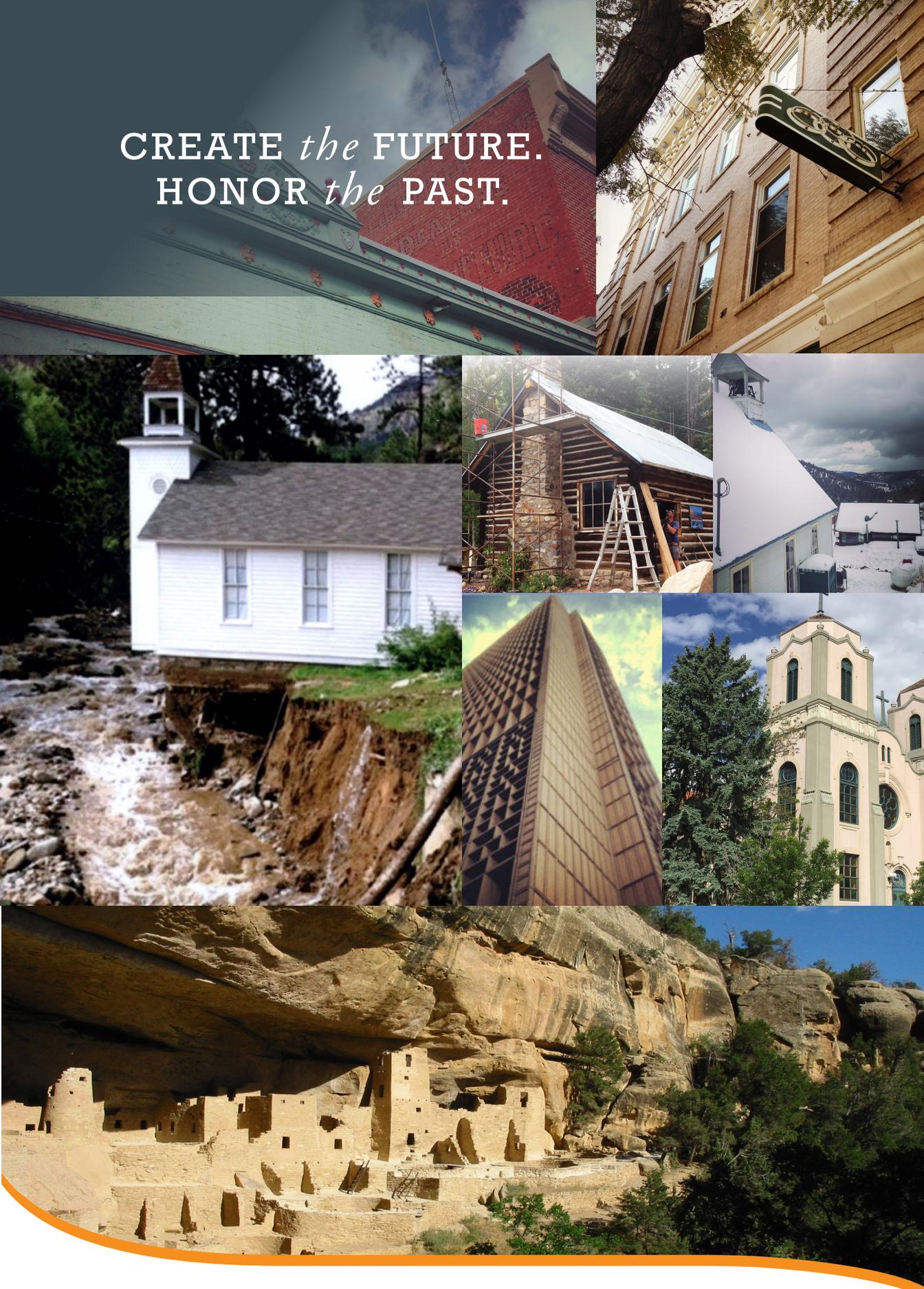


The Power of Heritage and Place
A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado
2015 Progress Assessment and Update

CREATE *the* FUTURE.
HONOR *the* PAST.



USEFUL ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AIA	American Institute of Architects
APTI	The Association for Preservation Technology International
ASLA	American Society of Landscape Architects
CAS	Colorado Archaeological Society
CCPA	Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists
CLG	Certified Local Governments
CPI	Colorado Preservation, Inc.
DOLA	Department of Local Affairs
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
NPS	National Park Service
OAHP	Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
NCPTT	National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
SHF	State Historical Fund
TWHP	Teaching with Historic Places (NPS)
UCD	University of Colorado at Denver

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All images from the collections of History Colorado, Astrid Liverman, Gheda Gayou, and the PreserveColorado Instagram account, unless otherwise noted.

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WHAT IS THE STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN?

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides the State Historic Preservation Officer the mandate to develop and implement a statewide historic preservation plan on a cyclical basis. History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAH) assumes that role as a means of focusing statewide efforts, analyzing the current state of preservation efforts and challenges, ensuring the inclusion of all types of historic resources, and coordinating broader planning efforts.

Developed in consultation with stakeholders and the public at large, this plan is intended to act as a guide to the entire statewide network of preservationists to outline shared goals and strategies to enact at the local level. History Colorado seeks to support preservation broadly defined statewide, but the plan is inherently to provide voice to the vision outlined by all proponents.

The 2020 Vision

By raising awareness and consciousness about preservation's relevance to all citizens, partners seek over the life of this plan to relate to emotional, visceral connections to place. Preservation has, at times, been perceived by some as reactive or burdensome. These misconceptions can be countered through leadership and credibility as well as proactive promotion of preservation as one of our state's most powerful economic development tools, community builders, and means of social enrichment. Developed in consultation, this plan is intended to act as a guide to the entire statewide network of preservationists to outline shared goals and strategies to enact at the local level. Above all, this plan recognizes and celebrates the diversity of Colorado's historic resources and heritage.

To access the master document, *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado*, in full, as well as its executive summary, please visit: h-co.org/statepresplan.

REAFFIRMATION OF THE 2020 VISION

*The ten-year vision outlined with development of the statewide preservation plan in 2010 remains the guide for the next five years of implementation. Simply stated, the focus remains firmly on proactive preservation of what is most treasured about Colorado. This five-year update to the current state preservation plan, *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado*, seeks to reassess and reaffirm the challenges and opportunities facing the preservation of our state's historic places. The overarching goals of the current plan remain in place, while the strategies and objectives have been reprioritized and clarified in this update. As such, this plan update is meant ideally to be inserted into the bound version of the larger 2020 plan for use together. The reader will find the following useful appendices in the larger document:*

- Preservation Programs and Services
- Select Local and Archaeological Preservation Partner Organizations
- Preservation Legislation
- Preservation Funding Sources

An entire overhaul of the plan will begin anew in 2020. As stated in the 2020 state plan, the vision for historic preservation is:

By 2020...

- The public's definition and understanding of preservation will build on a positive connotation through personal experience and hands-on interaction with local resources.
- More Coloradans will self-identify as preservationists through the effort to communicate how preservation relates to each individual.
- Cultural resources in their many forms—the built environment, landscapes, archaeological sites, collections, archives, language, folkways, dance, and other expressions—will be widely recognized and celebrated by all citizens as a source of pride.

- An aggressive survey effort will have yielded a greater understanding of the cultural landscape of our state.
- Property owners, locally elected officials, chambers of commerce, educators, conservation organizations, and other non-traditional partners will join Colorado's larger preservation network.
- Coloradans will fully understand and demand the economic benefits of preservation, such as job creation, energy conservation, heritage tourism, and local stimulus.
- Regional decision-making will be informed through education, survey, and identification to advance sensitive and balanced stewardship of and planning for historic resources.
- Local and regional networks of advocates will encourage, assist, and celebrate one another's preservation successes.
- Preservation will enrich educational opportunities for all through interpretation, storytelling, visitation to historic sites, and participation in other cultural experiences, festivals, and demonstrations.
- Citizens will be more aware of threatened and underrepresented resources and how they can be protected.
- Sites will benefit from a collaborative approach to understanding layers of significance relating to a larger context, to include team-based interdisciplinary documentation, the gathering of oral histories, and an investigation of material culture.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Soliciting public input for the five-year update has occurred in a number of ways: in-person public listening sessions across the state, personal interviews with specific preservation partners, and an online survey. In the spring and summer of 2014, History Colorado staff hosted a series of listening sessions in eleven communities across the state in order to hear from local stakeholders what preservation challenges and successes they had experienced over the five years since the 2020 plan was first written. The selection of locations for these events was meant to accommodate communities not previously engaged in listening sessions in 2009 and consisted of Sterling, Alamosa, Cortez, Telluride, Grand Junction, Hayden, Aspen, Colorado Springs, Lamar, Pueblo and Denver. Attendance ranged from six to thirty people at each session. The communities visited during initial development of the 2020 plan were Fort Morgan, Trinidad, Salida, Durango, Delta, Glenwood Springs, La Junta, Limon, Steamboat Springs, and Denver.

Issues and topics of concern that emerged from the 2014 sessions for the most part remain in keeping with those outlined in the 2020 plan as originally written (see Appendix A). For example, training and fostering of local tradespeople continues to be a commonly identified need, as does the sharing of resources and information among neighboring communities and preservation groups. Other common concerns and trends discussed included: need for feasibility studies for reuse of historic buildings, addressing local code issues preventing reuse, creation of webinars for training of rural and isolated communities, the need to connect with teachers and youth, promotion of county-wide surveys, and rethinking what makes a successful preservation project.

To ensure that key preservation partners contributed to the gathering of public feedback, special presentations were made to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and representatives of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe (Uintah and Ouray Reservation), Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Northern Arapaho Tribe, and Northern Cheyenne Tribe. Another presentation was given to the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board. Finally, one-on-one

conversations were held with the Executive Directors of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, Historic Denver, Inc. and Colorado Preservation, Inc. Please see Appendix A for a summary.

The draft plan update, created with the results of this collected public outreach, was available for 30 days of public review and comment in June 2015, as advertised on the History Colorado website, via the preservation e-newsletter, social media, and dedicated e-blasts. This outreach thus reached at least twenty-one thousand individuals.



Hovenweep National Monument, Cortez

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

History Colorado posted an online survey to ask what challenges and goals interested citizens had personally identified in their local preservation efforts (see Appendix B for survey questions and results). Potential respondents were gathered from various email and mailing lists, including Preserve America Youth Summit participants, History Colorado members, preservation and archaeological partners, Certified Local Governments, state and Federal agency representatives, grant applicants and recipients, preservation and archaeological conference attendees, NAGPRA Tribal contacts, and the general public. Postcards inviting participation in the survey and where to find it online were distributed by both hand and mail, while several email notices were sent out as well. While the survey was open from February to November 2014, a total of 2,024 respondents gave their input and comments (see survey results in Appendix B as to how respondents self-identify).

Questions posed by the survey first sought to understand how widely the 2020 plan, *The Power of Heritage and Place*, had been read and used. Respondents overwhelmingly indicated (78.8%) that they had not read the plan. This response, coupled with comments provided to the question “Do you have any suggestions for making the state preservation plan more usable or meaningful for you or your organization?” (see Appendix B) indicates that public awareness of the plan will remain a priority for History Colorado.

The survey questions were crafted to gauge how responses to the 2009 survey may have changed over time, particularly in regards to perceived challenges and threats to historic resources. For example, it is clear that respondents continue to consider growth and development as the single biggest threat to historic resources in their community (57.3%). Inadequate public awareness rose in perceived threat stature from 33.3% in 2009 to 43.2% in 2014. Notably, neglect and abandonment of historic resources declined as a perceived threat from 47.3% in 2009 to 35.3% in 2014. These shifts may be reflective of the growing pace of the rebounding economy from the recession of 2008 in particular areas of the state, such as the metropolitan Front Range communities.

Of those respondents who chose “other” as an option and elaborated through comments, it is clear that many would have chosen either “growth & development pressure” or “inadequate public awareness” a second or even third time if given the option. Additional comments identified other threats, including lack of history education, incentives, volunteers, and time; political interests or pressure; and misinformation, all of which reaffirm the goals and objectives of the current plan.



Lakeside Amusement Park, Lakeside

IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE

Much has been accomplished since the debut of the 2020 plan, as will be presented below thematically. Often these accomplishments represent a beginning of work that will continue over the next five-year period to ensure creation of robust, sustainable progress in these areas. These achievements attest to the focus the 2020 plan has brought to the efforts of stakeholders statewide and represent the efforts of diverse groups and individuals. Implementation of the state plan in the first five-year period has been tied to annual meetings of stakeholders to check in regarding the collective goals. The relation of the annual theme of the yearly statewide preservation conference, Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s Saving Places gathering every February, to the state plan and reference to its goals in the State Historical Fund grant application have aided in keeping state plan goals in focus and relevant to preservation advocates.

Following are those strategies accomplished to date that have been removed from the revised strategy tables, which follow in the 2016-2020 Action Agenda section. The numbering follows that of the 2010 master document, augmented by brief descriptions. The overarching goals of the Action Agenda do not change with this update, rather the strategies by which to accomplish those goals have been refined and reprioritized. Success stories in a number of areas are included below.



Sleeping Ute Mountain, Ute Mountain Range

GOAL A: PRESERVING THE PLACES THAT MATTER

The ongoing identification, documentation, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of Colorado's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources.

A1(e) Collect multiple levels of data that reflect a resource's history, achieved through the promotion of a new reconnaissance level survey form and focus on reevaluation with the passage of time;

A1(a) Poll communities as to how to facilitate reconnaissance-level surveys, through work with representative communities and volunteers to understand capacities and needs;

A1(b) Delineate the level of survey appropriate for particular objectives, per additional guidance provided by OAHP;

A1(c) Create comprehensive maps of historic and cultural resources, completed by OAHP in July 2014 to be updated regularly by category;

A2(a) Identify themes needed, achieved through dynamic lists posted publicly for ongoing input and reference;

A2(d) Encourage development of contexts from select context priority list, being pursued whenever students, researchers, or grant applicants are seeking projects;

A3(a) Create ten-year statewide strategic survey plan, completed as an internal OAHP document in winter 2014;

A3(b) Identify underrepresented and threatened resources, posted publicly on the History Colorado website for continuing input and reference;

A3(i) Develop methodologies conducive to wholesale survey of urban environments, piloted in Denver, via the ongoing project funded, in part, by a grant from the History Colorado State Historical Fund;

A5(b) Nominate historic and cultural resources to the National and State Registers, an ongoing effort diversified geographically and in terms of resource types.

GOAL B: STRENGTHENING AND CONNECTING THE COLORADO PRESERVATION NETWORK

The building of the capacity of preservation partners and networks statewide to nurture local leaders and leverage assets.

*B3(c) Expand the use of social media to inform and share information, notably to highlight historic properties, per the preservation communications plan, available on the History Colorado website as *Preservation in Colorado: Communications Strategies for the New Era*;*

B2(d) Establish booths at Rural Philanthropy days and local fairs, a presence maintained by SHF;

B3(b) Augment networking capacity for local advocates to strengthen approaches, share strategies, and ask questions by identifying contacts, achieved through creation of the PreserveCO list-serv and Preserve Colorado Facebook group.

GOAL C: SHAPING THE PRESERVATION MESSAGE

The promotion and messaging of historic preservation's mission and vision to all citizens.

C2(c) Identify new audiences and information channels, per the newly developed preservation communications plan;

C2(d) Establish framework for developing local messages, per the newly developed preservation communications plan;

C4(a) Link to History Colorado marketing initiative, with the preservation message as an entirely distinct brand with a statewide focus, per the preservation communications plan;

C5(a) Celebrate preservation successes, in conjunction with above efforts;

*C5(c) Communicate to lawmakers the proven economic value of historic preservation through the creation of the publication, *The Economic Power of Heritage and Place: How Historic Preservation is Building a Sustainable Future in Colorado*, available at the History Colorado website.*

GOAL D: PUBLICIZING THE BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION

THE DOCUMENTING AND SHARING OF THE BENEFITS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

D2(c) *Publicize the benefits of private economic investment in historic preservation*, in conjunction with the above efforts and promotion of the revised state tax credit;

D2(a) *Document job creation and training*, in conjunction with the above efforts;

D3a) *Advocate to target audiences* regarding heritage tourism in partnership with the Colorado Tourism Office;

D3(c) Increase awareness among local decision makers regarding heritage tourism as an economic development and revitalization tool in partnership with the Colorado Tourism Office;

D6(c) Promote awareness amongst craftspeople regarding historic preservation and environmental sustainability;

D6(d) Provide educational workshops on a variety of topics, both online, through History Colorado, and throughout the state.

GOAL E: WEAVING PRESERVATION THROUGHOUT EDUCATION

The education of students and citizens of all ages about their shared heritage.

E1(a) Publicize wealth and diversity of designated properties in Colorado through History Colorado print and social media channels as well as through K-12 educational initiatives and the creation (in process) of a promotional postcard series;

E1(b) Develop social media content, including regular posting of recent listings in the National and State Registers and in accordance with the preservation communications plan;

E2(c) Use Youth Summit to provide experiential opportunities and pilot programs to school-age children throughout the state;

E3(a) Analyze evolution of curriculum requirements through the ongoing engagement of SHF's Historic Preservation Education Grants Coordinator;

E3(c) Partner with statewide educational providers through the ongoing engagement of SHF's Historic Preservation Education Grants Coordinator;

E3(d) Examine ways to link preservation with specific disciplines, such as Science Technology Engineering Math (STEM) through the ongoing engagement of SHF's Historic Preservation Education Grants Coordinator;

E6(c) Address misconception that we "don't really have history here" through curriculum development and Archaeology and Historic Preservation month programming;

E6d) Develop site-specific educational initiatives, including through the Fur Trade Symposium, Ludlow Massacre centennial, and Colorado Humanities Colorado Encyclopedia Project on National Register sites.

GOAL F: ADVANCING PRESERVATION PRACTICES

The provision of historic preservation technical outreach to assist in defining, describing, and preserving Colorado's historic and cultural resources.

F1(b) Strategize how to broaden the dissemination of information, as through online posting of video content on subjects such as window restoration and the Americans with Disabilities Act in relationship to historic buildings;

FI (e) Create centralized information exchange for preservation and investigate technologies for regular updates, as through new media, to easily present information on topics such as ongoing maintenance, windows, roofs, etc.;

F2 (a) Strengthen capacity of regional craftspeople capable of rehabilitating historic components, achieved through survey of contractors and craftspeople regarding their employment needs as well as a meeting to discuss training and educational to maintain and support the workforce. A February 2015 roundtable discussed issues around recruiting and increasing interest in the trades as a career;

F4 Expand pool of preservation professionals:

(a) Partner with community colleges and trade schools, such as Lamar Community College

(b) Provide students with opportunities to engage in preservation fieldwork, as at University of Colorado-Denver and Youth Summit

(c) Develop opportunities for citizens to engage in preservation, as HistoriCorps

F3(b) Host “how-to” demonstrations and regional workshops and lectures on topics including the American with Disabilities Act, Preservation Law, and maintenance and assessment of the appropriateness of alterations. Additional planned presentations in 2015 include masonry, lead paint, introduction to preservation engineering, and adobe workshops;

F4(a) Partner with community colleges and trade schools as well as the National Park Service to create a series of in-depth presentations on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties;

F4(b) Provide students with opportunities to engage in preservation fieldwork, as initiated through programs of the University of Colorado at Denver, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification;

F4(c) Develop opportunities for citizens to engage in preservation, as initiated through programs such as HistoriCorps;

F6(b) Expand existing partnerships, such as between History Colorado and the Colorado Wyoming Association of Museums;

F6(c) Analyze (and address) curatorial needs associated with archaeological research. in conjunction with OAHF’s Office of the State Archaeologist and History Colorado’s museum staff.



Grant Avenue Community Church, Denver



Former Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity House, 14th Street,
Boulder

UPDATED STATE OF THE STATE

In addition to assessing what objectives have been partially implemented since the 2020 plan's development, it is important to reassess baseline information regarding the state of preservation in Colorado. Population has continued to grow, with a 6.5% increase from April 2010 to July 2014 compared to a national population growth of 3.3%. Though the majority of the state's population continues to be Caucasian, the largest minority, persons of Hispanic or Latino origins, grew to 21.2% by 2014. Information regarding preservation challenges, threats, and opportunities, as well as advances via other metrics follows.

CHALLENGES AND THREATS

One of the most striking challenges to preservation efforts in Colorado continues to be the conflict between the urban and suburban sprawl of Front Range communities and the demolition by neglect and vacancy in rural counties, the market towns of which face uncertain economies. Meanwhile, a threat prevalent in both contexts is often misinformation regarding what preservation is and its perceived impediment to other political and economic interests. Private property interests in particular have increasingly advanced vocal opposition to preservation efforts based on conclusions that are often erroneous--such as that National Register designation imposes private property restrictions--and sometimes divisive, as in the case of proposed historic districts. An ongoing challenge will be to connect to the shared appreciation of the past and its relevance to daily life amongst the general public.



Office Building, 16th Street, Boulder

Related to the sharp division between suburban and rural areas in our state is the need to address the cumulative impacts of increased development, as well as the potential loss of cultural landscapes, which includes working ranches and farms, prior to their identification or evaluation. The large scale of some cultural landscapes can result in political and economic conflicts, for instance when development or water rights represent competing interests. For those for which designation is sought, state law governing the nomination of water-related structures (House Bill 11-1289) can make that process difficult to pursue. These large-scale landscapes serve to define Colorado's sense of place and Western identity.

Other resources threatened by development are those of the recent past, including motels, gas stations, commercial storefronts, and movie theaters. Clear guidance of how to address the preservation or removal of mid-century Modern storefront alterations to Late 19th and Early 20th Century commercial buildings has yet to be developed. Colorado has been working on addressing the preservation of mid-century resources, including consideration of subdivisions as historic districts and successful listing of Main Streets in recognition of their commercial significance and evolution over the decades. Colorado has also faced in the last five years numerous disaster recovery projects, requiring coordination of multiple federal agencies on a massive scale, coupled with the need to expedite response and survey damaged historic resources. These efforts have strained local, state, and federal heritage program staff as well as presented the need to work collaboratively and creatively in extremely constricted time frames. The threat of natural disaster—including fire, flood, and other—is anticipated to continue to increase with climate change.

In the area of Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) development and oversight, the federal budget for THPOs has not increased commensurate with the additional number of certified programs. Of the state's two resident tribes, the Ute Mountain Ute THPO was established in 2009, while the Southern Ute Indian Tribe has begun pursuing THPO status.

Per OAHF's Information Management Unit, as of October 2015, the office houses 232,173 site forms

(of which 49,279 have been scanned) and 46,467 documents. In the course of its analysis of historic resource records available nationally, in October 2014 the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) identified Colorado as having a robust data management system comparatively. In its Preservation50 Historic Preservation Fund informational on "Finding and Documenting Our Historic Places," NCSHPO further noted that, nationally, only 55% of surveyed historic resource records have been digitized, with an average of 29.4% of each state surveyed for historic buildings. Meanwhile, only 5.8% of each state has been surveyed for historic landscapes and 9.9% for archaeological resources. 71% of the 50 states have more than 10,000 resources in need of re-survey.

As of June 2010 based on analysis provided in *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado*, an estimated 7% of Colorado by geographic area had been intensively surveyed for cultural resources, leading to a focus under Goal A of increasing that percentage. As of October 2015, that survey figure stands at 8.85% with the understanding that some areas may have been surveyed twice, effectively for archaeological and architectural resources respectively. While this represents progress, even more aggressive survey is necessary to increase the area surveyed by acreage, potentially through thematic or comprehensive countywide efforts.



Petrified Wood Gas Station on US 287, Lamar

OPPORTUNITIES

If preservation stakeholders collectively encourage broader consideration of cultural landscape potential whenever appropriate, a richer understanding of Colorado's unique context and preservation of its historic resources will result.

Recent growing interests in food quality and production, coupled with an emphasis on local economies, may prove to be a powerful nexus for historic preservation and agritourism. Myriad opportunities exist to incorporate historic resources into heritage and agritourism promotion, as the Colorado Tourism Office recognizes, per their 2014 Heritage and Agritourism Annual Report. That office's immediate program plans include robust social marketing, creation of the Colorado Agritourism Association, and industry development through the Cultural, Heritage/Agritourism Mentor Program (CHAMP). As outlined in the report: "Colorado is the only state in the Union that has dedicated funding for agritourism marketing and promotion. The State Historical Fund has partnered with our office to identify and develop over four-hundred visitor ready historic sites

across the State for our heritage tourism efforts." The website Colorado.com provides resources to travelers for trip planning that include cultural tourism. Assistance is provided to agricultural as well as cultural properties to market their assets and visitation. The History Colorado State Historical Fund opened a regional field office in late 2013 which has met with great success in terms of providing Western Slope (west of the Continental Divide) partners with regional access to staff well-versed in all aspects of History Colorado's Preservation Programs. Other opportunities may include the opening of additional field offices to provide outreach and identify and target regional preservation challenges, particularly in more rural areas (Goal B3). Regional presence could enable needs assessment of local governments as well as greater communication of local designation data. Since much preservation activity occurs at the local level, regional presence will ultimately enable greater connection to local advocates and, potentially, new partners.



Pastime Club, Leadville

As of October 2015, there were 1,562 National Register-listed properties, and 2,104 National and State Register-listed properties conflated. In terms of designation priorities, many respondents indicated it would be useful to have available for students and researchers a prioritized list of the 25 most significant properties not yet listed in the National Register of Historic Places or Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. This list would ideally draw from the lists provided below in Tables 1 and 2 identifying underrepresented communities and general historic context needs. The designation programs continue to prioritize nominations from these lists wherever possible, focusing whenever possible on recognition of resource types identified as threatened or underrepresented. OAHP should further seek to develop more robust partnerships with other state agencies so as to foster inventories of historic properties under state stewardship.

Regarding continued partnership among key preservation stakeholders, consideration should be given to hosting a Tribal summit for resident tribes as well as those with an expressed aboriginal interest in lands within Colorado so as to better respond to Tribal concerns. In turn, Tribal partners may want to identify resources significant to their communities which may have eluded traditional methods of historic resource survey.

There are numerous opportunities to better promote preservation as an asset to the public, notably in the arena of educating private property owners. There is also the potential to consider expanding the concept of preservation to meet new challenges, including the flood of resources reaching fifty years of age and resources altered through cherished use by a particular community. Anti-development positioning often gives the field of preservation a negative connotation; opportunities to guide positive change are in turn sometimes missed. For instance, additional opportunities may exist to promote the adaptation of historic buildings to affordable housing. Other means of promoting preservation may be to document the effects of poorly planned change in favor of preservation solutions and walkable communities. Further research into the documented economic benefits of keeping open land open may help to make

the argument for preserving cultural landscapes. The goal is to keep messaging simple and focus on audiences identified in the new preservation communications plan via tailored messages, particularly regarding how preservation can be an economic development strategy. For examples, realtors are an audience that could be approached more directly, particularly with a view to make designation information (and misconceptions regarding the same) part of standard sale disclosures.

On October 9, 2014, inspired by the regional SHPO and THPO summit held in June in Vancouver, Washington, staff from the Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico SHPOs held a one-day meeting of neighbors in Denver. Staff discussed common issues with large-scale cultural landscapes and information management and brainstormed creative approaches applicable to the western states. It is anticipated that more such collaborative meetings will be held in the future.



Devil's Head Lookout, Pike National Forest

2016-2020 ACTION AGENDA

This Action Agenda, revised and reprioritized for the next five years of implementation of the 2020 state plan, removes strategies achieved and adds additional strategies identified by respondents as appropriate. As noted in the ten-year vision, “This plan seeks to motivate and empower people to value heritage and historic places by enhancing opportunities to demonstrate the myriad benefits of sharing and preserving the stories therein embodied.” **Strategies delineated in red indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in blue are ongoing in their implementation.** Although History Colorado has made great strides in addressing many of the identified goals and objectives in the statewide preservation plan, there are many that remain incomplete. For the next five years, before a new ten-year plan is drafted, these unfinished goals will remain the focus of History Colorado and its partners’ efforts. Among them, they include implementing the ability to support and conduct comprehensive survey, planning for emergency preparedness, and advancing technologies for managing cultural resource information.

Preserving places that matter comprises the foundation for all historic preservation efforts statewide as well as the fundamental basis for the ideas outlined in this plan.



Cañon National Bank, W. 5th Street, Pueblo



Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site

Goal A: Preserving the Places that Matter

The ongoing identification, documentation, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of Colorado's irreplaceable historic and cultural resources

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
A1) Evaluate fundamentals of survey process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Explore new technologies and techniques (ongoing) b) Devise system for electronic survey submissions (ongoing) c) Emphasize survey strategies that minimize artifact collection d) Encourage survey planning to establish local priorities e) Revise historical and architectural survey manual 	2016
A2) Prepare additional historic contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote development of historic contexts, especially those related to underrepresented communities b) Connect context development with thematic exhibits/programs c) Encourage publication of contexts and other public education materials d) Link to online Colorado Encyclopedia (ongoing) 	2020
A3) Conduct survey, inventory, and designation proactively (especially as related to underrepresented communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify key resources in need of intensive survey b) Increase outreach to private land owners to identify sites and gather oral histories c) Integrate survey early in development projects d) Advocate federal agency resource survey e) Augment comprehensive and/or thematic survey (ongoing) and local designation f) Initiate development of cultural landscape assessments g) Refine strategies for re-survey of existing historic districts h) Foster partnerships to accomplish HALS documentation i) Partner with HABS/HAER project proponents j) Include landscape description in all National Register nominations (ongoing) k) Support the National Register Landscape Initiative (ongoing) l) Promote use of new reconnaissance and landscape survey forms 	2016-7
A4) Disseminate historic and cultural resource information broadly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Showcase survey results locally (ongoing) b) Engage in information-sharing with elected officials and local governments (ongoing) c) Link survey program to heritage tourism proactively (ongoing) d) Integrate results of survey into local educational initiatives (ongoing) e) Engage realtors and historic property owners f) Integrate local, state, and federal databases of historic resources g) Provide county assessors with information on designated properties h) Pursue research on Colorado architects and landscape architects 	2018
A5) Increase historic and cultural resource preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote designation of eligible resources b) Advertise tax incentives (ongoing) c) Advocate for comprehensive municipal historic preservation planning d) Devise creative mitigation strategies e) Continue to pursue designation of large-scale cultural landscapes f) Showcase rescued properties and lessons learned through Colorado's Most Endangered Places program in partnership with Colorado Preservation, Inc. g) Protect and grow the State Historical Fund for use statewide 	2015-6

Strategies delineated in red indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in blue are ongoing in their implementation.

Goal B: Strengthening and Connecting the Colorado Preservation Network

The building of the capacity of preservation partners and networks statewide to nurture local leaders and leverage assets

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
B1) Nurture preservation leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen local, regional, and statewide preservation advocacy organizations b) Develop Colorado-specific Preservation Leadership Training (e.g. Preservation Leadership Academy) in partnership with statewide, regional and local preservation partner programs c) Expand site stewardship programs statewide d) Participate in annual History Day 	2017
B2) Establish a preservation advocacy network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create “who’s who” to contact regarding preservation-related questions (ongoing) b) Assist communities with no or inactive preservation programs c) Increase “word-of-mouth” communication, as among ranching communities and through local extension agents d) Develop strategies to identify and assess critical advocacy needs (ongoing) e) Acknowledge, work with, expand, and strengthen the existing preservation advocacy and outreach network through Colorado Preservation, Inc. and other partner organizations f) Develop countywide lists of “go to” preservation advocates 	2016-7
B3) Maximize partnership network connections to achieve critical capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Place interns to provide connection among existing preservation organizations b) Establish mentorship contacts c) Create additional History Colorado Preservation Programs field offices 	2016-7
B4) Increase interagency coordination and dialogue with public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Host quarterly or annual agency coordination meetings (ongoing) b) Develop best practices for capacity-building of volunteer programs with specific guidance as to how to sustain enthusiasm c) Publicize best practices as models to emulate 	2016
B5) Form new partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify non-traditional partners, especially with underrepresented communities b) Ally with conservation partners in broadening place-based preservation efforts c) Engage local chambers of commerce, planners, and community service organizations d) Plan and conduct joint projects with above-named partners that benefit resource preservation e) Create “who’s who” of partner organizations (ongoing) f) Engage local leaders in downtown revitalization program opportunities, such as Main Street and Creative Communities g) Work with the County Commissioners Association and Colorado Municipal League to reach elected and appointed officials h) Engage coordinators with Scenic and Historic Byways program and Heritage Areas i) Develop relationships with land trust and conservation organizations to help protect historic resources on conservation lands 	2017

Strategies delineated in **red** indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in **blue** are ongoing in their implementation.

Goal C: Shaping the Preservation Message

The promotion and messaging of historic preservation's mission and vision to all citizens

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
C1) Expand positive perceptions of preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Determine unified vision by which preservation is defined b) Dispel common misconceptions, such that National Register designation implies property restrictions (ongoing) c) Demystify elements of the historic preservation process that may be daunting to local advocates (ongoing) d) Demonstrate connection between preservation and mainstream popular culture (ongoing) e) Partner with Colorado Tourism Office f) Continue to expand and strengthen the annual Saving Places conference with information, examples and case studies on all of the above 	2018
C2) Develop promotional plan and communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify promotional tools and partners b) Identify spokespeople c) Broadcast case studies d) Target public relations campaigns and events with structured advocacy focused on awareness e) Explore non-traditional delivery options (ongoing) f) Utilize the strength and connections of national, statewide, and local preservation organizations with History Colorado to develop a cohesive and comprehensive preservation message for Coloradans, including commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act 	2018
C3) Demonstrate relevance of preservation to the individual citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop local call-to-action network b) Stimulate greater citizen participation c) Strategize self-identification of a broader group of preservationists d) Generate awareness among community leaders e) Engage Colorado Association of Realtors f) Engage new Colorado residents g) Engage Chambers of Commerce h) Engage underrepresented communities 	2018
C4) Implement strategic marketing initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Utilize History Colorado's existing network to promote diverse program areas and historic preservation broadly (ongoing) b) Insert preservation as integral to History Colorado's distance learning initiative (ongoing) c) Incentivize statewide and local partners to implement the marketing initiative 	2016
C5) Establish historic preservation focus at the History Colorado Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote education and outreach at the History Colorado Center related to historic places (ongoing) 	2017
C5) Broadcast preservation's positive local impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generate additional publicity for local preservation initiatives (ongoing) b) Work with local, regional, state and national radio and television broadcasters to incorporate historic preservation stories into their weekly coverage 	2017

Strategies delineated in red indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in blue are ongoing in their implementation.

Goal D: Publicizing the Benefits of Preservation

The documenting and sharing of the benefits of preservation

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
D1) Demonstrate collective social, educational, economic, and cultural benefits of historic preservation* *See also Goal C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish research questions b) Focus on quantifiable, defensible statistics c) Develop a strategy to gather data d) Solicit endorsements e) Link all printed material to economic, social, and environmental benefits of preservation f) Update research regularly g) Establish History Colorado as a clearinghouse for this information h) Advocate for renewal of the state historic preservation tax credit program 	2019
D2) Publicize economic benefits, incentives, and funding mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Advocate for increases to Historic Preservation Fund b) Advocate for the fiscal health of existing funding sources, in particular the State Historical Fund c) Monitor and advocate regarding state legislation with potential impacts to historic preservation initiatives (ongoing) d) Promote the state's revised historic preservation tax credit program e) Continue to update and publish an economic benefits study, reaching new market sectors through more innovative research and data analysis 	2016-7
D3) Advance heritage tourism efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Link historic preservation and heritage tourism's roles in planning and land use at the state and municipal levels b) Define measurable outcomes, such as attendance at events and expanded audiences c) Develop and nurture a strong working relationship with Scenic and Historic Byways programs statewide d) Create a Colorado heritage pass, offering discounts to historic museums and heritage attractions statewide e) Work with Colorado Tourism Office to provide hospitality training with objective of disseminating factual Colorado history 	2016
D4) Articulate the benefits of comprehensive management of public lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Link data gathering to policy change b) Advocate for awareness that preservation is not always opposed to agency mission needs c) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned 	2018
D5) Articulate the benefits of protection of private lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Publicize the benefits of conservation easements b) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned 	2018
D6) Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between environmental sustainability and historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create publications on leveraging benefits that highlight regional case studies b) Identify recommendations to protect the State Historical Fund and Colorado Department of Local Affairs Local Government Financial Assistance program 	2017

Strategies delineated in red indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in blue are ongoing in their implementation.

Goal E: Weaving Preservation throughout Education

The education of students and citizens of all ages about their shared heritage

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
E1) Share the stories of designated properties	a) Establish media partnerships (ongoing) b) Publish summaries of National and State Register properties (ongoing)	2017
E2) Create programs to engage youth in understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources	a) Develop annual historic preservation theme for educational programs statewide to promote breadth of diverse activities b) Explore how the History Colorado Center can present archaeology and historic preservation in a positive, interactive, and accessible manner (ongoing)	2018
E3) Develop integrated curriculums related to historic preservation	a) Model immersive learning models, wherein an annual theme relates to all discipline-specific projects b) Teach oral history and preservation-related content at the middle-school level in regular and STEM curriculum c) Advocate for heritage education (ongoing) d) Develop crafts and trades training at the vocational high school and community college levels e) Develop basic historic preservation curriculum at junior and community college levels and bridge this content to K-12	2019
E4) Involve all types of educators in historic preservation education	a) Create an element of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month specifically targeted towards educators and work to embed preservation in curricular materials developed in partnership with History Colorado (ongoing)	2017
E5) Support preservation higher education programs	a) Offer internship and volunteer opportunities at partner organizations b) Host higher education symposium c) Develop master level training at the Saving Places conference	2016
E6) Create lifelong learning opportunities	a) Engage older generations b) Develop intergenerational opportunities c) Continue to develop outreach and educational materials in languages other than English (ongoing)	2016
E7) Create better understanding of local communities' role in preservation decision-making	a) Outreach to local planners, commissioners, realtors, and property owners b) Disseminate information, such as the updated Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 (ongoing) c) Promote menu of preservation strategies d) Train and engage local elected officials on their critical role in community preservation e) Expand the number of Certified Local Governments and encourage them to conduct annual community workshops to inform and inspire positive decision-making in favor of historic preservation	2017
E8) Develop workshops for property owners and local preservationists	a) Develop workshops on Colorado-specific preservation issues, both at the grassroots and statewide levels (ongoing)	2016

Strategies delineated in red indicate those that are new to this update. Strategies in blue are ongoing in their implementation.

Goal F: Advancing Preservation Practices

The provision of historic preservation technical outreach to assist in defining, describing, and preserving Colorado's historic and cultural resources

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	TARGET
F1) Improve regional and community-based technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Discover technical needs of each regional audience b) Create circuit ridership and cross-trained staffs (ongoing) c) Offer and advertise regional forums (ongoing) d) Create one-page informational documents on Colorado-specific preservation issues 	2018
F2) Identify and increase traditional building trades and training opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leverage the State Historical Fund to train craftspeople in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (ongoing) b) Create and maintain a directory of craftspeople c) Establish a continuing education credits program for trades and craftspeople 	2016
F3) Increase professional training opportunities throughout the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engage HistoriCorps to provide hands-on training statewide 	2016
F4) Train individuals how to "green" historic buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop best practices regarding sustainability in historic preservation b) Disseminate information generated through ACHP, NPS, APTI, and NTHP c) Provide specialized training, coaching, and mentoring opportunities for partner organizations 	2017
F5) Enhance curatorial and collection capabilities and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop mentorships for historical societies and museums b) Encourage study of existing collections (ongoing) c) Design and implement a resilient statewide curation plan of regionally networked facilities (ongoing) d) Foster a functional statewide regional archaeological curation network codified through a memorandum of understanding between partners and the Office of the State Archaeologist (ongoing) e) Develop statewide emergency storage plan f) Host training workshops 	2019
F6) Protect cultural and historic resources during disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Engage in state planning efforts such as the annual State Preparedness Report by the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management b) Engage in strategic planning for the sustainability of the Colorado Cultural & Historic Resources Task Force 	2016-8

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COLORADO PRESERVATION IN-DEPTH

Preservation efforts throughout Colorado have focused over the last five years on a number of target priorities, including underrepresented communities, cultural landscapes, archaeological curation, approval of a new state tax preservation credit, and technological advancement in the area of information management. The following highlights speak to advances and anticipated efforts in these target areas. Refinement of approaches and continued progress will be key to the plan's success over the next five-year period, as will monitoring and planning for climate change, with its potential to impact all historic preservation efforts.

Climate Change

In September 2009, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar signed Secretarial Order No. 3289: "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources," launching several science-based initiatives, the Department of the Interior (DOI) Climate Science Centers, Landscape Conservation Cooperatives, and the Climate Change Response Council. DOI reaffirmed this commitment in 2011 with "DOI Climate Change Adaptation Plan-Action Needed," to result in support of renewable energy development on public lands, a department-wide action plan, and analysis of agency vulnerability to climate change within a year. In February 2014, NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis issued another policy memo, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources," outlining development of a Cultural Resource Climate Change Strategy to address integration of natural and cultural resources, innovation for emergent threats, incorporation of cultural resources into sustainability actions, and evaluation of siting museum facilities and collections. This work refocuses inventory responsibilities, integrates resource vulnerability and significance, communicates the range of climate change effects, promotes broad consultation, and values historic data. DOI's commitment, of which only a small portion is described above, is especially significant in the context

that the Federal agency manages one-fifth of U.S. land mass and 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Meanwhile, in October 2009, President Obama signed Executive Order 13514, effectively directing Federal agencies to develop annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans. In April 2014 the National Trust for Historic Preservation, George Wright Society, National Endowment for the Arts, and National Park Service convened a workshop in New York resulting in Preserving Coastal Heritage: Summary Report. This report focused on generating cultural resources climate change response strategies, of which many are valuable ideas even for landlocked Colorado. The report will be used to assist NPS in developing a decision-making framework and a proactive position vis-à-vis resource stewardship.

At the state level, in November 2007 Governor Bill Ritter, Jr. spearheaded development of *Colorado Climate Action Plan: A Strategy to Address Global Warming*. Preservation activities can support the recommendations outlined therein to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including expansion of teleworking and teleconferencing, energy efficiency improvements to state buildings and schools, and a reduce-reuse-recycle ethos. Through 2050, the Colorado plan speaks to the dangers of widespread beetle infestations in state forests, intense spring runoff, drought, and decreased precipitation, all of which have the potential to adversely impact historic and cultural resources. In August 2014, the University of Colorado Boulder's *Climate Change in Colorado: A Synthesis to Support Water Resources Management and Adaptation* followed this work, sounding an ever greater alarm regarding the rate of future warming, drought severity, early snowmelt, and decreasing stream flow, especially in the south. Most recently, the State issued in September 2015 *Colorado Climate Plan: State Level Policies and Strategies to Mitigate and Adapt* through the collaboration of the Departments of Natural Resources, Public Health and Environment, Transportation, Agriculture, Local Affairs, Colorado Energy Office, and Office of Economic Development and International Trade.

That plan responds to the mandate of C.R.S. 24-20-111 to set forth a strategy to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The balance between historic preservation concerns with the New Energy Economy is still evolving, but shows promise in the application of geothermal, photovoltaic, and micro-hydro technologies to historic buildings as well as the Bureau of Land Management's Landscape Assessment and Solar Regional Mitigation Strategy in the San Luis Valley. The BLM Rapid Ecoregional Assessments are designed to "increase knowledge of the potential impacts and cumulative effects of change (i.e. human development, climate change, invasive species) on important ecological, cultural and socioeconomic values" at a large landscape level.

In its 2014 report, *National Landmarks at Risk*, the independent Union of Concerned Scientists identified several case studies illustrating the urgency of potential climate impacts to our shared national heritage. The report's call to action promotes awareness and proactive mitigation planning. The increasingly hot and arid conditions in Mesa Verde National Park, a World Heritage Site, are noted for their role in fire intensity, lengthier fire season duration, and flood vulnerability due to soil erosion and chemical alteration. In 2000, the Bircher Fire burned nearly half of the park's 52,000 acres

Available resources for preservation advocates include the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit, which gathers scientific information from across Federal agencies in a single location in response to the President's Climate Action Plan and Executive Order 13653 (Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change). The toolkit provides a planning framework to promote resilience capacity, including valuable tools for climate data analysis and prediction, a glossary of terms, identification of vulnerabilities, evaluation of risk and costs, funding and training opportunities, and resilience planning case studies.

Identifying and Mapping Historic Resources: The West Fork Fire Complex of 2013

Identifying cultural and historic resources at risk from a natural disaster is extremely difficult for several reasons. For example, only a small percentage of Colorado historic buildings and sites has been surveyed. The CHR Task Force's State Emergency Operations Center Team makes extraordinary efforts to identify cultural and historic resources at risk during disasters by contacting local colleagues in the affected area to tap their knowledge of the community, by searching tourism websites, and by working with History Colorado. Local knowledge of South Fork, Colorado, prompted CHR Task Force representatives to contact History Colorado to request any available information about historic structures and sites in the area. History Colorado immediately provided a list and geographic information that the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management mapped. Then CHR Task Force members added additional data to the map which was then transmitted by the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to the Incident Command Post. The result was the inclusion of an objective in the Incident Action Plan to "minimize suppression impacts to cultural, historic and natural resources through consultation with resource advisors." Fire suppression techniques and chemicals can also damage cultural and historic resources. By providing useful, easy-to-use information and advocating for it to be shared with the Incident Command Post, the CHR Task Force was able to bring historic buildings and structures to the attention of the first responders who recognized the importance of our heritage

Protecting Cultural and Historic Resources During Disasters

Leslie A. Williams, Co-Founder, Cultural & Historic Resources Task Force

Hurricane Katrina, widely viewed as one of our nation's largest natural and cultural disasters, hit the Gulf Coast in 2005, drawing attention to the threat posed by natural disasters to cultural and historic resources and to our cultural identity, economic vitality, and historic and scientific knowledge. As a result, several nascent national initiatives gained momentum. In 2006, the Preserve America Summit considered how cultural and historic resources could plan and prepare for disasters. The principal theme, related to preparing for disasters, of the Summit's final report encourages development of technical guidance outlining how to integrate cultural and historic resources into emergency management activities during all phases of the disaster cycle including mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. In 2007, the Western States and Territories Preservation Assistance Service (WESTPAS) began providing preservation training to cultural and historic resources institutions with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. WESTPAS is well-respected for its disaster planning workshops. With support from the Institute of Museums and Library Services, Heritage Preservation continued the Alliance for Response initiative to build relationships between the cultural and historic resources and emergency management communities. Regional forums held around the nation in 2013 brought together state historic preservation officers, library and museums experts, and emergency management officials to explore how to work together at the state level to protect cultural and historic resources.

In 2004, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) promulgated the National Response Plan (now the National Response Framework) and included protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) as a specific element of Emergency Support Function #11 (ESF #11-NCH). The mission of ESF #11-NCH is to provide "appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and inform long-term recovery of NCH resources. This includes providing post event assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing

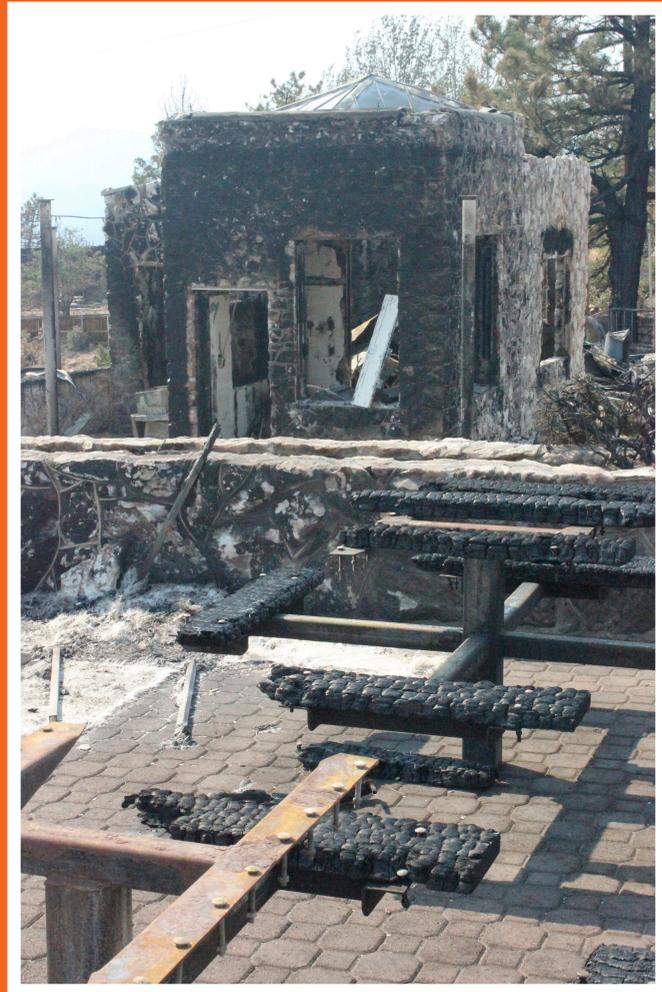
impacts of response activities on NCH resources." In 2011, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) published the first *National Disaster Recovery Framework* (NDRF). In the NDRF, Natural and Cultural Resources, including historic properties, are identified as a priority "to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore [them] consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws."

Inspired by the collaboration at the national level, Colorado formed the Cultural & Historic Resources (CHR) Task Force in January 2012. Spearheaded by the University of Colorado Denver, the CHR Task Force built upon the groundwork laid by an Alliance for Response Forum held by Heritage Preservation in 2009 in Denver. The CHR Task Force is led by a steering committee with representatives from the University of Colorado Denver, Colorado State Office of Emergency Management, History Colorado, Colorado State Library, University of Colorado Boulder, and Colorado-Wyoming Association of Museums. An advisory committee includes representatives from FEMA, U.S. Department of Interior, WESTPAS, and Heritage Preservation.

In emergency management vernacular, a task force is a combination of resources (e.g. archaeologists, architects, construction experts, archivists, conservators, historians) coordinated by a leader. As the leader, the CHR Task Force leverages existing networks, resources, and capabilities to provide assistance to cultural and historic resources to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover from disasters, primarily through establishing communication channels among stakeholders and facilitating requests for assistance. The CHR Task Force's listserv currently has more than 140 individuals spread around the state in urban and rural areas. Between disasters, the listserv has a low volume of traffic focused on keeping the subscribers informed about the activities of the steering committee and state and national initiatives. During disasters, the listserv transforms into a powerful communication tool. For example, at 1:40 pm on June

Evacuating a Significant Collection: The Black Forest Fire of 2013

The Western Museum of Mining & Industry (WMMI), located in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is home to the Winfield Scott Stratton Mining Collection consisting of more than 3,000 ledgers, papers, books, photographs, maps, blueprints, and drawings related to Stratton's mining operations in the Cripple Creek Mining District in the 1800s. On June 13, 2013, at 1:30 pm, WMMI and members of the CHR Task Force were discussing WMMI's potential risk from the Black Forest Fire when the mandatory evacuation zone expanded to include WMMI's collections building. Immediately, WMMI staff dispersed to see to the personal safety of their families. Meanwhile, CHR Task Force members began contacting colleagues to marshal assistance for WMMI including help from the Air Force Academy archivist who provided recruits and trucks. In addition to renting a U-Haul truck, WMMI reached out to the Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum who provided staff, vans, and temporary storage space. By 3 pm, numerous resources were mobilizing and on their way to WMMI to help evacuate the Stratton Collection. The remaining obstacle was how to get the myriad people and resources into the mandatory evacuation zone in the most expedient and safest manner possible through heavy evacuation traffic. The CHR Task Force reached out, via the State Emergency Operations Center, to colleagues at the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management who arranged a local law enforcement escort for WMMI. After the Black Forest Fire was contained, returning the Stratton Collection to WMMI was also challenging. Members of the CHR Task Force, such as the Kramer Family Library, University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, provided assistance in returning the collection to its home.



Aftermath of the Royal Gorge Fire, 2013, Royal Gorge Bridge

11, 2013, Lisa Studts, archivist and curator at the Royal Gorge Regional Museum & History Center, reported the Royal Gorge Fire to the listserv, a mere 20 minutes after the fire started, allowing the CHR Task Force to activate immediately. Unfortunately, the fire enveloped the area surrounding the Royal Gorge Bridge & Park so quickly that nothing could be done to preserve the historic structures and collections located there. Instead, the CHR Task Force concentrated on identifying cultural and historic resources located in nearby Cañon City and offering assistance to those at risk.

In addition to facilitating communication during disasters, the CHR Task Force:

- Builds relationships between the emergency management and cultural and historic resources

communities through a variety of activities such as jointly speaking at conferences

- Advocates to incorporate cultural and historic resources into state planning initiatives
- Responds to disasters by coordinating the Emergency Support Function #11d for Cultural and Historic Resources at the State Emergency Operations Center
- Draws upon existing resources and subject matter expertise found in cultural and historic resources institutions to provide assistance to those at risk during disasters

“An incident is an occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property,” according to FEMA’s *Incident Management System Glossary of Related Terms*. In 2012 and 2013,

Emergency Stabilization of the Little Church in the Pines: The Colorado Floods of 2013

At 12:32 pm on September 15, 2013, the Boulder County Emergency Operations Center sent a message to the CHR Listserv asking for resources to stabilize a structure damaged by the flooding. The CHR Task Force’s State Emergency Operations Center Team followed up to discover that the structure, The Little Church in the Pines, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The CHR Task Force immediately reached out to colleagues at various institutions to request assistance. Colorado Preservation, Inc., located an engineer with experience with historical buildings who volunteered his time to evaluate the structure and advise local citizens on how to stabilize it. The State Historical Fund provided an emergency stabilization grant. Colleagues at the U.S. Department of Interior located a National Park Service staff member with knowledge of post and beam construction to provide technical expertise. FEMA Region VIII representatives traveled to the structure to assess the situation and advocated for a FEMA Corps Team to assist. At the State Emergency Operations Center, the volunteer and donations coordinators offered volunteers and obtained donated shovels and wheelbarrows to clear mud from the building. While state and federal efforts supported the stabilization of The Little Church in the Pines, herculean efforts by local citizens, such as Peter Brady and Marti Anderson, saved the day.



Colorado experienced more than 18 incidents, including wildfires and an historic 1,000-year flood spanning 200 miles, causing 14 deaths and destroying more than 2,600 homes. Out of necessity, the CHR Task Force has devoted the majority of its efforts to mobilizing during times of disasters to protect and save cultural and historical resources integral to our state's history. Our combined efforts, described in the case study boxes, contributed significantly to saving two structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, minimizing the impact of fire suppression chemicals on historic structures, and evacuating a unique, irreplaceable historical collection.

The CHR Task Force, an informal, all-volunteer coalition, excelled at improvising and adapting in the face of adversity when confronted with the two worst years of natural disasters in Colorado history. To build upon the task force's existing efforts and to evolve the task force into a comprehensive program, strategic planning efforts are needed to address the mitigation, response, and recovery phases of the disaster cycle as well as the sustainability of the CHR Task Force. A state mitigation plan for cultural and historic resources could serve as an annex to the State of Colorado Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and would identify strategies to pursue to lessen the impact of disasters. For example, one mitigation strategy could be the development of a companion to Florida's *Disaster Mitigation for Historic Structures: Protection Strategies* that offers technical assistance focused on protecting historic structures from fires. A state preparedness plan could serve as an annex to the State of Colorado Emergency Operations and Recovery Plans and identify strategies to respond to and recover from disasters. For example, how do we codify the identification of cultural and historic resources in jeopardy during a disaster and then communicate that information to the incident command post so that first responders are aware of significant cultural and historic resources in the area? Finally, a strategic plan for the governance of the CHR Task Force could address the sustainability of a coordinated, collaborative effort to protect our cultural and historic resources during disasters (Goal F6). Where should the institutional home for the CHR Task Force reside? Which state and federal

agencies should be encouraged to participate?

Climate change is yet another element to consider incorporating into mitigation and preparedness planning for cultural and historic resources. The greenhouse gases already released into our atmosphere by human actions will warm our climate for decades to come, potentially affecting the frequency and variability of natural disasters. For example, a warming climate may contribute to more prolonged droughts in Colorado. When droughts are coupled with other circumstances, such as forest management strategies and the affect of larger human populations residing in the wildland-urban interface, ideal conditions are created for wildfires to ignite. Climate change adaptation strategies could complement emergency management strategies. For example, both approaches encourage risk and vulnerability assessments and contingency planning. Inviting climate change experts to participate in planning efforts could be an avenue to explore the intersection between the two fields.

The strength of the Colorado Cultural & Historic Resources Task Force lies in its commitment to forging and sustaining a strong partnership between the emergency management, historic preservation, and cultural resources communities. It leads the nation in coordinating a unified response to protect cultural and historic resources during disasters. Strategic planning will guide the future development of the task force and serve as a model to other states.

Planning for Hazards

In March 2016, a *Planning for Hazards: Land Use Solutions for Colorado* website went live, offering communities guidance to prepare and mitigate natural disaster and hazardous materials release. The guide offers Colorado-specific information on risk level and land use planning strategies for the built environment. Funded via a Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery Resilience Planning grant, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs spearheaded development of the guide in conjunction with an advisory group. Moving forward, it will be valuable to seek integration of additional historic preservation information with this broader guidance. Visit <http://www.planningforhazards.com/home>

Underrepresented Communities and Resources

Table 1: Underrepresented Communities

Aspects of Ethnic Heritage

- Hispanic Resources
- African-American Resources
- American Indian Resources
- Japanese-American Resources
- Chinese-American Resources
- Germans from Russia Resources
- Swedish/Scandinavian/Danish Resources
- African-American Architects/Builders
- Hispanic-American Architects/Builders

Civil rights struggles sites

- LGBTQ Civil Rights
- Chicano Movement
- African-American Civil Rights Movement
- American Indian Rights
- Race Riots/Conflicts
- Women's Rights Resources

Fraternal Organizations

- Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
- Ancient Free and Accepted Masons
- Scottish Rite of Freemasonry
- Order of Eastern Star
- Loyal Order of Moose
- Knights of Columbus
- American Woodmen
- Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF)
- Knights of Pythius
- Order of the Eagles

Catholic Settlement

- Mennonite Settlement
- Mormon Settlement

The term underrepresented communities as considered here includes both active, vibrant communities as well as historic communities that shaped the evolution of our state. The critical importance of identifying these communities is that, without evaluation, their historic resources are extremely vulnerable to loss without consideration for preservation (Goals A2, A4, B5, C3). In parallel, without better knowledge of these communities, a holistic understanding of Colorado's diverse history is, quite simply, not possible. Outreach is needed to Hispanic and Latino, African-American, American Indian, Japanese-American, Chinese-American, and LGBTQ communities, as well as research into historic resources associated with Germans from Russia, European, Catholic, Mennonite, and Mormon settlement (see Table 1). For example, Latinos are identified as forming between 20-34% of the state population as of 2014 (NPS). This call to meaningful engagement parallels the National Park Service's launch since 2011 of the American

Latino Heritage Initiative, Asian American Pacific Islander Heritage Initiative, Telling the Whole Story: Women and the Making of the United States, and the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Heritage Initiative.

History Colorado's desire to engage new constituencies has the goals of gaining understanding of histories that may prove elusive in the written record, alterations that may not be inconsistent with a property's significance to a particular community, and active promotion of designation and preservation incentives. Much work remains to be done, largely through direct discussion and oral histories. Ultimately, only a dialogue of respect and recognition of these communities can lead to a broader base of interest in historic preservation within those communities. Outreach should be conducted in a number of settings, including at cultural events,

such as the Denver March Pow-Wow or Gay Pride, or at community meetings. It is important to pursue, develop, and maintain direct relationships with community leaders and organizations.

Since 2011, OAHP has worked with volunteers as well as some community leaders to develop nominations for several significant resource types underrepresented in National Register of Historic Places listings in Colorado. This work has resulted in the successful designation of five Catholic mission churches in the Culebra River villages in Costilla County, among the oldest properties associated with Hispanic settlement and ethnic heritage in the San Luis Valley. Nominations in the area of African-American heritage include the People's Methodist Episcopal Church in Colorado Springs, designated in part for its regional significance in the 1920s as the center of operations for Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The Macedonia Baptist Church, central to Denver's civil rights struggle, has also obtained designation, while a staff-initiated survey of Boulder's residential African-American resources has recently been recorded. Finally, amended documentation elevating Winks Panorama in Gilpin County in recognition of its national significance as the main resort retreat in the Rocky Mountain region for African Americans during segregation has been approved. Consideration of what histories are underrepresented in the National Register in Colorado has extended to nomination in areas underrepresented geographically, such as the northwest quadrant.

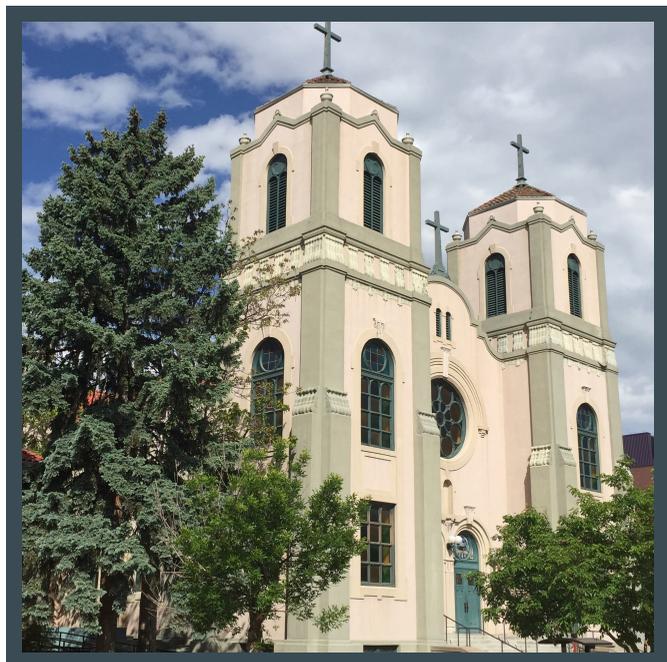
Additional work to identify and nominate historic resources is anticipated to continue in partnership with the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Other areas of active interest include the pursuit of traditional cultural places for designation as well as continuing research and nomination of sites associated with the LGBTQ civil rights struggle, particularly in Denver and Boulder, and El Movimiento, the Chicano movement in Colorado.

The 2020 plan stated the identification of historic context needs as an action item (Goal A2). Towards that end, in July 2013 OAHP developed an initial list of needed contexts, a list meant to be dynamic and evolve through

public and stakeholder input; proposed additions to that list are presented in Table 2. The list focuses on the built environment and associated cultural landscapes as a starting place (Goal A5). A comparable list is anticipated to be developed for archaeological resources.



Yeshiva Toras Chaim, Denver (demolished)



St. Cajetan's Catholic Church, Auraria Campus, Denver

Table 2: General Historic Context Needs

Adobe Resources
Brick Manufacturers
Chain Stores
Cold War
Dawes Act of 1877
Educational Complexes
Foundries and Smelters
Fur Trade
Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Facilities
State Hospital and Mental Health Facilities
Helium Production
Kit Buildings
Labor Struggles (including Colorado Labor Wars and United Farm Workers Union)
Landscape Architecture Profession
Logging Industry
New Deal Resources (beyond the eastern Plains)
Oil/Gas Industry Resources
Coal Mining
World War II Prisoner of War Resources
Quarries

Recent Past Resources

Mid-century Storefront Modifications
Later Mid-century Subdivisions
Movie Theaters
Ski Industry
Dude Ranches/Guest Ranches & Resorts
Statue of Liberty replicas
Telegraph and Telephone Communications

Transportation Networks

Air Traffic
Space Program
Old Spanish Trail
Cattle Trails & Round-ups
Stagecoach Lines & Stations
Wagon Trails

Early Automobile Resources

Automobile Showrooms
Advertising Signs
Gas Stations and Commercial Resources
Motels & Accommodations
Recreational Camping
Parking Garages

Agricultural Resources

Range Wars
Evolution of Farming/Ranching Practices
Dryland versus Irrigated Farming Practices
Grazing Practices
Farm Production Industry (various)
Outbuilding Typologies
Grain Elevators
Agricultural Experiment Stations

Vernacular Typologies

Promoting the Significance of Colorado's Diverse Cultural Landscapes

The 2020 plan included the nascent vision to better identify, evaluate, and designate Colorado's rural historic, designed, and ethnographic landscapes, as well as historic sites associated with the state's diverse history. This plan update reaffirms the strong commitment on the part of preservation stakeholders statewide to recognize and celebrate significant landscapes of all types. According to the National Park Service's Preservation Brief 36, a cultural landscape is defined as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." Over the past five years, successful efforts have included:

- Several successful National Register designations with a landscape focus
- Creation of a Historic Cultural Landscapes survey form (OAHP #1404)
- Creation of an OAHP website dedicated to cultural landscapes guidance
- Training attended by OAHP staff and presentations to the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board
- Ongoing participation of OAHP staff in the core group of the NPS National Register Landscape Initiative, focused on guidance to foster recognition of significant landscapes
- Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) educational booth created for the 2014 American Society of Landscape Architects meeting in Denver
- Number of HALS documentation completed doubled since 2009



Golconda Boarding house of of Engineer's Pass, San Juans



Santa Fe National Historic Trail at Iron Spring, Comanche National Grasslands

State Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Joseph Saldibar, Architectural Services Manager, OAHP

On May 14, 2014, Governor John Hickenlooper signed the Colorado Job Creation and Main Street Revitalization Act into law (Goal D2). This law creates a new state income tax credit for historic preservation that expands the previous credit, authorized in 1990, offering Colorado taxpayers an incentive for preserving and rehabilitating their historic homes. Under the 1990 law, taxpayers could claim a credit totaling 20% of the cost of an approved rehabilitation project, capped at a \$50,000 in credits per property. This made the credit attractive to private homeowners who conducted renovations of their own homes, but not as attractive to large commercial projects where rehabilitation costs can top a million dollars. To address this need, the new 2014 law expands the program by creating two dedicated “pools,” based on project size, of set-aside state funding that can be used for the rehabilitation of historic commercial buildings. Owners can claim up to a million dollars in tax credits

from these pools – a twentyfold increase over the old tax credit program.

The new law also allows owners who have tax credits “in hand” to sell or transfer those credits to other taxpayers. Under the old law, non-profit organizations that owned historic buildings could not take advantage of the existing tax credits, as they have no state tax liability. Under the new law, such an organization can sell their credits in order to help finance the project, use them as matching funds for a State Historical Fund grant, or leverage additional funding from lenders and investors.

The new tax credit law took effect on July 1, 2015 and runs through December 31, 2019. The program can be extended indefinitely by the state legislature (Goal D1). Meanwhile, under the federal rehabilitation tax credit program, OAHP continues to process projects for forwarding to the National Park Service, with an estimated \$21,512,900 in projects at the Part 2 phase and \$1,492,681 in projects currently at Phase 3 (completion).

Union Station Case Study

In the early 1880s the Union Depot Railroad Company, led by its President Walter Cheesman, spearheaded the creation of a central transportation hub for the four primary railroads passing through Denver. To manifest its vision, the company enlisted St. Louis architect William E. Taylor, whose design incorporated pink-grey rhyolite masonry quarried in nearby Castle Rock and a central 128-foot tower.

In 1894 a fire destroyed the building’s middle section, which, when rebuilt, was considered lackluster by comparison. In 1914, the middle section was razed again, this time intentionally, to make way for the Beaux Arts design the station is known for today. The iconic “Travel By Train” sign was added to the roof in the early 1950s.

A century later, the building is reborn again after decades of neglect and decline. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, the building now houses both a transportation hub for buses, trains, and the light rail, and a variety of commercial and retail spaces. For the station’s recent reopening, private businesses and public partners have worked to create a new space for Denver that honors the historic one; for example, the former ticket counter now functions as a bar that keeps the ticket window intact.

With an estimated \$40 million in preservation costs that qualify for the 20% federal tax credit—or \$6 million—the project is the largest preservation tax credit project in Colorado history. More than a century ago, four major rail lines knew that separately, they may fail, but collaboratively, they could change the way the city moved. As Denver’s new transportation center, Union Station is a testament to the city’s continued priority to preserve its past while creating its future.

— Claire Lanier, Preservation Programs Outreach Coordinator, SHF



State Historical Fund: 20 Years Strong

Kristi Roberts, Historic Preservation Outreach and Technology Specialist, SHF

While many states struggle to access financial resources to preserve their historic treasures, Colorado has the unique ability to harness the creativity of its citizens by financing their visions for historic places. Twenty-four years ago, Colorado implemented legislation to transform preservation into an accessible, viable tool for growth and investment. The value of historic preservation lies in its capacity to honor the state's heritage while simultaneously creating a new future for communities.

In 1990 Colorado passed a constitutional amendment allowing limited-stakes gambling in the towns of Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. Knowing that casino construction and gambling tourism could compromise the integrity of these historic mining towns, the legislature designated that a portion of gambling tax revenue be set aside for historic preservation. Since funding its first project in the State's 1993 fiscal year, the History Colorado State Historical Fund (SHF) has awarded more than \$256 million in grants to preserve Colorado's historic resources.

SHF grants contribute to the local economy in very visible ways, by creating jobs and promoting sustainable building practices, and by financially supporting projects and communities that rely on and contribute to heritage tourism. Heritage tourism efforts are growing rapidly statewide, including along the I-70 corridor in the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark district, where preservation has comprehensively altered the economy. Full streets of restored buildings draw tourists interested in experiencing history in the context of a small mountain town. With the restoration of buildings such as the Alpine Museum—to name just one of the town's more than seventy SHF projects—heritage tourism has proven an important local economic resource. For a small mountain town, Georgetown now thrives—and financially survives—on its heritage tourism market, creating new opportunities for its youth as the town both expands and ages.

Since the execution of the 2020 state plan, the History Colorado State Historical Fund has funded a wide variety of acquisition and development, survey and planning, and education projects across the state. Another way SHF has been working to address the state plan goals is

to increase outreach efforts towards a greater range of project types and geographic locations (Goal A5). In fall 2013 SHF established a western field office that operates out of Durango to better serve the communities on the Western Slope (see below) (Goal B3). There is also a greater focus on improving the quality of survey and education grants submitted (Goals A1, A2, A3, A4), as well as a push to get out into the community bi-annually to educate communities about grant opportunities and help start the brainstorming process for possible preservation projects. SHF staff also reach out to school groups and teachers to help develop curriculum around preservation practices (Goal E3). Finally, staff have begun to assist local and county governments with strategic preservation planning (Goal B5).

The History Colorado State Historical Fund continues to evolve the grant application process and funding options' accessibility and relevance to changing preservation needs in Colorado. For instance, non-competitive Historic Structure Assessment grant applicants are eligible for an additional \$5,000 to conduct an economic feasibility study to determine a sustainable use for their property. Competitive grant application changes include the option to hold a preservation workshop as a part of a project description.

State Historical Fund Statistics (through fiscal year 2014)

4104 grants awarded | \$256,307,546 awarded

Monetary value of grants per capita for selected counties (based on the 2010 census and total money awarded)

San Juan: \$6,830	Douglas \$12
Hinsdale \$1,461	Eagle \$9
Kiowa \$1,315	Arapahoe \$4
Costilla \$928	Broomfield \$3
Clear Creek \$750	Elbert \$2

Matching contributions from Acquisition and Development grant projects generally leverage historic preservation funding up to 400%.

SHF outreach in 2013-14 to 650 potential applicants

History Colorado's Durango Field Office

Heather Bailey, Ph.D., Historic Preservation Grants Specialist, SHF

In March 2014 History Colorado opened a Western Field Office in Durango. This office serves the greater southwest region, including the counties of Archuleta, Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, and San Juan. The office currently has one SHF staff member to both manage grant projects in the region and conduct public outreach on behalf of History Colorado's Preservation Programs. Having a local staff member has greatly increased our customer responsiveness to participate in site visits, address urgent issues with grant projects, and attend public meetings at short notice. A typical month includes approximately fifteen site visits in addition to hosting visitors at the Durango office. Furthermore, the office facilitates expanding our partnerships and establishing new connections difficult to foster with staff based solely out of Denver.

In particular SHF has several grant projects underway in San Juan County, which has limited accessibility in winter. Having a staff person who can make it into Silverton during times that many mountain passes are closed has allowed projects in the vicinity to continue when they otherwise would have had to wait a month or more for a site visit. In particular, the first phase of work on the Silverton Visitor Center was able to get started as soon as exterior work was seasonally possible, stay well ahead of schedule, and the town completed work near the end of the summer tourist season. Rather than having a paused construction site for much of the season, they were able to have work continually under way, which drew a lot of attention from visitors and residents alike.

The response on behalf of the communities in the region has been exceptionally positive. While SHF has always had projects across the state, local stakeholders appreciate the sense of increased buy-in on the part of History Colorado through its creation of a regional office to better assist in the preservation and stewardship of the State's diverse heritage. In the next five years, the office plans to increase the number of grant projects in the region, provide presentations to all local governments in the district on the services and resources of History Colorado (Goals B1, F1), increase the capacity of the local preservation infrastructure (Goals C3, C5), and strengthen our ties to the educational institutions on the Western Slope (Goals E4, E5).



Montezuma Valley National Bank, Cortez

Preservation Education Outreach

Michelle Pearson, 2011 Colorado Teacher of the Year, former Historic Preservation Education Grants Coordinator, SHF

Inclusion of Goal E in the statewide preservation plan resulted in the creation of a Historic Preservation Education Grants Coordinator position at the State Historical Fund. That position has been involved in curriculum development, on-site training opportunities for educators, social media engagement, and participation in the national dialogue about education.

On-site training included the Ludlow Massacre Experience, which comprised a series of Google hangouts, a workshop, and field study at the National Historic Landmark to illuminate the importance of primary sources and historic places as educational tools. Partners from the United Mine Workers of America, El Pueblo Museum and History Colorado, the Library of Congress Teaching with Primary Sources Program, Colorado Department of Education, CU Boulder, Metropolitan State University Denver, and the Denver Post worked together to provide a collaborative instructional series. Over 100 teachers participated online and 45 in the field and classroom.



Preserve America Youth Summit Colorado/New Mexico 2015

SHF also collaborated with pre-service educators at Colorado State University, University of Colorado Boulder, University of Colorado Pueblo, and Metropolitan State University in methodology involving the use of the OAHN COMPASS database of historic sites as a means to teach with primary sources. Since February 2013 OAHN has worked with over 200 new teachers discussing how National Register and Historic American Buildings Survey documentation can provide:

- Content background about communities;
- Maps, drawings, and architectural information that can be used in STEM programs;
- Images that support content learning;
- Hands-on learning experiences for students and teachers;
- Case studies in historic resource stewardship;
- Discussion of the Secretary of Interior's Standards;
- Connection between technology and historic places through the use of social media.

In terms of the national discourse, SHF staff presented National Association of Preservation Commissions' CAMP (Commission Assistance and Mentoring) sessions in Cumberland, MD and San Francisco. Meanwhile, Colorado students continue to lead with their involvement on local historic commissions in Loveland, Broomfield, and Pueblo. Partnership with the Library of Congress includes three major SHF grant projects and numerous workshops.

At the high school level, History Colorado staff attended career fairs at Denver, Adams 12, and Douglas and Jefferson county public schools to promote careers in historic preservation and history. Internships at CSU and University of Denver (DU) now engage students in communications, preservation, and educational outreach. A direct partnership with Legacy High School's Legacy 2000 program created 40-hour internships focusing on STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) skills and preservation. Six students have

participated to date, creating materials for education instruction, graphic design, preservation lectures, support of professional development workshops, work with summarizing National Register nominations for the K-12 setting, participation in field survey, Spanish language translation, and oral history transcription.

In terms of the K-8 classroom, History Colorado created online programming environments through an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) grant focusing on Lincoln Hills and Amache (Granada Relocation Center). Collaboration with Annunciation School supports student learning about architecture and historic preservation within their own neighborhood, to result in students creating bilingual online materials to showcase the stories of their community and the National Register-listed Annunciation Church. The collaboration is being featured by the Archdiocese of Denver and two national educational foundations as innovative learning opportunities.

In terms of adult engagement and programming, History Colorado presents the Hands on Heritage festival in August, COMingle evenings at the History Colorado Center with historic building Lego challenges, and promotes May Archaeology and Historic Preservation month tours statewide.

Project Archaeology, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) heritage education program developed in the early 1990s, fosters awareness of our nation's diverse and fragile archaeological sites, instills a sense of personal responsibility for stewardship of these sites, and enhances scientific literacy and cultural understanding through the study of archaeology. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) education committee hosted a Project Archaeology facilitator training workshop in March 2014, at which time CCPA was appointed coordinator for Colorado. In partnership with CCPA and the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS), OAHP staff hosted an educator workshop in July 2014 with on-site training. Also in July 2014, the Longmont Museum hosted a summer archaeology camp featuring the curriculum. CCPA further created a webinar for the Mountain Board of Cooperative Educational Services and made presentations at the

Colorado Association of Middle Level Educators conference. Finally, CCPA received a BLM grant of \$5000 for continued state programming coordination.

Established in 1978, the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) unites the efforts of CAS and OAHP to allow citizens to obtain formally recognized levels of expertise outside of an academic degree program. It facilitates avocational public service and assistance in education, governmental management of cultural resources, research, and the protection of archaeological resources. Courses are offered year-round in venues across the state, with classes ranging from Archaeological Practice in Colorado to Basic Site Surveying Techniques, Archaeological Dating Methods, and Perishable Materials.

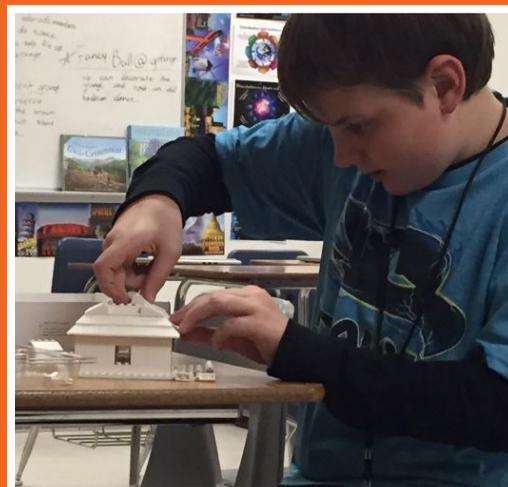
Finally, a postcard series featuring National and State Register-listed properties in each of Colorado's 64 counties is in development, to be available free of charge for use in education and outreach. Each postcard will feature a short summary of the property's significance and serve as a starting point for development of a Colorado-specific version of the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places online curriculum program.



Youth Summit 2015, Fort Garland Historic Site and Museum, Fort Garland

Minecraft and the National Register

Now in its second year, the fourth-grade Minecraft initiative is extremely popular in addition to meeting local, state, and national technology and literacy standards as well as preservation goals. Through gaming, students explore place-based significance, stewardship, and research validation. Over 350 virtual sites have been created of National and State Register properties, effectively connecting historic places with technology to engage long-term learning. Further, this program has altered the course of a number of family vacations! The Minecraft initiative was presented at the International Society for Technology in Education and National Council for the Social Studies conferences in fall 2015.



Student building Lego model of project



Teachers' preparation before building lesson plans, Bent's New Fort



Images of Bent's New Fort from final student project

Certified Local Government Program

Patrick Eidman, Director, Historic Preservation Technical Outreach Unit, OAHP

Administered jointly by NPS and OAHP, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program is best described as a partnership with local governments who have demonstrated a commitment to historic preservation by passing and enforcing a local ordinance that includes the ability to locally designate and conduct design review on historic places.

As of February 2015, Colorado has 51 CLGs, including both cities and counties from across the state --of those, seven have been added since the adoption of the state plan in 2010: Cortez, Erie, Lakewood, Leadville, New Castle, Otero County, and Saguache. The growth of the program statewide, while a sign of continued interest in local preservation, presents certain challenges. The CLG grants program has experienced flat funding for many years, even as the number of CLGs increases. Just as grant funding stretches ever thinner, so do local budgets which makes it challenging for cities and counties to dedicate staff to assist the commissions in their work and advance local preservation objectives. Additionally, as more communities are certified and added to the program, state program staff are being required to find innovative and cost effective methods for delivering

technical support and training opportunities to a large and economically diverse state.

The CLG program in Colorado has developed several initiatives with the primary goal of connecting and supporting the work of communities. The most successful of these are the regional forums, where SHPO staff moderate a discussion between representatives of CLGs that are geographically connected in order to discuss challenges and successes related to their local preservation programs. Additionally, the award-winning Ski Town Forum is a thematic forum that supports ongoing discussion amongst Colorado's historic resort communities, where development pressures on the historic built environment continues to increase.

Future initiatives will focus on building a more robust online training platform that will include regularly scheduled, topical webinars as well as "basics of preservation" learning modules (Goal F1). The CLG grants program will continue to focus on funding high-priority survey, planning, and education projects, with emphasis on those projects that fulfill the goals and objectives of the statewide preservation plan (Goal E7).



First National Bank/Thatcher Building, Pueblo

Historic Preservation Technical Outreach

In response to local preservationists seeking assistance with saving their local cultural and historic resources, History Colorado developed, in 2014, a new Historic Preservation Technical Outreach (HPTO) unit housed within OAHP. The concept is to provide a single point of contact for the various programs and resources associated with OAHP, so that property owners, preservation advocates, and local governments can easily reach out and receive information about the preservation planning process and available incentives. The level of service varies by project, and can range from simply referring an inquiry to another department to a more complex level of involvement such as developing and facilitating a multi-day strategic planning retreat to benefit a historic property or local preservation organization.

With the passage of the improved and expanded state preservation tax credit, the unit will place heavy emphasis on creating awareness for the credit and providing direct assistance to communities and property owners regarding making best use of the tax credit program.

Additionally, the HPTO is charged with collaboratively working with external state agency and nonprofit partners to further the goals of the statewide preservation plan. Examples of this work include providing preservation training for Colorado Main Street communities, supporting cultural tourism initiatives in cooperation with the Colorado Tourism Office, developing preservation resource publications with the Colorado Municipal League, and working closely with local, regional, and state preservation non-profits to advance their unique preservation objectives.

For 2015, staff is developing a series of workshops that will focus on the economics of historic building rehabilitation, specifically building types and sizes typical of Colorado's rural downtowns. By partnering with the Colorado Main Street program and Department of Local Affairs, this training will deliver a detailed look at the financial side of historic preservation to a wide audience of local officials and property owners.

Future goals include building bridges between historic preservation and broader policy related to Colorado's

historic built environment, including: better engaging real estate professionals to dispel myths about preservation and offer information about available incentives (Goal A4), connecting with land conservation advocates and organizations to broaden place-based efforts (Goal A3), establishing better and more productive working relationships with the environmental and green building communities (Goals B5, F4), supporting training and educational opportunities for the next generation of trades professionals (Goal F2), and working with historic communities on the important task of disaster planning and response (Goal F6).



Animas Museum, Durango

The National Historic Preservation Act at 50: A Perspective

Dan Corson, Intergovernmental Services Director, OAHP

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides the framework for preserving properties through the National Register, Certified Local Government, and Section 106 consultation programs. The Colorado CLG program has empowered dozens of local governments to create comprehensive preservation programs. One hundred and eighteen local governments in Colorado boasts a preservation ordinance or zoning, and this number continues to grow. CLGs compete annually for grants required by the NHPA 10% pass-through which OAHP matches with \$50,000 from the State Historical Fund.

OAHP has consulted on over 65,000 Section 106 projects subsequent to program inception in the years immediately following NHPA enactment, including a wide range from drilling permits on Federal land, rehabilitation of privately owned recreational residences on Forest Service land, activities on military bases and at the U.S. Air Force Academy, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development-awarded (HUD) Community Development Block grants (CDBG) for Main Street improvements, and cell tower installation. OAHP annually consults on about 3,000 submittals annually.

Recent natural disasters, especially the September 2013 flood, present new challenges for Federal and state agencies implementing Federal programs as well as for OAHP. The office entered into new partnerships and working relationships with agencies such as the Colorado Department of Agriculture and state Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. HUD approved Colorado's CDBG-Disaster Recovery Action Plan to distribute \$62.8 million in grant monies for flood recovery programs. Following the flood, the Federal Emergency Management Agency invited OAHP to participate as a member of its Disaster Unified Review Team, and the office has been involved with developing resiliency policy for future disasters affecting historic properties. Finally, OAHP is an active participant of the Colorado Cultural and Historic Resource Task Force to plan and implement disaster mitigation and recovery

efforts for not only historic properties but also collections and museums (see below).

OAHP has over 100 programmatic agreements with Federal agencies to simplify and streamline consultation. Additionally, it increasingly emphasizes creative and collaborative mitigation over traditional "D & D" (document and destroy), requiring community commitment to the outcome. Examples of collaborative mitigation are recent programmatic agreements with the Army for training maneuvers at both the Fort Carson Military Reservation and Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site, the nation's largest training area for recent military involvement. In consideration of past and future adverse effects caused by maneuvers, the Army is funding and managing a \$1,485,000 allocation for context and survey development to further understanding of southeastern Colorado following consultation with Tribes, local governments, and archaeological scholars.

Another example of creative mitigation involves the Colorado Department of Transportation, using Federal Highway Administration funds and in consultation with OAHP, developing two award-winning videos of historic resources in the I-70 mountain corridor in consideration of the adverse effects of highway improvements. The Georgetown-Silver Plume video highlights the history of rock falls within the National Historic Landmark District, while a tunneling video highlights the difficulties of obtaining Congressional approval to blast the interstate through Colorado's mountains, once considered an impossible engineering feat.

Warmer winters are posing a threat to Colorado forests because they are not sufficiently severe to kill large numbers of pine and spruce beetles which feed on bark. In some areas the danger of falling dead trees is so high that archaeological survey cannot occur, creating the need for innovative measures to conduct Section 106 consultation for hazard tree removal. To deal with this issue, Arapahoe-Roosevelt Forest staff, through a programmatic agreement with OAHP, formed a community group to discuss approaches to mitigate for

the unknown adverse effects resulting from hazardous tree removal in areas in which survey is too dangerous. This group meets regularly to propose and discuss mitigation options.

Renewable energy infrastructure for solar and wind power also create compliance challenges to maintaining historic landscapes on both Federal and private lands. In response to these proposals, and also to accommodate growing interest in preserving cultural landscapes, OAHF developed a cultural landscape inventory form to help guide and evaluate these discussions. The Colorado experience is indicative of the dynamic nature of the NHPA that continues to provide the framework to ever-changing historic preservation challenges in the 21st century. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the NHPA is reflected under Goals A3 and C2.

Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act

Preservation50's mission is "the United States' four-year effort to celebrate, learn from, and leverage the National Historic Preservation Act's first five decades to assure historic preservation's vibrant future in America." The group's website will serve as a clearinghouse for events nationwide celebrating the 50th anniversary of the legislation in May 2016. Colorado plans to participate integrally and is in the process of developing a strategy for its celebration.



United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs

Archaeological Curation Crisis Progress

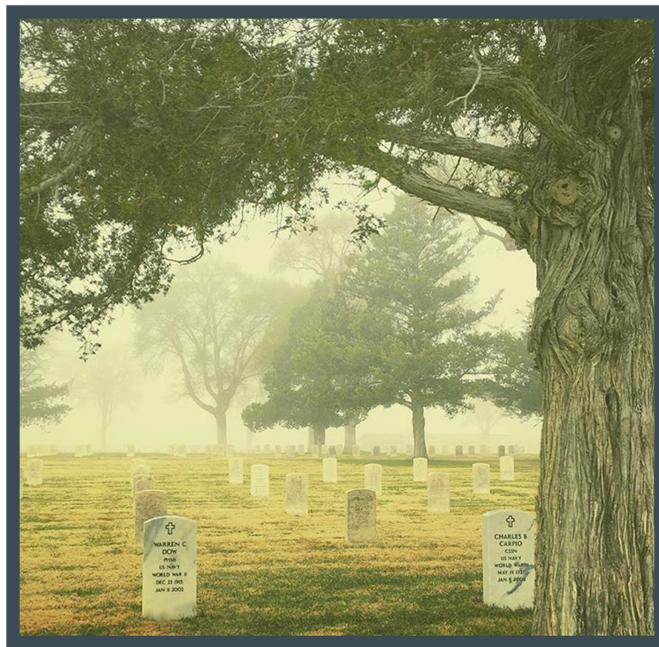
Richard Wilshusen, Ph.D., Colorado State Archaeologist, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, OAHF

This broad-reaching effort focuses on addressing curation needs for the State's archaeological artifacts. Progress has been made on several fronts, beginning with the establishment of an enhanced regional partnership network to address archaeological storage needs in northeastern Colorado with the Fort Collins Museum and/or CSU-Fort Collins Archaeological Repository and in the northwest, the Museum of the Western Colorado in Grand Junction. The Bureau of Land Management's Anasazi Heritage Center will also continue to serve as a regional repository for the southwest, while the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs has indicated a desire to act as the repository for the southeast part of the State. History Colorado has also re-designed and simplified the list of approved facilities for the regional, county, and city level. The Office of the State Archaeologist has also identified the primary facilities that hold the State's archaeological collections and evaluated the sufficiency of their emergency plans. Through the Section 106

consultation process, the Loudon-Henritze Archaeology Museum on the campus of Trinidad State Jr. College and Centennial Archaeology Inc. have analyzed and reported on past site excavations as well as re-housing the Trinchera Cave collection. A preliminary design for a backup plan to accommodate the State's archaeological and paleontological collections in the case of emergency situations has also been drafted. The Office has also revised state permit guidance as well as curation guidelines for permit holders delivering State collections to repositories. Three training sessions on emergency planning were also coordinated in conjunction with the Connecting to Collections Initiative at the Center for Colorado and the West and the Western States and Territories Preservation Assistance Service. Finally, a training session in Spring 2015 at the Colorado Archaeological Society's annual meeting solicited volunteers to assist museums with their archaeological curation needs.



Santa Fe National Historic Trail marker, Iron Spring, Comanche National Grasslands



Fort Logan National Cemetery, Denver

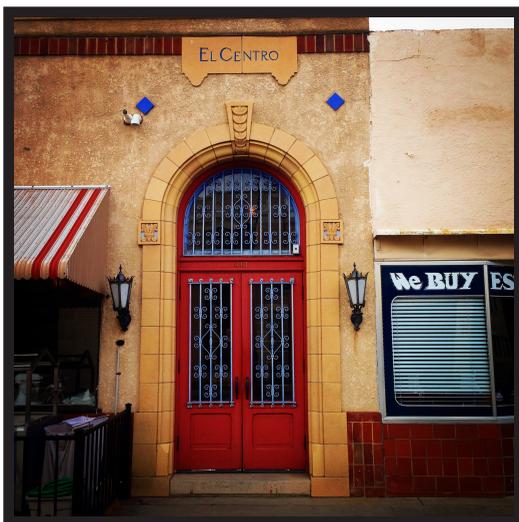
Communications Strategy Development

Shannon Haltiwanger, Preservation Communications Manager, History Colorado

In July 2014 the History Colorado Marketing and Communications team launched a preservation communications plan to promote the activities of the state's Preservation Programs. The plan identifies existing and new audiences – from preservation professionals and legislators to those who may not immediately recognize preservation a part of their everyday life – as well as digital and print channels through which preservation stories can be shared and tailored to each audience. For instance, History Colorado maintains a presence on all major social media, from Twitter to Pinterest, Instagram, Tumblr, and YouTube, in addition to hosting its own blog. The History Colorado team is excited to share with its partners in a new era of in-person and online communications intended to build intellectual interest and emotional investment in preservation in Colorado at every level. The next step is to build a companion piece to the Preservation Communications Plan that will give other archaeology and preservation organizations some basic tools to help them implement the shared goals identified. History Colorado plans to host a series of talks to meet in person with other preservation organizations' staff to help build a stronger communication network in Colorado. The first meeting was a conference session at the February 2015 Saving Places conference.

Preservation Toolkit

OAHP staff are working to transform History Colorado's Preservation Programs online publications into a web-based resource center that will not only house existing publications produced by the office, but also include links to external resources sponsored by organizations like the National Park Service and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Organized in a topical, categorical approach, the resource center will be easy to browse with content specifically tailored to support preservation goals. The resource center is meant to appeal to the general public and professionals alike, private property owners as well as Federal agencies, and will serve as a platform for creative and engaging content creation and sharing. A hard copy companion catalog, *Learning to Preserve*, will be published regularly.



Apartment building, Downtown Loveland



Lakeside Amusement Park, Lakeside

Historical and Architectural Survey Methodology

Elizabeth Blackwell, Historical and Architectural Survey Coordinator, OAHF

The 2020 plan introduced a sobering statistic, noting that as of June 2010, just 7% of Colorado's geographic area had been intensively surveyed for cultural resources. Goal A of the plan introduced a number of strategies aimed at increasing statewide coverage. In the intervening years, the historical and architectural survey program has been supporting, developing, and promoting new methods of collecting data on Colorado's historic properties. Colorado communities are actively encouraged to develop survey plans as a method of prioritizing their needs. The CLG grants program has funded at least three of these efforts, and staff held work sessions with several smaller communities to help develop survey plans.

Meanwhile, the survey program has developed both a reconnaissance and landscape survey form within the last five years. The landscape form provides the opportunity to better document often overlooked historic cultural landscapes. Landscape documentation remains a rarity across the country, and Colorado has received positive attention for our efforts. The reconnaissance survey form offers a standardized format for lower level documentation at an affordable cost. The form has been successfully used as a quicker tool in identifying high priority resources for further study and in the identification of State and National Register eligible historic districts.

Recognizing that financial constraints or other local priorities are often a barrier for the completion of survey projects, OAHF staff also seeks to empower local citizens to conduct volunteer survey. The reconnaissance survey form, in part, was developed to provide a documentation option that is accessible to trained volunteers. Staff have experimented with training approaches and continue to refine them.

In 2014 the survey program published a new informational brochure, which includes a basic introduction to the program. In an effort to make survey more accessible to the public, the History Colorado website now includes a section containing digital survey

reports and historic contexts. While not all reports are yet available, this new page offers one-stop access to a wide variety of cultural resource documentation occurring all over the state.

The development of historic contexts enhances traditional field survey as a means of helping us to better understand how the built environment fit into social, economic, environmental, and aesthetic trends and themes. The statewide preservation plan recognizes the value in developing contexts, and staff routinely includes context development in survey outreach discussions as well as actively encourages communities to undertake these types of studies. The last five years have seen either the completion or initiation of at least ten new context projects.

Moving into the next five years, the survey program hopes to utilize knowledge gleaned from recent progress



Main Street, Meeker

into action on new initiatives. The primary initiative is developing a strategy to complete comprehensive survey across the state, prioritizing survey of underrepresented and threatened resources. Staff are already field testing some strategies to conduct proactive, reconnaissance-level thematic survey of resources representing the various context needs that OAHP has identified. The program will provide survey data to assist in the eventual research and development of contexts. Since this statewide work is not a familiar survey project model, it is unlikely to interfere with the current survey market. With an appropriate outreach approach, this effort can build strong state-local relationships. Lessons learned through both technology development and comprehensive survey approaches developed by Discover Denver are also helping to inform the data collection process.

The survey program is also working to respond to specific needs across the state. In recent years several communities have expressed the need to re-visit older surveys or older district nominations which may have been designated before surveys were a required part of the documentation. The lack of current survey data presents a planning challenge for these communities, and the goal is to provide guidance to assist in efficiently updating

aging or scant documentation. The program also works with communities with little to no documentation or designation of any kind. The task of beginning local survey and designation programs can be overwhelming in terms of technical information. The survey program seeks to develop guidance and materials that are accessible to local officials and advocates who don't share a preservation background.

Discover Denver

The Discover Denver program entered its pilot phase in 2012. This ambitious effort seeks survey coverage for all of Denver, and has completed three pilot areas as of fall 2014. The project's primary partnership is between Historic Denver, Inc. the City of Denver, and SHF, but the day-to-day mechanics also require architectural survey consultants and trained volunteers. To streamline data collection in the field, Discover Denver has developed a mobile app run on handheld tablets. The program is also in an ongoing effort to identify and research Denver's significant themes and contexts to enhance understanding of data collected in the field.



Planning meeting, St. Elmo

METHODOLOGY

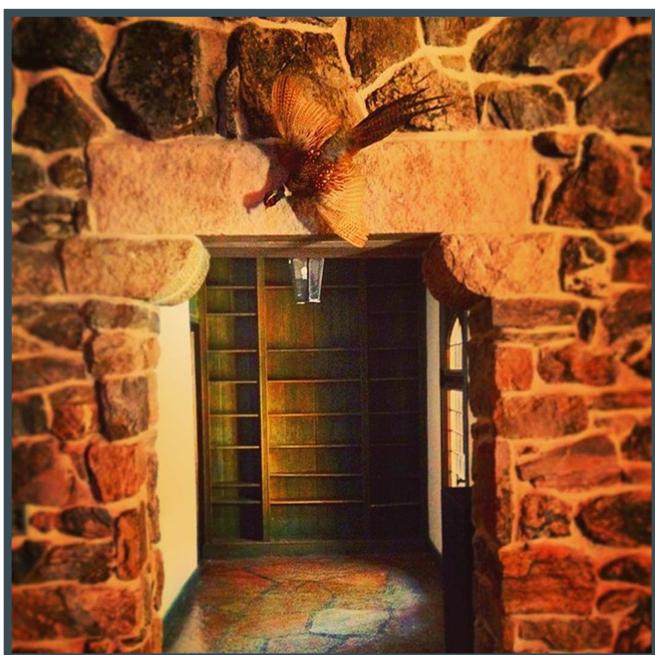
Technological Advances

Mary Sullivan, Information Management Unit Director, OAHP

In an effort to remain proactive in terms of historic site data management, OAHP has engaged in a number of activities and partnerships. On behalf of the Colorado Office of Information Technology, OAHP co-authored a Geospatial Data Governance Plan to establish the process of becoming a GIS data steward for a statewide data set. The office also participates in the National Conference for State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) Technology and Survey Strategies Committee and its “work to advance the development of SHPO cultural resource information systems throughout the United States.” Among other things, this committee seeks to develop recommended best practices for data management, investigate and research the move toward paperless document management, advocate for support of historic resource surveys, and develop minimum common core content standards for cultural resources.

In terms of in-house process efficiency, and accessibility, OAHP revised and updated the 20-year-old forms used to record archaeological, historical archaeological, historic and paleontological resources in Colorado. Images and summaries of National and State Register-listed properties are now available via Google Earth for use by local governments. Incoming site forms are now scanned to an archival resolution as part of processing, from which an optimized copy is made available to constituents via the online database, Compass. In terms of other Compass enhancements, the ability to search by address range and radio carbon dates as well as the ability to link PDFs of documents increases research capability. GIS data has further been integrated with Compass in a general purpose viewer, which gives constituents the ability to interact with both spatial and tabular data. Digital images from different sources throughout OAHP and SHF have been consolidated into a common repository.

On the system level, OAHP migrated over 200,000 cultural resource records and 30,000 document records for the Site Files database from a Unix-based universe system to a SQL server. The office completed a study that mapped the state of our current database and provided a template of opportunities for intergovernmental consultation processes to help prepare the system for modernization. A second phase focused on visualizing a role-based enhanced computer system with an emphasis towards electronic Section 106 consultation. Finally, OAHP issued a Request for Information to gather data on cost and other metrics to build the role-based system, the results of which will make for a better informed Request for Proposal.



Rosedale Ranch, Evergreen

CONCLUSION

Feedback from the public listening sessions and results from the online survey make clear that the overall challenges to preservation in Colorado remain much the same as they were in 2010, among them public perception and participation. Execution of many of the objectives laid out in the 2010 plan highlight the fact that Colorado has the partnerships and support in place to effect great accomplishments in preserving its historic and cultural resources, even while new challenges emerge. This five-year update to the state's preservation plan remains focused toward 2020 as it adjusts some of its priorities to reflect these challenges and the tangible ways in which Colorado and its citizens can best address them.



Boggsville, Bent County



Colorado Railroad Museum, Golden



Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run Public Presentation, 150th Commemoration, State Capitol, Denver

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APPENDIX A

Summary of Listening Session and Interview Themes

Advance promotion of trades	Recognize that preservation work can be hard work by promoting its value
Advance understanding of preservation economics through feasibility studies	Create one-page success story pdfs
Create Front Range suburban preservation task force	Emphasize countywide survey priority
Boost public participation in the Section 106 process, including in historic resource identification phase	Create additional regional offices, notably in the southeast
Create additional social media content with deeper stories	Tap into audiences that would love preservation if they just had a bit of information
Complete proactive survey in advance of disaster	Create network of local contacts as a first line of local preservation go-to knowledge
Connect with local teachers	Continue to work to dispel misconceptions about preservation (suggest first-person testimonials)
Create tax credit workshops for business owners, to include realistic rehabilitation costs and ideas for white elephant buildings	Create disclosure of designation for purchasers of new property/welcome packet
Address code issues that prevent creating residences on the second stories of rural Main Streets	Engage realtor community
Recognize Hispanic heritage throughout the state	Stimulate local preservation incentives
Collect oral histories	Provide guidance regarding development of local demolition-by-neglect ordinances
Engage city staffs in understanding historic preservation (especially local planners)	Provide guidance regarding ADA accessibility for historic buildings
Create experiential learning opportunities	Develop local museum affiliates program with a relationship to History Colorado
Create webinars for rural preservationists to access (such as "how to restore your grandmother's house")	Debut online grant applications
Engage Chambers of Commerce	Promote digital accessibility to content
Expand Historicorps as a program for high school students	Promote local (vs. at state level) history to youth
Address concerns of private property owners	Promote preservation of modern resources, suggest statewide report on modernism.
Recognize that cash match can be difficult to raise	Recognize an evolving preservation ethic that incorporates non-traditional preservation projects and partners.
Communicate value of preservation rather than demolition	
Promote the adage "they don't built 'em like they used to"	
Promote community comprehensive planning	
Continue to engage youth	

APPENDIX B: SURVEY RESULTS

Results of Online Survey open from February to November 2014

QUESTION 1

Please choose one category below that best defines who you are:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
archaeologist	2.9%	58
historic preservation advocate	9.6%	193
architect	2.5%	50
contractor/tradesperson	0.7%	15
historian	5.1%	103
government official/employee	7.5%	152
museum professional	2.6%	53
educator	8.9%	180
volunteer or interested citizen	47.6%	959
other	12.5%	251
Other (please specify)		280
<i>answered question</i>		2014
<i>skipped question</i>		10

QUESTION 2

Please tell us where you live:		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Town, City or County	100.0%	2014
State	100.0%	2014
<i>answered question</i>		2014
<i>skipped question</i>		10

Geographic distribution of respondents includes:

- 74% (1,498) from Front Range metropolitan communities (Fort Collins to Colorado Springs)
- Only five out of 64 counties not represented (Cheyenne, Dolores, Jackson, Phillips, Yuma)

QUESTION 3

Have you read the current Colorado statewide historic preservation plan: The Power of Heritage and Place (h-co.org/statepresplan)?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
yes	21.2%	426
no	78.8%	1588
<i>answered question</i>		2014
<i>skipped question</i>		10

QUESTION 4

If yes, how often do you or your organization use the statewide preservation plan?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Often	6.6%	65
Somewhat often	11.5%	113
Not often	28.7%	283
Never	53.2%	524
<i>answered question</i>		985
<i>skipped question</i>		1039

QUESTION 5

Do you have any suggestions for making the state preservation plan more usable or meaningful for you or your organization?	
Answer Options	Response Count
Open comments	567
<i>answered question</i>	567
<i>skipped question</i>	1457

Common responses include:

- Better publicity for plan, including presentations to local groups and schools
- Better access to plan
- Include references to plan in regular History Colorado publications

QUESTION 7

Have you participated in any of the following activities in the last five years? (please choose all that apply)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Architectural survey	16.2%	197
Archaeological survey	14.5%	176
State or National Register nomination of a historic place	21.6%	262
Local designation of a historic place	22.6%	274
Raising funds for preservation work (grants, private donations, etc.)	37.0%	449
Commenting on proposed projects affecting historic resources	36.4%	442
Utilizing tax credits for historic preservation projects	5.3%	64
Raising public awareness of archaeology and/or historic preservation	44.8%	543
Educational opportunities on archaeology and/or historic preservation subjects	43.2%	524
Partnering with another organization to rehabilitate/ preserve an historic resource	27.4%	332
Implementing new preservation techniques	7.7%	94
Promoting historic preservation as an economic/community benefit	35.9%	436
Promoting heritage tourism	35.6%	432
other	9.3%	113
Other (please specify)		145
<i>answered question</i>		1213
<i>skipped question</i>		811

QUESTION 6

In your opinion, what is the biggest threat to historic resources in your community? (please choose up to three)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Growth & development pressure	57.3%	1062
Neglect & abandonment	35.3%	653
Inadequate public awareness	43.2%	800
Insufficient state/federal funding	25.7%	476
Lack of interest by state/federal agencies	9.2%	171
Insufficient funding mechanisms for adaptive use	20.6%	381
Lack of community support	15.9%	295
Lack of interest by local officials	17.9%	332
volunteer or interested citizen	5.1%	95
Other	12.5%	251
Other (please specify)		129
<i>answered question</i>		1852
<i>skipped question</i>		172

Common responses for "other" include:

- "Wish I could vote for growth & development pressure three times!"
- "inadequate landmark protection ordinances"
- "it's a mixture of it all"

QUESTION 8

Would you like to cite a specific project that you have been involved in or inspired by?	
Answer Options	Response Count
Open comments	612
<i>answered question</i>	612
<i>skipped question</i>	1412

Common responses include:

- Youth Summit
- I-70 expansion
- Restoration projects of specific community resources

QUESTION 9

Do you plan to participate in any of the following activities in the next five years?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Architectural survey	15.1%	197
Archaeological survey	13.2%	172
State or National Register nomination of a historic place	19.2%	251
Local designation of a historic place	25.1%	328
Raising funds for preservation work (grants, private donations, etc.)	34.6%	451
Commenting on proposed projects affecting historic resources	40.9%	534
Utilizing tax credits for historic preservation projects	9.1%	119
Raising public awareness of archaeology and/or historic preservation	51.2%	668
Educational opportunities on archaeology and/or historic preservation subjects	49.8%	650
Partnering with another organization to rehabilitate/preserve an historic resource	29.6%	386
Implementing new preservation techniques	12.4%	162
Promoting historic preservation as an economic/community benefit	45.7%	597
Promoting heritage tourism	37.6%	491
other	6.3%	82
Other (please specify)		122
<i>answered question</i>		1305
<i>skipped question</i>		719

QUESTION 13

If yes, are you a member of the PreserveColorado Network?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
yes	12.3%	120
no	87.7%	854
<i>answered question</i>		974
<i>skipped question</i>		1050

QUESTION 10

Would you like to cite a specific project that you have been involved in or inspired by?							
Answer Options	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Rating Average	Response Count
	272	285	485	328	134	2.85	1504
<i>answered question</i>							1504
<i>skipped question</i>							520

QUESTION 11

What further support do you need to reach your preservation goals?	
Answer Options	Response Count
Open comments	619
<i>answered question</i>	619
<i>skipped question</i>	1405

Common responses include:

- Funding
- Education, general
- Education, secondary programs
- Training

QUESTION 12

Are you aware of the PreserveColorado Network?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
yes	23.2%	388
no	76.8%	1285
<i>answered question</i>		1673
<i>skipped question</i>		351

QUESTION 14

Do you have any additional comments you would like to share about historic preservation/archaeology efforts in Colorado?	
Answer Options	Response Count
Open comments	488
<i>answered question</i>	488
<i>skipped question</i>	1536

Common responses include:

- “Keep up the good work”
- Importance of preservation
- Concerns regarding demolition/development
- Need for public awareness

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES FROM PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD ON POSTED DRAFT UPDATE, JUNE 1-JULY 4, 2015

(16 TOTAL RESPONSES)

- Expand upon Historic Denver’s realtor program to reach out to real estate community across state
- Address shifts in funding of and generational interests in cultural institutions
- “Disconnect in agricultural community about the meaning of preserving history, and how agri/heritage tourism can be a benefit to rural areas.”
- Encourage connection of longtime ranching/farming families to preservation through Centennial Farms program
- Electronic submission of survey and site form data is a high priority
- Continue support and advocacy for state tax credit program
- Include trades-based education
- Look at alliances and research literature emphasizing economic benefit of open spaces to local communities
- The divide between urban and rural areas is a real challenge
- Building and retaining a base of public support is paramount and will need to be a constant priority
- “Ordinary people... are the forgotten people in Colorado history.”
- Rapid response to natural disasters has been facilitated by OAHP’s well-organized survey data
- Lack of funding, community support, and small staff levels create real challenges for preservation in smaller communities
- Affiliations between smaller and larger organizations may prove beneficial to both



Red Rocks National Historic Landmark, Morrison



Elk's Lodge, Pueblo

History Colorado

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

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