Utah Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2017-2022

Utah Division of State History

A DIVISION OF THE UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE & ARTS

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As of 9/1/2016

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Table of Contents

Public Summary

Meeting both federal statute and addressing needs in Utah's communities, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, within the Utah Division of State History initiated a statewide effort to plan the next five years of historic preservation efforts in Utah. First, it was necessary to compile what is known about the status of historic preservation since initiation of a formal program in 1973. Second, Utah Division of State History engaged over a thousand individuals, non-profit organizations, agencies, and communities to start an effort towards collaboration and partnership for the development of this plan and beyond.

After two years of meetings, discussion, and collaboration, the Utah Statewide Historic Preservation Plan team has settled on four main goals for the next seven years. Efforts identified seven audiences for the 2017-2022 Statewide Strategic Plan including the public, agencies and preservation partners, legislature and elected officials, students and educators, historic property owners, tourists and Utah's underrepresented communities.

1. Build a Foundation of Knowledge
     By increasing awareness and appreciation for Utah's diverse heritage
2. Practice Preservation Ethics
     Understand and use accepted preservation standards and techniques
3. Improve Collaboration
      Strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones
4. Increase Economic Infrastructure
      Advance preservation as economic development

Vision Statement for the Statewide Preservation Plan

Strengthened by diverse communities and groups, past and present, Utahns appreciate their rich history. They understand heritage is expressed in irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources. Such resources are valued because they offer a sense of place, tell us about our past, and contribute to a vibrant economy. Across Utah, organizations, governments, schools, and individuals are working together to celebrate, protect and wisely use cultural and historical assets.

Introduction

Humans have called the area of modern Utah home for over 10,000 years. From the earliest Paleoindian groups, the culturally diverse and regionally unique Fremont Indians, to the wave of emigrants from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and wealth-seeking prospectors in search of copper and silver, Utah contains many layers of cultural and historical sites that shape the identity of the state's modern residents. This diverse human experience was forged by a common interaction with Utah's complex and widely varied natural environments ranging from the dry and bleached white Bonneville Salt Flats to the densely forested and well-watered high alpine slopes of Utah's mountain ranges. Each human occupant of Utah, whether the transient Dominguez and Escalante Expedition of 1776, or the permanent agricultural colonies of the Mormon colonists, faced what seemed like insurmountable natural obstacles to their lives and livelihood. It is this highly diverse, historically rich, and naturally wondrous landscape and heritage that shapes the modern Utah experience.

How we, as Utahns today, preserve, conserve, memorialize, reflect, analyze, and continue to create this heritage will in part dictate how we are remembered over the next thousand years.

So why a Statewide Preservation Plan? As defined in the National Historic Preservation Act §101(b)(3)(C) and 36CFR61.4(b)(1), each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) "must carry out a historic preservation planning process that includes the development and implementation of a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan providing guidance for effective decision making about historic property preservation throughout the State." Beyond the legal requirements, a Statewide Preservation Plan captures the current state of historic preservation and provides a road map looking forward to assist in planning and decision-making by all those who affect the resources. There are both tangible and intangible benefits of historic preservation to the people of Utah, and a plan helps us all steer our efforts towards those ends. As the NHPA reached its 50th anniversary this year in 2016, the legacy of the past five decades can only be honored by a continued dedication and sustained if not increased level of achievement in the next five years. We urge the reader to review the Glossary in Appendix A for a key list of terms used in this plan.

Figure 1: Federal, state, local, and private partners discussing the preservation and mitigation of an early 20th century water diversion structure and farmstead near Green River, Utah.

Responsibility for completing this plan falls to the Utah SHPO, housed within the Division of State History (UDSH hereafter), within the Department of Heritage and Arts. Comprised of historians, architectural historians, archaeologists, architects, archivists, librarians, editors, historians and other program managers and staff, the UDSH contains perhaps the most diverse, educated, and experienced historic preservation staff in Utah.

Utah SHPO (UT-SHPO hereafter) staff work closely with historic preservationists in state, federal, and local governments, private contracting firms, non-profit organizations, avocational groups, and dozens of other interested parties. While coordinated and compiled through the UT-SHPO, the 2017-2022 Statewide Preservation Plan incorporates the thoughts and views of hundreds of diverse Utahns. This is truly a plan to help direct, guide, and ensure positive movement towards our collective historic preservation goals while dovetailing these efforts with other statewide economic, energy development, job creation, and self-determination planning efforts.

Over the next five years, Utah's population will continue to grow and become more diverse, cities and towns will expand, energy and mineral development will likely rise, and through effective heritage preservation, Utah's communities can be strengthened by active grassroots engagement with our cherished historical resources. While development continues to pressure the fragile and finite part of our past, it also offers great opportunities to add yet another story to the pages of Utah's history. Utah's 21st century history-in-the-making is exciting, and we all share in its creation. But we must be mindful of the earlier layers of our past and protect our heritage and identity for future generations.

Figure 2: Staff of Utah Division of State History, 2013. All contribute to the overall health and vitality of the historic preservation efforts in Utah.

Development of the 2017-2022 Utah Historic Preservation Plan

Planning for the newest version of the Utah Statewide Preservation Plan began in the spring of 2014 at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (UT-SHPO), a full two years before the plan needed to arrive at the National Park Service for review. Initiation of planning at the earliest possible opportunity allowed UT-SHPO staff to reach beyond traditional boundaries of consultation and participation, and engage directly with the broadest suite of Utahns. UT-SHPO staff clearly articulated to all interested parties that this plan was to not only guide the efforts of that office, but to also build a road map for all Utahns towards a common set of goals. While steered by the UDSH, planning efforts flowed effortlessly among federal and state agency partners, avocational groups, local governments, academic departments, academics, and interested individuals from the public who openly shared their thoughts, ideas, dreams, and pithy editorials. At all stages of the planning process, UT-SHPO staff integrated these diverse, and sometimes divergent, voices into this unified statewide plan.

Evaluation of Utah's Previous Plan

Honest reflection on the previous Utah Statewide Preservation Plan offered some critiques, highlighted some strengths, and shaped a re-focused and dedicated effort to the current plan. Overall, most staff and many of the preservation partners felt the previous plan failed to live up to its mission of providing a practical road map for the state's cultural resources. Instead, many staff and partners and especially the public, were not even aware of the document's existence, its function, or its value. It was not reviewed or updated annually or integrated into the respective stakeholders annual planning processes. The new plan will also collect annually more means and measures to track the plans successes or failures. While a harsh appraisal of this document was warranted, the lessons learned from the last plan's weakness in statewide integration and awareness ensured a better, more articulated, and broadly accepted plan for this planning cycle.

Much of what was produced in the previous plan still has merit, but the current plan is incorporating a broader authorship and offering a firmer commitment. The 2008 plan discussed these challenges as urban growth and development, increased visitation and use of public lands, oil and gas extraction, availability of digital data on archaeological site locations, and growing attitudes that "do not value or that devalue cultural resources" (Utah Preservation Plan 2008). Over the last eight years those challenges did appear and shaped, both positively and negatively, our interaction with cultural resources.

In order to place these goals in context, UT-SHPO felt that comparing the expected challenges with the number of federal and state cultural resource law compliance cases received would serve as an adequate proxy measure (see Figure 3 below). While these numbers do not reflect all the variables at work in Utah, it does indicate that the forward-thinking goals of the 2008 strategic plan did promote a proactive response to growing pressures and the formation of streamlining Programmatic Agreements (PA) and other measures.

Figure 3: *Number of cases received by UT-SHPO since 2008, broken into the challenge categories described in the 2008 Statewide Preservation Plan.*

2008 Plan Challenge	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Urban Growth								
a. UDOT*	115	65	77	83	78	97	83	81
b. FCC*	97	63	64	19	71	53	94	114
c. HUD/EDA/WA*	106	154	353	682	409	436	348	504
2. Recreation	104	125	132	127	134	102	112	105
3. Oil & Gas	578	435	508	526	493	475	439	321
Total of All Cases	2,184	1,788	2,067	2,735	2,180	1,575	1,789	1,668

*= Agencies identified by UT-SHPO staff to contribute most to undertakings that would fall under the Urban Growth and Development Challenge. Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Economic Development Agency (EDA), Weather Authorization (WA).

These streamlining measures outlined in the 2008 plan helped to offset the growing demands on the UT-SHPO staff. They also allowed federal and state agencies to more effectively manage their resources and meet their legal obligations. For private developers, oil and gas companies, and recreational enthusiasts, they facilitated working this through the legal process in an efficient and fiscally responsible manner, at least in regard to cultural resources. All Utahns gain from a robust, interactive, and process-oriented legal framework with regard to cultural resources.

The 2008 strategic plan outlined five major challenges facing historic preservation in Utah over the proceeding eight years, and what follows is a summary of those challenges and an analysis of their implications.

- **Challenge 1: Growth & Development**: Population growth leads to many pressures on cultural resources, especially historic buildings in core neighborhoods and archaeological sites in the way of new development. Between 2008 and 2014, Utah's population increased by nearly 350,000, (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). A recent report from the Federal Census Bureau demonstrates that two of the top five fastest-growing communities in the United States are South Jordan and Lehi, Utah (Associated Press 2014).
  - In order to capture the variation in development and urban growth, UT-SHPO staff collated data resulting from undertakings of Utah Department of Transportation (for roads, streets, bridges, etc.), Federal Communication Commission (for cell phone and telecommunications towers), and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Economic Development Agency (EDA) and Weather Authorization (WA) (for low-income housing, weatherization programs, etc.).
  - It is clear that HUD/EDA/WA projects are becoming a major engine of compliance-related undertakings since the 106 cases processed in 2008 grew to 504 in 2015. This trend will likely continue given growing urban areas and additional federal incentives for sustainability. These numbers also reflect the effects of new programmatic agreements that actually spurred compliance with the existing cultural resource law, whereas

previously the agencies were out of compliance. While increasing the workload for UT-SHPO, cultural resources in Utah benefitted greatly from these new agreements.

- o The economic recession and federal stimulus that was created in response to it, particularly the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, undoubtedly played a role in the number of undertakings reviewed by SHPO over the past 8 years.

- **Challenge 2: Increased Visitation and Recreation:** Archaeological reports completed before the 2008 plan indicated that All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) use was having, and would continue to have, a significant adverse effect on cultural resources (Spangler et al. 2006; Spangler and Boomgarden 2007). A growing urban population, combined with a successful tourism campaign, increased the use of Utah's diverse public lands, leading to concurrent increases in compliance projects related to development, maintenance, or plans for outdoor recreation. Tourism, travel and the recreation industry accounted for $7.2 billion dollars of the Utah economy in 2012, and if considered an export, would have been the third-ranked industry behind metals and electronics. Overall, Utah has witnessed a 5.9% increase in tourism spending, 6.6% increase in non-resident visitation, and 6.0% increase in tax revenues from travelers since 2009. The *2012 Utah Tourism at a Glance* report for the Utah Governor's Office of Management and Budget, also documented that in 2012 alone there were "6.6 million national park visits, 5.1 million national monument, recreation area and historical site visits, 5.1 million state park visits, as well as 4.0 million skier days." Most of Utah's tourism locations contain heritage and cultural resources. Increased visitation places enormous pressure on cultural and historical resources and the infrastructure and personnel responsible for their management and stewardship.
  - o In 2008, there were 104 cultural compliance cases received by UT-SHPO regarding undertakings associated with ATVs, hiking, campgrounds, or other forms of recreation. This number remained relatively flat to the 105 received in 2015, with a high mark of 134 in 2012.
  - o The number of cases received at the UT-SHPO does not appear to indicate a growing number of new recreational developments, nor does it truly reflect the increasing management demands on state and federal agencies for cultural resources in these high-visitation areas.
  - o Further, several federal land managing agencies in Utah appear to not regularly comply with cultural resource law with regard to consultation of small projects involving trails, campgrounds, or other facility maintenance. Future efforts to bring it into compliance will ensure that cultural resources will be better managed and accounted for within the preservation process.

- **Challenge 3: Oil & Gas and Other Resource Extraction**: In 2010, the Utah Division of Oil & Gas reported 484 producing oil wells and 382 producing gas wells statewide. By 2013, the numbers rose to 662 for oil wells but dropped to 290 for gas wells. A drop in gas wells resulted from a nationwide decline in natural gas prices in the last three years. Expansion of oil and gas wells

requires a labyrinth of roads, pipelines, and support structures that can all ultimately lead to pressures on cultural resources.

- o Interestingly, however, the number of cases received by the UT-SHPO between 2008 and 2013 does not support a substantially increasing number of developments as predicted in the earlier plan. In actuality, the 578 cases received in 2008 under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (or the state equivalent, UCA 9-8-404), were the high-water marks whereas in 2015 only 321 were received. Oil and gas slowdown during 2015, resulting from price declines, is radically altering this pattern as well.
- o The discrepancy between continued oil and gas development in Utah and the slightly decreasing case numbers is largely the result of active Programmatic Agreements (PA) among the UT-SHPO federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, and other groups, such as the Berry Petroleum PA that streamlines the process for cultural resource compliance.

- **Challenge 4: Dissemination of Archaeological Site Information through Digital Means:** In 2008, the state worried about the growing adaptation of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for broad consumer uses. Where for decades highly-accurate GPS technology resided in government agencies, the consumer electronic market of the late 2000s lowered the cost of these units to where everyone could possess and use this technology. Fears that members of the public would post the exact geographic location of sensitive archaeological sites was common amongst federal, state, and contract archaeologists. While this concern was well-founded it is impossible to track the amount of damage caused to archaeological sites by the dissemination of this site location information by members of the public. Site locations are often published on the internet, by history and archaeological enthusiasts with no intentions to harm; rather wishing to share their discovery and their passion for the topic. We know there have been impacts from the digital revolution on archaeological sites, but there has yet to be a formal scientific study conducted.
  - o Since 2008, geocaching, or the placement of a box of items in the woods or urban areas with GPS coordinates placed online for others to find, is an increasingly common and popular recreational activity. Land managers must now monitor these popular websites to ensure that caches are responsibly being placed and not adversely affecting cultural resources. On the other hand, this technological recreational pastime allows all interested parties to post and document landscapes and architecture, where such knowledge encourages tourism and appreciation for these resources.
  - o With even the simplest cellular phone now possessing the ability to take high-resolution photos, tag those photos with accurate GPS coordinates, and instantly share them via a multitude of social media platforms, it is impossible and folly to try controlling this activity.
  - o A 2013 *New York Times* story highlights that growing vandalism in national parks, including the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Utah, is likely a result of growing

social media. Instant posting of graffiti or other vandalism to social media sites provides the offender with instant gratification and perhaps even limited fame (Barringer 2013). For example, vandals who destroyed a geological feature in Goblin Valley State Park in central Utah posted a film of the activity to social media sites as self-promotion, but these actions ultimately led to their prosecution (Lang and Prettyman 2014).

- **Challenge 5: Attitudes and Actions that Devalue Cultural Resources:** This goal was a difficult, if not impossible, facet of heritage and cultural resources to measure. However, if we consider the survey created for the design of this Statewide Preservation Plan in 2014-2016 as an accurate, if not statistically significant, means of assessing the attitude and actions towards cultural resources, there is some reason for positive thinking.
  - Of the 463 respondents to the survey, 41% were very aware of historic and archaeological resources in the state, with 76% feeling they are "very important."
  - The survey indicates that as far as perception, more needs to be done to protect and steward cultural resources with 44% of respondents indicating that Utahns are only doing a fair job. All interested cultural and historical resource groups must do better at identifying and trumpeting this common love and interest.
  - During the last eight years there have been many flagrant and public interactions with cultural resources, including theft, vandalism, site looting, and illegal ATV activity in sensitive areas, but most reporting is met with a preservationist perspective in press and public arenas.

Sigurd to Red Butte 345kV Transmission Line Project

PacificCorp, through Rocky Mountain Power, proposed a 170-mile transmission line corridor in central Utah in 2009. Archaeologists documented 370 total sites as part of this project, including the identification of 247 new sites in 2010. Road and tower construction associated with the transmission line adversely affected 108 of these sites, most being prehistoric archaeological resources from Utah's Archaic to Late Prehistoric period, but also included several 19th century roads, irrigation ditches, and even a historic telephone line shack.

Results of mitigation excavations is forthcoming, but have helped to fill in significant gaps for the prehistoric record of central Utah. This is an example of the success of the cultural resource protection laws working to protect, preserve, and interpret the state's past to its current inhabitants.

Moving beyond mere trends and challenges from the previous plan, the current planning team felt that a review of the cases leading to an adverse effect determination under federal and state law would provide a better point of reflection on the challenges faced over the last eight years. Due to the limitations of the current UT-SHPO database to look backwards, an exact number is not easily accessible, but it appears that since 2008 there have been 270 compliance cases leading to an adverse effect (Figure 4 and 5). Meaning that in those 270 cases, a federal or state undertaking damaged, destroyed, or otherwise adversely affected a building or site eligible for the National Register of Historic Places to be discussed later. This, however, does only represent 1.52% of the total number of compliance cases reviewed by the UT-SHPO in that period, so it is safe to say that for 98.5% of undertakings that there are no adverse effects to historic properties. This tally does not take into account the number of historic buildings or archaeological sites destroyed or damaged outside of these federal or state legal frameworks, as those are nearly impossible to quantify. There is no systematic way of documenting the destruction of community historical resources outside these nexuses.

Twenty-seven of these adverse effects involve standing architecture within urban and semi-urban areas, and are largely the result of government undertakings (UDOT and Federal Highway Administration, General Services Administration, Hill Air Force Base and the Utah National Guard at Camp Williams).

Of growing concern (and addressed later in this plan) is the growing number of adverse effects to historic canals and ditches. Communal water transportation and distribution systems allowed the growth and development of modern Utah. Therefore, canals and ditches are expressions of this social and economic development, and if one follows the water, one truly tracks Utah's Euroamerican history. Efforts to limit health risk and loss of water through evaporation or lower the amounts of salts flowing into natural streams and rivers are leading to a growing number of undertakings that are piping, lining, and/or burying historic canals and ditches. Urban sprawl and incompatible in-filling are also contributing to the adverse effects on historic water features with new developments increasingly needing the space currently occupied by these historic properties. Since 2010, records indicate 19 adverse effects to canals, ditches, or associated features. As a critical component of the agrarian landscape of Utah, the loss of these features is a concern.

Figure 4: *Number of cases received by UT-SHPO since 2008 resulting in an Adverse Effect Determination.*

Year	# of Adverse	Total # of 106/404 Cases	Adverse Effect %
2008	33	2,171	1.52%
2009	38	1,787	2.13%
2010	37	2,074	1.78%
2011	14	2,735	0.51%
2012	28	2,182	1.28%
2013	42	1,575	2.67%
2014	26	1,789	1.45%
2015	27	1,668	1.62%
2016	25	1,400 (est.)	1.79%
Total Adverse	270	17,381	1.55%

Agency	# of Adverse Effects since 2008
Utah Department of Transportation	56
Bureau of Land Management	50
United States Forest Service	22
Bureau of Reclamation	18
Utah National Guard	9
Natural Resources Conservation Service	7
All 19 Other Agencies	108
Total Cases	270

The role of long-distance transmission lines is not included in any of the challenges identified in the previous statewide plan, and has been a large impact to Utah's cultural resources. Both the Sigurd to Red Butte (SRB) and the Mona to Oquirrh transmissions lines resulted in a number of adverse effects to historic properties, with SRB affecting over 100 archaeological and architectural resources alone. However, robust and productive consultations among the UT-SHPO, Rocky Mountain Power, Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, Utah State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration, several Native American Tribes, the Mountain Meadows Massacre Descendants, and the National Park Service led to the avoidance of adverse effects to another 200 archaeological and architectural sites and the Mountain Meadows National Historic Landmark. This successful and important project was a major highlight over the last planning cycle.

With challenges come opportunities. The massive oil and gas development boom occurring in the Uintah Basin of northeastern Utah strained the resources of federal and state agencies over the last planning period, but provided one of the largest and most comprehensive archaeological survey databases in the state. Archaeological findings from these compliance-driven projects yielded a never-before seen glimpse into our past, and would be impossible to accomplish without the driving energy development. The Uintah Basin and compliance with Section 106 of the federal National Historic Preservation Act and its state equivalent, Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404, offers a unique opportunity to understand landscapes of Utah's past. In Uintah and Duchesne Counties, compliance-driven projects have identified nearly 9,000 archaeological sites and surveyed over 20,000 acres of public, private, and tribal lands. These sites helped to provide more pages in the book of Utah's past.

Architecturally, dozens of building surveys (both intensive and reconnaissance level) were completed through compliance and Certified Local Government (CLG) projects, supplementing those completed by the UDSH staff themselves. These surveys have now identified over 65,000 buildings and structures with data residing within a relational and geospatial database at UDSH. Additional visibility is available through a public viewer known as PreservationPro. Without the driving force of agency undertakings, many of Utah's most significant architectural and landscape resources might never be fully documented or preserved.

Annual Planning & Reporting Over Last Period

While the Statewide Preservation Plan does not strictly apply to UT-SHPO, but instead on the whole of Utah's historic preservation efforts, the only means of reporting is annually to the National Park Service (NPS). At the close of each federal fiscal year, UT-SHPO provides a review and evaluation of the goals set forth in the Statewide Preservation Plan to the NPS and the governor-appointed Utah Board of State History for the funding through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Further, each UT-SHPO staff member's performance plan completed for the State of Utah includes job duties, tasks, and accomplishments based on the goals and objectives outlined in the Statewide Preservation Plan. This reinforced the need to assess progress towards those goals and objectives on a bi-annual basis for internal performance plans and annually for the HPF grant cycle. UT-SHPO staff assist in promoting those CLG activities that met the goals and objectives of the Statewide Preservation Plan within the established framework of the HPF grant manual. It is a goal of this new planning cycle to identify and gather metrics beyond the UT-SHPO and truly track historic preservation across the state.

Preservation Success Stories from 2008-2015

During the last cycle of Utah's Statewide Preservation Plan, several key accomplishments are reaping state and local levels of successes. Some of these actions are reported annually to the National Park Service as part of the Historic Preservation Fund required reporting.

Success Story #1: Mid-Century Modern in Utah.

The UT-SHPO has worked to find ways of preserving and promoting the state's mid-century modern architecture. Efforts included conducting oral interviews on Utah architects responsible for the most notable mid-century buildings in the state (interviews are now available online at: http://www.slmodern.org/category/architecture/architects/

These efforts continued with the UT-SHPO co-sponsoring the 2015 Utah Preservation Conference which included "Modernism on Campus, University of Utah Architecture 1945-1975, A Walking Tour" which highlighted 14 mid-century buildings. http://utahheritagefoundation.org/images/stories/education/Modernism_on_Campus_Tour_Booklet.pdf

In recent years three of these important mid-century buildings have been threatened with demolition. The UT-SHPO partnered with the Utah Heritage Foundation and the University of Utah to undertake a comprehensive study of the university's mid-century buildings, including collecting architectural drawings, historical and current images, builders & architects, and a condition assessment. This study will hopefully provide decision makers with a better understanding and appreciation of the rich history of this era of campus growth, and will in turn result in more buildings being rehabilitated rather than demolished.

Success Story #2: Thomas Whitaker Museum Restoration

Constructed in 1878, the Thomas and Elizabeth Mills Whitaker home in Centerville, is a major piece of the historical legacy of that community. In 1994 the Whitaker home was purchased by Centerville City, including 1.3 acres of land to use as a community meeting place and historical museum. In 1996 the Thomas and Elizabeth Mills Whitaker home was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Thomas Whitaker Museum Director and Museum Board saw the need for restoration of the building. Using Certified Local Government (CLG) grants administered by the Utah SHPO and Centerville City, the Whitaker home was restored to the benefit of the community.

On March 8, 2013, after nearly 20 years since the purchase by Centerville City, the Thomas Whitaker Museum was reopened in a dedication ceremony with a commitment to serve the citizens of Centerville and future generations. The intent with the restoration of the building is to reflect the time period the Whitaker family lived in the home, from 1878 to the 1930s. The museum is open weekly for tours, special events, and a monthly oral history "storytelling night," where the natives of Centerville have been able to tell their stories and memories of Centerville along with memories of the many changes they have seen in the Thomas and Elizabeth Mills Whitaker home and the City of Centerville. The Thomas Whitaker Museum is a great resource and the voice of pioneer heritage in Centerville.

Success Story #3: Nine Mile Canyon Archaeological Nominations

Nine Mile Canyon is one of the best collections of rock art sites in the United States and likely the world, with thousands of petroglyphs and pictographs covering the rocky outcrops of the canyon. The Nine Mile Canyon Multiple Property Submission (MPS) area developed in response to growing oil and gas development in the scenic but resource-rich area of east-central Utah. As part of a Programmatic Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), UT-SHPO, and numerous other stakeholders, the BLM agreed to create a MPS and list a significant number of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

Heavy tanker trucks carrying natural gas from wells to markets had the potential of affecting the priceless prehistoric art. In addition to paving the road to limit the effect of dust on the rock art, the BLM listed hundreds of sites on the NRHP as negotiated mitigation for the growing development through consultation processes in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The first group of 160 archaeological sites was listed to the NRHP in 2009, with a total of 360 sites listed by 2015. This effort has lead Utah to surpass New Mexico as the state with the most individually listed archaeological sites on the National Register, honoring the contributions to Utah's history by those that came many thousands of years earlier.

Methods for Development of New Plan

Development of the current plan required careful analysis and reflection upon the previous example. Early scoping meetings among UT-SHPO staff occurred in spring of 2014 and focused on assessing the previous plan, with key guiding questions focusing on: 1) assessing the nature and extent of the previous planning process (occurring in 2007-2008) and, 2) identifying the most and least successful components of the plan itself. Concurrently, UT-SHPO staff met with state and federal agencies to assess their perspectives on the previous plan, reviewed the Statewide Preservation Plans of other states, poured through guidance provided by the NPS, and internally prepared to coalesce various databases to draw quantitative and qualitative conclusions to inform the current plan.

It was through this early process that the direction of the current plan coalesced. UT-SHPO staff involved in the 2008 plan formation discussed the difficulties in engaging with stakeholders through public meetings. In 2008, UT-SHPO hosted six public meetings around the state, but met with only limited interest and minimal public attendance. Given this low attendance and poor feedback, it was decided to engage directly with "Preservation Partners" to formulate an indirect means of assessment though a hard copy and online survey questionnaire. The survey questionnaire focused on assembling data on four important aspects of the Statewide Plan:

1) Acquiring limited demographic data, including occupation and county of residence,
2) Assessing current knowledge of the respondents for historic preservation themes,
3) Identifying perceived threats or challenges, and
4) Outlining potential future avenues in support of the mission of the Statewide Preservation Plan.

As this survey launched early in 2014, the goals and objectives of the current plan had not even begun to formulate, thus the answers yielding from the survey provided direction, substance, and points of reflection for the UT-SHPO staff tasked with compilation of the current document. Dissemination of the survey occurred digitally through the official website of the UDSH, but also through a robust use of social media, including *Facebook* and *Twitter*. This maximized the audiences exposed to the survey, as it was hoped that the results would be a true reflection of as many publics in Utah as possible.

Finally, the analog (paper) version of the survey was distributed at major preservation-related events, including the Utah Heritage Foundation Annual Conference, the Utah State History Conference, and other venues as appropriate. Other targeted demographics included the Salt Lake Diversity Council, OHV State Parks User Groups, Association of Governments, Regional Conservation Districts, nine Universities and Colleges, Utah Professional Archaeology Council, Utah Statewide Archaeology Society, Utah Planning Association, several newspaper and media outlets, and various private history groups. In total, UDSH tabulated the responses to 463 questionnaires.

In March of 2015, UDSH and UT-SHPO hosted a stakeholder event to discuss the Historic Preservation Strategic Plan, and brought together over 30 members of interested groups and agencies including two state representatives. Groups ranged from the Sons of Utah Pioneers to the Bureau of Land Management. Following this kickoff stakeholder meeting, a second public engagement to identify

possible actions to further our efforts towards goals and objectives circulated in April and May of 2015, and the results incorporated into the appropriate areas. This effort was a massive digital call for responses, with emails disseminated to over 1,000 individuals and organizations (to see a complete list of stakeholder groups see Appendix C). Responses to this online invitation were added to the paper copies from the stakeholder groups and internal SHPO staff, and compiled to create the list of actions for the four goals.

On a broader level, UT-SHPO staff worked collaboratively in monthly meetings to work through all sections of the current plan. No section is the result of one or even several individuals, but the product of a group effort by a diverse cadre of professionals. This plan reflects input from federal, state, and local governmental agencies, professionals and contractors, non-profits, and all members of the public who chose to participate through the survey and in-person dialogues.

Figure 6: The Utah State Historic Preservation Office hosted a stakeholder meeting to discuss the current Statewide Historic Preservation Plan with over 30 representatives of interested groups, state and federal agencies, and even two state representatives in 2015.

Plan Update, Revision, Review and Implementation

Due to the limited implementation of the previous plan, UT-SHPO decided it was best to create a brand new plan from the ground-up, including a complete overhaul of the goals and objectives. The previous plan failed to set a baseline of statewide knowledge of cultural resources in 2008, and the numerous goals and objectives within the document created a complex maze of reporting during the annual cycle. These recognized weaknesses led to a robust effort to synthesize the current knowledge of cultural resources with data from the existing databases housed at UT-SHPO and a concerted attempt to condense and streamline the goals and objectives for this plan.

Drafts of the current plan circulated within UT-SHPO and the UDSH, with both hard and digital copies of the plan provided to tribal, agency and non-profit preservation partners. The UDSH website also hosted several different versions of the draft Statewide Preservation Plan with email addresses provided for members of the public to provide feedback to the UT-SHPO Staff. Notifications on the posting of the plan and solicitation for comment circulated through in-person conversations, mass emails, and creative use of social media platforms. By far, the most successful means of eliciting comment on both the survey and the draft plan stemmed from the use of social media.

Within UT-SHPO and UDSH, the current Statewide Preservation Plan (2017-2022) will be implemented by incorporation into the everyday management and performance review of all HPF-funded UT-SHPO staff. Job duties and performance goals will match the goals and objectives as outlined in the plan. Incorporation into the personnel management system and the UT-SHPO overall direction will ensure that this document continues to live and not collect dust. Externally, the UT-SHPO will urge local municipalities to adopt the Statewide Preservation Plan, either whole or in parts. Local CLGs can use the plan to leverage more local support for their programs and commissions, further forwarding the mission of historic preservation in Utah. CLGs will be urged to not only use these goals, but also provide the UT-SHPO with example activities that meet these activities and goals.

Throughout the next five years, the goals and objectives set forth in this plan will continue to direct historic preservation and general history efforts throughout Utah. Early in this document the authors referred to Utah as a palimpsest, or alike a manuscript that bares layers of narratives written one after another, but all building upon a foundation of the past. What is documented, appraised, or otherwise preserved needs to be a collective effort of all Utahns. Further, it is hoped that we will evaluate, assess, and amend this plan, with efforts focusing on incorporating as many views and perspectives as possible. As an outgrowth of this planning effort, the UT-SHPO will host a biannual stakeholder meeting as a means of continuing collaboration and dialogue towards these plan's goals. It is also proposed to conduct a yearly public survey to assess the awareness and effectiveness of the plan, while improving historic preservation efforts within the State.

Utah Historic Preservation: An Overview & Assessment

From Utah's first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan in 1973, the most significant goal was to "identify all districts, structures, and objects significant in American, Utah, and local history, architecture, archaeology and culture" (Plan 1973:50). The original planners stated that the inventory is "not only that the state's resources may be known but also that its history may be understood as completely as possible…and will bring new insights… to interpret properly the story of the state's past" (Plan 1973:50). While obviously a lofty goal, and nowhere near completion, cultural inventories launched in Utah during the late 1960s are continuing today to uncover, highlight, alter, and embrace our state's rich past.

Since implementation of the newest 2008 Statewide Preservation Plan, Utah has witnessed the effects of a global economic recession, booming energy markets (both renewable and non-renewable), rapidly increasing urban populations and a dramatically shifting overall demographic. Even with these challenges and opportunities, the State of Utah has added dozens of buildings, districts, and sites to the National Register of Historic Places, leveraged historic preservation tax credits for over $15,000,000 towards rehabilitation and added three new Certified Local Governments--all while finding a balance between development and preservation.

As codified in 36CFR61, the UT-SHPO is to be the central clearinghouse of historic building and archaeological resources through a comprehensive statewide inventory. This section of the Statewide Plan is the first attempt in state history to summarize and collate some of the most salient indicators of historic preservation in Utah.

Many of the programs discussed later in this section are housed within the UDSH, but nearly all completely rely on partnerships, active local governments and civic groups, federally or state-mandated cultural compliance, or direct engagement of all Utahns. The following discussions are, of course, not comprehensive of all statewide preservation efforts, but highlight those programs at UT-SHPO.

State of the State Inventory

Strategic Plan Survey Results for Current Awareness

As mentioned earlier, UDSH conducted a robust attempt to survey the current knowledge and opinion of Utahns towards historic preservation issues. All but four of Utah's 29 counties provided responses to the questionnaires, and those counties not responding are low in population and did not have an easily accessible means of disseminating the survey. Occupations of those respondents accordingly followed a diverse tract from accountants to wildlife biologists providing their views on cultural resources and historic preservation in Utah. With a good cross-section of Utahns represented, the trends from the survey results provide some positive feedback on past efforts and indicate areas to be improved.

Of the respondents, 82% are "somewhat" or "very aware" of historic and archaeological sites in their area, which is a positive figure for awareness. Unfortunately, 3% of those responding were not aware of any such places, which is more disheartening given the numbers of publicly visible and accessible buildings and museums within all communities. More telling perhaps is that 32% of respondents have

Figure 7: How aware are of you of historic and archaeological sites and resources in your local area?

Very Aware
(188, 41%)

Not Aware at
All, (15, 3%)

Somewhat
Aware,
(189, 41%)

Vaguely Aware
(71, 15%)
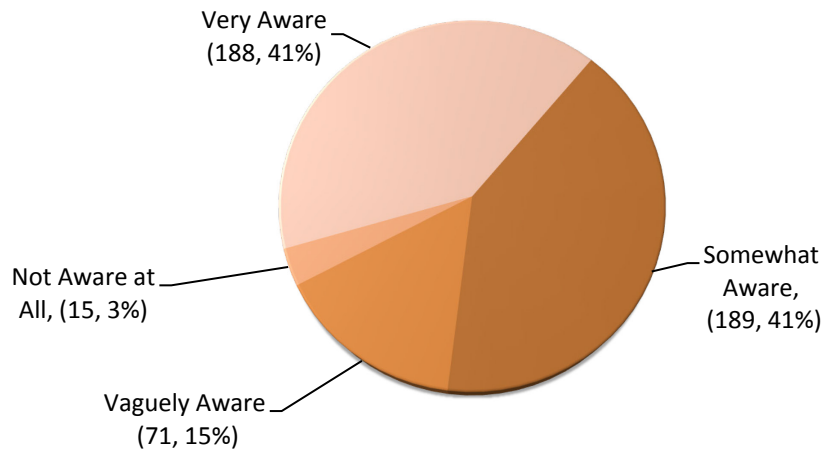
Figure 8: How often have you visited a historic or archaeological site/museum in the last year?

10+ (114, 25%)

0 (zero) (35, 8%)

6-10 (62, 13%)

1-2 (113, 24%)

3-5 (139, 30%)
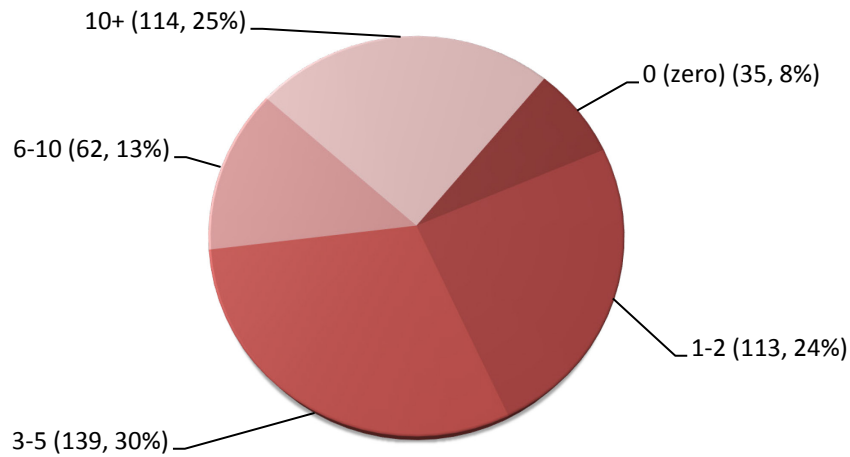
Figure 9: How important do you find historic and archaeological sites in Utah?

Important
(86, 19%)

Somewhat
Important
(24, 5%)

Very
Important,
(352, 76%)

Not
Important,
(1, 0.1%)
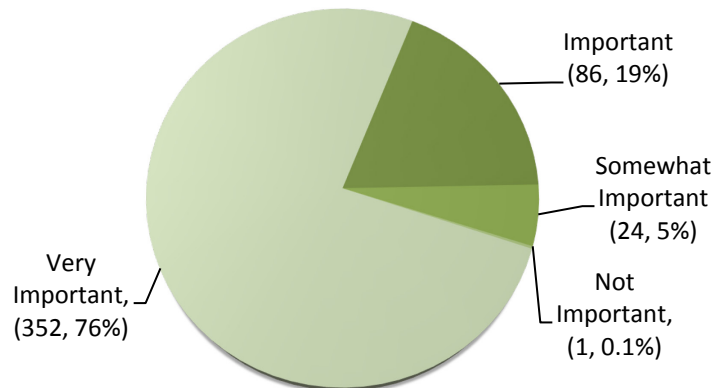
visited less than two such sites in the last year. A quarter of respondents noted that they had visited over 10 sites over the past year, though cross-tabulation indicates many of these individuals history-related professionals. By far the most impressive figure is that over 76% of all respondents felt that historic and archaeological buildings and sites are important to Utah, with only a single individual stating that they were not important at all. Of all respondents, the overwhelming majority of Utahns, 86%, feel that current and past efforts to protect and steward these places have been" fair" or better. Only 15% feel that these efforts have been "poor" or "ineffective".

These numbers indicate that Utah has a fertile foundation for building a stronger common preservation ethic along with a more robust heritage industry.

An aspect of the survey was to identify where the UT-SHPO was reaching its goals of visibility and being a leader in historic preservation efforts in the state. UDSH's five-year goals as outlined by its newly hired Director in 2013 include:

1. Make UDSH and its programs the source that Utahns turn to regarding historic neighborhoods, sites, landscapes, tax credits, architectural history, and more for reliable peer-reviewed and defensible information through studies, publications, and web resources.
2. Make Utah history available and encourage the careful examination of the past be used in state and local level planning as part of the "due diligence" required for good public policy.
3. Plan towards the construction of a statewide center for history and heritage to document and highlight the Utah's diverse story, past and present.

Most individuals (86%) were aware of at least one program that UT-SHPO oversees, but it's unlikely that the majority understood the connection between those programs and the office. For instance, the two most well-known programs were the National Register of Historic Places (79%) and the National Register Markers (58%), which is likely a result of the visibility of these plaques on buildings around the state. As discussed below, the tax credit programs (both federal and state version) are important tools to aid historic preservation in Utah, but both ranked below all other 10 programs for visibility in the survey at 27% and 28% respectively. Only a third of respondents even knew that the UT-SHPO provides review and comment on federal and state cultural resource law. This number would have been significantly lower if the archaeologists, architectural historians, and other heritage professionals were removed from the sample pool. This is a poor reflection on the important role that UT-SHPO plays in Utah and not only in historic preservation efforts. Sadly, a solid 14% of respondents could not recognize a single UT-SHPO program area.

Tribal Peoples of Utah

Thousands of Native people call Utah home each with a unique cultural background, traditions, economy, land base, and issues. There are eight federally recognized tribes with lands in Utah, and one other major tribe (Hopi) with cultural ties to the state but no current lands. Outside of small rural reservations, the majority of Native people in Utah live in communities along the Wasatch Mountain Front, from Ogden to Provo. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between 2000 and 2010, the American Indian and Alaska Native Population of Utah grew by 23%, which is just below the national average.

Utah Native American Tribes

- Confederated Tribe of Goshute, Ibapah (No website)
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute, Grantsville, (No website)
- Paiute Tribes of Utah, Cedar City (www.utahpaiutes.org)
  - Bands are the Cedar, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits)
- San Juan Southern Paiute, Tuba City (Arizona) (itcaonline.com)
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, Brigham City (www.nwbshoshone.com)
- Ute Indian Tribe, Fort Duchesne (www.utetribe.com)
- White Mesa Band of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, White Mesa (www.utemountainutetribe.com)
- Navajo Nation, Window Rock (Arizona) (www.navajo-nsn.gov)

While only the Navajo Nation has a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), all tribes have some type of cultural and historic preservation committee or representative. The Ute Indian Tribe, for instance, is centered in Utah's richest oil and gas fields resulting in a cultural preservation workload exceeding all other tribes in the state with only a minimal staff. In order to improve the relations between the State of Utah and the eight federally recognized tribes, Governor Gary Herbert signed an Executive Order on July 20, 2014 to strengthen communication between state agencies and tribal peoples. Governor Herbert's Executive Order describes that the resulting policies, "will establish processes for regular and meaningful consultation with the Tribes when there is a proposed state action with tribal implications." This is a major step forward in relations between the State and Tribes, and will hopefully improve communication on a host of issues including culture, archaeology, and historic preservation. Text of the Executive Order can be found at: http://www.rules.utah.gov/execdocs/2014/ExecDoc155570.htm

The Division of Indian Affairs, a sister agency of the Division of State History within the Department of Heritage Arts, coordinates two state-wide venues for tribal peoples, including the Annual Native American Summit and Annual Indian Caucus Day during the Legislative Session. As of 2015, the UT-SHPO has dedicated itself to convening a summit for federal agencies and tribal leaders to improve consultation for undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA, the first of its kind in Utah. This summit will hopefully improve federal-tribal relations in Utah, and lead to better project management in planning in Utah and a growth of cultural sensitivity. Also, due to the importance of Native American historical and cultural resources UT-SHPO Brad Westwood assigned Deputy SHPO Roger Roper to focus on and collaborate with Native American groups on preservation and cultural issues.

Archaeology

As broadly defined, archaeology represents those tangible parts of history that humans have shaped, altered, or manufactured on the landscape. More narrowly, most archaeology in Utah is documented under the more strict interpretations of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for a site. The NRHP notes that a site "is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished" (NRHP Bulletin 15:5). Today, archaeological sites are often located in rural environments where a street address is unavailable or not useful. Nevertheless, much of Utah's archaeological past rests beneath or alongside Utahns in urban areas, where past inhabitants also located their settlements. In this way, many historic homesteads with standing architecture, canals, dams, and other historic-period structures and buildings are oftentimes recorded on paper archaeological site forms.

Since the early 1980s, archaeologists in the Intermountain West agreed to collectively use the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) form to document these sites. Currently, Utah is the only state of the original five to continue using this site form as originally conceived. While perhaps seemingly antiquated for the 21st century, the consistent use of the IMACS site form led directly to a unique, robust, and largely untapped database of archaeological site information. Several dozen fields per IMACS site form were collected and entered into a relational database maintained by UT-SHPO. Utah is in the nation's top five for the number of archaeological sites. The following discussion on the status of archaeological sites in Utah uses this database and supplements analysis with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data now collected.

Most of the archaeological records held in the Antiquities Section of UDSH are the result of compliance with federal and state cultural resources law. Since 1978, the Antiquities Section of UDSH tracked the number of archaeological projects by a number assigned to each report. Over this period and still contained within the files at UDSH are the results of at least 35,155 archaeological projects. The highest number of projects actually occurred during the planning cycle of 2003-2008, accounting for 25% of the total since 1978. Economic conditions, programmatic agreements, and changing project dynamics affected the

Number of Archaeological Projects In Utah Per Year (1978-2013)
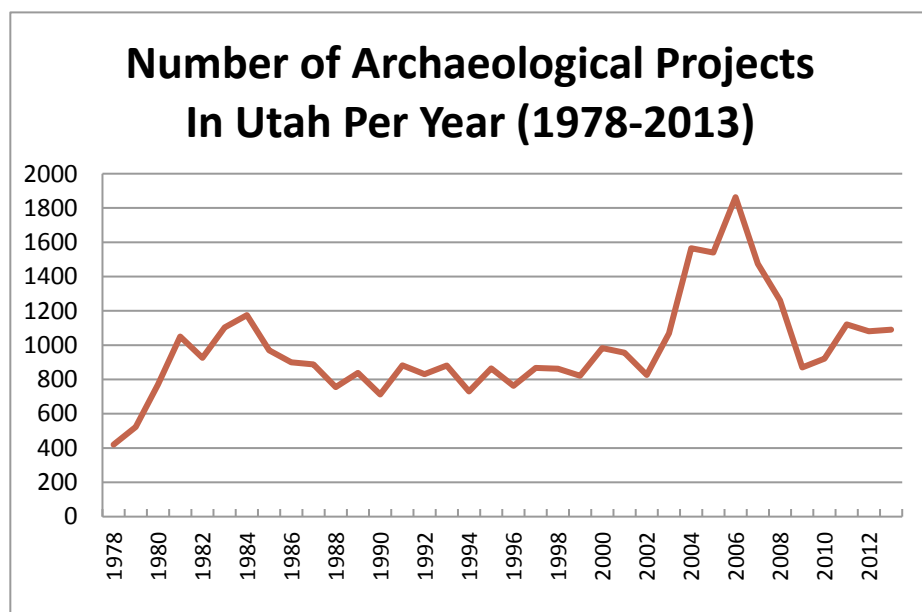
Figure 10: Number of Archaeological Projects in Utah per Year (1978-2013)

number of archaeological projects since 2009. One factor to note is that large-scale fuels treatment projects such as bush-hogging and/or prescribed burning of thousands of acres in recent years create reports with hundreds of site forms versus dozens of smaller acreage projects as in previous years.

As of 2016, UDSH holds the records of approximately 89,988 individual archaeological site forms, most the direct result of agency compliance with federal and state cultural resource law. Additionally, many of these sites are revisited as part of an undertaking after the initial documentation, creating an additional 17,126 site addendums. While it is hoped in the next planning cycle to move towards a digital workflow for the site record retention, all site forms are currently required to be in hard copy form. As the largest federal land owner in the state, it is no surprise that the Bureau of Land Management possesses the highest number of archaeological sites currently documented on their lands at 52,135. Private lands currently hold another 15,225, and the United States Forest Service rounding out the top three archaeological site owners with 14,154. Of agencies within the State of Utah, Division of Wildlife Resources manages the most sites at 787, with Utah State Parks the second-highest number of archaeological sites at 410, largely due to several heritage parks including Fremont Indian and Anasazi State Park.

Figure 11: Utah SHPO worked collaboratively with theUtah Division of Natural Resources to document the impressive stonework and other cultural features of an 1840s-1860s homestead on Antelope State Park in 2014.

Figure 12: Number of Archaeological Sites in each County as of November 2014.
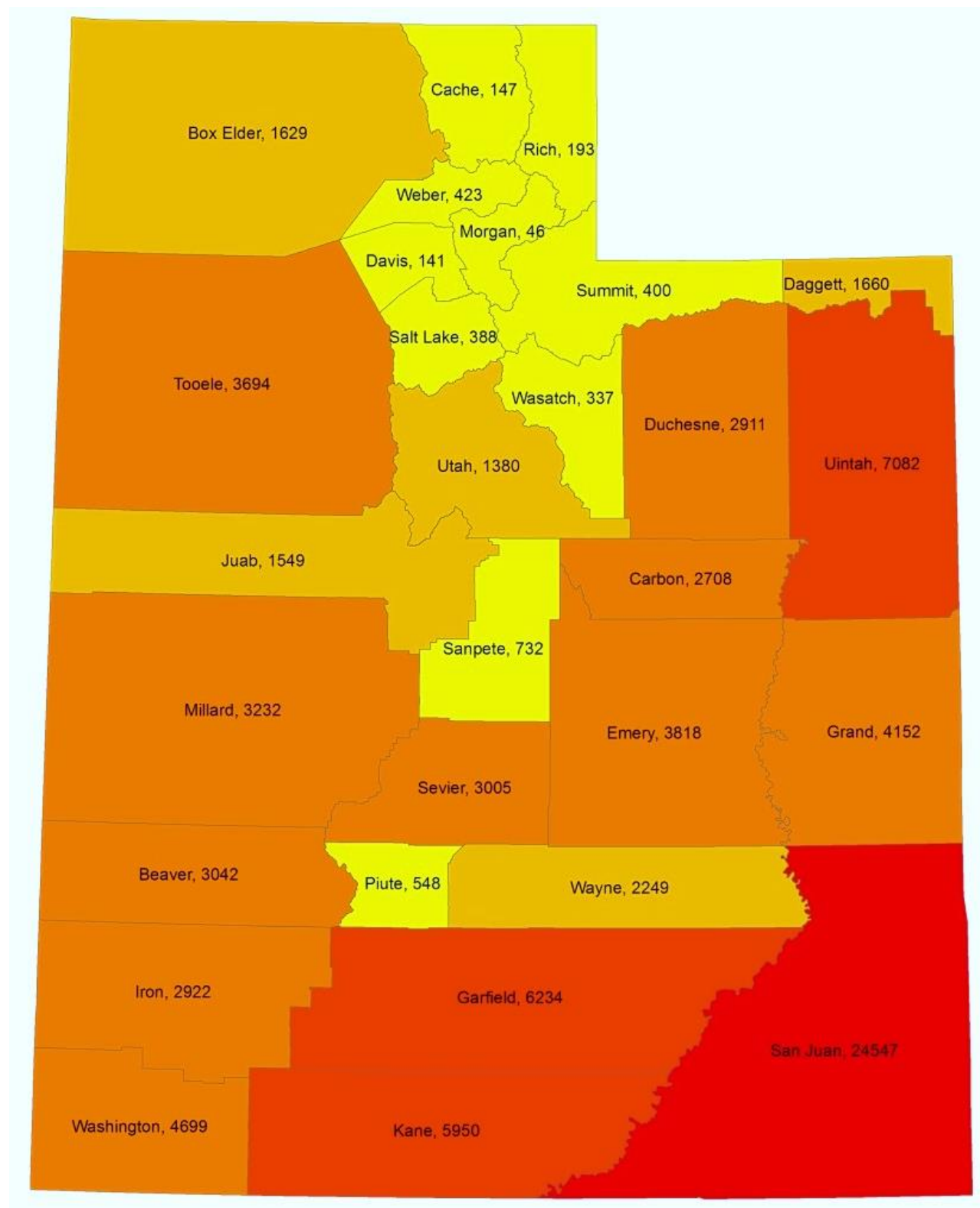
Figure 14: Percentage of Lands Inventoried for Archaeological Sites by Land Managing Agency

Agency	Percentage
United States Forest Service	11.16%
Bureau of Land Management	8.77%
Utah Department of Natural Resources	13.39%
Department of Defense	25.14%
Bureau of Reclamation	33.29%
Utah Department of Transportation	41.85%
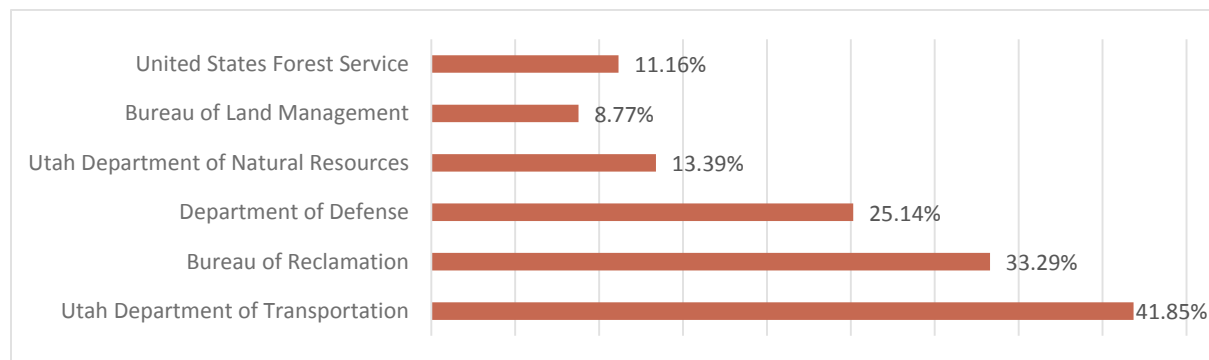
While a total of nearly 90,000 archaeological site forms is remarkably impressive, what is more awe-inspiring is that by the end of 2014, **less than 9% of the state's 54 million acres has been surveyed for archaeological sites**. Extrapolating the numbers, it is a safe estimate that there are potentially one million archaeological sites in the state, with new ones created every single day. As mentioned later, a goal of Utah's first Historic Preservation Plan in 1973 was to identify all significant archaeological sites. It is likely this task will never be completed, nor was it truly ever an attainable goal. Looking at land managing agencies individually. Figure 12, highlights the percentage of lands inventoried for archaeological sites, by agency.

On a county level, there is a sizable disparity among areas of Utah subjected to cultural resources inventory. Percentages of surveyed area viewed by county directly correlates to the nature of compliance-driven archaeological projects, with the highest proportions in oil and gas-rich Uintah County. No single county yet exceeds 25% of its land surveyed for archaeological resources, though Uintah and Daggett Counties are at 24%. While lacking in oil and gas reserves and possessing one of the smallest acreages of all Utah counties, Daggett County does have a significant acreage of land owned by the federal government, large recreational opportunities from Flaming Gorge Reservoir and USFS lands, and a higher proportion of surveyed areas than comparable areas. Morgan, Cache, and Emery Counties round out the list for fewest proportions of surveyed lands, but all contain untold thousands of archaeological sites.

A quick summary of data housed by UDSH indicates that there are massive gaps in our understanding of the range of variation in

Figure 13: Percentage of Acres Surveyed for Archaeological Sites in Utah by County.

County	Surveyed Acres
Beaver	9%
Box Elder	7%
Cache	3%
Carbon	11%
Daggett	24%
Davis	11%
Duchesne	13%
Emery	4%
Garfield	9%
Grand	6%
Iron	7%
Juab	6%
Kane	8%
Millard	7%
Morgan	2%
Piute	11%
Rich	5%
Salt Lake	8%
San Juan	6%
Sanpete	4%
Sevier	14%
Summit	6%
Tooele	15%
Uintah	24%
Utah	9%
Wasatch	9%
Washington	15%
Wayne	5%
Weber	13%
% of All Utah	8.8%

archaeological sites in Utah and thousands of significantly unheard stories of Utah's past waiting for discovery. There is a need for more pro-active survey beyond the obligatory work done as part of the Section 106 compliance process.

As a direct result of Utah's commitment to collect archaeological data, both spatially and in a database, UDSH can summarize both the prehistoric (pre-European/Mormon contact) and historic-period sites. Out of 72,494 prehistoric-period sites, there are 19,607 identified by archaeologists to a known prehistoric period. A rough cultural chronology of Utah includes the first arrival of humans hunting big-game such as mammoths and wooly rhinocerous about 12,000 to 9,000 years ago. Currently, Utah contains at least 391 sites that date to this period, with another two potentially pre-dating this well-accepted earliest human appearance. The Archaic Period, ranging roughly from 9,000 to 2,000 years ago, saw humans engaging in a variety of hunting and gathering lifestyles even after the disappearance of those large game animals. While there are subtle differences within the Archaic Period, for sake of clarity they are lumped together for a total of 1,769 sites from this period.

During the Late Prehistoric Period most humans in modern-day Utah moved from a hunting and gathering lifestyle to at least a partial reliance on farming and domesticated animals. About 1,300 to 1,500 years ago, we see the appearance of what archaeologists call the Fremont Culture, who are somewhat unique to nearly every corner of Utah's modern borders, although they extended into Idaho and Nevada. Archaeologists believe that the densest occupations of the Fremont existed in the center part of the state running from Cedar City northwest to Vernal, with sizable potential populations along the Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, and other areas. Database numbers indicate that archaeologists have identified 5,597 Fremont sites. Located in the southern half of the state, the Fremont bordered with the Anasazi, or Ancestral Puebloan cultures, which are famous for their masonry kivas and cliff dwellings. Utah boasts 2,694 sites that coincide with the Ancestral Puebloans and another 2,396 sites of the Basketmaker Culture that pre-dated them in the same area. Another 1,208 sites are associated with the general Late Prehistoric Period, and are not clearly affiliated with any single cultural group.

Figure 15: Pecked into Clear Creek Canyon's volcanic walls in the 1870s, this panel in Fremont Indian State Park in Sevier County depicts the Southern Paiute Chief Hunkup's trip to Chicago complete with two trains billowing smoke, large ornate houses, and two Fremont-like figurines atop the cars.

From the few decades before the arrival of European and Euroamerican explorers and settlers to Utah to nearly the end of the 19th century, archaeologists use the term "protohistoric" to denote sites that are affiliated to this contact-period time. There are 101 currently recorded to this period and most in Millard and San Juan Counties. Archaeologists further divided sites into Numic (375 in Utah), which are considered to be associated with Shoshone peoples and replaced the Fremont throughout most parts of the state after 500 years ago. Other specific tribal groups identified in the database include 892 Ute and Paiute and another 294 Shoshone. These sites likely are protohistoric, or known, historic tribal sites from the 1800s and early 1900s. About 53% of these sites are considered eligible to the NRHP for their potential or past contribution to our understanding of human history in Utah. Only a small portion of these sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and one, Danger Cave, is a National Landmark. These are discussed in the National Register Section below.

Utah's rich history has left a physical signature in every rural spot, hillside, mountain top, valley or urban block. While buildings and structures

Figure 16: Historic Archaeological Themes in Utah

Theme	% of Total
Architecture	0.56%
Bars and Saloons	0.02%
Cultural/Literature/Arts/Journalism	0.02%
CCC/WPA	0.58%
Community Development	0.53%
Commerce/Industry	0.61%
Cultural Landscape	0.13%
Communication	0.53%
Conservation/Natural Resources	0.10%
Dude Ranches	0.02%
Education	0.03%
Entertainment	0.05%
Engineering	0.15%
Exploration	0.11%
Federal Admin Site	0.12%
Farming/Agriculture	27.06%
Funerary	0.16%
Logging/Timber	1.07%
Military/Indian Contact/General Military	0.44%
Mining/Mineral Extraction	7.08%
Native American	0.19%
Prostitution	0.01%
Recreation/Tourism	1.45%
Railroad	1.34%
Transportation	4.74%
Waterworks	1.49%
Other/Unknown	51.40%

dominate the public's imagination of historic Utah, the state contains a rich archaeological record of sites and even communities long since fallen to ground level. Currently, there are 15,319 historic-period archaeological sites in Utah, less than half the number of known prehistoric sites. This 2:1 ratio is reflective of past biases in site recordation where until the 1990s it appeared that archaeologists did not as comprehensively record historic-period sites. Further, many of the compliance projects in the state are located in areas of limited Euroamerican settlement, but more intensive prehistoric settlement such as San Juan County. A similar trend exists for National Register of Historic Places status, with only 35% of historic-period sites determined eligible or listed. This is in opposition to 53% of prehistoric sites. UT-SHPO will attempt to determine why the ratio is so markedly different for the two temporal periods over the next planning phase.

 Similar to the prehistoric sites discussed above, archaeologists used the IMACS form for all historic-period archaeological sites after 1983. In addition to fields on artifacts, presence of structures or other features, IMACS captures other information including cultural affiliation, historic theme, and date range. Given Utah's dominant Euroamerican history, it is not surprising that the majority of sites (79.33%) in the state are culturally affiliated with this population. It is more interesting, however, that there are

smaller numbers of minority populations represented, including 18 African American, 12 Basque, 5 Chinese, and 11 Mexican. There are another 3,121 currently unaffiliated sites that might provide us even more information on these groups. What lacks refinement in the current statewide database is any refinement under Euroamerican, such as Italian, Irish, Slavic, Russian, Jewish, or other distinct cultural groups. It is possible, in many cases, to detect these minority populations from their material culture and historic records. Methodically documenting and understanding Utah's multicultural experience is a future need and an expressed goal of UDSH, along with the creation of a statewide history museum to celebrate the contributions to Utah history by our diverse populations.

A preliminary survey of historic themes recorded for historic archaeological sites demonstrates a bias towards the agricultural and ranching history that provided the basis for most of modern Utah. The 1983 IMACS guide outlined the range of 26 categories from Architecture to Waterworks, and a last category for Other/Unknown. While 51% of historic sites currently recorded in Utah fall into the Other/Unknown category, the remaining 49% have at least a basic association. Most sites, 27%, are associated with farming and agriculture, with mining, transportation, and recreation rounding out the top five slots. Figure 15 provides a breakdown of historic-period sites and their historic theme. Careful consideration of the 51% that are currently blank or unknown would likely significantly improve the data set. One interesting outcome of this simple tabulation is the identification of three moonshining operations under Bars & Saloons, clearly representing the Prohibition-Period in Utah history.

Perhaps one of the most glaring weaknesses of the current data set housed at UT-SHPO identified during this strategic planning process was the lack of consistency in the dating of historic-period sites. Of the 15,319 sites, 3317 lack any information on the estimated date of occupation or deposit or contain obviously erroneous data such as 5600A.D. The remaining sites with temporal information have consistent dating issues, which highlights an apparent training issue with many past and current archaeologists working in Utah. IMACS tracks a date range for historic sites of earliest and latest occupation. To provide some data on the age range of sites currently identified in Utah, the median date for each site is summarized in a graph below. While this is perhaps not the most accurate means of classifying site trends, it does provide an approximation of site dates. This resulted in an average date of 1929 for the nearly 12,000 sites with data ranges, with a marked decrease in the number of sites in the post-World War II period. Figure 16 displays the median date for each historic site, with a trend line based on a polynomial regression.

Overall, the current planning process has highlighted the potential use of the robust database housed at UDSH to create statewide, countywide and community archaeological summaries for both management and research purposes, and to even assist in planning efforts by agencies and municipalities. Consistent database structure and content since the early 1980s creates an opportunity to accomplish a rare level of analysis, unmatched by any other known state archaeological database. However, there is a need to improve the data set by quality review and analysis. Anticipated improvement of dating and historic theme will yield a database capable of summarizing Utah's archaeological and historic resources, which will create foundation datasets that will make richer context documents and management plans.

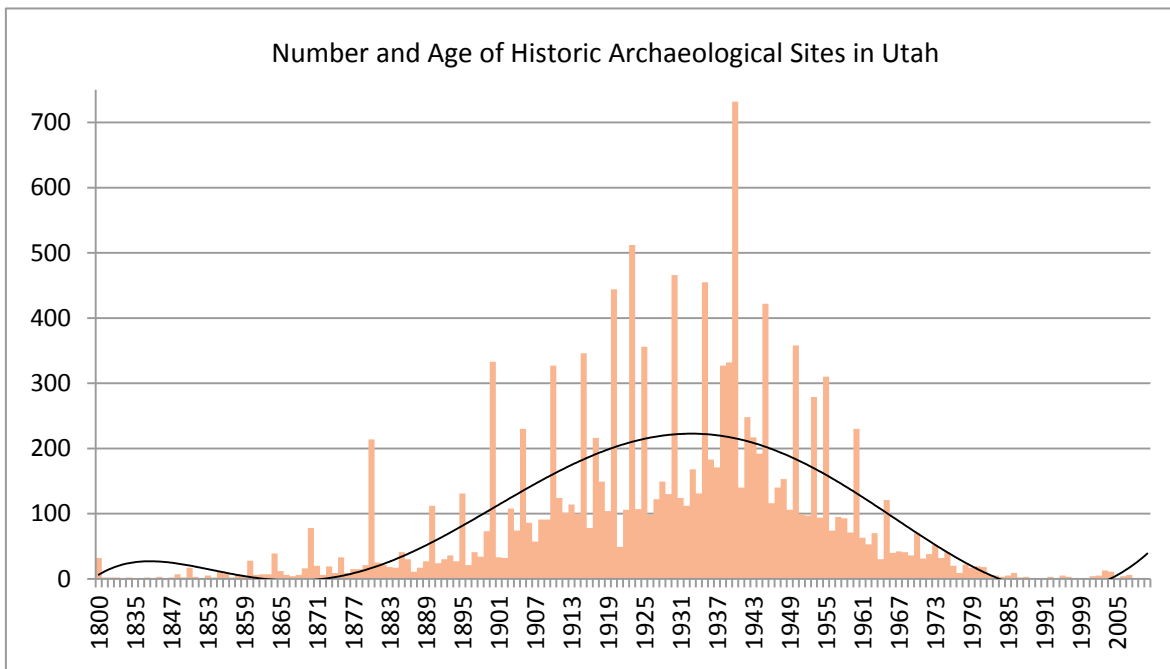**Figure 18: Number and Age of Historic Archaeological Sites in Utah, The trend line depicts the general ages.**

Figure 17: Excavations for the new Federal Courthouse in downtown Salt Lake City in 2010-2015 encountered dozens of intact building foundations, walls, and even the remains of an early 20th century experimental assay business that tested copper ore in large wooden bins like the one depicted above.

Buildings & Structures

Since the 1969 launch of the Historic Sites Survey, the Utah State Legislature has tasked UDSH to collect information on historic buildings and archaeology throughout the state. By the 1990s, survey results transitioned from analog paper forms to a digital Microsoft Access format, which now resides within an online server with a public access component. Currently, all paper files still exist for public perusal in the Utah Historic Preservation Section of UDSH. This is the most comprehensive collection of building-related files in Utah and individual files can include historic site forms, photos, tax cards, title searches, newspaper clippings, architectural drawings, plat maps, and a host of other potential materials.

If the reader lives in a house older than fifty years old, there is a strong possibility that these files will contain some notation of their property. As mentioned earlier, the initial overly ambitious hope to survey all Utah communities for historic architecture never came to fruition. Currently, the UT-SHPO database contains individual records for 61,434 buildings and structures spread across 397 Utah communities. Some of these structures have multiple lines of entry for additional major properties at the same address, updates and additions, increasing the number of entries to 105,501. The database structure allows the collection of over two dozen lines of information for each building, including the address, construction date, construction materials, style, plan, and function.

The bulk of buildings entered into the UT-SHPO database are the result of three major efforts, one being the dogged effort of Preservation Staff conducting a reconnaissance survey of Utah communities, the second resulting from compliance-driven projects from UDOT or similar agencies, and third the federally funded Certified Local Governments (CLG) program. Many of Utah's CLGs conduct reconnaissance and intensive level survey information to create National Register nominations or to just simply better understand their community's historic resources. Every year hundreds of property owners and researchers use these survey results at UDSH to conduct personal, property, genealogical, or even professional historic and anthropological research. Cities and counties use the surveys to assist them with local preservation planning efforts. These surveys and the data they contain form the statewide backbone of historic building preservation efforts.

With such a robust dataset, it is difficult to summarize the data without simplifying its extent. An overview of the identified functions provides an initial rubric for discussion. State History classifies the functions of architecture into 17 categories ranging from agricultural to transportation. Not surprisingly, over 87% of all properties in the database relate to Residential function, with Commercial accounting for over 6%. Agricultural (1.45%), Transportation (1.22%), and Military/Defense (.73%) are the three next highest functions. Figure 18 provides a summary of all properties by function.

Structure Function	% of Total
Agricultural	1.45%
Commercial/Trade	6.06%
Education	0.54%
Funerary	0.05%
Government	0.52%
Health Care	0.14%
Industrial Mining	0.61%
Landscape	0.08%
Military/Defense	0.73%
Multiple Uses	0.02%
Other	0.11%
Recreation and Culture	0.54%
Religion	0.65%
Residential	87.03%
Social	0.07%
Transportation	1.22%
Unknown	0.16%

Figure 19: Building functions proportions from Utah Database

Utah's architectural history generally follows national trends with a unique Utah flair. Immigration to Utah during the historic period by waves of British, Danish, and northern European converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints created a cultural landscape using traditional house forms and styles reminiscent of Old World influences but affected by locally available building materials. A pair house, commonly referred to its Swedish name, "Parstuga," refers to a house form with a pair of equally sized rooms on either side of a large central room (Goss and Carter 1988:24). Goss and Carter further note that this particular type of house form is commonly represented in Sanpete and Sevier Counties, with a scattering of additional examples throughout other areas of Utah. Data collected by the UT-SHPO over the last forty years includes 81 known examples of pair house forms and supports that Sanpete County contains the most of this form type (25 examples), but Carbon County has 22 compared to Sevier's four. Sixteen of Utah's 29 counties contain known examples of this unusual ethnic house form.

Figure 20: Parstuga House in Ephraim, Sanpete County

The preceding examples are simple queries of the massive database housed by the UT-SHPO for architectural resources but are limited in two major ways. First, the construction dates in the database are generally estimates based on known chronological ranges of styles and forms and usually collapsed to five or ten year estimates (such as 1910, 1915, 1920 etc.).

Second, the firmer construction dates included in the database are often inaccurate due to surveyor's educated guesses and use of county recorder and tax assessor records. These dates often derive from flawed data. Formal title searches provide a far more accurate construction date but are too time consuming and expensive to complete. Regardless, the construction dates included in the database include some interesting trends as demonstrated in the overall construction dates in the database (Figure 20), comparisons of construction dates for houses with Hall-Parlor form (Figure 21), and a comparison of the Arts & Crafts versus English Cottage (Figure 22). Finally, the database has a potential to not only show temporal trends, but also spatial distributions of buildings by form, style, or material as illustrated by a spatial distribution of adobe houses in Utah (Figure 23). A recent study shows the importance of adobe house forms in Utah during the early Euroamerican settlement period (Bryant 2016).

Date of Construction (1845-2012)

Number of Buildings Constructed
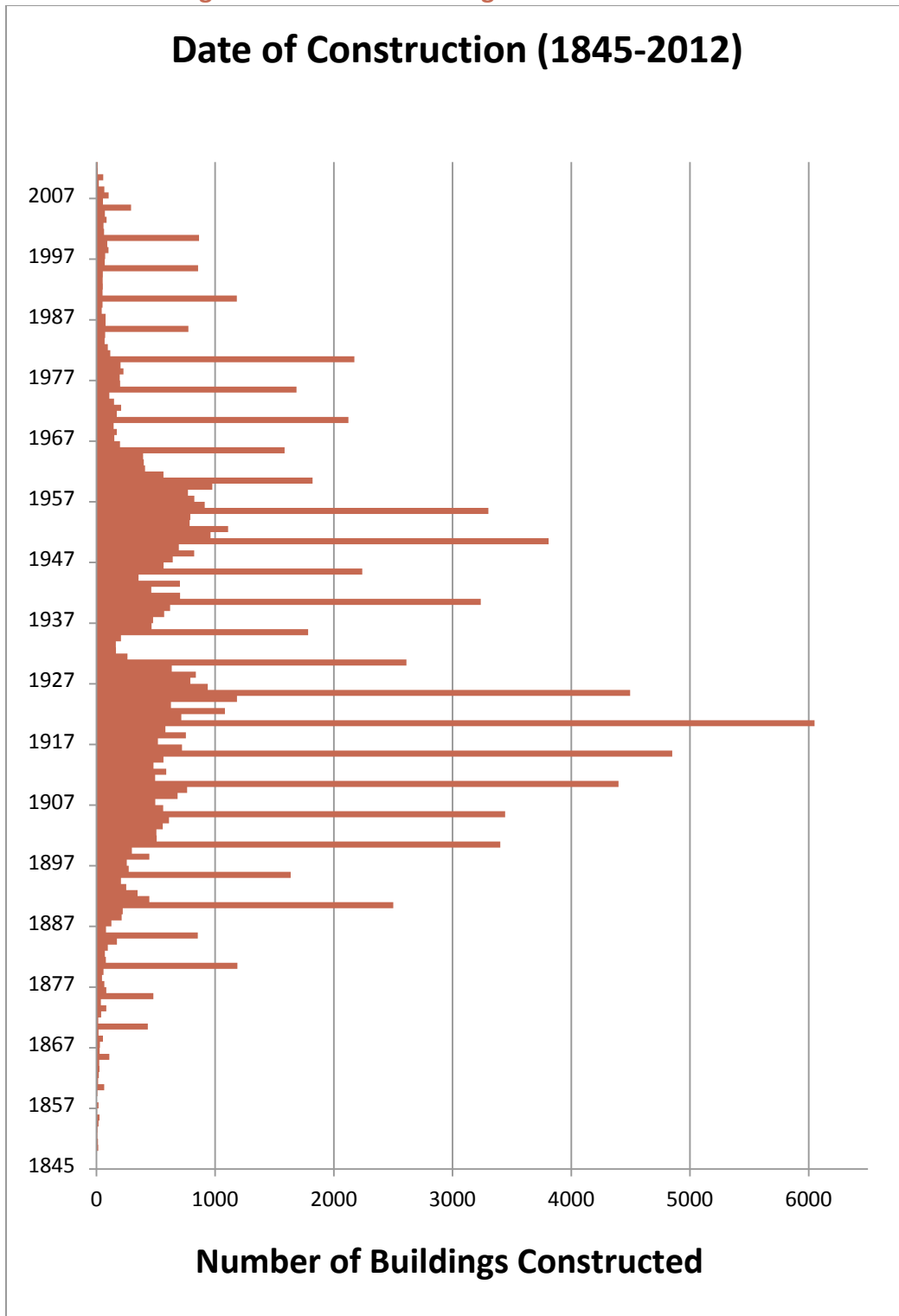
Figure 22: Four-Square Building Form Construction Dates in Utah

Four-Square Building Form in Utah (1870-1930)
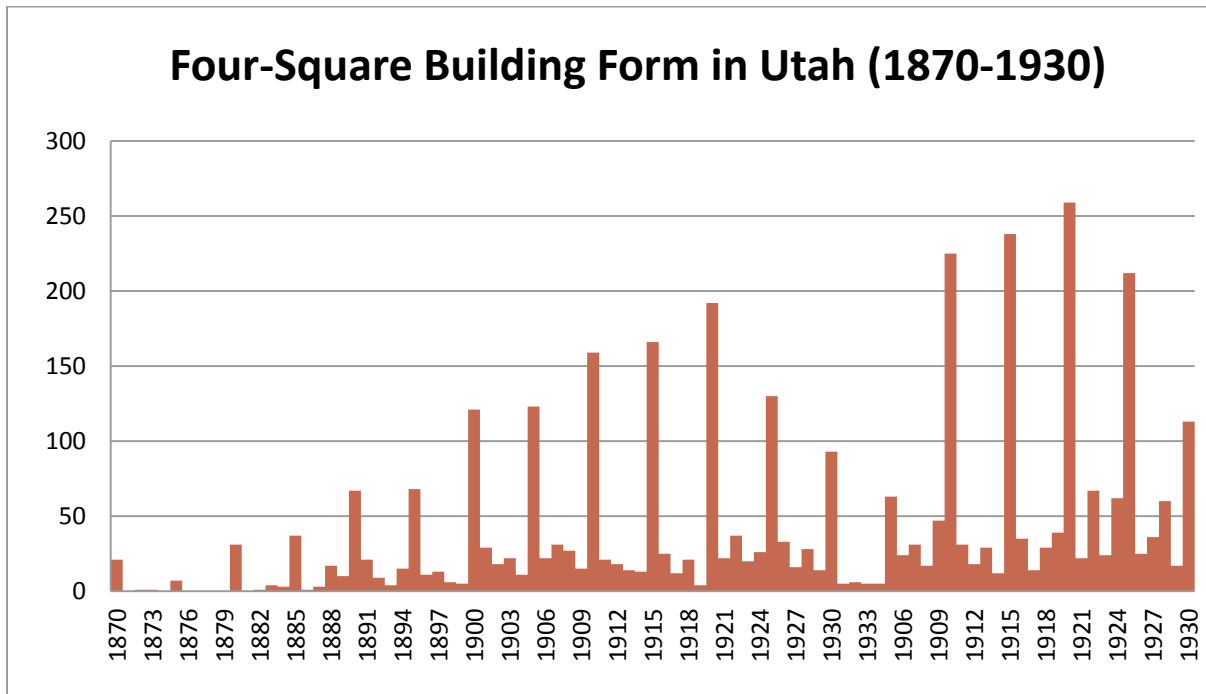
Figure 23: Comparison of Arts & Crafts versus English Cottage Styles in Utah

Comparison of Construction Dates for Arts & Crafts and English Cottage Styles (1890-1955)

ARTS & CRAFTS — ENGLISH COTTAGE
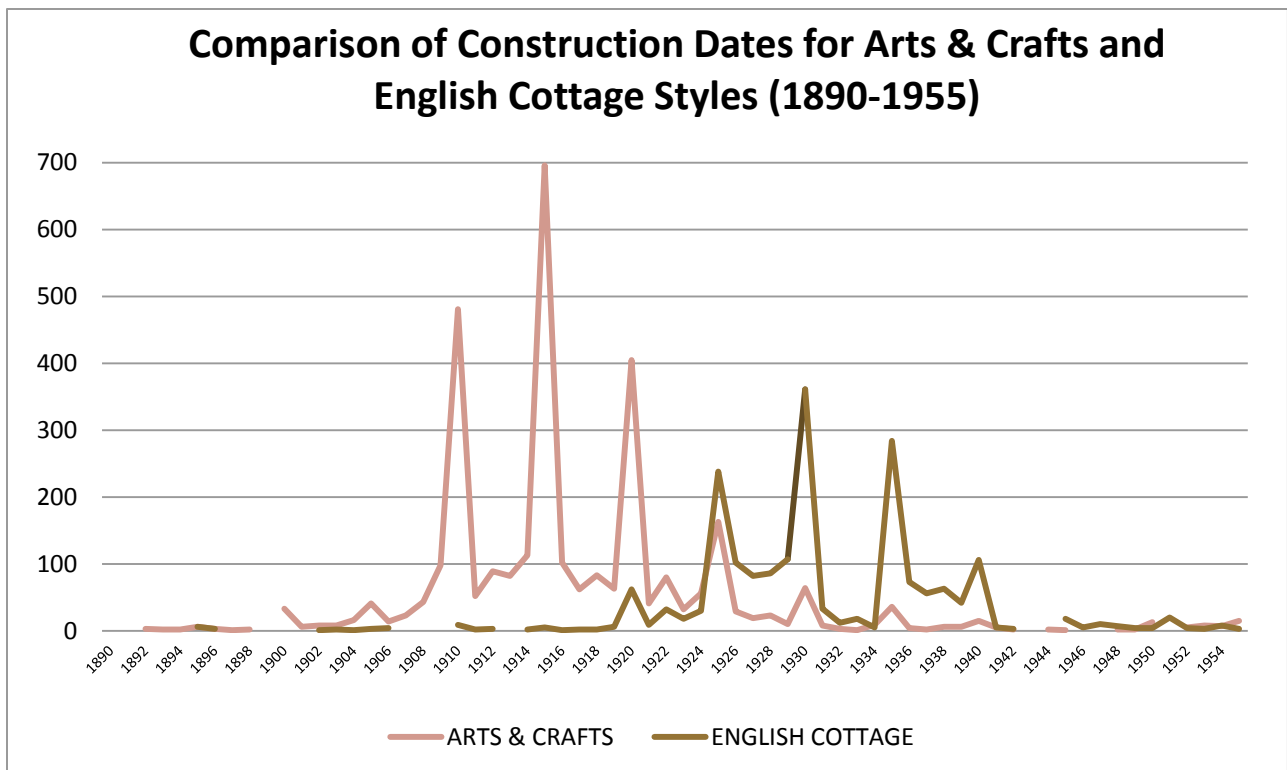
It is difficult to track the number of buildings and structures documented over the last reporting period due to the way information is logged within the database. However, recent anecdotal trends suggest that most new data is arriving through compliance-driven projects rather than community or CLG driven surveys, which rarely affect rural communities. This further biases the database towards urban areas and their architectural resources. Over the last decade, funding shortages limited the number of architectural surveys conducted in-house by UDSH personnel and by external agencies or organizations for informational or planning purposes. Every year scores of historic buildings are lost to redevelopment, fire, abandonment and neglect, and other forces. The 1973 Utah Statewide Preservation Plan hoped to complete a comprehensive inventory of historic architecture in Utah, which due to limited resources was not feasible. Other states have successfully implemented programs to crowd-source architectural surveys by empowering local communities to employ data collector applications on smartphones to take pictures and collect basic architectural information that is uploaded to a central clearinghouse. UDSH foresees these possibilities and awaits a more comprehensive survey of architectural resources. It is still a recommended action in the current plan.
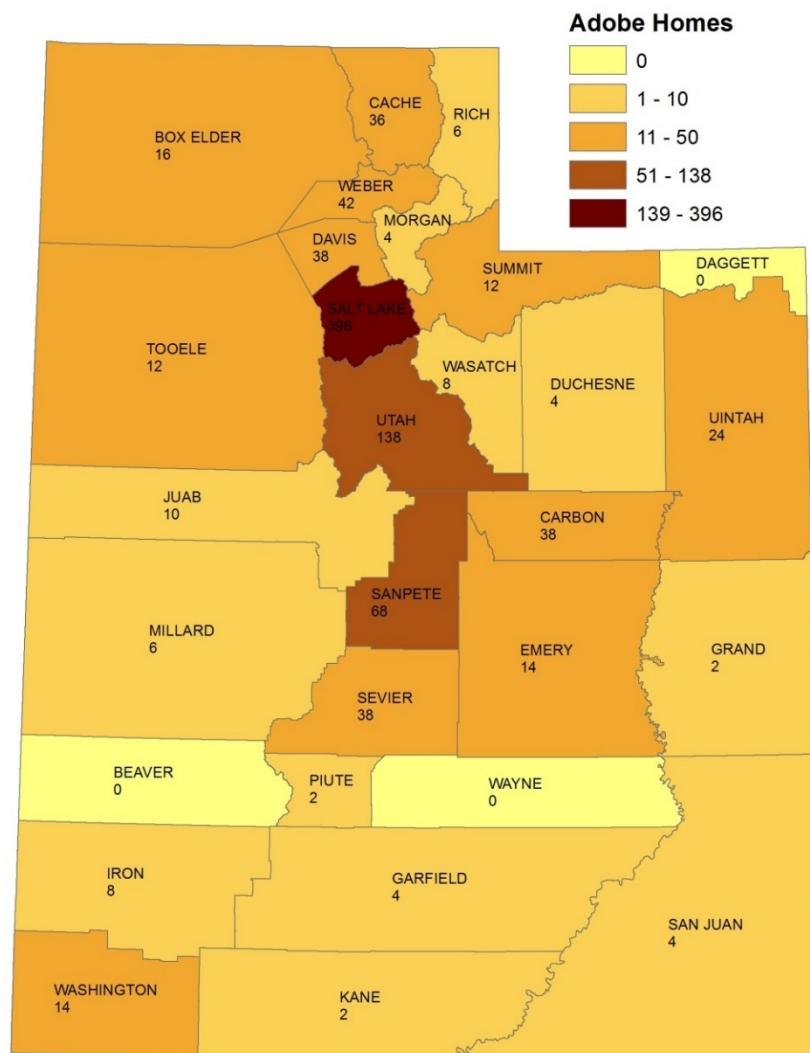
Figure 24: Spatial Distribution of Adobe Houses in Utah

National Register of Historic Places

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established both a state by state network of State Historic Preservation Offices and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Created in order to honor, highlight, and provide a tool to manage historic preservation efforts nationwide, the NRHP contains over 90,000 individual buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects (Shull 2012:5; Lusignan 2016). The six pre-existing National Historic Landmarks in Utah were automatically added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. The first 12 official Utah listings to the NRHP occurred in 1970, and include Salt Lake City's Fort Douglas, City and County Building, the Thomas Kearns Mansion, and Danger Cave on the edge of the desert near Wendover. Over the next forty years, the numbers increased to nearly 1,700 individual listings by 2016, with a significant number of nominations in the mid-1980s and mid-1990s. Since 1966, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (UT-SHPO) processed an average of 35 NRHP listings per year, but less than 10 per year over the last decade. During the next planning cycle, the UT-SHPO will complete a review of historic themes and property types within the NRHP listings, to identify gaps that could be addressed.

As of 2016, there are 1,705 individual NHRP listings in Utah, with individual historic buildings as accounting for over 70% of that total, followed by sites (19%), districts (5%), structures (3%), archaeological districts (1.53%) and objects (.24%). The 85 historic building districts, accounting for 5% of the total listings, currently contain an additional 19,097 contributing buildings and structures. These percentages almost perfectly follow national analyses of the NRHP as described in Shull (2012:9). The high number of sites documented in this discussion is skewed as a result of the Multiple Property Nomination of archaeologically-rich Nine Mile Canyon as part of a planned oil and gas development.

What follows is a summary of the NRHP listed districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects. These categories are the way the NRHP classifies property types, and this organization is retained here for consistency. Noticeable gaps in NRHP listings are those sites that relate to underrepresented communities, a gap that the UT-SHPO are attempting to fill through use of partnerships and grant funds.

As of June 2014, Utah is strongly represented nationally in the number and diversity of NRHP listings compared to the 49 other states and 11 territories and protectorates. Figure 24 shows a breakdown of where Utah stands with regard to total NRHP listings by resource type, from the over 90,000 current listings.

Figure 25: Utah's Rank in NRHP Listings, out of 61 states, territories, and protectorates

Resource Type	# Listings in Utah	Utah's National Rank
Historic Districts	112	43rd
Buildings	1228	22nd
Structures	57	33rd
Sites	427	1st
Objects	5	Tied for 13th
Total Listings	1829	20th

From a cursory analysis of the NRHP database, it appears Utah is faring well when compared to all other

states as far as listings by category (Figure 25 and 26). When looking at the number of listings by year since 1966, Utah seems to closely follow the overall trend of a peak of listings occurring in the 1980s. However, after that peak Utah and the rest of the country seem to diverge in patterns. There was a significant lull in the number of NRHP listings in Utah during the early 1990s, whereas the rest of the country seems to have leveled out during this period. Even more striking, the Nine Mile Canyon Multiple Property Submission has significantly increased the number of resources listed on the NRHP since 2009. If those sites are removed from the discussion, it does appear that Utah is generally following the trend of slowly dwindling numbers of NRHP listings.

This trend seems counter to the realization that thousands of mid-20th century resources are becoming eligible to the NRHP as they reach 50-years old. There are likely many reasons that listings are declining in number including state and federal budgetary cutbacks, growing requirements on the local, state, and federal levels, and perhaps even an underlying disinterest in resources that were possibly built in the lifetime of many historic preservation practitioners. The Great Recession (2008-2013) also dampened efforts of local communities to pass designations.

Figure 26: Individual NRHP Listings in Utah By Year
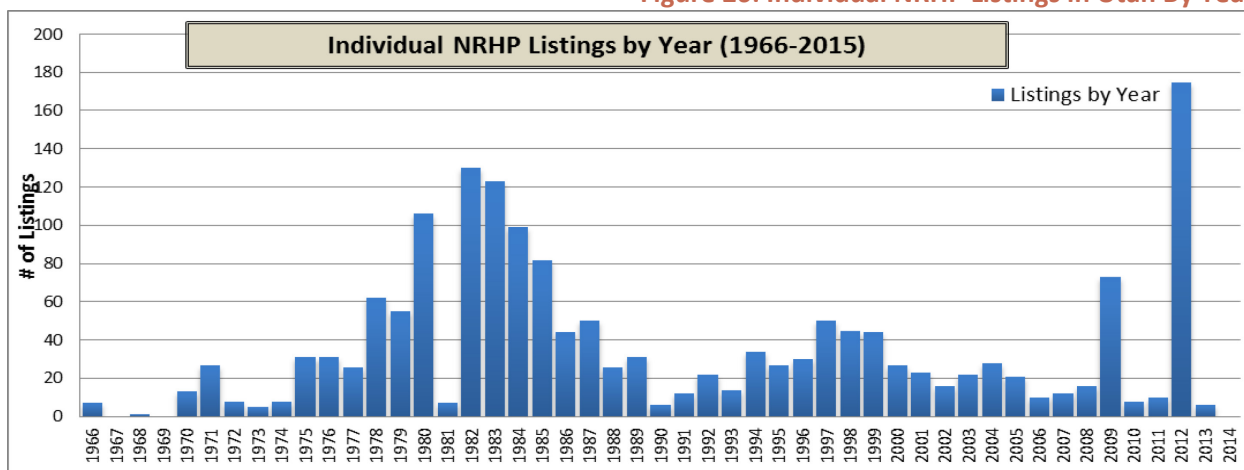
Figure 27: Individual NRHP Listings Nationally by Year
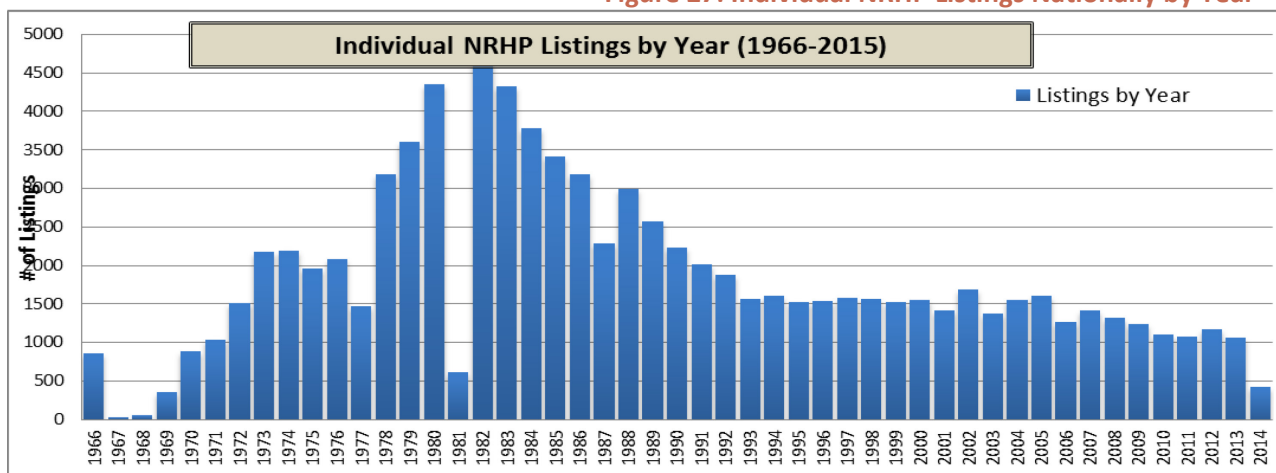
Architectural National Register Districts

Utah contains 86 historic districts focused on architectural resources spread throughout 19 counties, with Salt Lake (27) and Utah (11) containing the most. Listed through the National Register of Historic Places, Historic Districts are significant means of honoring distinct and significant architectural neighborhoods and communities. When a neighborhood is listed as a Historic District, each building, structure, site, and object are evaluated for age and integrity and if they contribute to the overall significance of the district. In this way, instead of several dozen individual nominations for each historic building in a neighborhood, a Historic District Nomination is a blanket that covers all resources within the defined area. Many of the densely populated areas of Utah are within Historic Districts, but every community could, and should, prepare their own nominations regardless of their size. Benefits of a historic district are the opening of neighborhoods to tax credits and other incentives to support rehabilitation of historic homes or businesses. As with all other National Register properties, there are no restrictions imposed upon the listing of a district at a national or even state level; it is merely an honorific listing that opens opportunities for support. Local ordinances at the county, city, or neighborhood level may impose more stringent requirements on homeowners, but those are independent of the National Register.

As detailed in 2013 Summary Report of the Economic Impact Study of Historic Preservation In Utah, homes in historic districts perform better than the rest of the market, retain their value during housing busts, are less likely to be foreclosed, are not only available to the affluent but to all demographics, and over 75% of proposed alterations to historic homes in areas with local ordinances are approved (PlaceEconomics 2013:14). Overall, there is no reason not to list a significant neighborhood or community as a National Register District; there are really only benefits to listing.

Since the last Utah Statewide Historic Preservation Strategic Plan, seven new districts were added, compared to 16 in the previous reporting period. It is unclear why there was a significant drop in the number of historic district nominations in the last eight years, but it is likely the result of the Great Recession and a distrust of governmental policies and agencies. The seven districts added since 2009 included Farmington Main Street, Escalante, Forest Dale, Liberty Wells, Murray Hillside, Westmoreland, and Grafton, with a total of 3,351 contributing buildings as part of those listings. Liberty Wells alone encompasses 2,715 contributing buildings and is an expansion of an earlier but less inclusive district boundary.

With only 22 of Utah's 29 counties containing architectural National Register Districts, there is potential for dozens of additional nominations. Most of the current districts are within sprawling urban centers along the Wasatch Front. In the next planning cycle, a more

Figure 28: "Peoples Exchange" mixed commercial/residential building in the newly created Escalante Historic District in Garfield County.

concerted effort will be made so to encourage more rural communities to nominate important commercial, residential, and industrial districts. As mentioned earlier, incentive programs such as tax credits can assist rural residents, local governments, and homeowners in maintaining not only their home or business but the historic fabric and character of their community. Dozens of rural communities contain their own significant architectural districts simply awaiting nomination, though these efforts require community support.

Other future district nomination opportunities include identifying areas with housing and commercial developments from the 1940s to 1970s and rural agricultural areas. Many existing district nominations written during the 1970s-1990s period excluded buildings and structures from the mid-20th century period.

Mid-Century Modern buildings are now becoming a nationwide focus of historic preservation efforts due to their significance as an architectural style previously overlooked. Utah Heritage Foundation, a statewide non-profit historic preservation organization based in Salt Lake City, now leads mid-century modern architectural tours to highlight these unique but overlooked resources. Neighborhoods constructed in the post-World War 2 period can, and should, be listed on the National Register and will open thousands of additional residences and businesses to tax and other historic preservation incentives.

Archaeological National Register Districts

Owing to Utah's rich human history, there are 26 archaeologically-based districts across 14 counties, led by San Juan County with seven. Archaeological districts are sometimes difficult to delineate, given the sometimes-sprawling landscape that these sites exist within versus more confined architectural districts. Twenty districts in Utah relate to the state's prehistoric peoples, with four of these focused strictly on the beautiful and mysterious rock art that lines many of the canyon walls throughout the state. San Juan County is perhaps one of the densest archaeological landscapes in the United States, with over 31,000 currently documented sites, ranging from Paleoindian hunters, to massive Ancestral Puebloan villages, granaries and kivas. It is no wonder that San Juan County contains those seven archaeological districts, several of which are publicly accessible and promoted, such as the Grand Gulch Archeological District located on BLM lands. The BLM is also deeply invested in upgrading visitor access to another significant archaeological district, the Parowan Gap Petroglyphs Historic District located about 30 miles northeast of Cedar City.

Another six archaeological districts relate to historic-period resources (1800s-present), including the Central Pacific Railroad in Box Elder County, the Gold Springs Mining District in Iron County, and the Carter Road in Uintah County. In 2013, the United States Forest Service successfully listed several archaeological districts associated with the Old Spanish Trail and the Fishlake Cutoff of the Old Spanish Trail in Sevier County. These nominations recognize the important role that Utah and Sevier County played in the exploration, trade, and development of western North America from the late 1700s to the late 1800s. Great explorers and massive herds of trade horses and mules traversed the Old Spanish Trail through Utah between missions in New Mexico and California.

Over the last Statewide Preservation Planning Period, only the two Old Spanish Trail nominations and a boundary increase for the Horseshoe Canyon Archaeological District in Wayne County were added to the National Register. It is hoped that over the next five years that several new district nominations for archaeological resources will be added to continue highlighting the important human activity that occurred in the state. Similar to the architectural resources, there were numerous nominations of archaeological districts in the 1970s and 1980s, but changing economic, political, and administrative landscapes hampered new listings over the last twenty years.

National Register Buildings

In addition to the 19,121 buildings and structures listed as contributing to historic districts, Utah also contains another 1,228 individual listings for historic buildings. According to the NRHP, buildings are generally those human constructions specifically designed for human shelter whether as a domestic site, school, church, hospital, library, or other similar properties. The 1,228 total buildings currently lead to Utah placing 22nd on the NRHP for this property type. Further, there is at least one building listed on the NRHP from each of Utah's 29 counties, ranging from only one in Daggett County to 304 in Salt Lake County. Many of these buildings exist within historic districts but either pre-date the district nomination or were pursued as an individual listing for other reasons.

As currently tabulated in the UT-SHPO records, the individual buildings listed to the NRHP follow similar patterns to those discussed in the previous section on Buildings and Structures. A majority of the listed buildings are domestic habitations in urban or semi-urban locations, with dozens of listings stemming from Utah's rural communities where there is a lack of funding available to complete district nominations. Efforts to retain current CLGs and to grow new ones will likely focus on these outlying rural communities and will hopefully spur additional district and individual nominations in these underrepresented areas of the state.

A leading secondary category for the types of buildings nominated are public and religious structures including courthouses, post offices, churches, tithing offices, tabernacles, railroad stations, and schools. Interestingly, it appears that a large portion of religious structures, specifically places of worship, listed on the NRHP are from the minority religious populations in Utah including Presbyterian (8), Methodist/Episcopal (7), including one African Methodist Episcopal Church), Synagogue (4). Catholic (3), Greek Orthodox (2), Baptist (2), Church of Christ (1), Lutheran (1),and Christian Science (1). The preceding 29 buildings listed on the NRHP from the modern demographic minority religions in Utah greatly outnumber the 11 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints listed chapels and temples. There are an additional 31 properties associated with the LDS Church including tithing houses, granaries, meetinghouses, and relief society halls.

Since 2009, private individuals, government agencies, private contractors, and staff at the UT-SHPO completed or assisted in the nomination of 50 buildings. Notable buildings listed in the last eight years include the Altadena and Sampson Apartments in Salt Lake City, Fillmore's American Legion Hall, the Union Pacific Depot in Morgan, and the Ben Lomond Hotel Garage in Ogden. Individual nominations are more time and resource consuming for individuals than a broader listing under a district nomination. Regardless, many individuals continue to nominate their properties to access state or federal tax credit incentives for rehabilitation projects.

Figure 29: The "Doggy-Door" Cabin, dating to the 1920s, in the Uinta Mountains of Summit County was listed to the NRHP in 2014 as part of a logging Multiple Property Submission

Figure 30: The large stone school building in Marysvale, Piute County, is a prominent local landmark but has not yet been listed on the National Register. It currently houses a craft and antique store.

National Register Structures

Structures, according to the NRHP, include all constructions not used for human occupation such as bridges, barns, grain silos and elevators, or even airplanes. Utah currently has 57 structures listed on the NRHP, with most (19) located in Washington County and directly associated with Zion National Park (ZNP). Notable structures listed in ZNP in 1987 include the Crawford, Oak Creek and Pine Creek Irrigation Canals, South Campground Amphitheater, and Zion-Mount Carmel Highway. The Grotto Trail, Cable Creek Bridge, and Floor of the Valley Road were added to previous ZNP listings in 1996. As of 2014, the 57 structures in Utah on the NRHP places the state 33rd in the nation.

Currently, of the 57 structures on the NRHP in Utah, there are eleven trails, six bridges and trestles, five ditches/canals, three lime and charcoal kilns, two fortifications from the Utah War, and a mixture of mines, mills, dams, a fire lookout tower, amphitheater, retaining walls, a corral, a grandstand and baseball field in Richmond, and even a steam locomotive. These structures represent a diverse cross-section of Utah history. It is unclear why Utah added only four structures to the NRHP since 2000.

During the last planning cycle, Utah added only three additional structures to the NRHP, but these represent some remarkable additions. In 2012, Lagoon Amusement Park listed three structures within the park in Farmington to the NRHP, including the Roller Coaster, Flying Scooter, and Carousel. Built in 1921, the wooden "White" Roller Coaster now listed to the NRHP at Lagoon Amusement Park is the seventh oldest roller coaster in the world, and the fourth oldest in the United States. Using buildings from an earlier amusement park constructed by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, Simon Bamberger opened Lagoon in 1886 to help spur use of his Salt Lake & Ogden Inter-Urban Railroad line running between the cities in the company name (McCormick 1994).

National Register Sites

Utah boasts the highest number of sites listed to the NRHP, just surpassing New Mexico in 2014. Currently, Utah has 427 sites individually listed to the NRHP, with another 150 in review by the National Park Service. Most of these sites (335 of 427) center in the archaeologically rich Nine Mile Canyon area of Duchesne and Carbon County, in central Utah. These sites are part of the Nine Mile Canyon Archaeological Multiple Property Area, and range from Fremont villages, to famous rock art panels, and even historic homesteads and ranches. Some have called Nine Mile Canyon the longest art gallery in the world given the number, density, and geographic extent of the petroglyphs and pictographs. The Multiple Property documentation is the result of oil and gas development on the West Tavaputs Plateau, with access to the fields coming through Nine Mile Canyon. A working group of county commissioners, Bureau of Land Management officials, archeological non-profits and organizations, tribal groups, Utah Division of State History, and a host of other parties worked collectively towards the nomination of this rich region as part of efforts towards oil and gas development. Without the oil and gas development, none or few of this area's impressive archaeological legacy would have made it onto the NRHP.

Figure 31: "Owl Panel" Petroglyphs in Nine Mile Canyon Multiple Property Area, Bureau of Land Management, Amber Koski.

Several archaeological sites significant for increasing our understanding of humans in the prehistoric past of the Great Basin and Colorado Plateau are also included on the NRHP. These sites include Hogup Cave in Box Elder County, Danger Cave (which is also a National Historic Landmark) in Tooele County, Coombs Village Site (now part of Anasazi State Park) in Garfield County, Evans Mound in Iron County, the Nephi Mounds in Juab County, Edge of the Cedars and Westwater Ruin in San Juan County, and Sudden Shelter in Sevier County. These and other archaeological sites listed on the NRHP played significant roles in establishing the cultural chronology of some ten thousand years of human history in Utah before the arrival of European and European Americans, while also providing a unique glimpse into the lives of prehistoric peoples. Several of these sites are open to the public through Anasazi State Park, Edge of the Cedars State Park, Indian Creek State Park, and Nine Mile Canyon road.

Other significant historic-period sites listed on the NRHP from Utah include Dalton Wells Civilian Conservation Corps and Relocation Camp in Grand County, Tintic Smelter and Knight Grain Elevator in Juab County, Bonneville Salt Flats Race Track in Tooele County, and Fort Harmony in Washington County. Another site, Camp Floyd, represents the first U.S. Army post established in then--Utah Territory in 1858 and is open to the public through Camp Floyd State Park. Historic-period sites on the NRHP represent the diverse legacy of Utah history, including ranching, homesteading, mining, exploration, settlement, and military action.

Over the last eight years, agencies and private individuals listed 335 new sites to the NRHP. All but one of these sites stem from the Nine Mile Canyon Multiple Property submission process, with another 150 slated to be added. This project is a major windfall for Utah's archaeological heritage to gain national recognition, but also to raise awareness and the importance of these sites to residents of Utah. Nine Mile Canyon has quickly become a major destination for local, national, and international heritage

tourism, bringing jobs and money to Carbon and Emery Counties. Then numbers of visitors to Nine Mile will only increase in the following years, adding pressures to effective cultural resource protection.

National Register Objects

The National Register defines an object as "those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed" (NRHP 1997: 5). Objects are generally uncommon on the NRHP, with Utah tied for 13th on the Register with only four examples of this property type. In the next few decades two prominent artistic displays, "Metaphor: The Tree of Life" in the Great Salt Lake Desert along Interstate 80 (dedicated in 1986) and the "Sun Tunnels" near the historic railroad town of Lucin (dedicated in 1976) will become eligible for the NRHP. Both are nationally recognized landscape art displays and are suitable for listing in the NRHP. There are undoubtedly several dozen other objects that warrant listing in the NRHP in Utah, but there are currently no identified resources or plans for nomination.

The four objects currently listed to the NRHP in Utah are the Old Clock on Main Street in Salt Lake City, the Sugar House Monument in Salt Lake City, and the East and South Entrance Signs to Zion National Park in Washington County. Listed in 2003 the Sugar House Monument is the last object from Utah to enter the NRHP, with the other three listed in the 1980s. In the next planning cycle historical monuments and markers will be surveyed, and potentially leading to additional nominations.
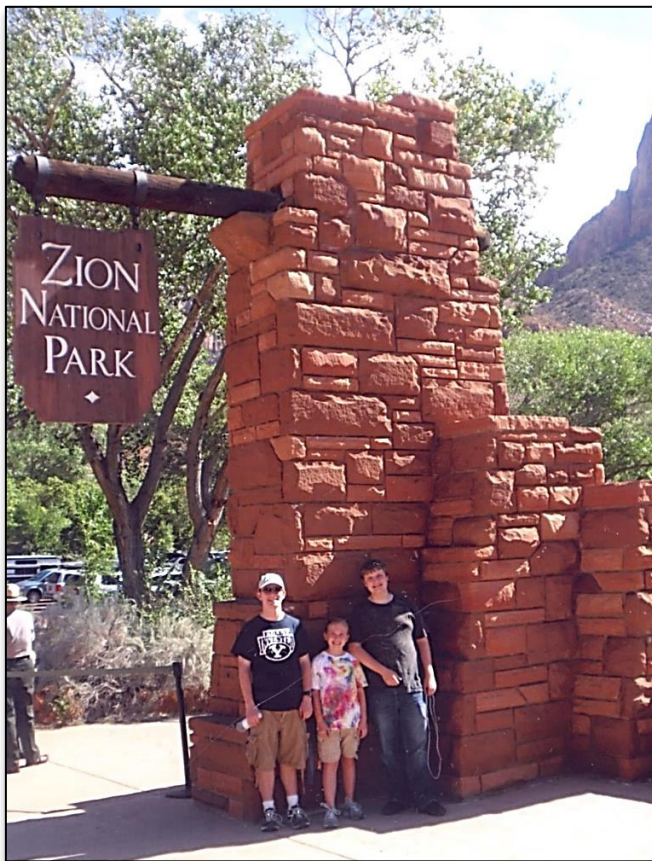
Figure 32: Zion Park Sign, listed on the NRHP in the 1980s, but still is an iconic part of Zion National Park in Washington County
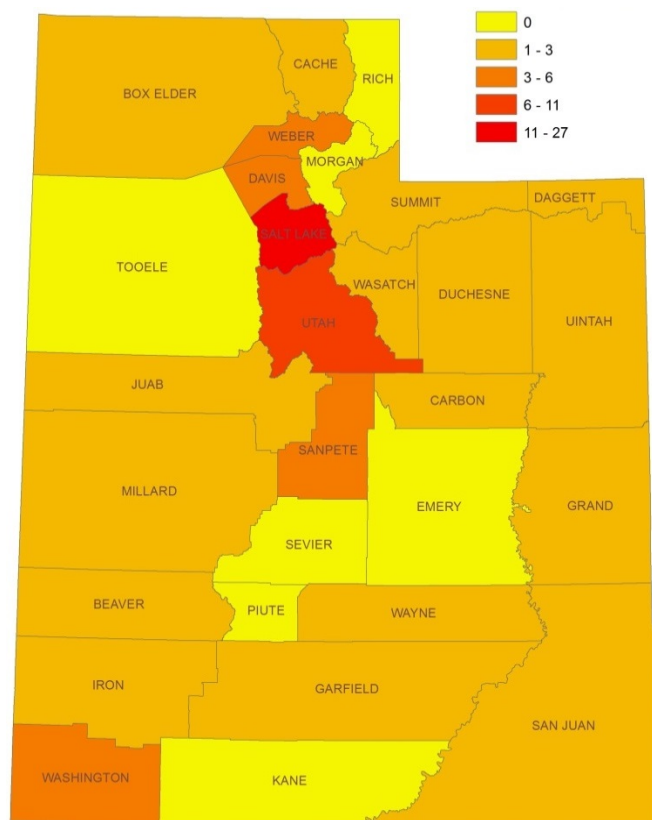
Figure 33: Number of Architectural NRHP Districts by County

Legend:
- 0
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 11
- 11 - 27

Figure 34: Number of NRHP Listed Buildings by County

Legend:
- 1 - 8
- 8 - 34
- 34 - 70
- 70 - 149
- 149 - 304
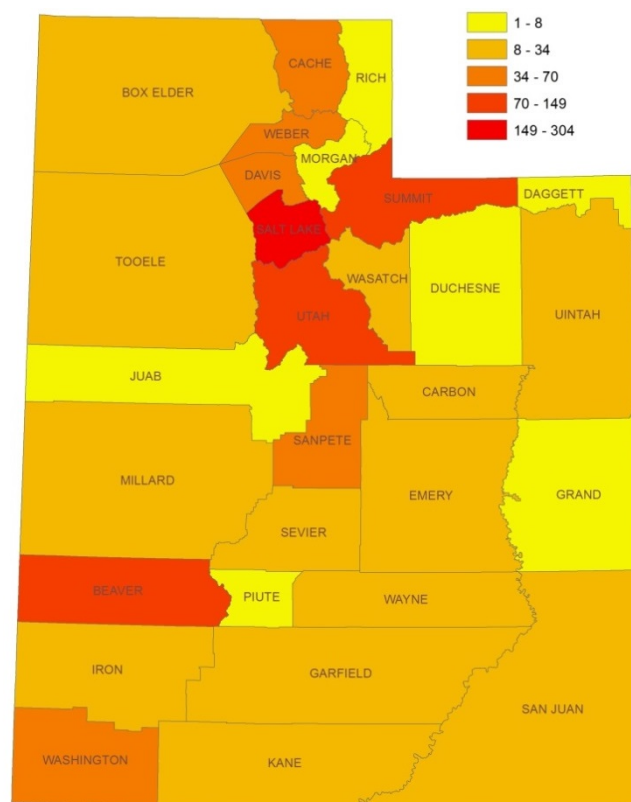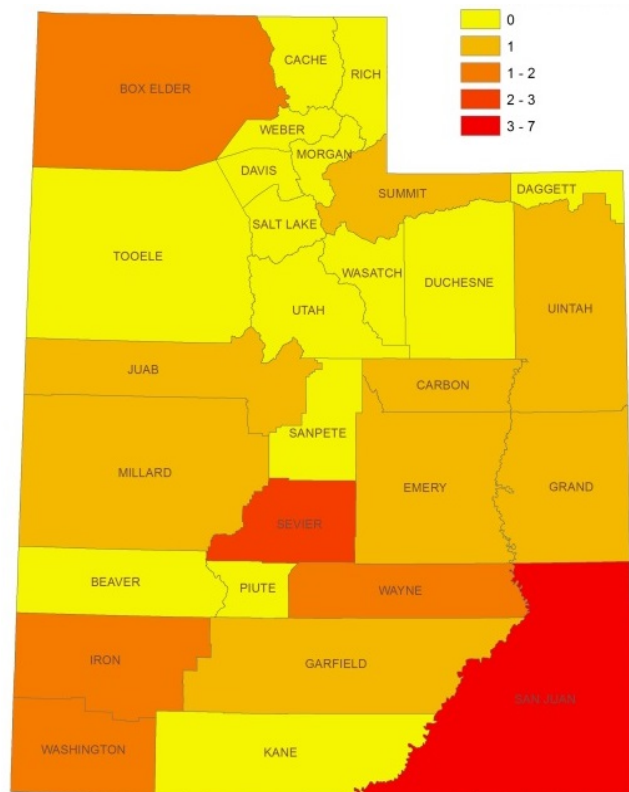
Figure 35: Number of Archaeological NRHP Districts by County

Figure 36: Number of Archaeological NRHP Sites Listed by County
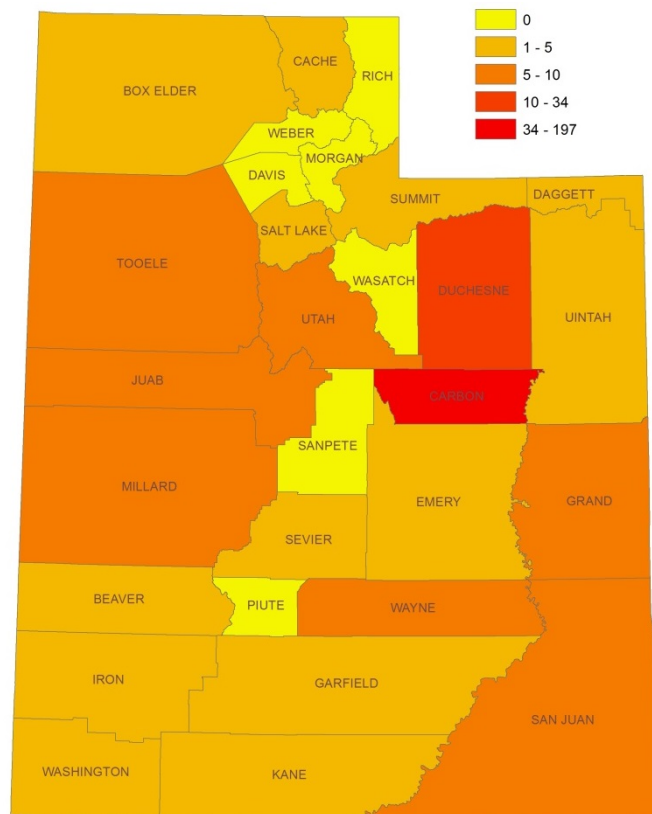
National Historic Landmarks (see www.nps.gov/nhl/ for more information)

As of 2014 Utah has 14 National Historic Landmarks (NHL), which is the fourth fewest in the United States, only ahead of Delaware (13), Nevada (8), and North Dakota(6). A NHL is a special category of nationally significant properties designated by the Secretary of Interior of the United States and involves the National Park Service directly in its management. The first NHL listed in Utah was the prominent archaeological site of Danger Cave near Wendover in 1961, while the most recent is the Mountain Meadows Massacre Site near Cedar City in 2011. Only the Mountain Meadows NHL has been designated during the last Statewide Preservation Plan period. Currently there are no plans for any additional NHLs in Utah, although there are many potential sites, buildings, districts, and structures that would qualify. The following is a description of Utah's 14 NHLs currently designated, organized by their date of designation and includes a brief assessment of current condition.

Danger Cave, Tooele County, Designated January 20, 1961

Located just outside East Wendover, Danger Cave is a prehistoric rock shelter first excavated by Elmer Smith in the 1930s, with formal work completed by Dr. Jesse D. Jennings of the University of Utah in the 1950s. Artifacts and associated materials recovered from the site include projectile points, nets, basketry, and coprolites. These items provided the basis for establishing a cultural chronology of the Great Basin and the definition of the Great Basin Desert Culture. Danger Cave is currently a Utah State Park and is managed by Utah's Department of Natural Resources. A specially constructed grate protects the interior of the rock shelter from vandalism and looting while still allowing visitors to peer inside at the massive excavations.

Emigration Canyon, Salt Lake County, Designated January 20, 1961

Lansford Hastings is credited as being the first European American travel through what became known as Emigration Canyon on the northeast corner of the Salt Lake Valley, in 1845. In 1846, members of the Donner-Reed Party blazed the first wagon trail through Emigration Canyon on their way to California. The next year, several hundred members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints used the Donner-Reed cleared section of the Hastings Cutoff through Emigration Canyon to reach Salt Lake Valley and establish their new home. Between 1847 and the 1860s, at least 30,000 emigrants traversed Emigration Canyon to reach the burgeoning settlements along the Wasatch Mountain Front. Emigration Canyon is now owned primarily by private individuals and Salt Lake County, with dozens of homes now lining the thickly forested slopes.

Brigham Young Complex, Salt Lake County, Designated January 28, 1964

During his tenure as Prophet and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church), Brigham Young constructed, and lived within, two houses adjacent to Temple Square in downtown Salt Lake City. The NHL includes Young's Beehive and Lion House dating to 1854 and 1856 respectively. Designed by Truman O. Angell, the Beehive House is constructed of adobe and sandstone and receives its name from the ornate beehive sculpture on top of the house. Further, the Beehive House served as the executive mansion for the Territory of Utah from 1852 to 1855. Next door to the Beehive House, the Lion House served as a domestic and reception home including 20 bedrooms and

several public rooms for Young's large polygamist family. Similar to the Beehive House, the Lion House received its name from the large sculpted lion on its porch roof. Both homes are currently owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Temple Square, Salt Lake County, Designated January 29, 1964
The Temple Square NHL encompasses 10 acres in the heart of Salt Lake City's downtown and incorporates several of the most significant architectural and religious properties associated with the LDS Church. Structures and buildings in the NHL are centered around the massive, quartz monzonite Salt Lake Temple, constructed over 40 years between 1853 and 1893. Other buildings within Temple Square include the Victorian Gothic-Style Assembly Hall constructed between 1877 and 1882, the Salt Lake Tabernacle built between 1864 and 1867, and a 1913 monument dedicated to the State Bird of Utah, the Seagull. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints owns the entirety of Temple Square, with all but the temple itself open to visitors.

Alkali Ridge, San Juan County, Designated July 19, 1964
For over 10,000 years, humans occupied the lands currently inhabited by modern Utahns. Alkali Ridge in the southeastern part of Utah is one of the premier examples of a transition area where humans shifted from hunting and gathering to a more permanent agricultural economy. Archaeologists identified dozens of archaeological sites with Pueblos, kivas (circular religious structures), granaries, and other materials associated with humans living in the area of Alkali Ridge between 1100 and 900 years ago. Researchers have learned much about human life in this region and the extent of trade networks in the southwest including residue from Cacao beans likely imported from Central America. Alkali Ridge is wholly managed by the Bureau of Land Management's Monticello Field Office.

Bingham Canyon Open Pit Copper Mine, Salt Lake County, Designated November 12, 1966
Located on the western fringes of Salt Lake Valley in the Oquirrh Mountains, the Bingham Canyon Mine started as an open-pit about 1906 and quickly turned a mountain into a 2.5 mile diameter and 2600 foot deep hole clearly visible from space. Owned by Kennecott Copper, now a division of the Rio Tinto Group, the Bingham Canyon mine has been one of the most productive mines in the world, and surpassed the value of resources from Nevada's Comstock Lode, Alaska's Klondike, and California's Gold Rush, combined. This is a unique NHL, as the original boundary established in 1966 was the extent of the open pit in that year. Every year since, however, the mine expands and no longer retains its 1966 form, thus this NHL is an ever-changing resource but keeps with the significance leading to its designation.

Desolation Canyon, Carbon, Emery, Grand and Uintah Counties, Designated November 24, 1968
Enjoyed by boaters, floaters, historians, and all types of visitors, Utah's Desolation Canyon is an area of pristine natural beauty and a rich historical legacy reaching back over 3000 years. Desolation Canyon is a tributary of the Green River and is located in east-central Utah (east of Price). The first documented expedition by European Americans through Desolation Canyon was by John Wesley Powell in 1869. The entire reach of Desolation Canyon is covered in the remains of prehistoric Native peoples, including rock art, granaries, and habitations. European American settlers also formed several small ranches and farms

along the isolated reach of Desolation Canyon. Access to Desolation Canyon is now by permit only and is largely managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Ute Tribe.

Fort Douglas, Salt Lake County, Designated May 15, 1975

Established as Camp Douglas in 1862 on the eastern benches overlooking Salt Lake Valley, the post was renamed Fort Douglas in 1878. Fort Douglas housed U.S. Army units whose duty was to protect overland trade routes, telegraph lines, and other western American interests from Native American attacks. Fort Douglas served as an active military base until 1991, when the Army transferred most of the historic buildings to the University of Utah and Utah National Guard. The Fort Douglas Military Museum is located within the NHL and provides interpretive and educational experiences for thousands of visitors per year. In addition, most historic buildings within the NHL have been re-purposed as offices for many University of Utah programs, organizations, and other parties. The University of Utah actively maintains the historic structures and manages the overall historic landscape associated with Fort Douglas in cooperation with several partners.

Figure 37: Officer's Circle at Fort Douglas NHL.
Photo Courtesy Fort Douglas Military Museum, Beau Burgess.

Old City Hall, Salt Lake County, Designated May 15, 1975
Salt Lake City's Old City Hall served as the seat of City Government from its construction in 1866 to completion of the City and County building in 1894. Designed by architect William H. Folsom and constructed of red sandstone quarried from Red Butte Canyon, the Old City Hall was designed as a Greek revival style and located at 1st South and 120 East. Between 1894 and 1961, the building served a variety of purposes, including a police headquarters. In order to make room for the Wallace Bennett Federal Building, officials moved Old City Hall to its current location on Capitol Hill in 1961. In 1963 the building was physically moved and transferred officially to the State of Utah and serves as a state information center and hosts the Utah Travel Council and Zion Natural History Association Bookstore.

Reed O. Smoot House, Utah County, Designated December 8, 1976
Senator Reed Smoot lived in a large Victorian eclectic style home near downtown Provo between 1892 and his death in 1941. Located at 183 East and 100 South, the Smoot House was built by the United States Senator, using plans completed by the state's most famous architect, Richard K.A. Kletting. During his life Reed Smoot was a prominent businessman, and served in the U.S. Senate from 1903 to 1933. He was responsible for the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act that raised import tariffs which reportedly exacerbated the Great Depression. The house is still privately owned by descendants of Senator Smoot.

Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins, Garfield County, Designated May 28, 1987
Designed by architect Gilbert S. Underwood for the Utah Parks Company (a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad) for the newly formed Bryce Canyon National Park, the Bryce Canyon Lodge was built in 1924-1925. The Bryce Canyon Lodge is a two-story log structure with a stone foundation and stylistically, is part of the National Park Service's Rustic architecture movement of the early 20th century. Under a well-kept understory of mature Ponderosa Pine, fifteen deluxe cabins built between 1926 and 1929 surround the Bryce Canyon Lodge and offer a unique visitor and recreational experience. The National Park Service actively maintains and rents out rooms in the lodge and cabins to thousands of visitors from around the world each year, making these facilities one of the most heavily utilized NHLs in Utah.

Quarry Visitor Center, Uintah County, Designated January 3, 2001
Constructed in 1958 as part of the National Park Service's Mission 66 Initiative, the Quarry Visitor Center at Dinosaur National Monument (east of Vernal), was one of the most unique and significant mid-20th century architectural structures in Utah. The Quarry Visitor Center served as the primary interpretive center for the visitors to Dinosaur National Monument (established in 1915), and included within its roof a massive portion of an active dinosaur fossil quarry. Unstable soils underneath the center lead to its closure in 2006 and the subsequent demolition of the main rotunda after 2009. A new design replaced the original rotunda, but the exposed quarry and associated structure remain intact and reopened in 2011 to visitors.

Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz), Millard County, Designated March 29, 2007
Opened on September 11, 1942 and operating until October 31, 1945, the Central Utah Relocation Center in west-central Utah (near the town of Delta), housed over 11,000 Japanese American internees during World War II. Across 18,000 sprawling acres of sagebrush flats, the United States government

constructed the Topaz Internment Camp to house Japanese Americans removed from their original homes, largely from California communities. Internees, most of whom were families, lived in large barracks in a central part of the camp. Topaz also contained farms, gardens, churches, recreational facilities, and even schools. After the site's abandonment in 1945, auctions and other forms of removal cleared the site of most of its standing architecture. Most of the main site is now owned by the Topaz Museum and several private land owners. Interpretive panels and a current, and proposed larger, museum in Delta provides information on the lives of these internees.

Mountain Meadows Massacre Site, Washington County, Designated June 23, 2011, expanded 2014 Occurring at the height of tensions between members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the United States Federal Government, the Mountain Meadows Massacre is one of the most unfortunate chapters in Utah and Western history. Mormon Militia members detained and eventually massacred nearly an entire wagon train of emigrants heading to California on September 11, 1857. Under direction of John D. Lee, militia members disarmed and executed approximately 120 men, women, and children emigrants mostly from Arkansas. Another 17 children were spared and adopted into local LDS families. Militia members hurriedly excavated shallow graves for the victims and left the scene. Federal troops visited the site shortly after and attempted to formally bury all victims. After 20 years, in 1877, John D. Lee was the only formally executed person for the Mountain Meadows massacre. Mountain Meadows NHL currently only covers lands owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Figure 38: Bryce Canyon Lodge in Bryce Canyon National Park, Garfield County.

Certified Local Governments & Grants

One of the most significant tools in historic preservation is the leverage of locally designated Certified Local Governments (CLG) to identify, rehabilitate, and protect irreplaceable places within local communities. CLGs represent cities and counties that have expressed a commitment to historic preservation efforts through their certification from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service. In order for a community to be a CLG, they must pass a historic preservation ordinance and appoint a historic preservation commission. Ordinances in Utah range from specific with rigorous design review guidelines, to ones which meet the National Park Service minimum requirements for CLG. Examples of both types of ordinances are available for review in Appendix C.

Once certified, the local government becomes the prominent player in the preservation of community character while gaining access to federal pass-through funds and technical assistance by the staff of the UT-SHPO. By mandate, each SHPO must pass through at least 10% of their federal grant to CLGs through a project-centered application program. Eligible granting opportunities include preservation planning, historic building surveys, National Register nominations, rehabilitation of historic buildings, archaeological surveys and testing, and a host of other opportunities. Each SHPO has a designated coordinator to assist CLGs with grants and the grant process.

On average, the UT-SHPO annually passes between $100,000 and $300,000 to local CLGs for historic preservation efforts. The Utah SHPO office targets a minimum of 20% pass through as their goal and nearly always hits that target. For example, in the post-economic recession in 2008, the UT-SHPO passed through $252,542 to cash-strapped local communities. Grants require a cost-match at the local level through funds or in-kind (volunteer, donated services, etc.). Thus for each $1 passed through by UT-SHPO, there is $2 reaching the local preservation level.

Casino Star Theatre

Located in the agricultural community of Gunnison in Sanpete County, the Casino Star Theatre is a statewide treasure and an emblem for the success of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program and grassroots preservation efforts. Since its January 1913 opening, the Casino Star Theatre has catered to the entertainment needs of not only Gunnison residents but many of the small neighboring farming communities. Since 2004, the Casino Star Theatre Foundation and the Gunnison CLG cobbled together $72,750 in grants alone, not including match, to fund the rehabilitation and restoration of both the gorgeous exterior and elaborate interior. The theatre continues to play movies and showcase plays.

Exterior of Casino Star Theatre in 2013, one hundred years after its opening and still going strong due to community support.

CLG sub-grants represent some of the largest pools of money available to local communities for historic preservation efforts in Utah. CLGs have the extra bonus of keeping federal dollars within the state, supporting local jobs, preserving buildings and sites, promoting local history, and providing some of the only ways to preserve a community's sense of historic place. Unfortunately, some CLGs are not actively taking advantage of the federal sub-grants offered through the Utah SHPO. It is currently unclear why more communities are not taking advantage of the CLG grant program, but it likely boils down to a loss of older historic commission members and turnover, lack of local funds for match, and a potential distrust of federal funds and the supposed attached strings.

Incredibly, over the last planning cycle 2009-2014, the UT-SHPO assisted in the pass through of 215 grants, totaling $1,560,659 in sub grants to local communities (Figure 39). With those federal pass-through funds adding to the required cost-match, there was $3,121,318 spent in Utah on historic preservation related projects. Results of these grants included rehabilitation of historic houses and businesses, listing of dozens of buildings on the National Register, rehabilitation of the Casino Star Theater in Gunnison, archaeological survey of city-owned lands in St. George, stabilization of archaeological ruins in San Juan County, walking tour and mobile applications in Midway, Provo, Murray and Centerville. In nearly every CLG grant project there are multi-year repercussions of the project, such as the listing of a residential historic district or residence on the National Register. Being listed on the National Register provides opportunities for those owners to receive a State historic preservation tax credit or a federal income tax credit businesses.

Figure 39: CLG Grants Awarded (2009-2016). FY 2016 is still in progress at this time.

Fiscal Year	# of CLG Grants Awarded	Direct Federal Funds	Total Allocation With Cost-Match
2009	42	$252,542	$597,166
2010	45	$276,008	$282,700
2011	19	$107,400	$295,693
2012	20	$147,847	$214,800
2013	17	$141,350	$552,016
2014	32	$298,583	$505,084
2015	20	$161,497	$322,994
2016	20	$175,432	$350,864
Totals	**215**	**$ 1,560,659.00**	**$ 3,121,318**

Analysis of the CLG sub-grants passed through by UT-SHPO between 2009 and 2016 (Figure 40) illustrates that the majority of funds (~ 68%) went directly towards development projects, which includes building stabilizations and rehabilitations. Architectural surveys also contributed a substantial proportion of CLG allocated funds, which generally represents the first step for a community's efforts towards NRHP listings. National Register nominations, archaeological surveys, and other projects such as historic walking tours, round out the other sub grant totals. Generally, the UT-SHPO provides only one grant per cycle to an eligible CLG, but over the last eight years there are have been at least three years (2009, 2010, and 2014) where there were supplementary grants available, with many going to communities with an already active grant.

Figure 39: Total Dollars through Utah CLG Program by Project Type (2009-2016)
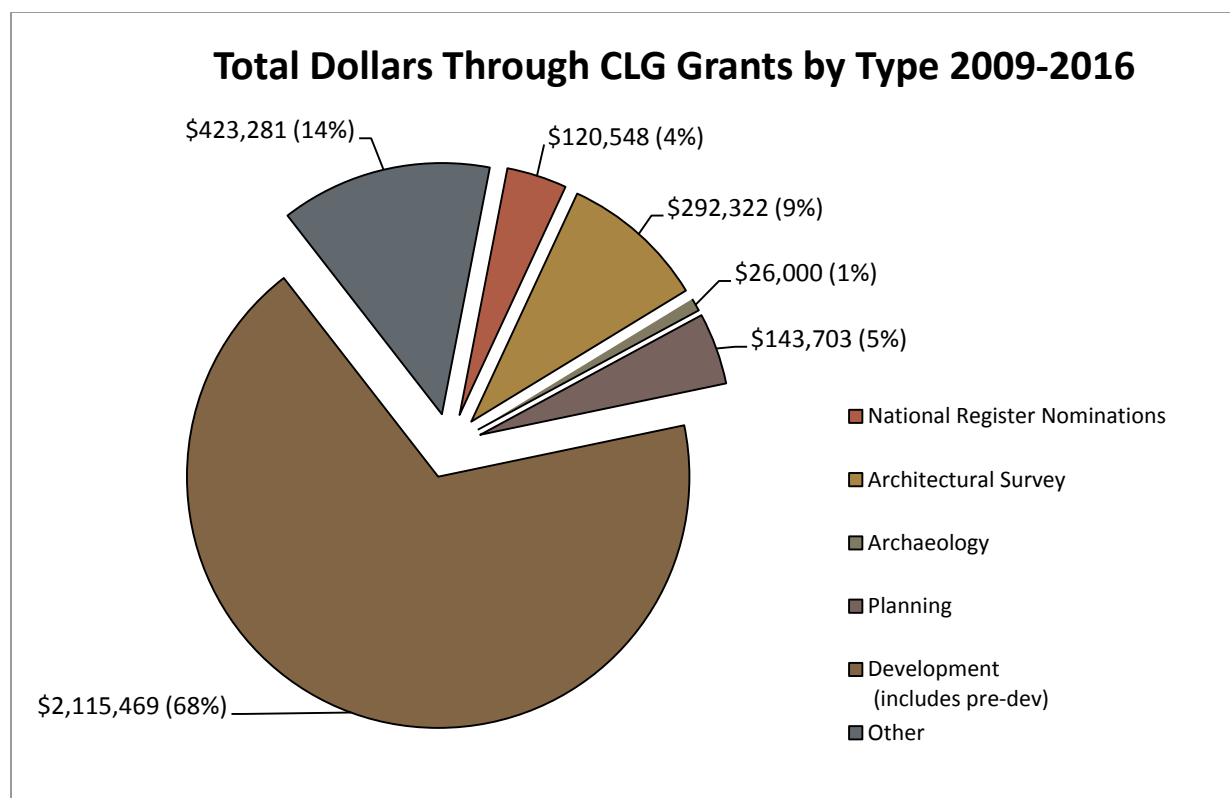
Looking towards the future, UT-SHPO views the retention of currently active CLGs as a critical statewide preservation effort. With a trend of less CLGs each year actively applying for sub-grants, there will be a need to assess this pattern and identify steps to turn it around. Another effort will be adding to the current total of 93 CLGs, as Utah has 243 incorporated municipalities and 29 counties, most of which are not currently certified. With a marketing focus it is planned that the program will grow in rural communities in the next five years. Over the last planning cycle the UT-SHPO certified five new CLGs, representing the fewest certifications during any six year period since 1985 (Figure 41).

CLGs in Utah Since 1985
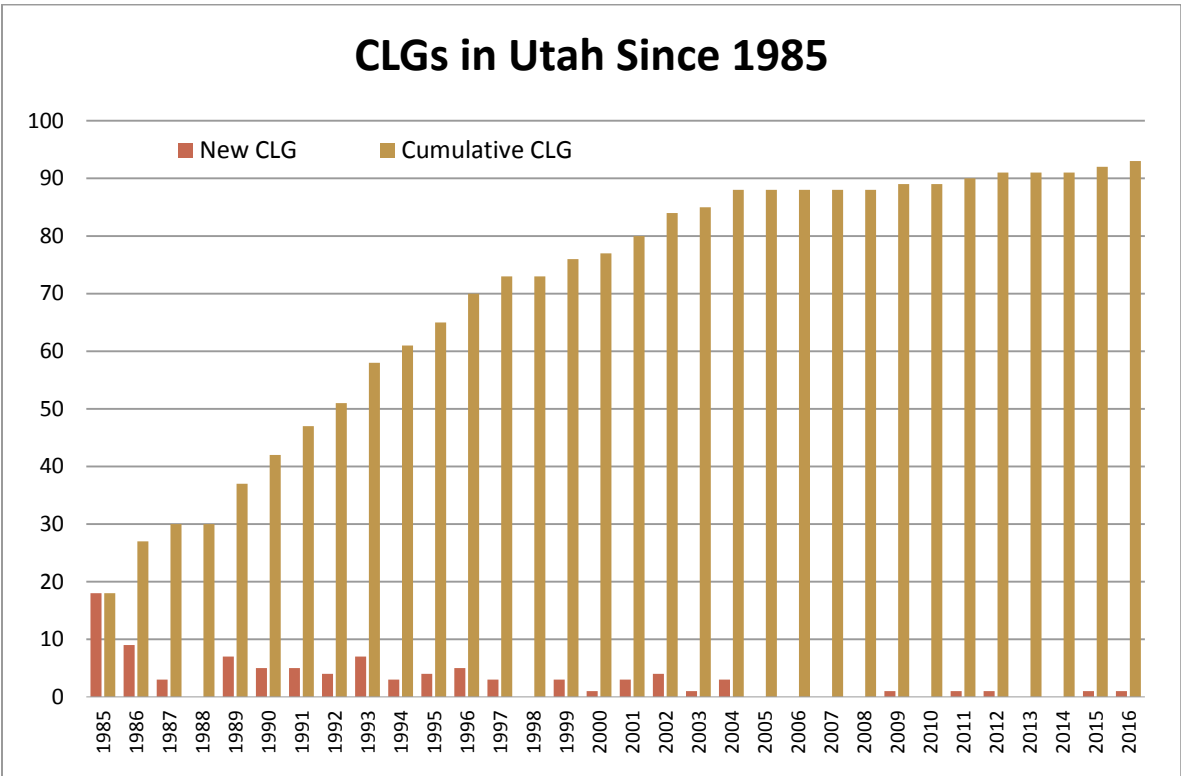
Figure 41: San Juan County received two CLG grants to stabilize and restore the 700-800 year-old Five Kiva Ruin located just outside Blanding. Photo by Chris L. Zeller, Division of Conservation Archaeology.

Tax Credits

One of the most significant tools in the United States to spur rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings is the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program, established in 1976. In this program overseen by the National Park Service, rehabilitation projects on income-producing buildings and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places are eligible for a 20% income tax credit. Income producing properties can include commercial, industrial, offices, and residential rental projects. According to the National Park Service, their Technical Preservation Services team "approves approximately 1,000 projects leveraging $4 billion annually in private investment in the rehabilitation of historic buildings" (NPS Tax Incentives 2014). Due to the means of calculating the eligible costs for federal tax credit projects, there is a high minimum expenditure which discourages some small to medium-sized projects from full participation.

In addition to the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Program, the UT-SHPO also administers a Utah version at the State government level. This makes Utah one of 31 states with an adopted and active historic preservation tax credit program. Similar to the federal version, the Utah state tax credit law provides criteria for establishing which buildings qualify for the credit, standards of rehabilitation, calculation method for costs, a minimum dollar amount of rehabilitation work, and a mechanism for oversight, which is through the UT-SHPO (Schwartz 2014).

Whereas the Federal credit applies only to income-producing properties, Utah's state version is a 20% credit for residential-use properties that include both owner-occupied and non-owner-occupied buildings and structures. A minimum investment of $10,000 over three years is required, and rehabilitation standards follow the federal Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. A building does not need to be listed on the NRHP at the beginning of the rehabilitation, but it must be within three years of completion of the project. Eligible tax credit activities include a variety of interior and exterior repairs and restoration of any historic or structural elements.

There is an opportunity for an owner to combine the federal and state historic credits to yield a 40% credit for residential rental properties. The historic credit is often combined with other incentives

Figure 42: Historic 1870s-1880s residence in Loa, Wayne County

such as energy, low-income housing, and new-markets tax credits. Since the first eligible Utah federal tax credit project in 1978 and the first state credit project in 1993, over $427,000,000 has been spent on 1,667 rehabilitation projects of historic properties in Utah. This overall number includes $176,829,230 for projects eligible for the Utah tax credit and another $250,595,220 eligible for the federal version. When looking at the 20% federal tax credit alone, this program kept over $50,000,000 within Utah, instead of being sent to the federal tax coffers.

Overall, the state tax credit program is more heavily utilized than the federal, with 1,494 projects versus 173, respectively, since 1978. These 1,667 projects resulted in the rehabilitation of 4,578 housing units across single-family, multi-family, and apartments. When one multiplies the number of rehabilitated housing units times the average size of Utah households (3.14) from the 2010 Federal Census, the tax credit program directly affected over 14,375 Utah residents.

Geographically, most of the approved tax credit projects, regardless of state or federal nexus, are located along in Cache, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties. This is to be expected given that the highest concentrations of eligible buildings (Individually listed on the NRHP or as "Contributing" buildings within an NRHP District) are located in these counties. There have been a surprisingly high number of state projects in Sanpete County (2.5%) due to local community engagement in historic preservation in several small towns, including Spring City. Overall, only 12 of Utah's 29 counties have hosted successfully approved federal tax credit projects, compared to 17 for the state tax program.

Figure 43: Federal Tax Credit by County

Over the last few years, the number of approved tax credit projects remains relatively constant for the Utah State Tax Credit, but federal projects appear to be declining. With significant economic growth in the commercial sector over the last few years, these trends appear contradictory to the expected pattern. With Utah's growing population, an increasing value for historic homes, and the rising property values in historic areas of many Utah communities, it would be expected that homeowners and developers would seek ways to offset rehabilitation costs. Between Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2015, there was a 1.2% overall increase in federal tax projects, but in that same period, Utah's contribution declined from six projects to only three.

During the last eight years of the previous planning cycle (2009-2016), Utah's SHPO assisted in the review and approval of 572 state tax credit and 29 federal tax credit

Figure 44: Geographic spread of State Historic Preservation Tax Credits since inception.

projects. State project numbers have remained stable but federal projects are down from 427 and 36 projects, respectively, during the previous cycle (2003-2008). This decrease reflects a national decline in federal tax projects and the reasons for this decline are rooted primarily in the recession, with delayed effects as existing pre-recession projects were finished and new projects did not begin. Numbers of projects and dollar amounts expended for federal and state projects are volatile due to the small number of projects. Overall trends, therefore, are difficult to measure with Utah's strong economy and overall federal tax credit numbers returning to pre-recession levels. There is a clear opportunity to promote this incentive within Utah to property owners and developers.

Since 2009, Utahns applying the federal tax credit kept nearly $17,000,000 in the state to help bolster other industries, services, and occupations. When coupled with the larger green and sustainable footprint from rehabilitation versus demolition (see Rypkema 2013), tax credit leveraged projects are important means of preserving and repurposing historic buildings. Inflation and other factors are continuing to affect the dollar amounts eligible for the tax credits, meaning that even some of the simplest or least expensive residential rehabilitation projects can now reach the $10,000 minimum for eligibility under the state tax credit projects.

Issue items for the future include the overall promotion of the federal tax credit program to grow the number of projects, promoting the federal state credit in concert with other incentives, and growing the number of both state and federal tax credit projects from outside the Wasatch Front to more rural communities with eligible historic buildings. .

Figure 45: Eligible State & Federal Tax Credit Dollars
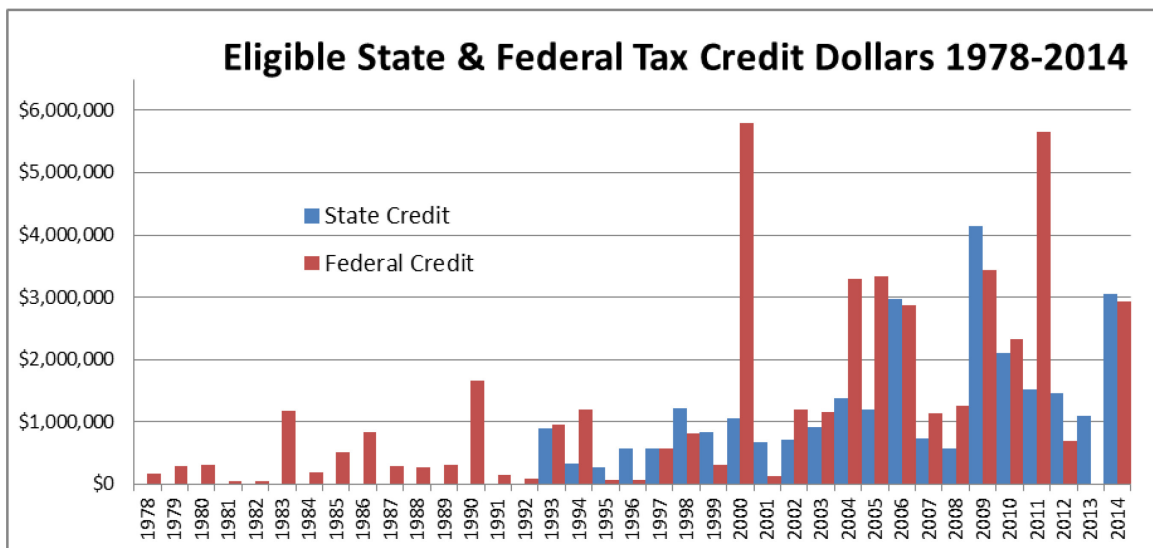
Figure 46: Approved State & Federal Tax Projects
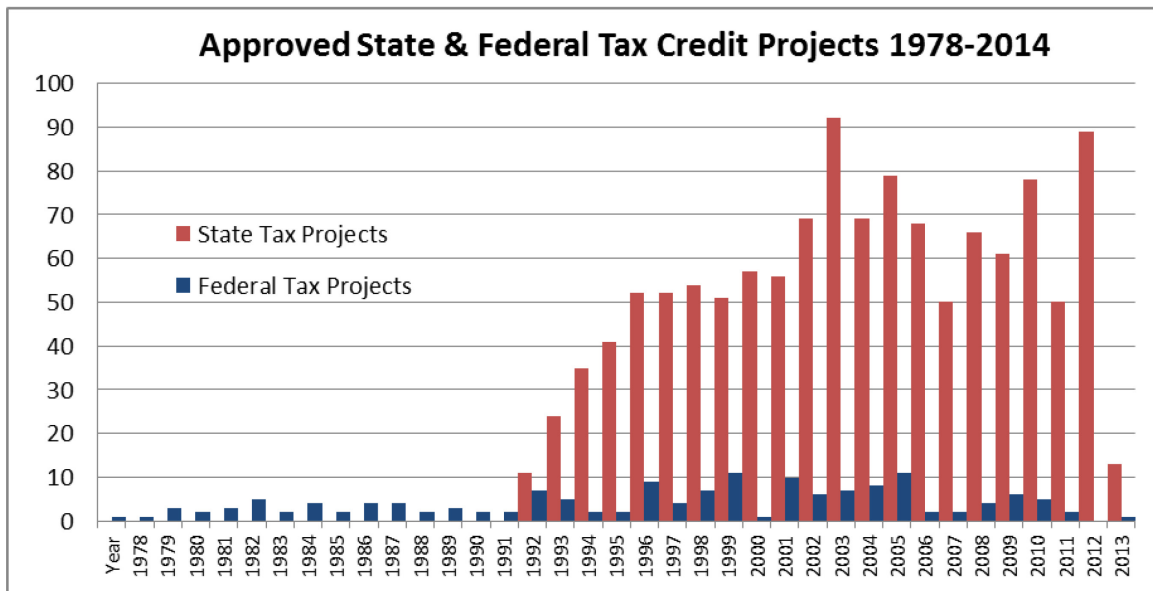
Heritage Areas and Scenic Byways (see www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas for more information)
National Heritage Areas (NHAs) and Corridors (or byways) are another grouping of historical and cultural resources. NHAs and Corridors are regional areas that often encompass several counties and sometimes include parts of more than one state. They combine areas of like heritage or themes such as prehistoric, military, mining, Mormon, etc. and are understood in a larger framework, including landscapes, regional contexts, and multi-disciplinary approaches.

In Utah, six Heritage Areas and Corridors are in some stage of development. Trail of the Ancients, with a Native American theme (in draft); Great Basin Heritage Area, with its open space and mining themes (federally designated); Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, with its Mormon development and Native American themes (federally designated); Crossroads of the West, with its focus on the railroad and related resources (state recognized); and the Bear River Heritage Area, with its focus on agricultural heritage (state designated). NHAs and Corridors are a grassroots, community-driven approach to heritage conservation and economic development. Through public-private partnerships, these entities support historic preservation and heritage tourism. Leveraging a mixture of funds and long-term support for projects, these partnerships foster pride of place and an enduring stewardship ethic.

Case Study: Great Basin National Heritage Area

Established by an Act of Congress in 2006, the Great Basin National Heritage Area (GBNHA) seeks to 1) foster a working relationship among all levels of government, private entities, and Native peoples, 2) engage communities to conserve heritage while developing economic opportunities, and 3) conserve, interpret, and develop archaeological, historical, cultural, and natural resources. In 2013, the National Park Service approved the GBNHA's first Management Plan that will guide decision-making over the next 10-15 years (Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership 2013). Some goals established within the GBNHA Management Plan include education and interpretation, heritage tourism, and partnership development, which dovetail nicely with the overall statewide preservation plan.

A stark and beautiful landscape with the forgotten reminders of the area's mining past are some facets of the GBNHA's uniqueness.
Photo by Jessica Montcalm.

Programmatic Agreements

While largely existing in the arena of governmental agencies, programmatic agreements (PA) shape many aspects of historic preservation efforts in Utah. Utah SHPO continues to be a proponent of the creation of programmatic agreements to streamline actions in oil and gas development, transmission line construction and maintenance, reservoir and water infrastructure projects, small-scale undertakings, travel management plans, roads and transportation, and a wide variety of other complex or repetitive actions.

Programmatic agreements modify the way Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act applies and is handled by federal agencies, generally in hopes of streamlining a certain aspect or aspects of the process. For instance, the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Programmatic Agreement allows small projects with no potential to damage cultural resources to proceed before consultation with SHPO. This saves tremendous amounts of time for UDOT planners, which translates to more efficient infrastructure project timelines and ultimately cost-savings to Utah taxpayers. Annual reporting of this PA maintains trust between the UT-SHPO and the UDOT and FHWA partners.

Programmatic agreements also allow various stakeholders to weigh in on projects and voice their concerns through a robust and engaging consultation process. For instance, the Sigurd to Red Butte Transmission Line Project included diverse stakeholders in the formulation of the PA. Representatives of the Old Spanish Trail Association and the Mountain Meadows Massacre Descendants reviewed the project and are integral to its implementation. It is sadly uncommon to have such direct and important engagement by non-agency stakeholders in federal or state undertakings, but all groups have a seat at the table in historic preservation.

During the last reporting period, the UT-SHPO has been a signatory on nine PAs, which is a marked increase over the preceding eight years, with 21 signed since 2008. There are numerous PAs in existence in Utah dating back to the 1980s and early 1990s that require substantial updates. Outside the transportation and transmission PAs, UT-SHPO was also integral in the drafting, review, execution, and implementation of the Bureau of Land Management's Small-Scale Undertakings PA in 2013-2014. In essence, this agreement allows streamlined review of projects fewer than 50 acres in size where no historic properties are present or affected. Signatories on this agreement included the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance, and the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. This will assist federal land managers to more efficiently implement small projects without waiting for the SHPO and other consulting parties to review and provide consultation.

 UT-SHPO was also instrumental in the implementation of a weatherization PA that helped streamline and bring energy efficiency-related agencies into compliance in order to deal with the increased number of undertakings being done by these agencies on historic buildings.

Figure 48: Meeting with the Department of Defense regarding decommissioning of the 1950s Green River Missile Test Site in 2013.

Figure 47: Signing of the Small-scale Undertakings Programmatic Agreement between the BLM, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and the Utah SHPO.

Resources at Risk:

Historic Buildings at Risk of Fire and Arson

Faulty electrical wiring nearly caused the near-complete loss of the Provo Tabernacle, completed in 1898. The LDS Church saved the building's façade and will re-open it soon.

The abandoned Baron Woolen Mills in Brigham City met with a fiery demise in 2014, and its cause is still under investigation.

Fire is a major risk to Utah's historic buildings, with many of these structures pre-dating modern fire codes. Dangers increase with old and faulty wiring coupled with the lack of fire walls and substandard smoke alarms and fire suppression. Abandoned historic buildings are also prime targets for arsonists. Even so, the sturdy construction of older homes and businesses sometimes prevents a total loss, unlike many new constructions.

To improve the fire safety of your historic building:

1) install and maintain smoke alarms,
2) replace faulty and old wiring
3) Limit use of space heaters and other external heat sources

Issues, Challenges and Opportunities in Utah Historic Preservation

National Perspectives

Over the last eight years, historic preservation in the United States has seen triumphs but also the gradual eroding of financial support from state and federal legislative bodies, as well as widespread losses in the Mid-Atlantic and Midwestern Rust Belt communities from changing national trade policies and market forces. Fallout from the economic collapse of 2008 led to widespread declines in historic preservation budgets at the state and federal levels, coupled with strained private endowments. Only starting again in 2013 have there been any moderation or even small increases in historic preservation budgets for SHPO offices through the Historic Preservation Funds. Federal agencies and their historic preservation practitioners (such as historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists), however, are continuing to decline in number due to shrinking appropriations. This is leading to potential historic preservation issues through the lack of funding to conduct maintenance or stabilization efforts and the resultant loss of skilled and engaged preservation specialists at individual National Parks or District offices. Increasingly, the decisions on historic preservation matters within agencies are being made by individuals in regional positions responsible for several million acres of lands.

Outside budgetary constrictions, there are several national trends that warrant discussion as they will directly affect Utah's historic preservation future.

> **Demographics:** Recent population and demographic studies have demonstrated some potential trends applicable to historic preservation summarized from Nelson (2013). The population of the United States will increase by nearly 100 million individuals by 2030. A significant shift towards senior citizens will also occur with those numbers expected to double from 40 million over 65 years of age today to 80 million by 2030. Due to growing elderly population, the majority of future growth in households will be in those without children, meaning a stronger potential for smaller home sizes. This might be great news for historic buildings. Outside of residential trends, Nelson predicts that by 2030 nonresidential space will need to be increased by one billion square feet, with most of this addition coming from redevelopment on existing developed lots with increasing density. While this might be good news for combating urban sprawl and the effects on archaeological resources, the development of intensification will lead to the loss of historic buildings, blocks, and even potentially neighborhoods as core areas become desirable for redevelopment.

> **Sustainability:** Without question the 21st century will be marked by increasing competition for non-renewable resources and innovative efforts to build sustainability at every level of Americans' lives. Longstreth (2011) provides a comprehensive discussion of sustainability and historic preservation. As demonstrated by PlaceEconomics (2013:16-17), historic buildings possess inherent positives towards sustainability including energy efficiency due to original design and construction, no new consumption of natural resources, and the preservation of open lands if consistently re-used and rehabilitated. The flow of grants and loans towards increasing the efficiency of historic buildings is more impactful on environmental concerns than

new construction. Historic preservationists need to continue to push for the acceptance of historic buildings as sustainable solutions to the housing and energy issues.

Rightsizing: In 2011, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation commissioned a study on the effects of the economic downturn on large historic communities. With large-scale depopulation of industrial centers in the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest, the report identifies that these communities are going through a process of "Rightsizing." Rightsizing is "the process through which legacy cities address significant physical and social changes to undergo a reduction to an optimal size" (ACHP 2013:v). Trends indicated that in many post-industrialized cities, core dwellers moved to the suburbs due to newer infrastructure, job opportunities, and overall improved quality of life. Economic factors dictated the abandonment of older downtown areas, not because they were based on historic homes but because the social and economic infrastructure was stronger in suburban areas due to more recent emphasis on improvements and a larger tax base. Critical to this report is that not only post-industrial cities are susceptible to the effects of rightsizing, but all communities will see a decline in historic downtown areas unless measures are taken to maintain the infrastructure and properties. Historic preservation tools are available through federal and state grants, non-profits, and the regulatory framework that historic preservation operates within. Effective use of these tools can manage for rightsizing without losing critical historic properties.

Big Data: With the continued transition to the 21st century Digital Age, data housed at federal and state agencies is becoming increasingly digitized. This has led to the discussion of "Big Data," and how it can affect historic preservation on small and national scales. Discussions include centralized data storehouses for scanned reports and building files, robust geospatial databases for use in Geographic Information System (GIS) modeling and analysis, and cooperative data sharing agreements between diverse parties. Big Data is the wave of the future and will shape the next decades of historic preservation and other fields. Powe (2014) identified that big data allows development of new digital survey tools to streamline historic preservation documentation, creates opportunities to demonstrate how historic buildings support sustainability, and can present historic information in new and engaging ways for the public.

Energy Production & Consumption: The last major national trend that will affect historic preservation is a continued focus on national and local energy production and consumption. U.S. Energy Information Administration figures indicate that since 2009 the ratio between energy consumption and production has improved, largely from growing exploration within the natural gas and crude oil markets since a historic low in 2005. Since 2005, high gasoline prices have reduced road travel and led to increased fuel economy in most vehicle brands and a growth in the market for electric and hybrid vehicles (Joyce and Repice 2013)). There is a trade-off for this increased production through development of oil and gas reserves in rural areas, construction of new transmission lines from power plants, and new natural gas and crude oil pipelines from the extraction fields to market. This increased development leads to more discovery and potential adverse effects to archaeological properties in rural parts of the country.

Finally, the emphasis upon and incentives towards renewable energy, such as wind and solar farms, is leading to increased developments in rural parts of the U.S. to feed electrical needs.

State & Local Perspectives

Utah fared far better than many other states during the 2008-2013 Great Recession in the United States. Consistently placing high in measures of economic vitality including unemployment, job creation, economic growth, and other factors, the State of Utah continues to be an economic powerhouse within the Intermountain West. For instance, employment grew 1.3% nationwide in 2013 compared to 3.3% in Utah, leading to increased tax revenue, personal income, and construction (Utah Economic Council 2014:1). Projecting forward, the Utah Economic Council notes that the state's favorable demographic profile, labor market improvements, technology industry, medical research, and energy development will continue to provide stability for Utah's long-term economic vitality (Utah Economic Council 2014:6). During the last planning period, however, the economic downturn did have an effect on the budget of the State of Utah, including some cuts to historic preservation programs and staff at the Utah Division of State History. With a positive economic outlook, there are hopes that further streamlining will be prevented. The national trends outlined above provide points of reflection on their impact in Utah and trends in historic preservation.

Case Study:
Disaster Planning, Heritage & Data

Seismic Retrofitting of Historic Buildings in Utah

Tragic environmental and terrorist events such as Hurricane Katrina or the 9/11 attacks has pushed a nationwide agenda of making all aspects of local, state, and federal government ready for the next major disaster. The Utah SHPO is working closely with several state agencies and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide immediate data on the location and distribution of historic properties within Utah during a disaster situation. UDSH databases are backed up daily in an off-site facility and in the cloud. These databases were originally built according to federal standards, allowing data to be quickly wrapped in the event of a disaster. Federal agencies such as FEMA have provided feedback and buy-in for these standards. Utah SHPO's shift towards digital data will allow for cooperative sharing of data in such a situation to balance the needs of historic preservation and health and human safety. This data sharing and a formal relationship between the UT-SHPO, FEMA, and the State Emergency Management Office was formalized in a Programmatic Agreement in 2016. Finally, many historic buildings are undergoing retrofitting for the next big earthquake or disaster, helping Utah become prepared!

Demographics: If Nelson (2013) is correct in his population projections, the impact to Utah communities and resultant historic preservation concerns will be sizable. Utah will follow the national trend of an overall aging population, but the cultural emphasis on large families in the state will continue to facilitate new construction to accommodate these families. Another report by the Utah Foundation (2014:1) states that Utah's population and that demographic above 65 years old will double by 2050; nine counties will more than double their population; prior long-range planning reduced land that was swallowed in new development; and the state's population will become more diverse but at a slower rate than national averages. For empty-nesters and retirees these trends will require a robust plan to use existing historic homes and neighborhoods that are generally lower in square footage than newer homes, but also allow for new construction with generally more square footage.

Overall, Utah's population growth continues at a remarkable rate (currently third overall in the nation) and centered in urban corridor counties such as Davis, Salt Lake and Utah. Extreme growth (over 3%) is occurring in Wasatch and Uintah Counties, which are generally unaccustomed to such significant patterns. In Uintah County, population growth is directly related to the ongoing oil and gas boom. Several rural counties however, are experiencing negative growth including Carbon, Emery, Sanpete, Wayne, Garfield, Beaver, Daggett, and Rich (Utah Economic Council 2014:7). Declining rural populations will have effects upon historic homes through abandonment and neglect. A final demographic change in Utah is the growing minority populations that will continue to shape the state's history. Populations of Latinos and Pacific Islanders will continue to increase along the Wasatch Front and southwestern Utah communities. Historically, these populations are recognized as underrepresented in historic preservation efforts.

Lack of youth interest in historic preservation and archaeology continues to be a continuing concern for professionals, historical societies, agencies, and non-profits engaged in the topic and reflected in many responses to the statewide survey. Smaller historical societies and the avocational archaeological society for Utah are struggling to recruit new youthful volunteers, which is a worrying trend for the long-term support of funding and programs statewide. Use of new technologies must be employed to engage this population, but are only effective in concert with more traditional outreach through in-person visitations and outreach. Programs such as Project Discovery, Project Archaeology, and the Utah Heritage Foundation attempt to create a bridge with a youth demographic but will be a continuing challenge in the next few years.

Sustainability: Recently, the Utah Heritage Foundation, Utah Division of State History and several other partners funded an economic study on the effect of historic preservation in Utah. Sustainability was a major topic of this study. From a broad sustainability viewpoint, historic homes provide stability to property values, are less often subjected to foreclosure, and promote heritage tourism. These all factor in to sustainable communities for the short and long-term. From an ecological and environmental standpoint, historic homes and businesses in Utah are generally more efficient than equivalent structures completed in the 1970s and 1980s, and

rehabilitation of existing buildings prevents tons of debris from entering Utah's landfills. It takes, on average, 12 to 15 years for a newly constructed energy efficient home to balance the effect of its construction on energy and materials versus rehabilitation (PlaceEconomics 2013:19-21). There are many historic Utah neighborhoods without adequate ordinances or zoning to prevent rampant demolition of these buildings for the placement of intensified housing units. As seen in the demographics and rightsizing trends, these urban areas are the new focus for development and Utah lacks many of the tools to protect these neighborhoods on the local level.

Rightsizing: Even though Utah has not seen the tremendous collapse of post-industrial cities like the Midwest, rural depopulation is creating similar problems in both urban and small agricultural communities. For those agricultural and rural communities near urban cores, they are increasingly serving as bedroom communities for larger metropolitan areas. Unfortunately, for those communities distant from growing urban cores, growth will continue to decline without changing economic patterns. Carbon and Emery Counties, for instance, are losing population due to the effects of anti-coal sentiment and changes in electrical generation through federal law. These communities possessed some of the most historically diverse populations in Utah, and this cultural fabric is changing.   Increasing urbanization in Wasatch Front communities will require greater density of housing units and have already had negative effects through demolition of historic homes and incompatible infilling. Over the last few years, there have been several large projects in Salt Lake City that destroyed historic homes in reaction to 'upzoning' or the movement from single family homes to multi-family apartments and townhomes near the urban core. Improvement in city ordinances will be needed to prevent additional erosion of historic fabric in urban communities.

Big Data: Started in 2013, Utah is engaged in a "Big Data" concept that is already beginning to bear fruit. Since 1984 the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC), a division within the State of Utah's Department of Technology Services, has sought to bring important geospatial information to decision makers in public policy. Now situated as the state clearinghouse for GIS information from aerial imagery to wildlife habitat, AGRC is working with the Utah Division of State History to incorporate historic preservation data into the overall planning scope. This presents several problems. First, as archaeological information is protected by both federal and state law, that data is somewhat still in hard copy format, and the existing database needs quality control efforts. Second, since 2007 all of UT-SHPO's archaeological spatial information has been digitized and turned into GIS-format files and databases. In 2011, to supplement the spatial dataset, the state's nearly 90,000 archaeological site forms have been systematically scanned through a relationship with the University of Utah's Marriot Library. Archaeological reports, National Register nominations, and all of the historic buildings files remain undigitized. It is expected that over the next planning cycle that much of the remaining legacy, or hard copy, data will be scanned and added to the database.

Energy Production & Consumption: Utah continues to be an energy powerhouse boasting rich oil and natural gas fields in the Uintah Basin and its surrounding, extensive coal deposits in

central part of the state, current and potential wind and solar farms, and a host of other industries. As noted earlier, oil and gas development is driving a significant number of compliance projects in the Uintah Basin, but with a remarkably low number of adverse effects to archaeological properties. This pattern results from the ability of well pads, roads and pipelines to be moved to avoid adverse effects. As development continues in the Uintah Basin this pattern of avoidance may not hold true and could result in increased adverse effects.

Within the renewable energy front, Utah remains relatively untapped in the arenas of wind and solar. Recent projects indicate that southern and western Utah is increasingly becoming zones of solar plant construction, and most of this occurring on private lands. Interestingly, in a one-of-a-kind ordinance, Iron County requires a high level of environmental and cultural analysis for solar projects on private land somewhat equivalent to the National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act. This is leading to archaeological surveys on private lands, where none would have occurred without this county ordinance.

Results of the Strategic Plan Survey completed in 2013-2014 provide some additional information on the views of Utahns and the perceived trends in threats to historic preservation. Respondents identified looting and vandalism (62%) as the top threat to these resources, with urban growth/sprawl as the second-highest threat (58%). The survey did not attempt to separate archaeological sites from historic buildings, but it is assumed that vandalism/looting worries relate for more commonly to archaeological resources. On the other hand, neglect and abandonment were identified as the third most common threat, and this likely relates directly to historic buildings. As seen in communities struck by the economic downturn, historic urban neighborhoods were hit hard by demolition through neglect. Oil and gas development was the fourth highest threat identified by respondents. This might be a assumption on the physical effects on archaeological resources but also a deeper overall disturbance to the cultural landscape in the area of development.

Finally, respondents identified threats that instantly provide historic preservationists with targets for reform. Of the three options "lack of information", "lack of understanding", and "Lack of Interest" 46% of respondents felt that the "lack of understanding" was the largest threat to historic preservation. This indicates that most respondents feel that there is information available, and that most people have interest in historic preservation, but that this does not translate into better preservation of the tangible pieces of the past. It is hoped that if the survey is repeated in 2021, then the dominant threats would move from a "lack of understanding" to a different category.

In order to promote historic and archaeological resources in Utah, 50% of respondents indicated that social media was the best means to do so, with curriculum for students (43%), traditional media (36%), and local ordinances and trainings/workshops (both at 33%) were seen as the most effective tools to accomplish this goal. It is clear that respondents feel that it is important to invest in education to promote better stewards of historic preservation, while highlighting these resources through social and traditional media. Books and paper publications and videos were seen as the least effective methods in the eyes of respondents at 8% and 7%, respectively.

Figure 48: Two of six historic 1860s-1880s homes demolished in 2013 (top row) and replaced with high density, multi-family, low-income housing for underserved populations (bottom).

Vision for Utah Historic Preservation

Vision Statement

Strengthened by diverse communities and groups, past and present, Utahns appreciate their rich history. They understand heritage is expressed in irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources. Such resources are valued because they offer a sense of place, tell us about our past, and contribute to a vibrant economy. Across Utah, organizations, governments, schools, and individuals are working together to celebrate, protect and wisely use cultural and historical assets.

Goals for Utah's Historic Preservation Future

As well-stated in Utah's first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan in 1973, a purpose of historic preservation, "is the acculturation of a citizenry so that the values of the past, the qualities of progenitors, and a reverence for a heritage become ingrained into the lives of people today" (Plan 1973:6). Without a doubt, the majority of those reading this current plan already have a vested stake in historic preservation. More critical is that the goals for historic preservation not only engage and enliven current practitioners, but democratize preservation efforts and engage as diverse an audience as possible in our collective goals. A diverse audience is the framework that UDSH used when formulating the overall goals for this Strategic Plan, and identified seven populations that possess similar and unique interactions with historic preservation. Individual members may cross-cut several of these audiences. Perhaps one of the most significant contributions of the NHPA, reaching its 50th year in 2016, is allowing the public to have a voice in the management of its cultural heritage and shape our collective views of community. Audiences for the 2017-2022 Statewide Strategic Plan:

1. Public
2. Agencies and Preservation Partners
3. Legislature and Elected Officials
4. Students and Educators
5. Historic Property Owners
6. Tourists
7. Under-represented Communities

History is not just a buzzword; it is a foundation for the current political and economic institutions in Utah, a fabric from which our communities are woven, and a two-way mirror of our own lives to where we have been and where we are going. Preservation of tangible aspects of this history is paramount to retaining a patina of place, as an empty parking lot where once stood a woolen mill instills no true sense of place or history. Over the next five years, Utah will engage in four goals:

1. Build a Foundation of Knowledge
     By increasing awareness and appreciation for Utah's diverse heritage
2. Practice Preservation Ethics
     Understand and use accepted preservation standards and techniques
3. Improve Collaboration
      Strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones
4. Increase Economic Infrastructure
      Advance preservation as economic development

Goal 1: Building Foundation of Knowledge *(Increase awareness and appreciation of Utah's diverse heritage)*

Objective 1.1: Assist the general public to recognize, embrace, and participate in managing their heritage.
- Action: Grow Utah Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month reach, events, and partners.
- Action: Host an annual statewide historic preservation conference.
- Action: Create informational historic packets for realtors working in Utah's historic neighborhoods for dissemination to new homeowners.
- Action: Provide information packets on historic preservation issues to voters as needed.
- Action: Include historic information in wildlife hunting, river rafting, and other lottery draws.
- Action: Increase awareness of the dangers of climate change to historic and archaeological resources

Objective 1.2: Work with state and federal agencies and preservation partners to provide successful cultural resource management.
- Action: Develop new historic contexts for various property types and themes.
- Action: Establish a clearinghouse for all information on the benefits of historic preservation (social, educational, economic, and cultural).
- Action: Work with partners to create recurring series on history and historic preservation issues (ie. PBS, KSL, KUER, etc.).
- Action: Continue to document and evaluate historic buildings in Utah communities through reconnaissance level surveys and intensive level surveys
- Action: Disseminate nationally accepted standards of preservation through workshops, seminars, and websites.
- Action: Prepare for the inevitable consequences of climate change to historic buildings and archaeology.

Objective 1.3: Provide tools and information for elected officials to understand and appreciate cultural assets.
- Action: Create organic and lively information packets to highlight preservation efforts for local, state, and federal policy makers.
- Action: Promote historic preservation's positive local impact through traditional and modern media.
- Action: Hold workshops on historic preservation topics for local officials and staff.

- Action: Bolster Utah History Day on Capitol Hill with preservation partners.
- Action: Increase preparedness and response for disasters (both natural and human-caused) involving historic resources.

Objective 1.4: Incorporate historic preservation into all levels of education.
- Action: Historic preservation workshops integrated into realtor, financial planning, urban planning, and other trainings.
- Action: Expand offerings in local universities and colleges for historic preservation topics.
- Action: Historic preservation topics for continuing education venues (community learning, etc.).
- Action: Development of curriculum and hands-on opportunities for K-12 and post-secondary students.
- Action: Integrate history and historic preservation programs and information into local libraries.
- Action: Connect climate change and disaster preparedness risks to cultural resources with youth

Objective 1.5: Inform historic property owners of available resources.
- Action: Paper and digital information packets for home owners on incentives and technical assistance.
- Action: Advertise both state and federal historic preservation tax credits.
- Action: Historic preservation short films to educate users on proper techniques of restoration, tax credits, CLGs, National Register, etc.
- Action: Employ complex and broad-ranging social media advertising and information dissemination.
- Action: Action: Hold "Rehab It Right" workshops on various aspects of technical preservation issues.

Objective 1.6: Highlight historic preservation to tourists, both domestic and abroad.
- Action: Increase on-site interpretation of local historic sites.
- Action: Provide a clearinghouse for local historical society and museums to review for funding and technical advice on issues of their nature.
- Action: Improve web presence of historic sites in Utah through both state and local advertisement efforts.
- Action: Make more materials available at rest areas, gas stations, airports, and other venues in both digital and paper format.

- Action: Assist local governments with the creation of historic building tour apps.
- Action: Provide walking tour information via website downloads

Objective 1.7: Expand historic preservation knowledge within and about under-represented communities.
- Action: Grow the dominant themes of Utah history to focus on underrepresented groups based on ethnicity, nationality, religion, disabilities, etc.
- Action: Conduct community-based historic and archaeological research to identify resources.
- Action: Create National Register of Historic Places contexts to help organize and understand the variety of resources.
- Action: Form a regularly meeting stakeholder group(s) to discuss issues and opportunities specific to underrepresented groups.
- Action: Action: Encourage and assist with the development of tour apps which highlight under-represented communities

Goal 2: Practice Preservation Ethics *(Understand and use accepted preservation standards and techniques.)*

Objective 2.1: Promote the application of preservation ethics among the general public.
- Action: Support and expand local, state, and federal archaeological site stewardship programs.
- Action: Develop and market appropriate historic and prehistoric sites for tourism, education and research.
- Action: Enhance interpretation of historic communities, areas or sites.
- Action: Connect historic preservation themes with larger trends of sustainability, 'green' ethic, authenticity of place, etc.

Objective 2.2: Assist state and federal agencies and preservation partners to effectively apply preservation principles.
- Action: Integrate historic preservation planning and management into the Utah's disaster management program.
- Action: Encourage archaeological NRHP nominations, especially districts.
- Action: Collaborate with partners and CLGs on proactive NRHP nominations.
- Action: Set high standards for historic preservation firms and contractors, especially archaeologists.

- Action: Work with agencies on creating climate change studies and management plans

Objective 2.3: Encourage elected officials to incorporate preservation ethics in public policy.
- Action: Promote legislation that levels the playing field between historic homes and new construction.
- Action: Promote integration of archaeological ordinances into existing or developing historic preservation ordinances.
- Action: Organize a recurring history partner council meeting of all major players, not just preservationists but decision makers.
- Action: Conduct architectural and archaeological inventories through Certified Local Governments or other venues to aide in long-term planning.

Objective 2.4: Engage students of all ages in historic preservation activities.
- Action: Support and expand local, state, and federal archaeological site stewardship programs through K-12 and College programs.
- Action: Create programs to engage youth in understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources.
- Action: Create a recurring historic preservation educator workshop for K-12 teachers.
- Action: Create new, or expand existing, continuing education classes in historic preservation, history, and archaeology through universities and community centers.
- Action: Connect climate change and other environmental topics to youth programs and integrate cultural resources

Objective 2.5: Encourage preservation ethics amongst historic property owners.
- Action: Promote restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- Action: Connect skilled craftspeople to building owners.
- Action: Incentivize proper application of historic preservation methods and materials.

Objective 2.6: Facilitate preservation ethics in tourists during visits.
- Action: Partnerships with non-profit groups to promote positive historic preservation ethics during tourist visits.
- Action: Digital historic preservation ethical messaging in digital promotional materials, websites, etc.
- Action: On-site signage with positive messages and legal consequences at visitor sites.
- Action: Create 'stewards and ethics' packets for tourists so visitors will respect and protect resources during their visits.

- Action: Promote preservation tax credits to a broader geographic and demographic segment of the state.
- Action: Provide education about the importance of more recent architectural styles including ranch and mid-century modern.

Objective 2.7: Support under-represented communities' involvement and steering of preservation practice.
- Action: Conduct a survey to identify underrepresented and threatened historic resources.
- Action: Meet regularly with tribal representatives.
- Action: Historic preservation workshops sponsored within underrepresented communities.
- Action: Create a network of community contacts for integration into planning and other efforts connected to historic preservation.
- Action: Coordinate more closely with organized agencies and groups such as the Division of Multi-Cultural Affairs to identify groups and resources associated with under-represented communities

Goal 3: Improve Collaboration *(Strengthen existing partnerships and build new ones)*

Objective 3.1: Increase the public's involvement in historic preservation matters.
- Action: Collaborate with OHV users to raise sensitivity of cultural issues while promoting heritage tourism opportunities.
- Action: Develop online tools to promote historic preservation and reach new demographics for in-person support.
- Action: Create a web-based platform that leads users to historic sites, markers, and places.
- Action: Create a crowd-sourced interactive website for individuals and groups to identify significant sites and places within their community that is publicly viewable.
- Action: Build a coalition of non-traditional historic and archaeological partners such as outdoor enthusiasts, environmental stewards, and others
- Action: Find new partnerships to make more historical records available in digital formats such as partnering with cancer institutes, climate change, disaster management, etc.

Objective 3.2: Promote greater collaboration and cooperation among federal and state agencies, preservation partners, and all other stakeholders in historic preservation.

- Action: Grow a connection between environmental (green) movement and historic preservationists.
- Action: Engage with communities on how to promote reconnaissance-level surveys.
- Action: Expand advanced planning efforts and briefings with agencies and partners.
- Action: Coordinate with other state preservation programs to understand "best management principles".
- Action: Organize regional workshops, conferences, or teleconferences through which local historical committees can share ideas and success stories about their individual efforts to save cultural resources
- Action: Partner with the Bureau of Land Management and Tread Lightly! on the Respect and Protect program for archaeological site protection

Objective 3.3: Invite elected officials at all levels in the management and preservation of cultural heritage.

- Action: Encourage additional Certified Local Governments while working to retain existing ones and reactivate those who have become inactive.
- Action: Work with legislators from rural communities to find local solutions and ideas different than those in urban areas.
- Action: Encourage the maintenance of public access to important places and lands.
- Action: Action: Provide information to elected officials on the economic benefits of historic preservation.
- Action: Encourage CLGs to become more involved with Section 106 consultation when an undertaking with affect cultural resources in their community.

Objective 3.4: Reach out to students and include them in preservation.

- Action: Encourage and develop internships and work-study opportunities in traditional crafts.
- Action: Encourage and develop internships and work-study opportunities in historic preservation professions (governmental, non-profit).
- Action: Foster youth engagement with National History Day.
- Action: Promote universities and colleges in service-based projects in historic preservation as part of the curriculum.

Objective 3.5: Encourage open dialogue between historic property owners and all parties to improve their preservation efforts.

- Action: Create a list of contacts regarding preservation-related questions.
- Action: Encourage public/private partnerships to expand the effectiveness of historic preservation.
- Action: Organize workshops for property owners and local preservationists.
- Action: Coordinate with non-traditional preservation partners to lead service-projects on historic homes and buildings.

Objective 3.6: Work with statewide stakeholders to improve the tourist experience of Utah's cultural landscape.
- Action: Create a working and advisory group of local governments, chambers of commerce, tourism boards, historic preservationists, and others.
- Action: Cooperative agreements between various state and federal agencies to promote a historic preservation tourism and development plan.
- Action: Create a heritage tourism working group of chambers of commerce, local planning offices, museums, historical societies, and other parties.
- Action: Better publicize historic preservation tour apps of various communities.
- Action: Work with CLGs to create online tour apps that are more readily available to tourist than traditional booklets/brochures.

Objective 3.7: Support under-represented communities' preservation efforts by encouraging partnerships.
- Action: Translate historic preservation guidance and technical assistance into various languages and make available in both digital and paper formats.
- Action: Create a network of groups that can assist in coordinating between historic preservationists and diverse communities.
- Action: Increase utilization of state and federal historic preservation tax credits in rural Utah communities.

Goal 4: Increase Economic Infrastructure *(Advance preservation as economic development.)*

Objective 4.1: Establish the economic value of historic preservation among the public while promoting their support of heritage efforts.
- Action: Create informational historic preservation information and incentive packets for realtors working in Utah's historic neighborhoods for dissemination to new homeowners.

- Action: Publicize economic benefits, incentives, and funding mechanisms of historic preservation through social and traditional media.
- Action: Encourage the adaptive reuse and rehabilitate historic buildings to highlight local authenticity and 'green' ethic of decreasing waste.
- Action: Update economic benefits study for historic preservation every 5 – 10 years to keep information relevant.

Objective 4.2: Increase effective and efficient use of historic preservation measures with agency partners in balance with economic forces.
- Action: Explore new technologies and techniques for conducting archaeological and historic building surveys.
- Action: Support creation of new websites for local communities lacking funds or capacity to share their history.
- Action: Create more 'carrots' for businesses and developers to preserve or rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Action: Provide help to organizations in obtaining and managing grants

Objective 4.3: Grow awareness of the economic benefit of historic preservation efforts among elected officials.
- Action: Provide information on the economic benefits, incentives, and funding mechanisms of historic preservation within local and state governments.
- Action: Pursue a statewide fee program that would invest tourist dollars back into building historic preservation capacity and visitation.
- Action: Study the economic impact of new construction of adjacent properties within historic districts.
- Action: Provide presentations to organized groups of local, state, and national elected officials.

Objective 4.4: Promote the economic benefits of historic preservation in academic settings.
- Action: Partner with universities and colleges to conduct further studies on the economic and social benefits of historic preservation.
- Action: Support more career opportunities in historic preservation.
- Action: Invest in scholarships for youth interested in historic preservation degree and issues.

Objective 4.5: Provide financial incentives to encourage rehabilitation of historic properties.
- Action: Increase representation of rural and diverse communities in historic preservation incentives.

- Action: Support certificate programs for continuing education for various groups such as builders, trades, realtors, lawyers, planners, etc.
- Action: Organize a network of traditional craftspeople to host local workshops and trainings.
- Action: Work with partners to re-establish a "Main Street" program to assist smaller and rural communities.

Objective 4.6: Promote heritage and historic preservation tourism.
- Action: Partner to increase Utah's historic and cultural tourism visibility.
- Action: Provide information to chambers of commerce and other parties on heritage and historic tourism.
- Action: Assist local and rural communities with building a network that supports the historic and local authenticity, while modernizing visitation.
- Action: Develop heritage tourism packets for in-state and out-of-state tourists based on historic or thematic regions.
- Action: Historic highway guides that showcase sites, places, and events along the way.
- Action: Work more closely with farmers/ranchers to offer tours of their sites and increase sales of their products (heritage food tourism).

Objective 4.7: Determine ways to increase participation of under-represented communities in preservation related economic development.
- Action: Highlight incentive programs and positive economic benefits to various communities.
- Action: Translate economic benefits of historic preservation into various languages.
- Action: Increase opportunities for participation of underrepresented groups in traditional building crafts and skills.
- Action: Diversify historic preservation employment positions at all levels.

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Appendix A: Glossary of Terms, Phrases, and Acronyms

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):
>An independent federal agency comprised of staff and Presidential appointees. The ACHP serves as a policy advisor to the President and Congress.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
>A computer-based system for capturing, storing, and displaying spatial data. Enables users and consumers to more easily see, analyze, and understand patterns and relationships.

Historic Preservation Plan
>A requirement of the National Park Service of each SHPO (see below) to create a statewide preservation plan to develop a vision, goals, and priorities for historic preservation in each state.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
>Passed in 1966, the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account their actions on historic and cultural resources.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
>Created at the same time as the NHPA, the NRHP is a listing of important places and a rubric designed to judge the historical significance of sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts.

Programmatic Agreement (PA)
>In the implementing regulations of NHPA, 36CFR800, a PA can be created to streamline processes in compliance with the law.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
>The NHPA required creation of an office of professionals (architects, historians, architectural historians, archaeologists, planners, etc.) to guide historic preservation in each state. Advising, assisting, and reviewing are the primary roles of the SHPO.

Tribal Historic Preservice Office (THPO)
>The NHPA was amended in the early 1990s to allow federally recognized Tribes to become an equivalent of the SHPO, but for tribal lands.

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404:
>Utah's state law equivalent to the NHPA, which requires State agencies to take into account their actions on historic and cultural resources.

Appendix B: Stakeholder Questionnaire

(See pages 19-21 for responses and graphics)

1. **What County Do You Currently Reside?** _____

2. **What is your occupation?** _____

3. **How aware are you of historic and archaeological sites and resources in your local area?**
   *Please circle **ONE** option.*
   Very Aware   Vaguely Aware
   Somewhat Aware   Not Aware at All

4. **How important do you find historic and archaeological sites in Utah?**
   *Please circle **ONE** option.*
   Very Important   Somewhat Important
   Important   Not Important at All

5. **How often have you visited a historic or archaeological site/museum in the last year?**
   *Please circle **ONE** option.*

   0 (Zero)   1-2   3-5   6-10   10+

6. **How effective are current or past efforts to protect and steward significant historic and archaeological places in Utah?**
   *Please circle **ONE** option.*
   Excellent   Good   Fair   Poor   Ineffective

7. **Of the following areas that the Utah State Historic Preservation Office provides guidance and services, check those that you are familiar with:**
   Please check as many as apply.

   ☐ Certified Local Governments   ☐ Archaeological Records

   ☐ Federal Tax Credit   ☐ Historic Surveys

   ☐ State Tax Credit   ☐ Technical Assistance

   ☐ National Register of Historic Places   ☐ Workshops

   ☐ National Register Markers/Plaques   ☐ Not Aware of Any Program

   ☐ Review & Compliance with Federal State Cultural Resources Law

8. **What are the major threats to historic and archaeological sites in the state?**

   *Please select up to **5 (FIVE)** options from the list below.*

   - ☐ Urban growth/sprawl
   - ☐ Oil & Gas Development
   - ☐ Neglect/Abandonment
   - ☐ Vandalism/Looting
   - ☐ Natural Disasters
   - ☐ Lack of Financial Incentives
   - ☐ Preservation Perceived as Private Property Taking
   - ☐ Historic Places Not Perceived as "Green" or Sustainable
   - ☐ Inappropriate Upgrades and Treatments to Historic Buildings
   - ☐ Inadequate Local Historic Preservation Laws/Law Enforcement
   - ☐ Lack of Adequately Trained Trades/Crafts People
   - ☐ Lack of Information
   - ☐ Lack of Understanding
   - ☐ Lack of Interest

9. **What is the best method to promote historic and archaeological resources to Utah's diverse public?**

   *Please select **3 (THREE)** options from the list below.*

   - ☐ Local Ordinances
   - ☐ Trainings/Workshops
   - ☐ Video(s)
   - ☐ Social Media (Facebook/Twitter/etc.)
   - ☐ Multimedia Social Media (YouTube)
   - ☐ Books and Other Paper Publications
   - ☐ Curriculum for Students
   - ☐ Lectures/Presentations
   - ☐ Volunteerism
   - ☐ Website(s)
   - ☐ Traditional Media (TV, Newspaper, etc.)

What is heritage and why is it important to you? To your community?

Appendix C: List of organizations solicited for comment on the Utah Statewide Historic Preservation Strategic Plan between 2014 and 2015.

Nine Mile Canyon Settlers Association	American Institute of Architects, Utah Chapter	ATK Aerospace Structures	Bechland Water District	Brigham City CLG
Summit County Council	American Planning Association, Utah Chapter	Autoliv	Beehive House/Lion House	Brigham City Museum-Gallery
AAA	American Society for Environmental History	Barber Consulting	Benson Grist Mill	Brigham Young University Anthropology Program
AAM, American Alliance of Museums	American Society for Ethno-history	Bear Lake County Historical Society	BioUtah	Brigham Young University, Museum of Art
AARP Utah	American Society of Landscape Architects	Bear Lake Rendezvous Chamber	Bishop Seely House/Relic Museum	Bryce Natural History Museum
Adobe	American West Heritage Center	Bear Lake State Park	Blue Ribbon Fisheries Commission	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Anasazi State Park Museum	Bear River Association of Governments	Bluffdale CLG	BYU Law School
African Women of the Great Salt Lake Regions	Antelope Island State Park	Bear River Heritage Area	Bountiful CLG	BYU Museum of Paleontology
Alf Engen Ski Museum	Arches National Park	Bear River Valley Chamber	Bountiful, UT	C.R. England
Alta Historical Society	Architectural Nexus	Bear River Water Conservancy District	Box Elder County CLG	Cache Chamber
American Battlefield Protection Program	Art Access	Beaver City CLG	Box Elder County Commission	Cache County
American Cultural Resources Association	Artspace	Beaver County	Box Elder Museum of Natural History	Cache County Historical Society
American Folk Life Center	Associated General Contractors	Beaver County CLG	Braithwaite Fine Arts Gallery	Cache County Water Manager
American Fork Chamber	Association for Mormon Letters	Beaver County Territorial Courthouse	Breathe Utah	Cache Valley Historical Society
American Fork CLG	Association of Utah Historians	Beaver Valley Chamber	Brian Head Chamber	Camp Floyd State Park Museum

Canyon Country Partners	Utah Public Service Commission	Corinne Historical Society	Delta CLG	Duchesne County Commissioner
Capitol Preservation Board	Chamber West & East Valley Chamber	Cottonwood Heights CLG	Department of Natural Resources	DUP Museum at Vernal
Carbon County	Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, Brigham Young University	Cove Fort Historic Site	Department of Workforce Services	DUP Relic Hall-American Fork
Carbon County Chamber	Chase Museum of Utah Folk Arts	CR England	Division of Environmental Quality	E. I. Wiegand Foundation
Carbon County Historical Society	Chinese Heritage Foundation of Utah	Crandall Historical Printing Museum	Deseret Power	E. L. Cord Foundation
Castle Dale CLG	Chinese Society of Utah	Daggett County	Division of Housing and Community Development	East Canyon State Park
Cedar City Area Chamber	Chinese Students and Scholars Association of U of U	Daggett County Centennial Museum	Division of Oil, Gas and Mining	Economic Development Corp. of Utah
Cedar City CLG	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Church History Museum	Daggett County Historical Society	Division of Water Resources	Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum
Cedar City Housing Authority	Citizens for Dixie's Future	Dan O'Laurie Museum of Moab	Division of Wildlife Resources	Emery CLG
Cedar City, UT	Clyde Snow Attorneys at Law	Daughters of the American Revolution Utah State Society	Division of Water Quality	Emery County Archives
Center for Documentary Expression and Art	Coalition for Western Women's History	David Eccles School of Business	Dixie State University	Emery County CLG
Centerfield CLG	Coldwell Banker Commercial	Davis Chamber	Draper Chamber	Emery County Historical Society
Centerville CLG	College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum	Davis County	Draper CLG	Emery County Museum
Centerville, UT	Community Development Group, Zions Bank	Davis County Chamber of Commerce	Draper Historical Society	Emery Water Conservancy District
Central Iron County Water Conservancy District	Community Foundation of Utah	Dead Horse Point State Park	Duchesne CLG	Enterprise CLG
Central Utah Gardens	Confederate Tribe of Goshute	Deer Creek State Park	Duchesne County Chamber	Ephraim CLG
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park	Delta Area Chamber	Duchesne County CLG	Equatorial Community

Eritrean Community	Fort Douglas Military Museum	Great Basin Historical Society and Museum	Hole in the Rock – Escalante, UT, Ray Barney,	Iosepa Society
Escalante Petrified Forest State Park	Fort Harmony Historical Society	Great Basin Water Network	Hole in the Rock Foundation	Iron County
Eureka CLG	Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	Great Old Broads for Wilderness	Holladay CLG	Iron County Commissioner
Fairfield Utah Historical Society	Fremont Indian State Park and Museum	Green River CLG	Holladay, UT	Iron County Historical Society
Fairview CLG	Friends of Great Salt Lake	Green River State Park	Holland and Hart	Italian American Civic League
Fairview Museum of History and Art	Frontier Homestead State Park Museum	GSBS Architects	Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake	Ivory Homes
Farmington CLG	Garbett Homes	Gunlock State Park	Huntington State Park	Jacob Hamblin Home
Farmland Reserve	Garfield County	Gunnison CLG	Hurricane CLG	Jacobsen Construction
Ferron CLG	GE Capital	Hawaiian Civic Club	Hurricane Valley Chamber	Japanese Ancestry Group
FFKR Architects	Goblin Valley State Park	Heber CLG	Hurricane Valley, UT,	Jessie N. Smith House
Fillmore Area Chamber	Governor's Mansion Foundation	Heber Valley Historic Railroad	Hyrum CLG	John Hutchings Museum of Natural History
Fillmore CLG	Governor's Office of Economic Development	Hellenic Cultural Museum	Hyrum State Park	John M. Browning Firearms Museum
Five County Association of Government	Grand County CLG	Helper CLG	IBI Group	John Patten DUP Museum
Flag Association of Utah	Grand County Council	Hill Aerospace Museum	IM Flash	John Wesley Powell River History Museum
Flaming Gorge Chamber	Grand County Water & Sewer District	Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail	Institute of Museum and Library Services	John Whitmer Historical Association
Flight Park State Recreation Area	Grants for Art Projects: Art Works	Historic Park City Alliance	Intermountain Health Care	Jordan River Commission
Folklore Society of Utah	Grantsville CLG	HMC / La Agency	Inter-mountain Ski Hall of Fame - Alf Engen Ski Museum	Jordan River OHV State Recreation Area

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District	Layton City Heritage Museum	Mapleton Historical Museum	Morgan City	Murray CLG
Jordanelle State Park	Layton CLG	Mendon CLG	Mormon Battalion Association	Murray City
Juab County	Leeds Area Historical Society	Mendon Historical Society	Mormon Heritage Association	Museum Grants for African American History and Culture
Kanab Area Chamber	Leeds CLG	Merit Medical	Mormon History Association	Museum of Ancient Life
Kanab CLG	Lehi Area Chamber of Commerce	Metropolitan Research Center	Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area	Museum of Peoples and Cultures at BYU
Kanab Heritage Museum and Juniper Gallery	Lehi City	Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy	Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail	Museum of the San Rafael
Karen Community	Lehi CLG	Midvale CLG	Mormon Studies in the Humanities	Museum Trustee Association
Karenni Community	Lied Foundation Trust	Midvale Redevelopment Agency	Mormon Trails Association	Myanmar Indigenous Community of Utah
Kaysville Historic Tour	Lincoln Highway Association	Midway CLG	Mormon Women's History Initiative Team	National Tongan American Society of Utah
Kearns Historical Society	Lindon CLG	Millard County	Mormon Historic Sites Foundation	Native American and Indigenous Studies Association
Kennecott Land	Logan City	Moab Area Chamber	Moroni CLG	Native American Museum Services Program
Kennecott Utah Copper	Logan CLG	Morgan County	Mountainland Association of Governments	Natural Resource Conservation Service
Kennecott Utah Copper Visitor's Center	Magna Chamber of Commerce	Morgan County CLG	MountainWest Capital Network	Nature Conservancy
Kivus Community	Magna City	Morgan County Council	Mt. Pleasant CLG	Neighborworks Salt Lake
Kodachrome Basin State Park	Manti CLG	Morgan County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum	Mt. Pleasant Historical Society	Nielsen's Grove Museum
L3 Communications	Manti Historic City Hall	Morgan County Historical Society	Murray Area Chamber	North American Vexillology Association
Lagoon Amusement Park and Pioneer Village	Mapleton CLG	Morgan Stanley	Murray City History Museum	North Ogden Historical Museum

North Utah County Water Conservancy District	Orem Heritage Museum	Payson Historical Society	Provo CLG	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation	Pacific Islander Veterans Association	Peaks, Plateaus and Canyon Association	Provo Pioneer Village, Brigham Young Chapter	Riverton CLG
Office of Energy Development	Paiute Tribe of Utah	Petzl Climbing Equipment	Provo River Water Users Association	Riverton Historical Society
Office of Tourism	Palisade State Park	Pineview Water Systems	Public Land Solutions	Rockport Statek Park
Ogden City	Panguitch Chamber	Pioneer Heritage Company	Public Lands Policy Coordination Office	Rockville CLG
Ogden CLG	Panguitch CLG	Pioneer Heritage-Canyon Rim	Quail Creek State Park	Rocky Mountain Power
Ogden Pioneer	Park City Chamber	Pioneer Memorial Museum	Qualtrics	Roosevelt City
Ogden Regional Medical Center	Park City CLG	Pioneer Museum and the Miles Goodyear Cabin	Questar Gas	Rural Water Association of Utah
Ogden Union Station and Railroad Museum	Park City Corp	Pioneers of Progress Award	Railway and Locomotive Historical Society	S&S Shortline Railroad Park and Museum
Ogden-Weber Chamber	Park City Historical Society	Pitney Bowes Bank	RDCC Resource Development Coordination Council	Salina CLG
Ogoni Community	Park City Museum and Territorial Jail	Piute State Park	Red Rocks – Kanab	Salt Lake Chamber
Old Court House Museum	Parowan Chamber	Piute Tribe	Renewable Tech Ventures	Salt Lake City
Old Spanish National Historic Trail BLM	Parowan CLG	Pleasant Grove CLG	Restore Utah	Salt Lake City CLG
Old Spanish Trail Association	Parowan Rock Church	Preserve America Grant Program	Richfield Area Chamber	Salt Lake City Public Utilities
Old Time Dances	Partnership for the National Trails System	Price City	Richfield CLG	Salt Lake Climbers Alliance
Oregon-California Trails Association - Utah Crossroads Chapter	Payson Area Chamber	Priddy Meeks Cabin	Richmond CLG	Salt Lake Community College
Orem CLG	Payson CLG	Providence CLG	Rio Tinto	Salt Lake County

Salt Lake County CLG	Santa Clara CLG	Smithfield Historical Society	Southeastern Association of Governments	State Climatologist
Salt Lake County Open Space & Urban Farming	Santa Clara Historical Society	Snow Canyon State Park	Southern Utah University	State Engineer
Salt Lake Downtown Alliance	Save America's Treasure's Grant Program	Snow College	Southern Utah University Library	State Records Board
San Juan County	Scenic Byway Board	Snow Horse	Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
San Juan County CLG	Scipio CLG*	Snowbird Ski & Summer Resort	Southwest Valley Chamber	Steinaker State Park
San Juan County Council	Scofield State Park	Society for American Archaeology	Southwestern Band of Shoshone Nation	Sugar House Historical Society
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe	Settlement Canyon	Society for History in the Federal Government	Spanish Fork & Salem Area Chamber	Summit County
Sand Hollow State Park	Sevier County	Society for Mormon Philosophy and Theology	SPEAR (San Juan Public Land Entry and Access Rights)	Summit County CLG
Sandy Area Chamber	Sevier County Commissioner	Somali Bajuni Community	Spring City CLG	Summit County Historical Society and Museum
Sandy City	Shooting Star Saloon	Somali Bantu Association of Utah	Spring City Old City Hall and DUP Museum	Summitt County Historical Museum
Sandy City Public Utilities	Sierra Club Utah Chapter	Somali Community Self Management	Springdale CLG	Sunstone Education Foundation
Sandy CLG	Sierra Leonean Community	Somali Community Services of Utah	Springville Historical Society	Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
Sanpete – Manti, UT	Sierra Pacific Resources Charitable Foundation	Sorenson Genomics	Springville Museum of Art	Syracuse CLG
Sanpete County	Six County Association of Governments	South Jordan Chamber	Squaw Peak	Syracuse Museum and Cultural Center
Sanpete County CLG	Ski Utah	South Jordan CLG	St George Area Chamber	Tabby Valley Historical Society
Sanpete County farmer	Skull Valley Band of Goshute	South Salt Lake Chamber	St. George CLG	Taylorsville CLG
Sanpete Historical Society	SLC International Airport	South Salt Lake Pioneer Craft House	Starvation State Park	Temple Square

Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum	The Western Railroad and Mining Museum	Tri-County Health Department	University of Wyoming	Utah Bankers Association
The Archaeological Conservancy	This Is The Place Heritage Park	Trout Unlimited	UOLCA Utah Open Lands Conservation Association, Inc.	Utah Center for Neighborhood Stabilization
The Army Historical Foundation	Thomas Whitaker Museum	U of U Metropolitan Research Center	Upper Country Water District	Utah Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects
The Boyer Company	Tintic Historical Society	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Urban Land Institute	Utah Chinese Historical Society
The Canyon Country Partnership	Tintic Mining Museum	Utah National Parks	US Route 89 Appreciation Society	Utah Clean Energy
The Great Basin National Heritage Area Partnership	Togolese Community	Utah Clean Air Action Committee	US Route 89 the West Most Western Road	Utah Clean Energy
The Greenspun Family Foundation	Tongan Society of Utah	UDOT	USDA	Utah County
The Historic Tax Credit Coalition	Tooele City CLG	Uintah Basin Association of Governments	USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region	Utah County CLG
The Mormon Pioneer Heritage Institution, Snow College	Tooele County	Uintah County	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services	Utah Cultural Heritage Council
The Mountain Valley – Heber City, UT	Tooele County Chamber	Uintah County CLG*	USDA, Forest Service	Utah Defense Alliance
The Nature Conservancy Utah Chapter	Tooele County CLG	Uintah County Historical Society	USTAR	Utah Department of Commerce
The Obert C. And Grace A. Tanner Humanities Center	Tooele County Historical Society	Uintah County Regional History Center	Utah AG Land Conservation Commission	Utah Department of Environmental Quality
The Society for Historical Archaeology	Tooele Pioneer Museum	Uintah Transportation Special Service District	Utah Antique Dealers Association	Utah Department of Public Safety
The Utah Aviation Hall of Fame	Tooele Valley Railroad Museum	Uintah County Economic Development	Utah Arts Festival	Utah Department of Transportation
The Utah Pioneer Village	Torrey CLG	United Africans of Utah	Utah Association of Conservation Districts	Utah Dept. of Public Safety
The Utah Sports Hall of Fame Foundation	Trail of the Ancients, Perspective. San Juan Region	University of Utah	Utah Association of Counties	Utah Division of Public Utilities
The Western Center for Historic Preservation	Tribal Heritage Grants	University of Utah Anthropology Program	Utah Association of Special Districts	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Utah Economic Development Tourism	Utah Housing Corporation	Utah Office of Tourism	Utah Valley Historical Society	Wasatch Muzzle Loading Club
Utah Education Network	Utah Initiatives for Pacific Islander	Utah Olympic Legacy	Utah Valley University (UVU)	Washington City Historical Society
Utah Emergency Management	Utah Intergovernmental Roundtable	Utah Open Lands	UVU Anthropology Program	Washington CLG
Utah Farm Bureau	Utah Japanese American Citizens League	Utah Philatelic Society	Utah Westerners	Washington County
Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum	Utah Jewish Genealogical Society	Utah Professional Archaeological Council	Utah's Own	Washington County Historical Society
Utah Foundation	Utah Lake State Park	Utah Quality Growth Commission	Ute Indian Tribe	Washington County Public Works
Utah Genealogical Association	Utah Land Use Institute	Utah Rock Art Research Association	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Washington County Regional Repository
Utah Governor's Mansion	Utah League of Cities and Towns	Utah Small Business Administration	Vivint	Washington County Water Conservancy District
Utah Governor's Office of Outdoor Recreation	Utah Manufactures Association	Utah State Tax Commission	Wasatch Mountain State Park	Wayne County Economic Development
Utah Gun Collectors Association	Utah Micronesian Association	Utah State University (USU)	Walker & Co.	Weber Basin Water Conservancy District
Utah Hellenic Cultural Association	Utah Military History Group	USU Anthropology Program	Walking Tour of Historic Kanab	Weber County
Utah Heritage Foundation	Utah Military Vehicle Club	USU Program of Religious Studies	Wasatch Advantage	Weber County CLG
Utah Hispanic Chamber	Utah Mining Association	Utah Statewide Archaeological Society	Wasatch Community Gardens	Weber County Heritage Foundation
Utah Horse Pullers Association	Utah Museum Association	Utah Technology Council	Wasatch County	Weber County Historical Society
Utah Hospital Association	Utah Museum of Fire Service History and Firefighter Memorial	Utah Transit Authority	Wasatch County Council	Weber Economic Development Partnership
Utah Housing Coalition	Utah Numismatic Society	Utah Travel Council	Wasatch Mtn Club	Weber State University

Wells Fargo	Willard CLG*
Wellsville CLG	Wolf Creek Water and Sewer Improvement District
West Bountiful CLG	Woodbury Art Museum
West Bountiful CLG	Xin Hai Choir
West Jordan Chamber	Yuba State Park
West Jordan CLG	Zion-Mount Carmel Highway
West Jordan Historical Society	Zions Bank
Western Folklife Center	
Western Heritage Museum	
Western History Association (WHA)	
Western Mining and Railroad Museum	
Westminster College	
Wasatch Front Regional Council	
WFRC Regional Planner	
Wheeler Historic Farm	
White City Water Improvement District	

Appendix D: Sample Ordinances for Certified Local Governments

American Fork:
http://afcity.org/Portals/0/Boards/HistoricPreservation/Historic%20Preservation%20Bylaws.pdf

Centerville:
http://www.centervilleut.net/downloads/communitydevelopment/chapter_12-61.current.4-25-2012.pdf

Farmington:
http://heritage.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/Farmington-ordinance.pdf

Park City
http://parkcity.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=200

Appendix E: Relevant State and Federal Laws and Rules for Historic Preservation in Utah

State Laws and Rules:

Preservation & Archaeology

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404. Establishes a similar cultural compliance process for the state level equivalent in many ways to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S404.html

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-305. Requires that any individual who wishes to conduct archaeological survey and excavations on State Lands must obtain a permit from the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S305.html

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-307: If any person discovers archaeological materials on State lands, they are to report the discovery to the Utah Division of State History.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S307.html

Utah Code Annotated 17C-2-104 and 17C-3-104. Instructs Local Government Community Development and Renewal Agencies, or Redevelopment Agency, to comply with Section 9-8-404 when undertaking urban renewal and/or economic development projects as though the agency were a state agency.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17C/Chapter2/17C-2-S104.html
- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17C/Chapter3/17C-3-S104.html

State Historic Tax Credit: Establishes a 20% tax credit for qualified rehabilitation of domestic historic properties.

- Title 59, Chapter 10, Part 10, Section 1006. Historic Preservation tax credit.
  http://www.le.utah.gov/xcode/Title59/Chapter10/59-10-S1006.html
- Title 59, Chapter 7, Part 6, Section 609. Historic preservation credit.
  http://www.le.utah.gov/xcode/Title59/Chapter7/59-7-S609.html

Rule (R23-22) for the disposition of historic buildings for the Department of Facilities Construction and Management, including surplus, sale, and purchase.

- http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r023/r023-022.htm

Treatment of Human Remains

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-309. Establishes steps for individuals discovering ancient human remains on nonfederal lands that are not state lands.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S309.html

Utah Code Annotated 9-9-403. Ownership and disposition of Native American remains pursuant to UCA9-8-308, with an organized series of steps to follow to determine cultural affiliation and repatriation.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter9/9-9-S403.html

Utah Criminal Code 76-9-704(3), Abuse and Desecration of a dead human body. Criminalizes the discovery of discovery without notifying local enforcement and also includes disinterment, movement or other actions without following the provisions.

- http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title76/Chapter9/76-9-S704.html

Utah Rule R455.4, Ancient Human Remains. Purpose is to assure ancient human remains are given respectful, lawful and scientifically sound treatment and that private landowners are not burdened by the discovery.

- http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r455/r455-004.htm

Utah Rule R850.61, Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation. Creates a process for the handling of ancient human remains discovered on state School and Institutional Trust Lands.

- http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r850/r850-061.htm

Federal Law & Regulation:

American Antiquities Act of 1906: Establishes a permit system and penalties for excavating or collection archaeological resources on federal lands, and authorizes National Monument creation.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/anti1906.htm

Historic Sites Act of 1935: Established the national policy of historic preservation for public use, and placed the National Park Service in the center of historic preservation efforts in the United States.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf

Department of Transportation Act of 1966: Section 4(f) states that the Secretary of Transportation will not approve any program or project that requires land from a historic site unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative.
http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_dotact.pdf

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (land, action, money, permit) on historic properties.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistPrsrvt.pdf

Relevant Title 36 of Code of Federal Regulations:

- 36CFR60: National Register of Historic Places
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part60.pdf
- 36CFR61: Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-1998-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-1998-title36-vol1-part61-appA.pdf
- 36CFR63: Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2011-title36-vol1-part63.pdf

- 36CFR65: National Historic Landmarks Program
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2001-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2001-title36-vol1-part65.pdf
- 36CFR67: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part67.pdf
- 36CFR68: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part68
- 36CFR800: Implementation Regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA.
  http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol3-part800.pdf

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Requires Federal agencies to consult with interested parties (tribes and other organizations) for environmental assessment and decision making.
http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_ntlenvirnpolcy.pdf

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). Protects archaeological resources on public lands from vandalism and looting with civil and criminal penalties.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991 (NAGPRA). Requires consultation with tribes prior to agency authorization of excavation of human remains and establishes a process of repatriation of Native American human remains and burial goods from museums or new discoveries.
http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/25USC3001etseq.htm

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA): Establishes of Federal protection for traditional Native American religious freedoms.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_indianrelfreact.pdf

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit: Establishes a 20% tax credit for the qualified rehabilitation of income producing (commercial) historic properties.

- Internal Revenue Code (IRC Title 26 §47)
  http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/taxdocs/IRC-Section47.pdf
- Internal Revenue Service Regulations (26CFR Ch I §1.48–12)
  http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/taxdocs/IRSregs.pdf
- National Park Service Regulations (36CFR §67):
  http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/taxdocs/36cfr67.pdf