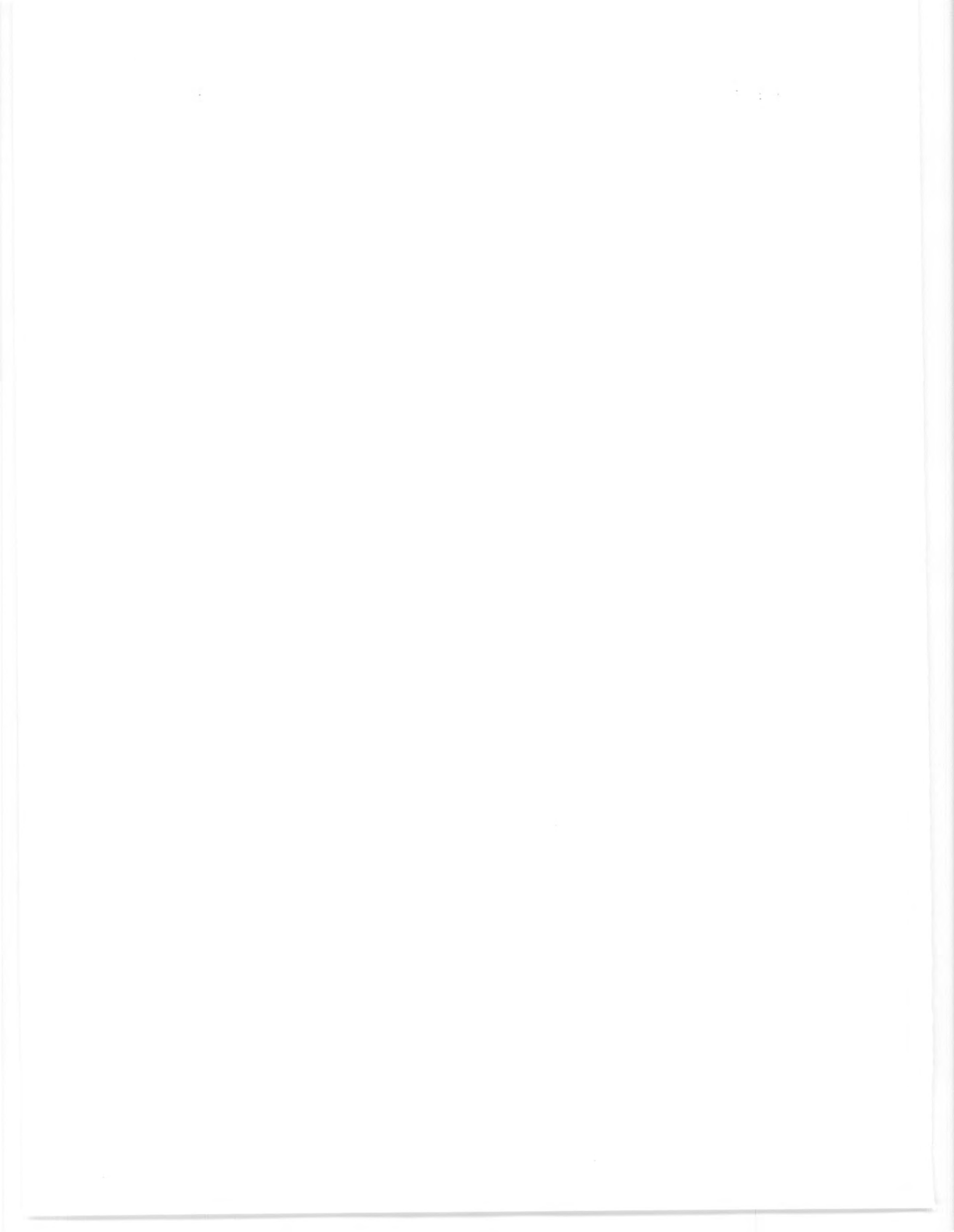
The Act enables local governments to offer local tax exemptions and other incentives to assist in rehabilitation and revitalization efforts. *Historic preservation areas* may be eligible for such local incentives. These areas are defined in the Act as districts or individual structures listed in or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the Act stipulates that to qualify for the local incentives, the rehabilitation work must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. (Contact your local government for information.)

2. LOCAL LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic preservation zoning ordinances are the most effective tools available for protecting a community's heritage. Many Oklahoma cities and towns enforce such local ordinances. Commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, and individual landmarks can benefit from them.

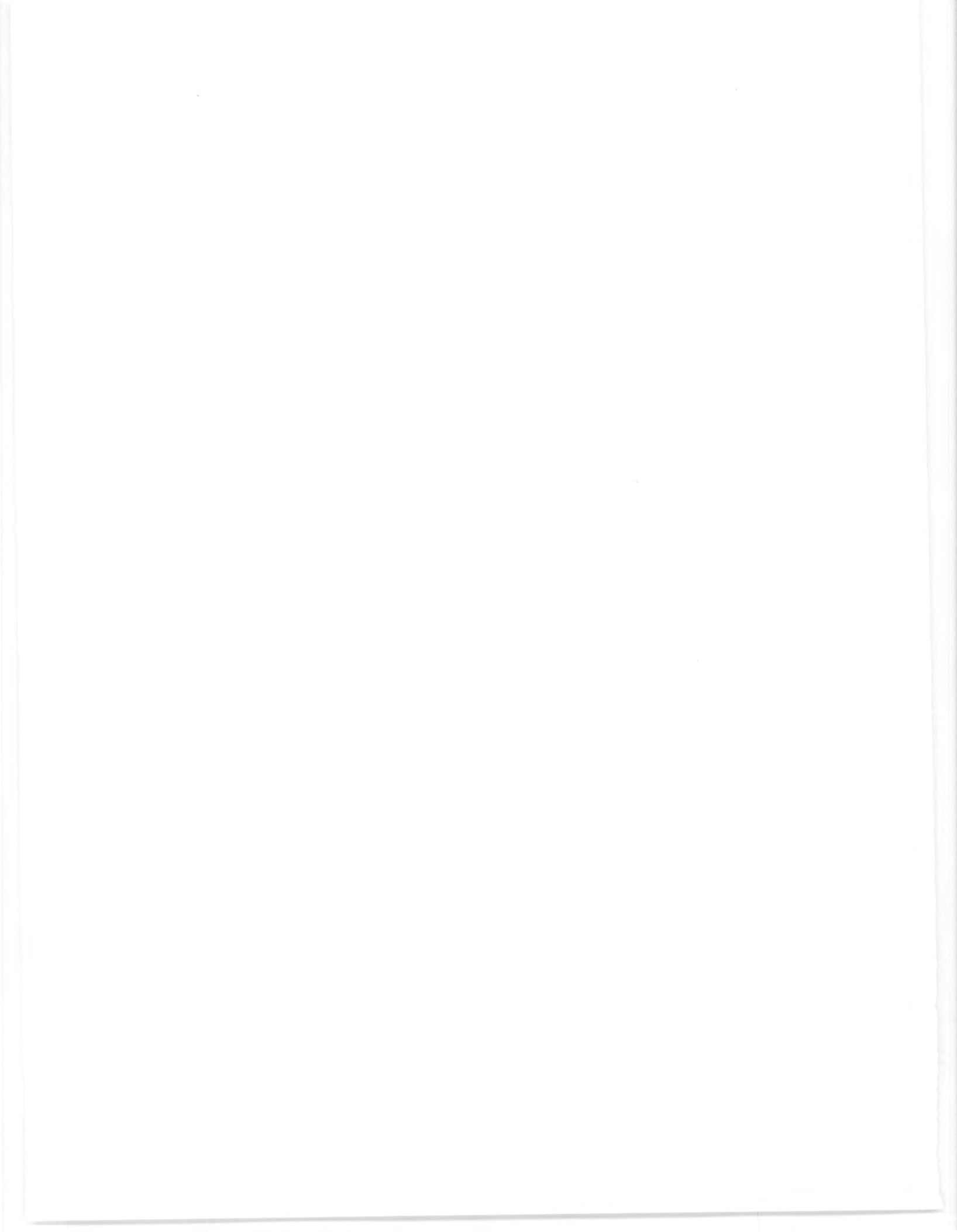
In general, these ordinances provide for a local historic preservation commission which functions as a part of local government in the designation of historic districts and landmarks. Then the commission issues certificates of appropriateness for projects that affect the districts or landmarks. Such projects include rehabilitation of building exteriors, demolition of buildings, and new construction. The commissions follow established design guidelines for their decision making process.

Contact your local government to determine if a historic preservation zoning ordinance is in force in your community. The State Historic Preservation Office works with several Oklahoma cities and towns which enforce preservation ordinances under its Certified Local Governments Program and can assist you with related information.



APPENDIX D

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS



PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

The historic preservation field is very broad, and the activities that support it may require the services of professionals. Some of the disciplines in which these professionals are trained include history, prehistoric archeology, historic archeology, architecture, architectural history, planning, and law. The kind of resource (archeological or historic) and the issue at hand will determine the need to consult with a professional and in what field that individual should be qualified. The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards are used in preservation programs nationwide and are published in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A and in Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.

As a recipient of federal grant assistance from the Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) follows the professional qualifications standards in its programs. The SHPO employs professionals in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and architectural history. Staff work assignments are made on the basis of the field in which the individual is qualified. For example, the architectural historian is responsible for assessing the National Register eligibility of standing structures under the Review and Compliance (Section 106) Program, and the architect is responsible for evaluating proposed rehabilitation plans under the federal tax incentives program. Also, the SHPO maintains a professionally qualified state review board (Historic Preservation Review Committee) to assist in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process.

When the SHPO funds projects, such as a Certified Local Government's activities, or contracts for services, such as preparation of a National Register nomination or completion of a survey, the primary project personnel must meet the appropriate professional qualification standards. For example, if the project involves completion of an architectural/historic survey of a community, the survey team must consist of qualified historians and architectural historians or architects. If the project involves preparation of a National Register nomination for a prehistoric mound site, the SHPO will contract with a professional in the field of prehistoric archeology.

Other agencies, organizations, and citizens also employ qualified professionals to carry out historic preservation activities. The SHPO encourages them to follow the Secretary's standards when retaining such services. For copies of

the Professional Qualification Standards and guidance in identifying individuals qualified to assist with your preservation efforts, contact the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 621 N. Robinson, Suite 375, Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (405/521-6249).

APPENDIX E

PRESERVATION-RELATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SERVING OKLAHOMA

PRESERVATION-RELATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SERVING OKLAHOMA

STATE AGENCIES

Oklahoma Archeological Survey
University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake, Bldg. #134
Norman, OK 73019
405/325-7211

Oklahoma Main Street Program
Department of Commerce
P. O. Box 26980
Oklahoma City, OK 73126
405/843-9770

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405/521-6249

PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Oklahoma Anthropological Society
Route 1, Box 62B
Cheyenne, OK 73628

Oklahoma Heritage Association
201 N.W. 14th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
405/235-4458

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.
P. O. Box 25043
Oklahoma City, OK 73125-0043
405/232-5747

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

City of Anadarko Preservation Review Commission
P.O. Box 647
Anadarko, OK 73005
(405)247-2481

New Cordell, Oklahoma, Preservation Review Commission
City of Cordell
P.O. Box 417
Cordell, OK 73602
(405)832-3825

City of Enid Historic Preservation Commission
P.O. Box 1768
Enid, OK 73702-1768
(405)234-2400

Grandfield, Oklahoma, Planning and Preservation Commission
Drawer "L"
Grandfield, OK 73546
(405)479-5215

Guthrie Historic District Townsite Commission
P.O. Box 908
Guthrie, OK 73044
(405)282-8027

Historical Preservation and Landmark Commission of the City of Oklahoma
City
300 S.W. 7th
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
(405)297-3908

City of Okmulgee Historic Preservation Commission
P.O. Box 250
Okmulgee, OK 74447
(918)756-4060

Ponca City Historic Preservation Panel
P.O. Box 1450
Ponca City, OK 74602
(405)767-0300

City of Tulsa Preservation Commission
110 S. Hartford
Tulsa, OK 74120
(918)596-2608

NATIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
730 Simms Street, Room 401
Golden, CO 80401
303/236-2682

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
Suite 332, Hall of the States
444 N. Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

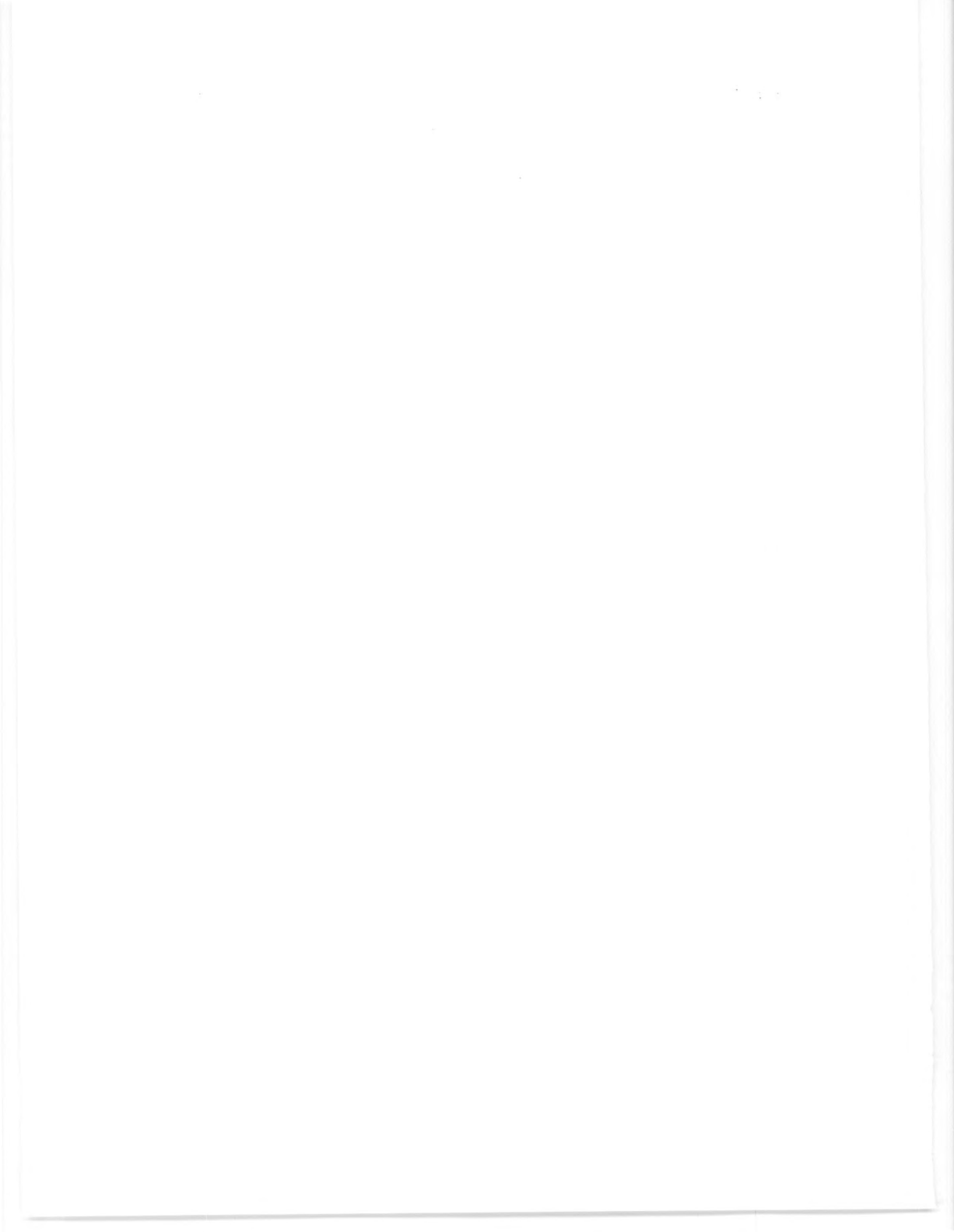
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
U. S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
303/969-2875

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Mountains/Plains Regional Office
910 16th Street, Suite 1100
Denver, CO 80202
303/623-1504

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
202/673-4000

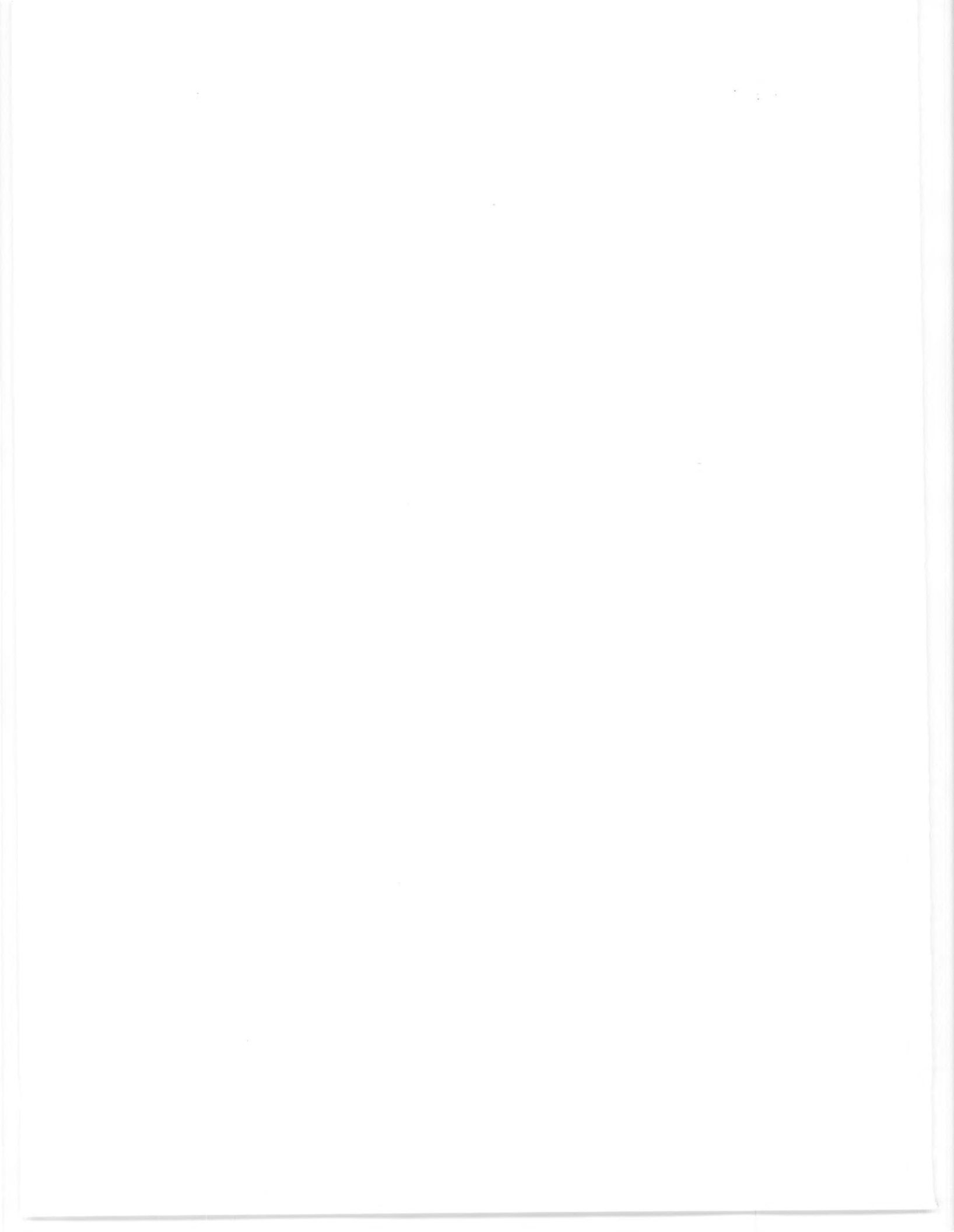
Preservation Action
1350 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Suite 401
Washington, D. C. 20036
202/659-0915

APPENDIX F
LIST OF ACRONYMS



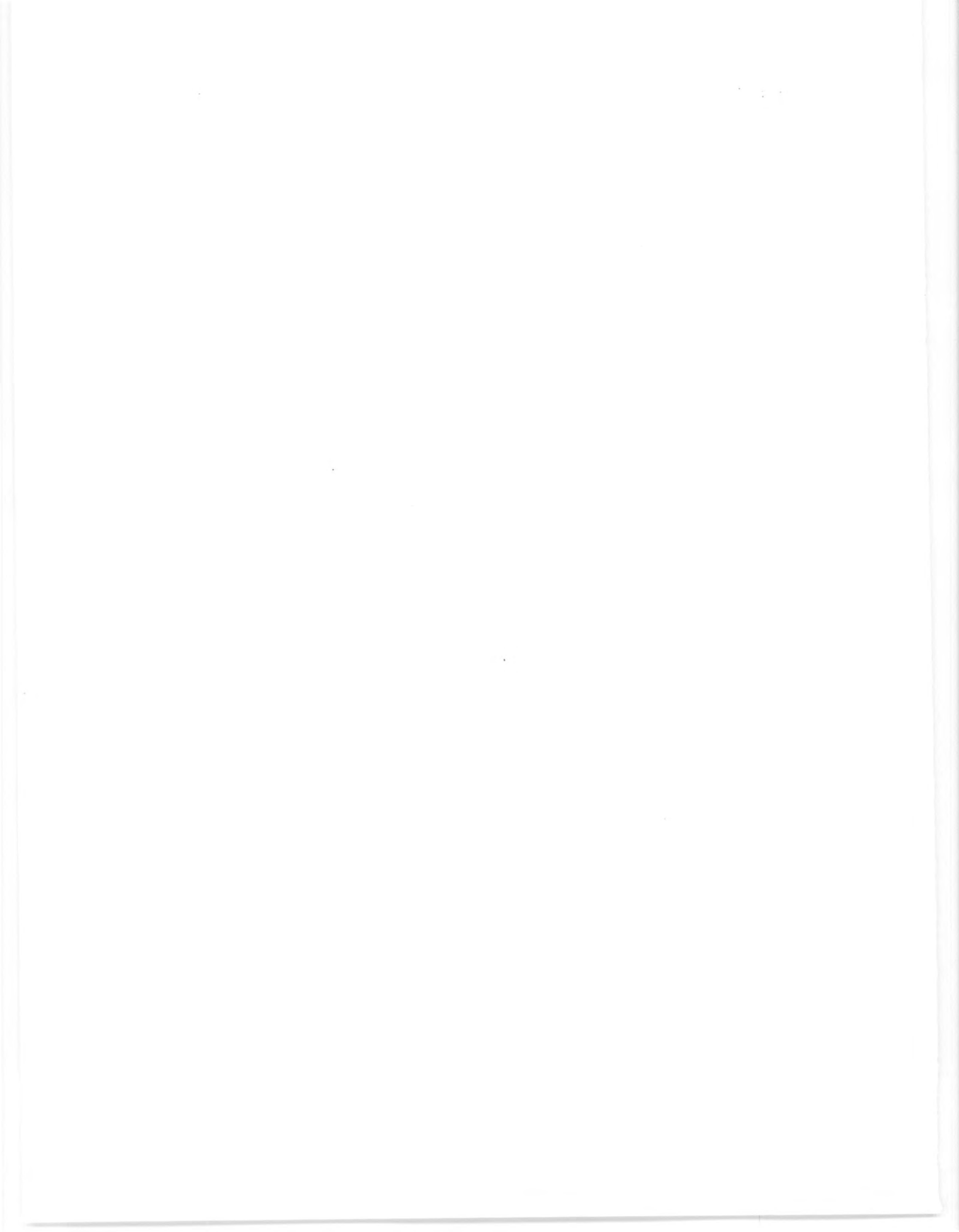
LIST OF ACRONYMS

<i>ACHP</i>	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
<i>A&D</i>	Acquisition and Development
<i>ADA</i>	Americans with Disabilities Act
<i>CA</i>	Certificate of Appropriateness
<i>CLG</i>	Certified Local Government
<i>CRM</i>	Cultural Resource Management
<i>DOE</i>	Determination of Eligibility
<i>FPO</i>	Federal Preservation Officer
<i>HABS</i>	Historic American Buildings Survey
<i>HAER</i>	Historic American Engineering Record
<i>HP</i>	Historic Preservation
<i>HPF</i>	Historic Preservation Fund
<i>ITC</i>	Investment Tax Credit
<i>MOA</i>	Memorandum of Agreement
<i>MOU</i>	Memorandum of Understanding
<i>NCSHPO</i>	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
<i>NHL</i>	National Historic Landmark
<i>NPS</i>	National Park Service
<i>NR</i>	National Register
<i>NRIS</i>	National Register Information System
<i>NTHP</i>	National Trust for Historic Preservation
<i>OAS</i>	Oklahoma Archeological Survey
<i>OASIS</i>	Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System
<i>OHA</i>	Oklahoma Heritage Association
<i>OHS</i>	Oklahoma Historical Society
<i>OLI</i>	Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory
<i>PA</i>	Preservation Action
<i>PA</i>	Programmatic Agreement
<i>PPD</i>	Planning Process Document
<i>R&C</i>	Review and Compliance
<i>RFP</i>	Request for Proposals
<i>SHPO</i>	State Historic Preservation Officer

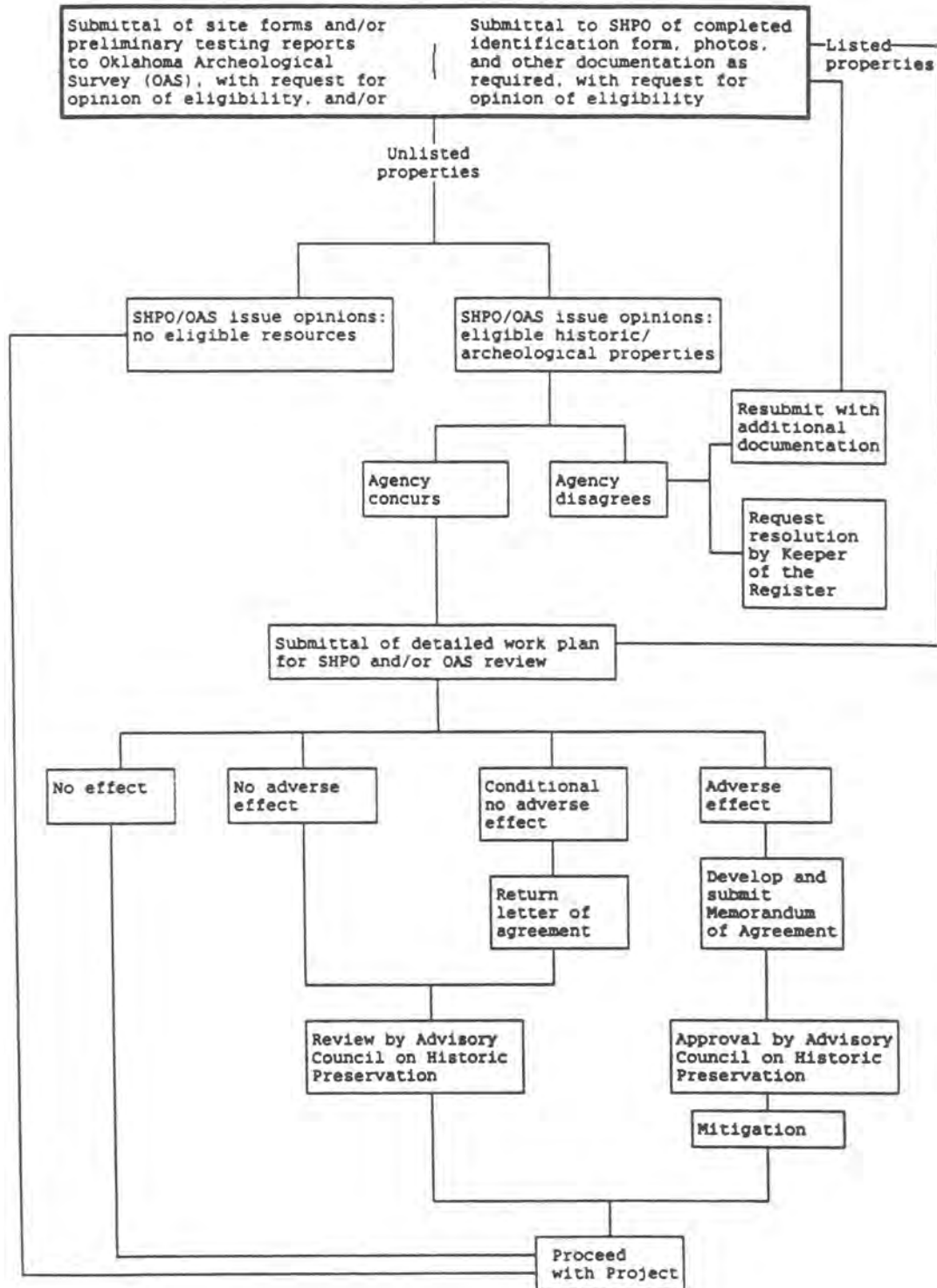


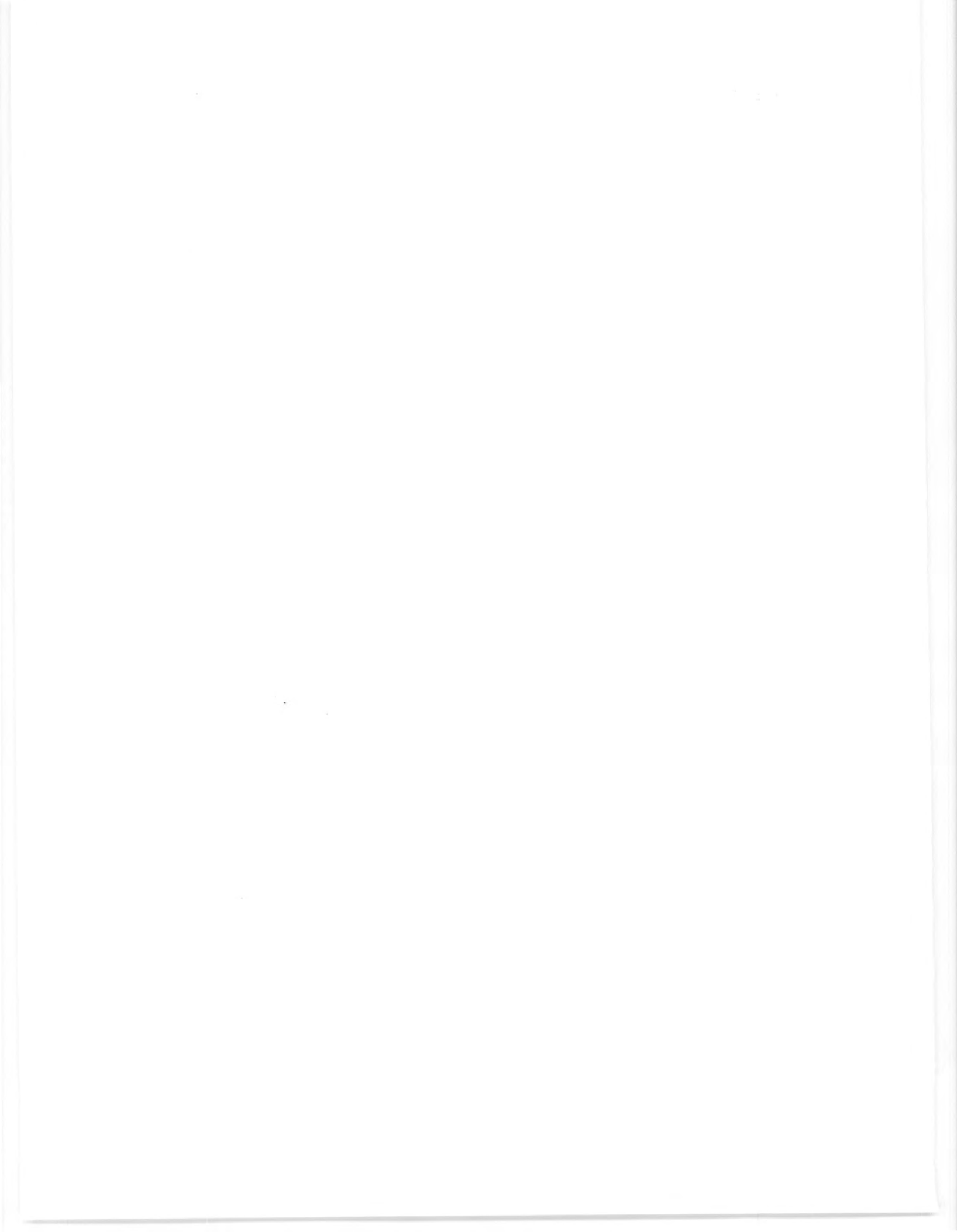
APPENDIX G

FLOW CHART FOR THE SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS



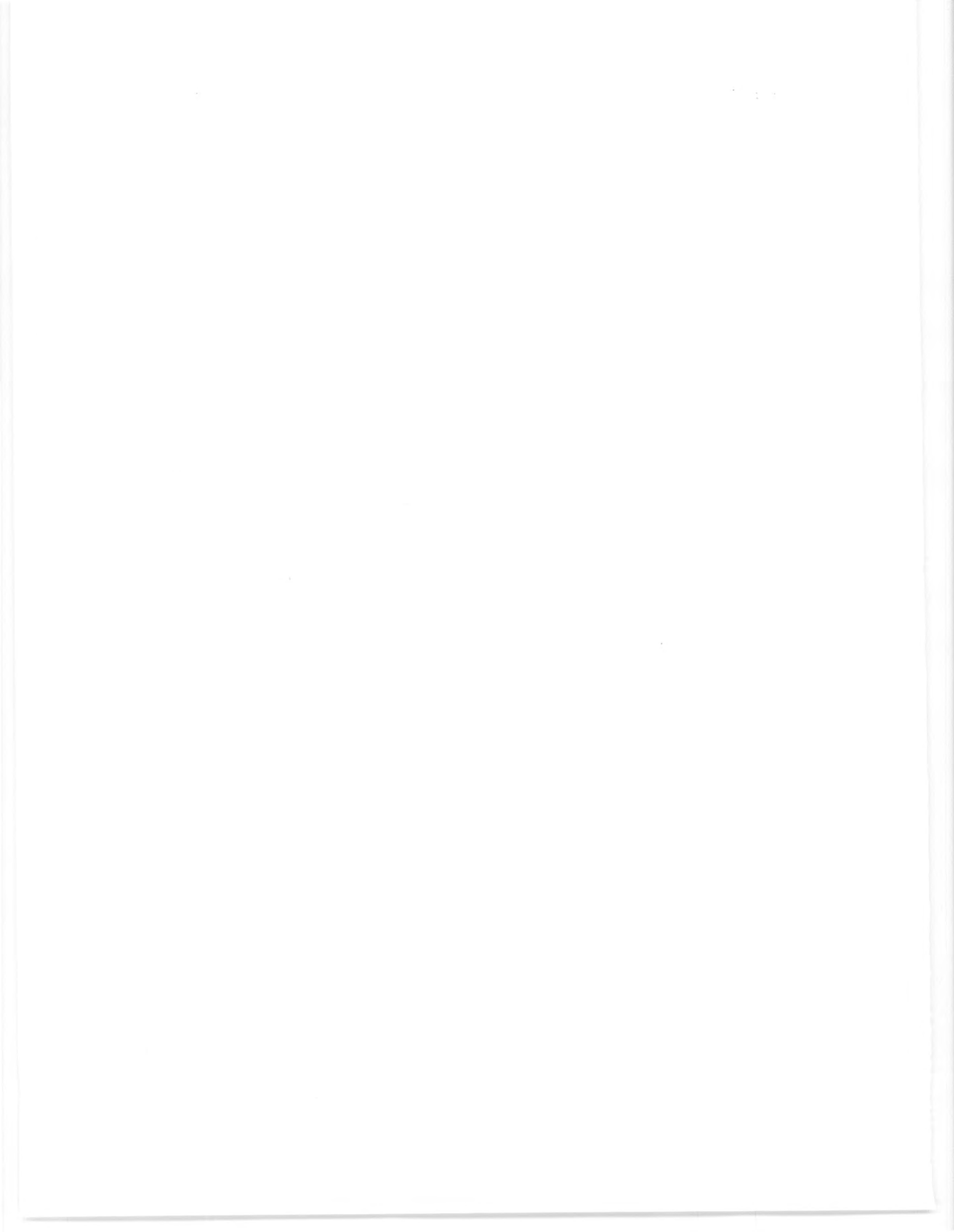
OVERVIEW OF THE REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE PROCESS





APPENDIX H

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR THE NOMINATION PROCESS



CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

