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National Park Service
Preservation Planning Program
Washington, D.C.

Available on-line at:

FINAL October 2023

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Public Summary

Meeting both federal statute and addressing needs in Utah’s communities, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, within the Utah Department of Cultural and Community Engagement (DCCE), initiated a statewide effort to plan the next eight years of historic preservation efforts in Utah. First, it was necessary to review the previous Statewide Preservation Plan (2016-2022) to track accomplishments and challenges. Second, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office reached out to hundreds of individuals, non-profit organizations, agencies, and communities to start an effort towards collaboration and partnership for the development of this plan and beyond.

After two years of meetings, discussion, and collaboration, the Utah Statewide Historic Preservation Plan team has settled on four main goals for the next eight years.

- Goal 1: Broaden the Protection, Appreciation, and Engagement with Utah’s Past
- Goal 2: Increase Representation and Engagement in Preservation
- Goal 3: Build Capacity and Competency of Preservation Community
- Goal 4: Practice Preservation Standards

Vision Statement for the Statewide Preservation Plan

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

Introduction

As well-stated in Utah's first Statewide Historic Preservation Plan in 1973, a purpose of historic preservation, "is the acculturation of a citizenry so that the values of the past, the qualities of progenitors, and a reverence for a heritage become ingrained into the lives of people today" (Plan 1973:6).

So why a Statewide Preservation Plan? As defined in the National Historic Preservation Act §101(b)(3)(C) and 36CFR61.4(b)(1), each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) "must carry out a historic preservation planning process that includes the development and implementation of a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan providing guidance for effective decision making about historic property preservation throughout the State." More importantly, the process and creation of the plan is vital to better understanding the needs of our preservation partners statewide. We urge the reader to review the Glossary in Appendix A for a key list of terms used in this plan. Responsibility for completing this plan falls to the Utah SHPO, housed within the DCCE.

Utah SHPO (UT-SHPO hereafter) staff work closely with historic preservationists in state, federal, and local governments, private contracting firms, non-profit organizations, avocational groups, and dozens of other interested parties.

Development of the 2023-2030 Utah Historic Preservation Plan

Planning for the newest version of the Utah Statewide Preservation Plan began in the spring of 2021 at the UT-SHPO by scoping of existing data sets, internal discussions with staff on goals and progress, and planning for public outreach.

Annual Planning & Reporting Over Last Period

The UT-SHPO reports annually to the National Park Service (NPS) on selected metrics included in this Statewide Preservation Plan in addition to the annual Historic Preservation Fund Grant. At the close of each federal fiscal year, UT-SHPO provides a review and evaluation of the goals set forth in the Statewide Preservation Plan to the NPS for the funding through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). Further, each UT-SHPO staff member's performance plan completed for the State of Utah includes job duties, tasks, and accomplishments based on the goals and objectives outlined in the Statewide Preservation Plan. UT-SHPO staff assist in promoting those CLG activities that met the goals and objectives of the Statewide Preservation Plan within the established framework of the HPF grant manual.

Evaluation of Utah's Previous Plan

In order to develop the new Statewide Preservation Plan, the UT-SHPO staff first started by reviewing the goals and objectives outlined in the existing plan. Review of these goals/objectives was informative as it identified areas where we did well, and areas that still needed improvement or refinement. In the period 2017-2022, the four goals of the Statewide Plan period were:

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

Key Programmatic Accomplishments during Utah's Previous Plan

Accomplishment 1: Pandemic Pivot

During the first year of the pandemic (March 2020 to March 2021), the UT-SHPO performed a significant shift in its outreach efforts. For instance, nearly all of Utah's Archaeology & Preservation Month Events (typically held in May of each year) have been in-person brown bags, hands-on events, and associated activities. However, with the pandemic the May 2020 events shifted to a full-virtual deployment. This was a major adjustment for staff, but dramatically increased the visibility of our programming, and that of our partners, to a much broader audience. Further, during this period the numbers of followers to our various social media platforms doubled, the UT-SHPO Facebook Page went from 300 followers in March

2020 to 900 followers by October 2020. In addition, UT-SHPO staff produced a regular series of virtual webinars covering various topics of historic preservation and made this available to the public through several social media platforms. This outreach expansion is owed in part to the rebuilding of the UT-SHPO's Public Archaeology program that lost two full-time employees in 2011, through repositioning a position through retirement (See Accomplishment 4).

- Met Goals 1 and 3, for increasing public appreciation for cultural resources through expanded audiences via a digital platform, and also improved collaboration by removing physical barriers for partners and audiences.

Accomplishment 2: Cultural Site Stewardship Program

Working with the Utah State Legislature, DCCE and the UT-SHPO were able to create a new program termed "Utah Cultural Site Stewardship Program". This program connects interested members of the public with sensitive cultural resources around the state, and the UT-SHPO provides trainings, coordination with land managers, placement of stewards, and even monitoring data management. This program, launched in 2021, already has over 250 volunteers statewide and has forged new partnerships with land managers, non-profits, and others.

- Met Goals 1, 2 and 3, by connecting members of the public to sensitive cultural resources thus removing the barriers between land managers and those who use the lands. Further, the stewards are being taught preservation ethics and sharing that with friends, family, and others who visit these important sites.

Accomplishment 3: Increasing K-12 Products for Archaeology/Architecture

UT-SHPO's public archaeology program worked with the Utah Division of State History to provide a refresh of student-oriented information on archaeological and historical topics through two websites managed by State History. First, "I Love History" targets for younger students and UT-SHPO staff updated the 1990s-era sections on Native Americans and archaeological topics, including adding a new web-based map to show the history of the state in a deep-time perspective. Second, "History to Go" targets High School and early college-age students, and the UT-SHPO provided information on updating several archaeological and Native American topics, along with an inclusion of "Historical Archaeology" as a topic.

- Met Goals 1, 2, and 3 by connecting members of the public to sensitive cultural resources thus removing the barriers between land managers and those who use the lands. Further, the stewards are being taught preservation ethics and sharing that with friends, family, and others who visit these important sites.

Accomplishment 4: e106 System

Soon after implementation of the last Statewide Preservation Plan, the UT-SHPO deployed the state's first-ever electronic consultation software and instituted a digital-only workflow in 2017. Thus, since November 2017 the UT-SHPO has been a fully digital office which allowed all staff to flexibly move to a virtual workspace during the Pandemic period with no break in service for clients and customers. The e106 system is revolutionary in the efficiency of the consultative process, realizing an estimated savings

of \$300,000 in process-based costs through mailing and printing, not to mention the lengthy times for consultation when trading physical letters. Staff have provided trainings to over ten other SHPOs nationwide to assist in their transitions to a digital workflow. This shift to a digital workflow made a full-time support position largely obsolete so UT-SHPO shifted that position into a public-facing archaeology outreach focus that has helped expand the reach of preservation programming.

- Met Goals 2, 3, and 4 by improving communication and workflow between the UT-SHPO and parties/agencies/consultants engaged in the state or federal consultative process. Further, the electronic system includes a public dashboard that anyone can monitor to see what projects are under review and the SHPO's comments. This is increasing transparency to the Section 106 and UCA9-8-404 process.

Accomplishment 5: Utah Main Street Program

In 2020, the Utah Legislature supported the creation of Utah's Main Street Program housed within what used to be called the Governor's Office of Economic Development (now known as the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity). Utah has not had a Main Street Program since the early 2000s when it was shelved as the Governor's Office shifted direction to other programming during the Great Recession. However, with the creation of the new program Utah entered a Main Street Phase 2 direction, with seven communities already enrolled at a Tier 2 level and another 10 at the lower Tier 1 level. In the 2022 Legislative Session, Utah's Main Street Program has been shifted to the UT-SHPO for management and growth. This is a major tool to expand not only economic development efforts in rural communities, but also to infuse the work with historic preservation principles at the local community level.

- Met Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4 by providing the UT-SHPO a major tool in direct engagement with local communities through the Utah Main Street Program. Placement of the program in UT-SHPO allows infusion of preservation principles in these discussions while also growing the network of communities and individuals interested in preservation-related activities.

Preservation Success Stories from 2017-2022

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

From a statewide perspective, the Golden Spike 150th Anniversary & Transcontinental Railroad efforts of 2018-2019 are the most prominent historic preservation-related success story of the planning period. With a mandate from the Utah Legislature, the Spike 150 Commission organized the celebratory events on May 10, 2019, with an estimated 25,000 people attending the in-person celebration, which also included several key legacy projects. The UT-SHPO was deeply involved in these efforts including facilitating over 50 tours of the Transcontinental Railroad Backcountry Byway in partnership with the Salt Lake Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The SHPO and BLM's involvement

helped to increase the visibility of this neglected part of the state's history and was able to leverage additional financial support to increase site protection and stabilization efforts. Legacy projects continue even into 2022 including installation of new public art pieces at Golden Spike National Historical Park and the online launch of a multimedia poem by Utah's Poet Laureate Paisley Rekdal at <https://westtrain.org/>.

Federal Fiscal Year 2021 Success Stories

Due to an excess of HPF monies during FY20, the UT SHPO was able to complete several projects in order to identify and nominate historic properties throughout the state. The projects were targeted specifically for community needs, to fill gaps where data and information was missing or lacking, promotion of historic preservation in certain sectors, and to provide an overall public benefit.

Fremont Island Archaeological Survey

An archaeological survey of Fremont Island located in the Great Salt Lake. In fall of 2020, the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) took over management of Fremont Island. In order to support the SHPO's partner at FFSL, the UT-SHPO contracted with Cannon Heritage Consultants to complete an archaeological inventory of the Island while also revisiting known cultural resources like Kit Carson's cross. This data will assist FFSL in managing the island's cultural resource.

Paragonah/Parowan Reconnaissance Level Survey

Another HPF project was a Reconnaissance Level Survey for Paragonah and Parowan. These two southern Utah communities have not had an updated architectural survey since the early 1980s, and both communities have seen recent accelerated population growth that is encroaching on their historic neighborhoods which has also produced a growing interest in historic preservation. This project updated much of the original 1980s inventories and added new buildings to our database.

Holladay National Register District Nomination

In conversations between the UT-SHPO and Preservation Utah, a preservation non-profit organization, a neighborhood in Holladay City was identified for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. This is a high-style Mid-Century Modern neighborhood that was the first "Parade of Homes" location anywhere in the United States in 1955. After meeting with the City Council and other local stakeholders, the SHPO received community support to move forward with the designation.

Methods for Development of New Plan

Development of the current plan required careful analysis and reflection upon the previous version. As noted by the NPS in review of the previous plan, the UT-SHPO spent significant staff time to expand the depth and breadth of the 2017-2022 plan, while also completing an intensive engagement with multiple perspectives of stakeholders. Early scoping meetings among UT-SHPO staff for the new plan focused on: 1) collating updated data in key areas of National Register of Historic Places, Certified Local Governments, Tax Credits, Archaeological/Historic Buildings Survey Records, Section 106 consultations, and public outreach, 2) reviewing those data points compared to the previous plan to determine progress towards targets and goals, and 3) using that review to identify new priorities for the Statewide Plan from an internal perspective. UT-SHPO staff met with state and federal agencies to assess their perspectives on the previous plan, reviewed the previous questionnaire for utility in the new planning process, and assessed any changes through the NPS Guidance.

For both of the last Preservation Planning processes, in-person attendance to workshops/panels was remarkably low and failed to generate much feedback. Thus, for the new planning cycle public engagement was handed through primarily an online survey questionnaire that mirrored the example from the previous period (and largely as a result of pandemic-related restrictions, our ability to engage virtually has significantly improved since our previous plan). Secondly, the Preservation Planning Process was presented to several dozen professional settings including but not limited to, Utah Main Street Program Advisory Committee, Interagency Task Force, Historic Trails Consortium, Cultural Site Stewardship Annual Meeting, the Utah Professional Archaeological Council Annual Meeting, League of Cities & Towns, and similar venues. For the questionnaire, the UT-SHPO felt that the previous example could be recycled for two main reasons. First, staff felt that the same questions apply to Utah's preservation ecosystem, with minor edits, and that using a standard survey should provide a comparative baseline dataset to compare if there were any improvements in certain categories. The survey questionnaire focused on assembling data on four important aspects of the Statewide Plan:

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

Plan Update, Revision, Review and Implementation

Due to greater investment in time and implementation of the previous plan, UT-SHPO felt that the new plan required less wasted time in baseline studies, allowing a focus on future goals and objectives. The previous plan set a baseline of statewide knowledge of cultural resources. However, a weak point identified in the previous plan was having too many objectives, and many did not fit well within the reporting required for Certified Local Government grants, or internal State of Utah metric reporting. This planning cycle hoped to simplify reporting into a more useful and streamlined model. Further, to truly assess the implementation of the Statewide Preservation Plan in Utah, UT-SHPO staff compiled updated information in key areas mentioned above and looked for trends in those numbers (while acknowledging much of these numbers are outside the control of the UT-SHPO but is still informative).

Utah Historic Preservation: An Overview & Assessment

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

State of the State Inventory

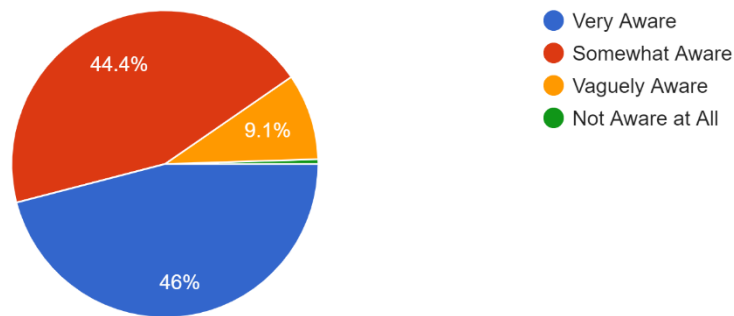
Strategic Plan Survey Results for Current Awareness

As mentioned earlier, UT-SHPO conducted a survey to analyze the current knowledge and opinion of Utahns towards historic preservation issues. In order to track progress since the last Statewide Plan, the Utah SHPO reused the same questionnaire as 2014 with just one addition of a question in regards to the constituent's most treasured Utah historic place (see Appendix C). In addition, we provide an English and Spanish version of the questionnaire to ensure coverage to Utah's largest ethnic minority. In total, over 200 respondents filled out the questionnaire. We received comments from 22 of Utah's 29 counties, which is less than the previous planning effort, but still informative. More importantly, a greater proportion of respondents were from rural communities and counties, versus the last plan. There were also respondents from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico who visit Utah for work, vacation, and volunteerism.

Survey results also indicated that the outreach efforts did diversify the professional, educational, and job category of respondents compared to last planning cycle. For instance, only about 10% of respondents were professionals in the classic definition of historic preservation (archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians). A complete list of respondent categories is not needed, but it covered 110 distinct job/career/life paths and ranged from 501c(3) Directors, Account Executives, Accountants, City Planners, Engineers, Pharmacists, Real Estate Developers, and of course retirees of a rich background.

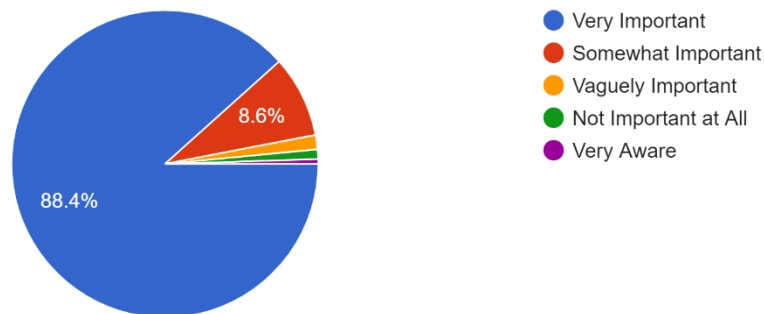
Results of Structured Questionnaire:

Figure 1: How aware of you of historic and archaeological sites and resources in your local area?



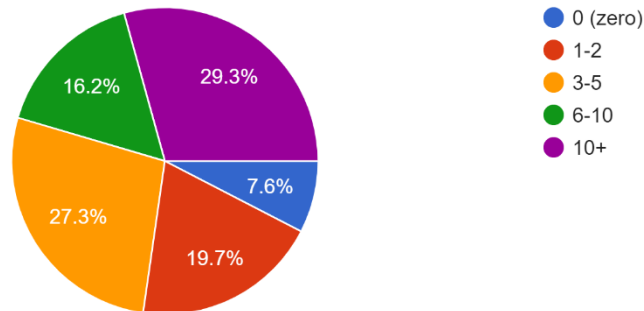
Question 3 Summary: Overall, there was an improvement from the last planning cycle in this question's responses. For instance, only 82% of respondents were either Very or Somewhat Aware of resources in their area, but now 90.4%. And "Not Aware at All" dropped from 3% to just .5%. This is an excellent metric that both the previous planning effort's implementation, including growing interest in cultural heritage in certain areas of the state have raised general awareness in the respondent's community.

Figure 2: How important do you find historic and archaeological sites in Utah?



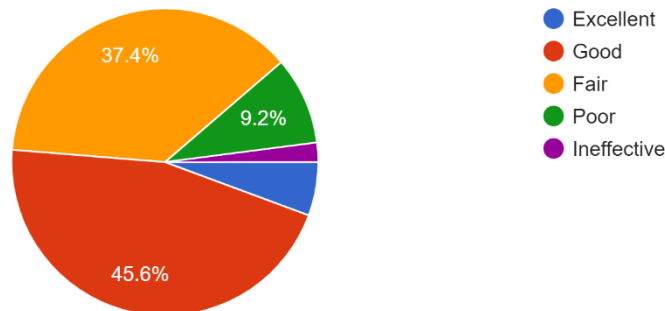
Question 4 Summary: Again, there was significant improvement in the responses to this question since the last planning cycle, jumping from 76% who felt these types of resources were Very Important to now over 88%. This reflects Utah's growing relationship to all historic and archaeological resources, and hopefully a shift to visitation and stewardship.

Figure 3: How often have you visited a historic or archaeological site/museum in the last year?



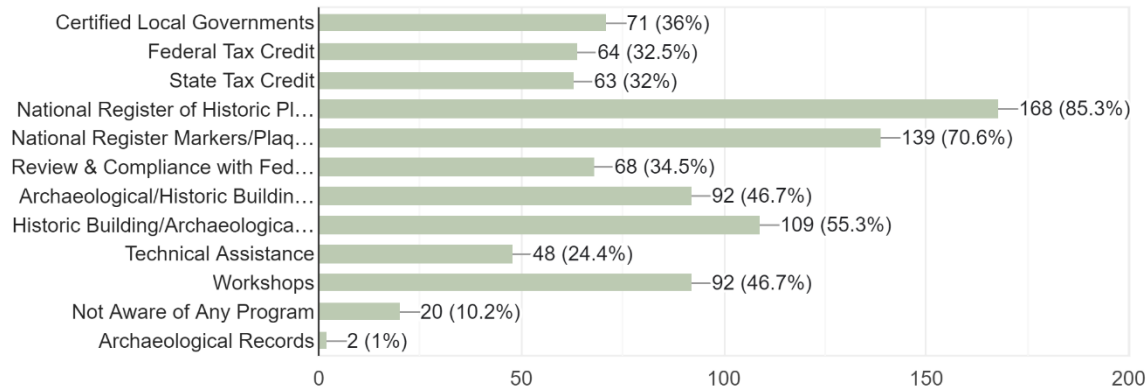
Question 5 Summary: Trends indicate that respondents are visiting more sites per year than in the last planning cycle, which could be a direct result of the outdoor recreation movement during the Covid Pandemic. For instance, the numbers of people who responded to 10+ visits per year inched up from 25% to 29.3%, and those who only visited 0 or 1-2 sites per year went from 36% in 2014 to 27.3% in this planning cycle. This is both great news for the connection of Utahns to their heritage sites, but also a reflection of the need to invest more in training of stewardship ethics and of course hardening sites for visitation.

Figure 4: How effective are current or past efforts to protect and steward significant historic and archaeological places in Utah?



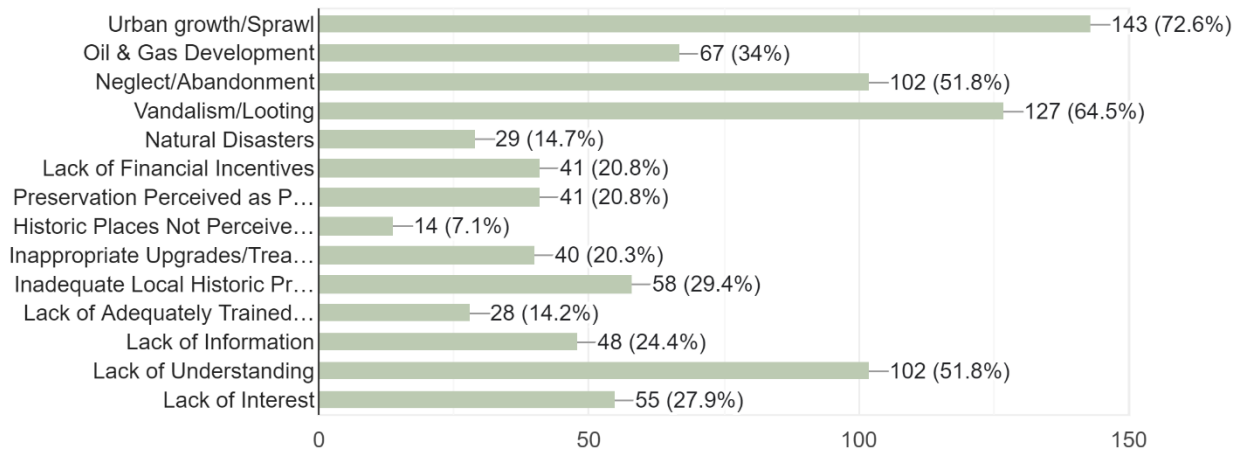
Question 6 Summary: Again, messaging of efforts to steward and protect Utah’s cultural resources have improved the public’s opinion on the successes of these efforts. For instance, in the last planning cycle only 76% of respondents felt that these efforts were Fair or Good, compared to 83% today. Obviously, respondents reflect needs to improve but this is positive trend.

Figure 5: Of the following areas that the Utah State Historic Preservation Office provides guidance and services, check those that you are familiar with.



Question 7 Summary: In 2014, only 14% of respondents were unaware of any SHPO programs, and that has declined to 10.2%, which is likely a response to increased social media presence of the Utah SHPO, news coverage, and other outreach efforts. Again, like in 2014 the vast majority of respondents are the most aware of the National Register and Marker programs. More importantly those who knew about Tax Credits (both federal and state) increased by 4-5% each. There is still work to be done regarding SHPO program awareness, but these are solid numbers.

Figure 6: What are your perceptions on the major threats to historic and archaeological sites in the state?



Question 8 Summary: Same as 2014, the dominant concerns on threats to historic and archaeological sites continue to be looting (62% to now 64.5%) and Urban growth/sprawl which jumped from 48% in 2014 to now 72.6%. With Utah's incredible population growth in the last decade, all residents are recognizing this threat. This is an opportunity make preservation wins.

Tribal Peoples of Utah

Thousands of Native people call Utah home each with a unique cultural background, traditions, economy, land base, and issues. There are eight federally recognized tribes with lands in Utah, and one other major tribe (Hopi) with cultural ties to the state but no current lands. Outside of a few rural reservations, the majority of Native people in Utah live in communities along the Wasatch Mountain Front, from Ogden to Provo.

Utah Native American Tribes

- Confederated Tribe of Goshute, Ibapah (<https://www.ctgr.us/>)
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute, Grantsville, (<https://indian.utah.gov/skull-valley-band-of-goshute/>)
- Paiute Tribes of Utah, Cedar City (www.utahpaiutes.org)
 - Bands are the Cedar, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits)
- San Juan Southern Paiute, Tuba City (Arizona) (itcaonline.com)
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation, Brigham City (www.nwbshoshone.com)
- Ute Indian Tribe, Fort Duchesne (www.utetribe.com)
- White Mesa Band of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, White Mesa (www.utemountainutetribe.com)
- Navajo Nation, Window Rock (Arizona) (www.navajo-nsn.gov)

During the last planning cycle only, the Navajo Nation had a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). In 2021, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation received THPO status; taking over the SHPO functions of Section 106 consultation in early 2022. The UT-SHPO worked closely with the Ute THPO to transition their role, including supporting data management and sharing for cultural resources, providing training and support as requested, and generally attempting to smooth any transition hurdles. All of the other Utah-based tribes have active cultural resource programs and the UT-SHPO is working to continue to explore finding ways to support those tribes.

Utah's Preservation Partners

Historic preservation efforts in Utah rest in a network of partners, ranging from non-profits, to federal/state agencies, municipalities and corporations. Over the past planning cycle this network has grown with all parties seeing themselves in preserving our State's history.

Non-Profits Shaping the State's Preservation

Preservation Utah and the Weber County Heritage Foundation are two of the state's leading historic preservation non-profits. Over the last past few years, both organizations have transitioned through significant changes at the organizational level, with leadership shifting, but their preservation efforts are still extant. Preservation Utah is helping promote preservation through a low-interest loan program, easements, and consistent advocacy for the preservation and re-use of historic buildings throughout the Wasatch Front.

Weber County Heritage Foundation, as a more county-focused organization has done an amazing job of raising awareness of historic places through a robust signage effort, helping communities place well-designed historic signs. Further, in 2018, the organization started a video series "History in a Minute" which was a place-based exploration and highlight of Weber County history. They have shared their success stories with other communities, and have been able to raise overall preservation awareness across the County.

For archaeological resources, the Bears Ears Partnership, formerly known as Friends of Cedar Mesa, has been advocating for the protection of cultural resources in southeastern Utah for decades. Current efforts of the organization are focused on promoting a "Visit with Respect" campaign, which hopes to educate recreationalists visiting the greater San Juan County area on how to interact respectfully with archaeological sites and the natural world surrounding them. This has been a regionally significant effort to grow awareness.

Meanwhile the Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance, has focused their efforts in more tangible documentation and advocacy efforts in eastern and southeastern Utah. Over the past few years, they have provided agencies and the SHPO thousands of hours of pro bono data cleanup work to improve accuracy of archaeological site information. In April 2023, a new project has started to complete detailed documentation of Ancestral Puebloan heritage sites in parts of San Juan County that haven't seen previous investigations.

These are but a small sample of how non-profits are helping to shape Utah's preservation landscape, and all efforts of organizations, small and large, are helping to complete the objectives of the Statewide Preservation Plan.

Utah's Archaeology

As broadly defined, archaeology represents those tangible parts of history that humans have shaped, altered, or manufactured on the landscape. More narrowly, most archaeology in Utah is documented under the stricter interpretations of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for a site. The NRHP notes that a site “is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished” (NRHP Bulletin 15:5).

With just a small dip in 2020 due to the pandemic, the number of archaeological sites recorded since 2017 is maintaining a strong representation with a single-year record of 3974 sites recorded in 2019 alone. Since 2017, there have been 14,353 new archaeological sites recorded in Utah, 69% of those were prehistoric (pre-contact Native American sites), 37% are historic-period (post-European/American contact), and then 2% of sites where both components overlay each other. Not surprisingly, most of the new sites documented in Utah are from the archaeologically-rich counties of San Juan (4311), Kane (1580), and Grand Counties (1018), and are predominantly pre-contact period in date ranges. Further, most of the new sites found in Utah are from lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (7889 or 55%), followed by Private, United States Forest Service, the Utah School and Institutional & Trust Lands Administration, and then all other agencies. All this is coming from 932,000 acres of lands inventoried by archaeologists in the last five years, which is a major boon to our understanding of Utah's past. In total, Utah now has 7.3 million acres of lands surveyed for archaeology, or roughly about 13% of the state.

Figure 7: Graph displaying the number of archaeological sites recorded and the number of archaeological projects assigned per year since 2017. You will note the large drop in 2020 due to the Global Pandemic, and that the 2022 numbers are only six months of data.

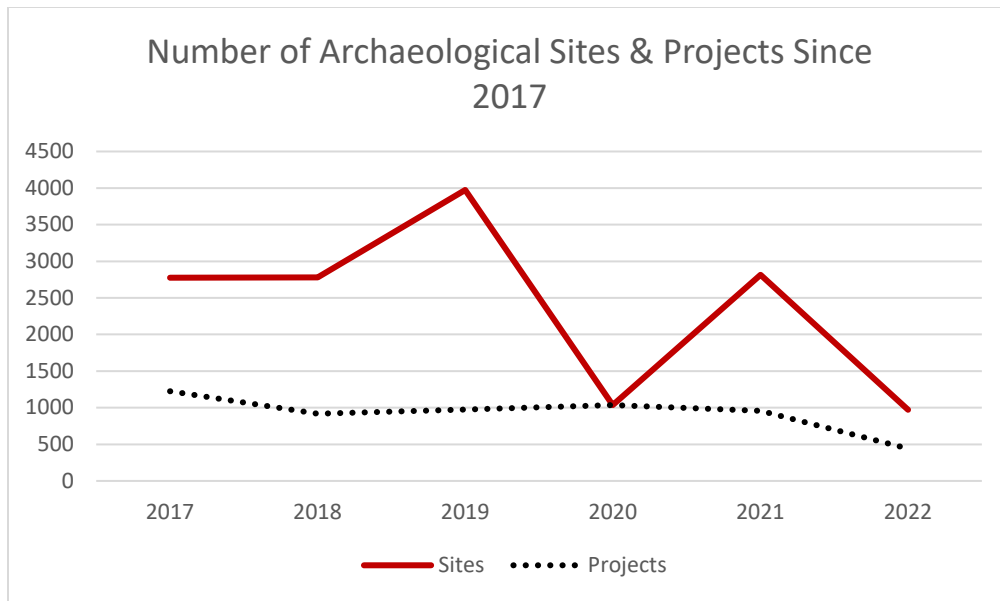


Figure 8: Number of archaeological sites recorded since 2017 by land jurisdiction.

Agency/Owner	# of Sites
Bureau of Land Management	7889
Private Lands	2563
United States Forest Service	1427
School and Institutional Trust Lands	1282
National Park Service	667
Department of Defense	493
Tribal	279
Department of Natural Resources	185
Department of Transportation	24
Bureau of Reclamation	13
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	5

Why the increase in sites and acreage since 2017? From the data the number of projects has not significantly changed since the last planning period (averaging around 900 per year), but the scale of these projects has expanded. There appears to be three major reasons. First, the expansion of the State’s Watershed Restoration Initiative which is a public/private partnership to treat public and private lands to improve vegetation regimes and watershed through removal of Pinyon-Juniper, planting of grasses, and other ecosystem improvements. Because of the overlay of public funds and public lands, all of this work needs to have some type of archaeological survey before implementation. Second, with

increasing frequency and scale of wildfires in Utah (and the entire American West), there are additional post-fire archaeological surveys occurring before ground disturbing treatments occur such as chaining, disking, drill-seeding, and similar methods. Finally, the Bureau of Land Management has engaged in a massive statewide Travel Management Planning effort, resulting in the archaeological survey of thousands of miles of roads within Utah to inform their decisions.

These three types of undertakings are driving new knowledge of the past, informing land managers of resources under their charge, and creating a robust economy for private consulting firms. On the negative side however, the increase in the size of projects and their increasing frequency are stretching land managing archaeologists for review of the incoming work, and also highlighting a growing problem in the discipline with the lack of incoming archaeology students to fill out field crews.

From a perspective of the National Register of Historic Places, the system seems to be appropriately working between field crews, agency reviewers, and the SHPO, as since 2017, 44% of all sites received have been determined “Eligible” for the National Register while 56% have been considered “Not Eligible”. Now similar to the pattern explored in the previous Statewide Preservation Plan, prehistoric sites are being made eligible at a higher rate than historic-period sites, 53% and 25%, respectively. This continues to be a reflection of two factors, the number of smaller historic-period trash scatters, coupled with the lack of any formal education in Historical Archaeology by the vast majority of practitioners.

Archaeological Success Story

Although Utah has 115,866 known archaeological sites only around 9% of the state has been surveyed. Utahns love archaeological sites, and as a result, the public has sent in many “tips” about the nature and location of sites. The Utah SHPO spearheaded a multi-agency, private-public, and volunteer partnership to record and evaluate some of these tips. An environmental consulting firm, Logan Simpson, was contracted to lead a hybrid team of professional and avocational archaeologists from the Utah Rock Art Research Association (URARA) onto Bureau of Land Management, Utah School Institutional Trust Lands Administration, United States Forest Service, and Utah State Parks lands to assess 147 probable archaeological sites thought to contain prehistoric rock imagery. The project resulted in the documentation of 18 newly recorded sites and updates for 53 previously recorded sites. Because of this project, Logan Simpson and URARA added 18 newly recorded sites to the official record, and now these important places can be managed and monitored by land managing agencies. For more information on this project please visit: <https://history.utah.gov/teaming-up-to-record-rock-imagery/>

Utah's Historic Buildings & Structures

Since the 1969 launch of the Historic Sites Survey, the Utah State Legislature has tasked UDSH to collect information on historic buildings and archaeology throughout the state. By the 1990s, survey results transitioned from analog paper forms to a digital Microsoft Access format, which now resides within an online server with a public access component.

As of July 2022, the historic buildings database holds records on 134,769 properties, including 4,387 new buildings added since 2017, many of which are mid-century modern in newly surveyed neighborhoods. In addition, 11,317 building records (or nearly 10% of the entire database) have been modified through updating 1980s-era surveys in communities or by reconnaissance surveys as part of undertakings (Utah Department of Transportation projects primarily). In the same five-year period, there have been 122 Reconnaissance Level Surveys from agencies and consultants, and another five completed by Certified Local Governments. This is a marked increase in the number of surveys over the previous five years and demonstrates the increase in compliance-driven surveys due to expanded funding for transportation departments.

As was expressed in the Previous Plan, the Utah SHPO emphasized expanding what we know about Utah's mid-century modern residential building stock to look forward for planning of future Historic Districts. In this respect, the Utah SHPO has been successful in expanding the known data as since 2017, as the number of buildings in our database from this period (1950 to 1970) increased by 60%. While numbers might be boring in many ways, this means that our understanding and comparative database to assess eligibility of newly-historic buildings increased dramatically. This will help local communities, the SHPO, preservation advocates, and others to start planning more effectively around this type of architecture and the neighborhoods that surround them.

Preservation Success Story

As the SHPO identified mid-century modern residential architect as under-surveyed, this awareness led to a 2020-2021 first-ever targeted study in Salt Lake County's west side, dominated by these periods of architectural subdivisions. In conversations with West Valley City and Kearns Township in Salt Lake County, it was clear there was a major gap in their planning ability due to the lack of information on historic buildings of the post-World War 2 period. Where neither community is a Certified Local Government nor have limited funds, the Utah SHPO sponsored a constructed Reconnaissance Level Survey of post-WWII neighborhoods. Whether "Ranch", "Contemporary", "Split-Level", or "Split-Entry", these post-WWII resources are reaching 50 years old, and clearly reflect a specific period in American culture and architecture. Both communities plan on using the results of this inventory to assist in future planning efforts including listings to the National Register of Historic Places. You can read more about this survey and its findings on the Utah SHPO's blog [at this link](#).

Program Improvements

Over the last five years, the Utah SHPO has invested significant time and financial resources into upgrading the digital footprint of the historic buildings database and files. At the time of the previous

plan's writing, there were no digitally available files for the thousands of buildings in the SHPO files, with that information held in over 90 file cabinets. Three major improvements have occurred in the last planning cycle that has modernized not only access to this wealth of information but also to the efficiency and workflow of internal staff but also external consultants and municipalities.

Historic Building Database Upgrade: For decades, the Historic Buildings Database existed in a modified Microsoft Access format, and in the early 2000s converted to a web-based platform. During the rebuild effort of a new online viewer, the underlying database was examined and determined to have significant structural issues and inconsistencies. After years of rebuilding, a new database launched in 2021, and work continues to improve gaps or inconsistencies. However, this rebuild has put the system into best practices for long-term preservation.

Web-Based Viewer: In 2021, Utah SHPO also launched an upgraded web-based cultural resources viewer called the Historic Utah Buildings (HUB). This platform is a major improvement over the previous system and includes a direct link to Google Street View and links for each building to any associated Architects, National Register of Historic Places, or General Building files scanned records. This system included a robust expansion of the GIS for Historic Buildings, and many communities are now asking for this important dataset. You can visit the HUB by [following this link](#).

Scanned Records: Beginning in October of 2019, the Utah SHPO began scanning the paper files for the 100,000+ buildings held in various file cabinets and boxes. Until this point, all research on these public records had to be completed in-person. By 2022, Utah Correctional Industries has scanned Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Sanpete Counties and started on Weber County using state funds, not HPF. These counties hold the highest number of records. All scans are being uploaded to the Marriott Library at the University of Utah with other scanned SHPO collections. These are public records, and in the first month online already had 300,000 visits to the collection. It is likely to take until 2024 to scan the remaining records. You can review the available scanned files at the Marriott [by following this link](#).

Utah’s National Register of Historic Places Program

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established both a state-by-state network of State Historic Preservation Offices and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Created in order to honor, highlight, and provide a tool to manage historic preservation efforts nationwide, the NRHP contains over 100,000 individual buildings, structures, districts, sites, and objects (Shull 2012:5; Lusignan 2016). Over the last six years (2017-2022), the Utah SHPO has seen a slow increase in the number of nominations for the NRHP, including an emphasis on underrepresented community resources. For example, the Navajo Mountain School, the Coal Bed Village Archaeological Site, and the state’s first-ever listing for a Latinx property, the Mexican Branch Meetinghouse Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City. Multiple of the Planning Goals was to expand not only the representation but engagement with all Utah communities in the world of historic preservation, and at several points during this plan we have been successful in pushing forward but have much left to do.

Another major achievement for the NRHP Program was a shift to a fully digital workflow in 2019, just before the onset of the global pandemic for Covid-19. Since implementation, the shift to a digital workflow for NRHP nominations has allowed for a more streamlined review process, efficient ingestion into digital systems for public display, and a generalized improvement in the effectiveness of the program as a whole.

The last large transition for the NRHP process stems from a State Legislative action, which resulted in splitting the Utah SHPO out of its long-time parent Division of State History. This provided some significant opportunities to improve the efficacy of the Review Board Duties. With the increase in nominations seen overall in the last ten years, the State Board of History was shifting a large slice of their allotted time to this federally-mandated task, and diminishing their ability to support other duties of the Board. In August 2022, the Utah SHPO started its own separate National Register Review Committee that closely followed the mandates of the NPS for such a body. More importantly, the board provides increased attention to NRHP nominations which will yield better quality results while also bearing more engagement for the Board members and community in historic preservation focused efforts statewide.

Table 1: Number of National Register of Historic Places nominations by year over 2017 and June 2022, separated by property type.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Districts	1	1	0	1	3	3	9
Sites	1	3	2	0	1	0	7
Buildings	7	15	14	8	10	7	58
Structures	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Objects	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Contributing Buildings	199	30	0	187	512	334	1262

Architectural National Register Districts

Utah contains 95 historic districts focused on architectural resources spread throughout 20 counties, with Salt Lake (28) and Utah (11) containing the most. Listed through the National Register of Historic Places, Historic Districts are significant means of honoring distinct and significant architectural neighborhoods and communities. When a neighborhood is listed as a historic district, each building, structure, site, and object are evaluated for age and integrity and if they contribute to the overall significance of the district. In this way, instead of several dozen individual nominations for each historic building in a neighborhood, a Historic District Nomination is a blanket that covers all resources within the defined area. Notable historic districts added since 2017 include:

- Rainbow Bridge Traditional Cultural Property, San Juan County
- Navajo Mountain Day School & Community Center, San Juan County
- Tremonton Historic District, Box Elder County
- Morgan Historic District, Morgan County
- Parade of Homes Lakewood Historic District, Salt Lake County

Highlight: One goal of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office was to raise awareness and appreciation for mid-century modern buildings and structures, as those resources are approaching 50 years. The [Parade of Homes Lakewood Site Historic District](#), located in Holladay, Salt Lake County, and listed in 2022 is significant under Criterion A for its association with the 1955 Parade of Homes. The Parade of Homes, started in 1948, was a marketing effort for home ownership and housing design/materials/furnishings.

One of the earliest Parade of Homes sites consisting of a neighborhood of model homes was in Salt Lake County's Lakewood Historic District. Further, this neighborhood retains remarkable historical integrity to its 1950s period and consists of high-style homes in an intact post-WWII subdivision. The period of significance is 1955, when the original 17 houses were constructed as Site No. 1 or the Lakewood site of the 1955 Parade of Homes (Daniels and Mark 2022).

Archaeological National Register Districts

Owing to Utah's rich human history, there are 26 archaeologically-based districts across 14 counties, led by San Juan County with seven. There has been no changes to the number of archaeological districts since the last plan's numbers. There was an aborted attempt to list multiple archaeological sites and districts in and around Moab, on Bureau of Land Management-administered lands but ultimately the attempt failed but there are hopes to revive the effort in the next planning cycle.

National Register Buildings

At the start of the planning period, there were 19,121 buildings and structures listed as contributing to historic districts in 2017, with 1,262 added since. In addition, Utah also contains another 1,289 individual listings for historic buildings and structures, with 61 added since 2017. According to the NRHP, buildings are generally those human constructions specifically designed for human shelter whether as a domestic site, school, church, hospital, library, or other similar properties. Notable buildings listed since 2017 include:

- Smithfield Tabernacle-Youth Center, Smithfield, Cache County
- Wilbur, J.M., Company Blacksmith Shop, Eden, Weber County
- Myton Presbyterian Church, Myton, Duchesne County
- Beall, Burtch W., Jr., and Susan, House, Millcreek, Salt Lake County
- Ron's Phillips 66 Service Station, Centerville, Davis County
- Stockton School, Stockton, Tooele County
- Toquerville Hall, Toquerville, Washington County
- Scipio Cooperative Mercantile, Scipio, Millard County
- Amanda Knight Hall, Provo, Utah County
- Cox Family Big House Complex, Manti, Sanpete County
- Ogden Fire Station No. 2, Ogden, Weber County
- Eagles Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County
- Hancock, Levi and Ellen O'Neil, House, Midway, Wasatch County
- Herbert, James and Emily, House, American Fork, Utah County
- Borden Company Plant, Logan, Cache County
- Candland, W.D., House, Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County

Highlight: Amanda Knight Hall is a women's dormitory formerly associated with Brigham Young University (BYU) in Provo and built during 1938-1939. The building is located two blocks west of the of the BYU campus. With an "L-shaped" floor plan, the building has a three-story dormitory wing and a one-story dining hall and kitchen. Architecturally, the building is relatively unique for Provo as it has a mixture of English Tudor Revival and Jacobethan Revival styles. It stopped serving as a dormitory in 1964, when it was partially converted to a classroom and office. As noted by the NRHP nomination author, "The building has excellent historic integrity on the exterior with original casement windows, striated red brick, cast concrete ornamentation, faux half-timbering, oak doors, and a patterned shingle roof" (Broschinsky 2021:9-11). This project nicely overlapped and was successful due to the Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Programs, where the rehabilitation for new use as residential units saved the building from potential demolition.

National Register Structures

Structures, according to the NRHP, include all constructions not used for human occupation such as bridges, barns, grain silos and elevators, or even airplanes. Utah currently has 59 structures listed on the NRHP, with most (20) located in Washington County and directly associated with Zion National Park (ZNP). Two structures were added since 2017, Shem Dam in Washington County and Castle Dale Bridge in Emery County.

Highlight: Started as a Section 106 consultation with the National Resources Conservation Service, the proposed work to improve Shem Dam was considered an Adverse Effect, but necessary for life and human safety. In consultation with the Utah SHPO, NRCS completed the needed repairs and upgrade of the Dam while also preparing a National Register nomination as

mitigation. Shem Dam is a flood-control structure built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on the Santa Clara River in southwestern Utah during 1934–1935. Two Utah engineers, Luther M. Winsor and Leo A. Snow, designed the dam and the U.S. Forest Service sponsored its construction. Shem Dam is an embankment of rubble masonry with a rock and earth fill, with two large abutments that stand perpendicular to the channel of the Santa Clara River, originally linked by a central-arch spillway. The dam has a maximum height of 38' and an overall length of approximately 375', which make it one of the largest dams built by the CCC in Utah. In addition to serving as a flood-control structure, Shem Dam originally diverted irrigation water to fields downstream on the Santa Clara Bench.

National Register Sites

Utah boasts one of the highest number of sites listed to the NRHP with a current 385 sites individually listed. Most of these sites center in the archaeologically rich Nine Mile Canyon area of Duchesne and Carbon County, located in central Utah. Seven sites have been added since 2017, which is a drop in the trend but only because the Bureau of Land Management finished listing a number of sites due to Section 106 mitigation for the West Tavaputs Programmatic Agreement that added hundreds of sites in the 2010s. Notable additions since 2017 include:

- Moon House Complex, San Juan County
- Great Hunt Panel Site, Carbon County
- Archie Creek Camp, Summit County
- Coal Bed Village Site, San Juan County
- Black Rock Site, Tooele County

Highlight: Working closely with the Utah School Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the Utah SHPO staff worked to nominate the Coal Bed Village Site to the National Register in 2018. Coal Bed is one of the earliest documented prehistoric pueblos in San Juan County, with the first expedition photographing the site in the 1870s. The site is located in Montezuma Canyon, a major north/south drainage in southeastern San Juan County, and near the Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark. Dating between A.D. 900 and 1300, Coal Bed Village is comprised of 238 documented features including habitation rooms, storage rooms, great house, and kivas extending over 40 acres (exact count is imprecise given the lack of excavation and complexity of site structure). This site was connected to the Chaco regional system based on the presence of certain architectural features and artifacts. The site is unique in its size and site structure, being constructed in three levels (or tiers), with the uppermost level providing a 360 degree view of Montezuma Canyon with high degrees of defensive posturing and features (Merritt, Hora and Matheny 2018).

National Register Objects

The National Register defines an object as “those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed” (NRHP 1997: 5). Objects are generally uncommon on the NRHP, with Utah having surprisingly more than most states with seven examples of this property

type. Three objects were added to the National Register in Utah since the beginning of the last planning period, two are Geodetic Markers, and the third is a hillside letter “D” in Washington County.

Highlight: The Salt Lake South East and North West Base Monuments are brick survey monuments, erected in 1896, for the Salt Lake Base triangulation and mapping effort. Although the two monuments are at two discontinuous locations, they were built at these locations, to identify both ends of the Salt Lake Base Line. Although ten base lines like this one were established during the Great Triangulation across the United States, no other monuments such as these two were built. They are a unique set to themselves, and are in remarkable level of integrity (Seymour 2017).

Multiple Property Documentation Forms

The National Register of Historic Places “Multiple Property Documentation Forms” were not summarized in the previous plan, as focus was on the resources listed underneath their headings. However, in this plan the Utah SHPO wanted to highlight some major achievements accomplished by using MPDFs in the past few years to expedite listing of certain resources while also raising awareness of underappreciated and underrepresented communities and resources. Over the last planning cycle there have been over 10 new MPDFs created, some for sheep ranching and canals in the Uintah Basin, others for the emerging Radioactive Mineral industry, and even a 2022 listing for the Ogden Commercial Downtown area to help leverage developers to rehabilitate historic commercial structures using the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit.

Highlight: In the last planning cycle, the Utah SHPO received a NPS Underrepresented Communities Grant to create the first-ever Latino Historic Context (1776-1943) for the state. As part of celebrating this diverse Latino heritage, the MPDF led to the first-ever Latino-specific resource listed to the National Register in Utah. The Mexican Branch LDS Meetinghouse in Salt Lake City was the first Latino-specific church built in Utah by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was a major community and social hub.

National Historic Landmarks (see www.nps.gov/nhl/ for more information)

As of 2014 Utah has 14 National Historic Landmarks (NHL), which is the fourth fewest in the United States, only ahead of Delaware (13), Nevada (8), and North Dakota (6). An NHL is a special category of nationally significant properties designated by the Secretary of Interior of the United States and involves the NPS directly in its management. There were no changes, updates, or new listings to Utah’s 14 NHLs over the past planning period. Though there are ongoing discussions with the Bureau of Land Management, NPS, and stakeholders to list the Transcontinental Railroad west of Promontory Summit as an NHL.

Utah's Certified Local Governments & Grants

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

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

Certified Local Government Communities

Since 2017, Utah has added five new CLGs to our roles, bringing the total number to 100 statewide. The five new CLGs are located in northern Utah, with Clarkston and Smithfield in Cache County, Tremonton in Box Elder County, Millcreek in Salt Lake County, and Santaquin in Utah County. There are three other communities currently in the process of becoming a CLG, and at least one will be certified in 2022-2023. Retention and ensuring activity has been a major component of CLG-planning over the last planning cycle, with at least five CLGs reactivated in the same period including Uintah County (in northeastern Utah).

Certified Local Government Grants

Over the last six years, the UT-SHPO has passed through 19% of the federal grant, on-average, since 2017. This is nearly double the requirement from the NPS and demonstrates the commitment to support the significant number of CLGs in Utah. While the table below shows that the amount of grants have declined, it is not a reflection in the UT-SHPO drawing back funds, but rather the difficulty in many rural communities gathering needed matching funds for the projects. UT-SHPO continues to work with these communities to promote creative solutions in their project planning.

Table 2: CLG Grants since 1/1/2017 by Year, Total Cost, and % Pass-Through.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
# of Grants Since 1/1/2017	19	19	17	18	20*	15*
\$ of Grants Total and Per Year Since 1/1/2017	\$183,617	\$171,249	\$161,000	\$155,950	\$166,600	\$146,580
% Pass-Through Per Year Since 1/1/2017	23%	21%	19%	18%	18%	15%
* In 2021, UT-SHPO funded every application at a lower grant amount in order to spread the grant money as much as possible, though many CLGs were unhappy with that solution. In 2022, the policy was changed to fully fund applicants but this meant that we would accept fewer applications in order to fully fund applicants and was met with more positive feedback.						

From analysis of the CLG grants by Program Area, the vast majority of work is occurring in the Development, or brick and mortar, area of the HPF-eligible activities. This is not surprising given past trends, and also a reflection on how smaller rural communities oftentimes lack significant capital for undergoing brick and mortar work and how CLG funds are leveraged to save important local landmarks, businesses, and homes. The National Register of Historic Places Coordinator for the UT-SHPO and the CLG Coordinator actively encouraged CLGs to expand their historic building surveys in the last planning cycle, as many rural communities are still using data from the 1980s to make preservation planning decisions. Thus, the 24 survey projects in the last six years is an important step forward to improving local community understanding of their building stock. Several of these surveys led directly into at least some of the 20 National Register nominations funded by CLG work, which allows multiple years of grants to be overlapped to maximum utility.

Table 3: CLG Grants since 1/1/2017 by Program Area

HPF-Eligible Grant Area	Total # of Projects*
Development	63
Survey	24
National Register Nomination	20
Pre-Development	13
Preservation Planning	13
Education and Outreach	10
*Several CLGs did several types of projects under a single grant, thus one grant might appear in several different areas.	

Certified Local Government Success Stories Since 2017

San Juan County CLG was awarded a CLG grant in 2019-2020 to complete Phase 1 of the stabilization of the National Register-listed Oljato Trading Post. The ultimate goal, as initially envisioned by the local partners, is to have the property serve as an interpretive site that tells the story of early 20th-century

trading posts in the region. Previous to the CLG grant project, the buildings on the property were open to the elements with missing windows and doors, deteriorated and missing portions of the roof. Due to flooding in the area, mud had entered the buildings and natural vegetation was growing out of the walls. The CLG project provided coverings for the openings, installed temporary protective measures over vulnerable portions of the roof, and removed vegetation and other debris from the buildings.

Cedar City received a CLG Grant in 2019 to conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey within the city. The survey evaluated over 500 properties within their historic commercial core and historic residential neighborhoods. Concerned about the rapid growth of development in the city, Cedar City residents wanted to document and identify the historic character of the oldest parts of the city. This prompted their next CLG grant awarded in 2021 in order to prepare a Historic District Nomination that would cover the identified commercial and residential areas with the goal that property owners within the Historic District could take advantage of financial incentives to maintain their properties through Historic Tax Credits and CLG grants for rehabilitation.

Tax Credits

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

In addition to the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Program, the UT-SHPO also administers a [Utah version](#) at the State government level. This makes Utah one of 37 states with an adopted and active historic preservation tax credit program. Whereas the Federal credit applies only to income-producing properties, Utah’s state version is a 20% credit for residential-use. A minimum investment of \$10,000 over three years is required, and rehabilitation standards follow the federal Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. A building does not need to be listed on the NRHP at the beginning of the rehabilitation, but it must be within three years of completion of the project. Eligible tax credit activities include a variety of interior and exterior repairs and restoration of any historic or structural elements including seismic upgrades.

Program Highlights since 2017.

Over the past five years, both the federal and state tax credit programs are continuing to preserve Utah’s unique historic buildings by spurring robust private investment. During this time there have been 482 state tax credit projects on residential properties, directing over \$83 million dollars in private investment. The state program is thus averaging nearly 100 projects and nearly \$16 million of private investment a year. Meanwhile, the Federal program has had 29 projects since 2017, and over \$60 million in private investment. Compared to the previous planning cycle, the number of tax credits approved each year continues to be consistent, and there is not a significant increase in those credits off the Wasatch Front. Expansion of the program to more rural areas continues to be the main hurdle for this program area, though the SHPO has attempted to increase rural site visits and briefings with local communities, and mailed out thousands of postcards to communities highlighting the program. The UT-SHPO will continue to focus on its rural presence as a priority, despite the limiting factors such as the costs of investment, etc.

Program Improvements

First, in coordination with the State Attorney’s General Office, the Tax Credit program went through a thorough review for consistency with codes and rules to ensure the process is on solid footing for customers. Also in 2020, staff transitioned the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program to a

temporary digital submission process in order to accommodate COVID-19 shutdowns and deal with damage to our office building from a March 2020 earthquake. This will now be the standard going until the NPS transitions to full digital submission within the next year.

Future Plans

We are currently working to build a new electronic customer relationship and tracking application for all of Utah's historic tax credit projects. This new system will allow us to import existing legacy data and more efficiently track incoming data, in order to streamline communications and comprehensive reporting throughout the life of the programs. There are also efforts in the State Legislature to pass a new Commercial State Historic Tax Credit program. This would expand our reach to assist more rural communities who are often not able to take advantage of the Federal program. Lastly, efforts will be made to expand various tax credit program-related trainings to stakeholders statewide -from private property owners and developers, as well as their design and contracting teams, to public entities and professionals in adjacent fields.

Highlight of the State Historic Tax Credit Program: The Olsen House & Mortuary, which is now a single-family residence, is located at 315 South 200 East in Ephraim, UT. In 2021, the owners completed a rehabilitation project costing \$29,666. The project entailed restoring the exterior woodwork and recreating the original fish scale design in the gable end. Much needed masonry repairs, including crack stitching, were also completed. The project was eligible for up to \$5,933 in State Historic Tax Credits.

Highlight of the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program: A group of buildings at the northwest corner of 400 West and 700 South in Salt Lake City originally housed some of The Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company's trolley cars and a repair shed. The buildings were partially rebuilt in the early 1900s in order to serve a number of different warehouse purposes. In 2022, a multi-year rehabilitation project was completed with a mixed use of retailing, dining, hotel, and recreation—including a skate park. The project's total cost was \$26,373,000, with an estimated \$3,849,278 in Federal Historic tax credits.

Cultural Resources Law & Compliance

For most Utahns, there is little knowledge about the laws surrounding cultural resources, whether federal, state, or local. While this is clearly not the most exciting part of any discussion on cultural resources, legal structures are critical to how we identify, protect, and even sometimes mitigate the losses of these non-renewable resources.

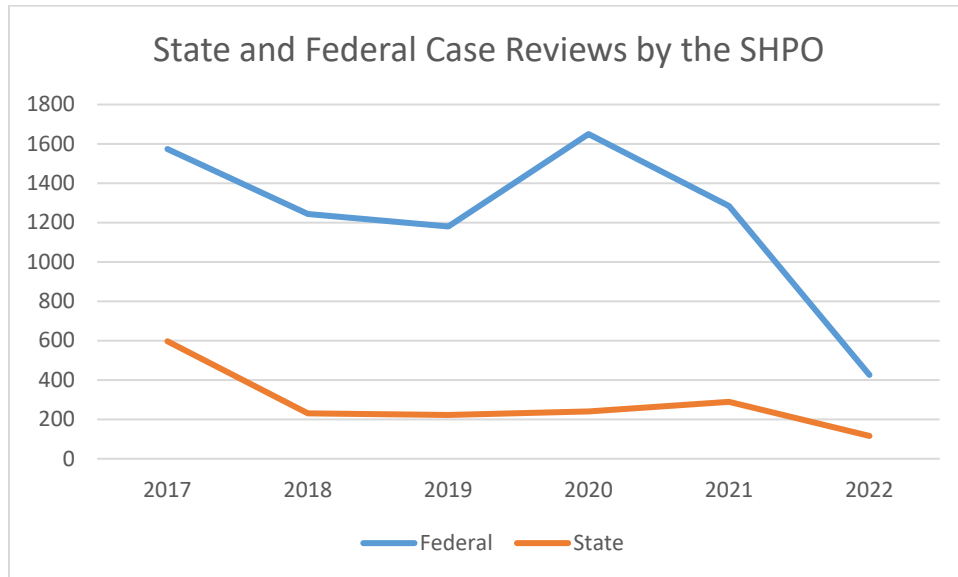
Of course, in the last five years, the Antiquities Act of 1906 has been a focus of international attention due to its authority to allow the President of the United States to establish National Monuments. Another provision of the Antiquities Act was to create a tool for the Secretary of Interior to permit, and thus restrict, the digging and excavation of archaeological sites on federal public lands. This was the first real legal protection of these types of sites, and was supplemented in 1979 by the Archeological Resources Protection Act with stiffer penalties for vandalism and looting activities on federal lands. Utah has a number of similar laws that also require permits to excavate archaeological sites on state lands, and includes provisions for the wanton damage of archaeological resources and human remains that range from misdemeanors to felonies.

Perhaps the most important tools for the protection of cultural resources during development or planning activities, is the federal National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the state law equivalent Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404. These laws require agencies (whether federal or state) to take into account their actions on cultural resources before implementation of any project (road construction to prescribed fires for example). The SHPO reviews and provides comments on all of these undertakings per the law, and offer assistance, guidance, and alternative ideas for how to successfully implement a project while minimizing impacts to cultural resources. Few Utahns know that these processes exist, but owe most of what we know about the archaeological and architectural history of Utah to these processes. In order to account for these resources, agencies or proponents (mining companies, developers, etc.) oftentimes hire private consulting firms to conduct inventories of cultural resources. Those surveys, driven by development or government actions, is what provides the bulk of the data used in other places of this plan.

These same state and federal agencies are major partners with the SHPO in public outreach, education, site stewardship, and public interpretation and site protection efforts. Laws exist to protect these sites by ensuring a process is followed every time. Since 2017, the SHPO has seen a consistent number of project reviews averaging around 1,700 cases per year. Though 2017 itself was a banner year with 2,171 projects reviewed by the office. Federal reviews provide two out of every three projects reviewed by the office, which is not surprising given the amount of federal lands in Utah and the amount of programs supporting our state.

Although outside of the UT-SHPO's purview, cities and counties also have the authority to enact local ordinances that pertain to their historic resources and they treat them. And, if local governments receive federal or state assistance, they are often delegated the responsibility to consult with the SHPO on undertakings affecting historic properties.

Figure 9: Number of cases reviewed by year since 2017, separated into federal and state agencies. Note that 2022 data is only through June of that year.



Similar to the previous planning period, the Bureau of Land Management yielded the most consultations since 2017, representing 21% of all cases reviewed by the SHPO. Yet, a minimum of 36 other agencies or entities received the SHPO’s advice during the same period. Cities, Counties, and Associations of Government, following state law or receiving state or federal assistance, provided the second-most cases a dramatic increase since the last plan, which represents better universal awareness of the processes in play. With the roll-out of 5G technology, the number of Federal Communications Commission-related cell phone towers reviewed by the office also increased, with 5G in particular offering new challenges given their generally smaller footprint but need to be more concentrated with more yet smaller towers. Sometimes those areas identified for 5G service are National Register Historic Districts, and the SHPO and other constituents have found creative solutions to minimize the visual impact of these new towers by following local design guidelines such as mimicking historic lampposts.

Figure 10: Top 20 agencies/entities providing cases to the SHPO since 2017, and the percentage of total cases.

Agency Name	# of cases	% of total cases
Bureau of Land Management	2046	21.14%
City/County/AOG	1482	15.31%
Federal Communications Commission	822	8.49%
Natural Resources Conservation Service	689	7.12%
United States Forest Service	678	7.00%
National Park Service	380	3.93%
Utah Community Action/Weatherization	366	3.78%
Utah Department of Transportation	332	3.43%
USDA-Rural Development	275	2.84%
Hill Air Force Base	247	2.55%
Army Corps of Engineers	237	2.45%
School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration	220	2.27%
Taylorsville City/CDBG	215	2.22%
Utah National Guard	210	2.17%
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	192	1.98%
Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining	192	1.98%
University of Utah	164	1.69%
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources	158	1.63%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	142	1.47%
Bureau of Reclamation	139	1.44%

A relative measure of how well the process works is the number of adverse effects, or those projects where historic properties are altered, damaged or destroyed by proposed activities. Due to increased pressures of development in Utah, expansion of electrical transmission lines and pipelines, and the ever-pressing need to pipe historic canals and ditches for salinity and water-saving measures, to name a few examples, the numbers of adverse effects are on the rise compared to previous years. When combining the numbers provided in the previous plan and those numbers since 2017 the pattern is clear of nearly a two-fold increase in the number of adverse effects. However, the numbers show that adverse effects still represent less than 4% of all case outcomes. In the previous planning period, the Utah Department of Transportation was the leading agency for adverse effects, largely due to the impact of American Recovery Act projects in the 2008-2010 recession. Now, the Bureau of Land Management had the most adverse effects since 2017, with 35.

Figure 11: Number of cases received by UT-SHPO since 2008 resulting in an Adverse Effect Determination. *=2022 numbers are only through half of the calendar year.

Year	# of Adverse	Total # of 106/404 Cases	Adverse Effect %
2008	33	2,171	1.52%
2009	38	1,787	2.13%
2010	37	2,074	1.78%
2011	14	2,735	0.51%
2012	28	2,182	1.28%
2013	42	1,575	2.67%
2014	26	1,789	1.45%
2015	27	1,668	1.62%
2016	25	1,400	1.79%
2017	38	2,171	1.75%
2018	43	1,474	2.92%
2019	49	1,404	3.49%
2020	47	1,890	2.49%
2021	56	1,574	3.56%
2022*	16	542	2.95%
Total Adverse	519	26,436	1.96%

Agreements and Treatment Plans

One of the more time-consuming tasks of the compliance process is the development of agreement documents between agencies, the SHPO, and other consulting parties on how to resolve adverse effects or for programmatic agreements that lead to greater efficiencies in the process. These legally-binding agreements take many hours to review, numerous meetings to negotiate specifics, and require periodic monitoring to ensure their components are being carried out by the responsible party. Highlights of recent programmatic agreements including the Bureau of Land Management’s Travel Management Programmatic Agreement that laid out a robust path for how the agency was to assess the designation of routes as part of their planning process. This agreement took nearly four years to produce and brought in a broad group of stakeholders from non-profit environmental and OHV groups to numerous other state and federal agencies, such as the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

Memorandum of Agreements, or MOAs, are more project-based to handle adverse effects to specific historic properties. Each of the cases ending in adverse effects as discussed above require resolution through some type of agreement, whether an MOA or PA. While it is unfortunate that there are losses to historic properties during projects, the laws are established to set forth a framework to balance those needs, and sometimes that means the loss of a resource. The Utah SHPO pushes for creative and public-facing mitigation as the primary efforts.

Legal Framework Success Stories

Consultation Success Story #1: The Utah State Historic Preservation Office has been working with Camp Williams and the Utah National Guard (UNG) for decades to preserve the Hostess House/Officers' Club in Bluffdale, Utah (Salt Lake County). The UT-SHPO has collaborated with the UNG to first get the 1934 English Tudor Revival style and Civil Works Administration constructed building listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985; and then in 2006 to have a Historic Structures Report completed. Those two documents guided two major rehabilitation projects in the past 5 years, a 2018 windows and doors renovation, and in 2021 an undertaking that included, but was not limited to, a roof replacement, masonry repair, flooring stabilization, and systems and code-related upgrades. These projects over the years, consulted on via the UCA 9-8-404 and Section 106 processes, have ensured that this historic building will be well-used well into the future.

Mitigation Success Story 1

Utah SHPO prioritizes public-facing mitigation for adverse effects to cultural resources to ensure the public benefits from the loss of communal heritage resources. One successful story of mitigation benefiting the public, negotiated through consultation of the Section 106 and U.C.A. 9-8-404 process, is the Porter Rockwell Addendum Project. The Project had an adverse effect to the Jordan Narrows Power Plant in Bluffdale, Utah. The Utah Department of Transportation created a public educational video, available on YouTube, highlighting the history of the power plant available to the public. The video has been watched over 400 times in one year. [Available here](#)

Mitigation Success Story 2

Similarly, a Utah Transit Authority (UTA) project in downtown Ogden made an inadvertent discovery of the historic Ogden Trolley Tracks. After notifying the Utah SHPO, UTA hired an archaeological contractor to document and assess the discovery per the stipulations of the Memorandum of Agreement from the Section 106 process. While resumed project activities were determined to have an adverse effect on the historic property, Utah SHPO negotiated mitigation with UTA and the Weber County Heritage Foundation to create a "History in a Minute" video about the discovery and history of the Ogden Rapid Transit System. The video has been viewed over 150 times in under a year. [Please find a video here.](#)

Process Improvements

Utah SHPO has also focused on optimizing and streamlining the consultation processes through regulatory agreements, updated guidance documents, and streamlined logistics for case submission. Two examples of successful streamlined compliance processes are the BLM-SHPO Protocol where processes are outlined for BLM undertakings, such as for grazing renewal permits and emergency stabilization after wildfires. Utah SHPO also signed a Programmatic Agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) stipulating standard mitigation efforts for adverse effects to irrigation infrastructure, the majority of BOR's undertakings, which provides monetary support for USU to conduct research on Utah's irrigation infrastructure.

Finally, the continued use of the online e106 system has provided numerous benefits to both Utah SHPO and federal and state agencies. This includes the simple submission platform and fast reviews provided by the Utah SHPO, to ease of connecting consultations with all associated records in a one-search format, the e106 system has undeniably improved the Utah SHPO's compliance program.

Heritage Areas and Scenic Byways (see www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas for more information)

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) and Corridors (or byways) are another grouping of historical and cultural resources. NHAs and Corridors are regional areas that often encompass several counties and sometimes include parts of more than one state. They combine areas of like heritage or themes such as prehistoric, military, mining, Mormon, etc. and are understood in a larger framework, including landscapes, regional contexts, and multi-disciplinary approaches. In Utah there are two federally designated Heritage Areas, Mormon Pioneer and Great Basin, and one state-recognized one termed Bear River. These Heritage Areas are important drivers of local historic preservation and economic vitality in mostly rural communities throughout the state.

Utah SHPO recognizes the significance of Scenic Byway designations for local communities, many of which contain rich historical and archaeological resources. While the previous Statewide Preservation Plan did not discuss these designations, they are a major driver heritage tourism. Millions of tourists each year use one or more of Utah's 28 Scenic Byways, including the archaeologically rich Flaming Gorge-Uintah National Scenic Byway in Daggett and Uintah County, or exploring coal-mining heritage along the Energy Loop: Huntington and Eccles Canyons National Scenic Byway in Carbon, Emery, and Sanpete Counties. The Utah Office of Tourism maintains a comprehensive list of these byways, including robust information on how to explore these varied roads and trails, and can be [found here](#). To solidify the place of historic preservation with byways, the Office of Tourism provides a spot on their Scenic Byway Committee for a Utah SHPO designee.

Issues, Challenges and Opportunities in Utah Historic Preservation

Results from not only the public engagement component of this planning process, but also interactions with state and federal agencies and analysis of national trends, the UT-SHPO recognizes some of the key challenges over the next planning cycle will be seemingly overwhelming. Of all the multitude of complications and challenges facing the world of historic preservation, many can fall into two broad categories, resiliency and engagement.

Resiliency

Environmental Challenges

The State of Utah's Office of Emergency Management completed the comprehensive Utah Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2019, a guiding document for emergency preparedness and planning for all of Utah's communities. From this plan, the SHPO identified numerous overlaps of the issues and opportunities relating to Utah's cultural heritage from natural and human-caused emergencies.

From a historic buildings' perspective, the largest threats are earthquakes, floods, development pressure, and wildfires. As seen with the March 2020 earthquake in western Salt Lake County, even a small to moderate earthquake can cause millions of dollars of damage to historic buildings. With an estimated 170,000 unreinforced masonry structures in the state, seismic retrofit on a grand scale is needed to ensure not only preservation of important historic buildings but health and human safety concerns. An opportunity here is for the State and its partners to collaborate on a statewide solution to ensure the resiliency of our historic communities to the next inevitable earthquake event.

Meanwhile, on an archaeological perspective, most known sites are on public lands, which comprise 66% of Utah. These sites are susceptible to wildfires, erosion, and flooding, in addition to the litany of human threats. The risk of massive conflagrations, and the resulting damage directly from the fire or the post-fire erosion events are an ever-growing concern for land managers. In addition, the pressures to suppress and manage fire events also places pressure on practitioners to move quickly and find solutions to ensure effective and efficient management of these cultural resources. This is an opportunity to invest in better training, technology, and processes for preemptive management through using vegetation treatments as a protective measure to treasured cultural resources.

Professionalism

A brain drain in the realm of historic preservation, both architecture and archaeology, is deeply affecting the employment pool in Utah within these sectors. No University program in Utah has a degree or certificate in architectural history or historic preservation, and enrollment in archaeology programs is down significantly. This means that for all open positions in these sectors the hiring pool is small, and often-times underqualified. In order for historic preservation in Utah to succeed and be resilient, we need to engage in opening up opportunities and pathways for new practitioners. This is an opportunity

to engage in High School courses, rebuild academic programs to provide career-path training, and expand vocational skills for historic building trades.

Engagement

Outreach

In a world saturated by social media, competing efforts at grabbing attention, and questionable sources of information, there is a need to expand outreach and engagement efforts through all platforms and partners. For instance, historic preservation cannot compete with for-profit companies selling products that are oftentimes the antithesis of good preservation ethics. Vinyl windows, painting brick, murals, and other trends are important and oftentimes cheap solutions to problems or ways to easily beautify a cityscape. However, doing these types of activities without professional insight can oftentimes lead to future issues or even loss of historic integrity. This is an opportunity, however, to engage with these trends and inform communities and consumers on the cost-benefit of such activities, while using existing programs and guidelines to help guide successful projects.

Hands-on Education

Connected to outreach, hands-on education is the single best way to create a lasting learning lesson for the interested public in appropriate historic preservation ethics and methods. Hands-on activities, targeting various demographics, can be an effective way of grassroots education on how to rehabilitate historic buildings, visit and explore archaeological sites with respect, or to simply learn about Utah's history that will last for generations. Workshops are an excellent way for members of the public to not only learn a skill but to engage directly with professionals in the field. Open communication in these settings can lead to complex dialogue and better create cross-pollination.

Vision for Utah Historic Preservation

Vision Statement

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

Goals for Utah's Historic Preservation Future

Goal 1: Broaden the Protection, Appreciation, and Engagement with Utah's Past

- Objective: Incorporate Historic Preservation Data and Goals into State, Municipal, and Federal Planning Efforts.
 - Action Item: Work with partners to create a "Preservation Planning" training module and collateral for municipalities.
 - Action Item: Ensure adequate outreach to preservation-minded organizations in state and federal planning efforts.
 - Action Item: Collaborate with University programs to connect graduate students to communities needing assistance, and infuse students with preservation principles.
- Objective: Grow volunteerism in all aspects of preservation engagement.
 - Action Item: Create a recurring historic building volunteerism program through a major University or other public facility for light maintenance and skills training.
 - Action Item: Expand the Utah Cultural Site Stewardship Program through partnering with non-standard organizations such as OHV and ATV groups.
 - Action Item: Continue to align with other state and federal initiatives on training and retention of volunteers through an action plan.
- Objective: Expand historic preservation public outreach and engagement opportunities.
 - Action Item: Circulate a needs assessment to stakeholder lists of gaps in public outreach, topics for increased information, and areas of interest for engagement.
 - Action Item: Build more partnerships with new stakeholder groups who have been neglected by previous outreach efforts.
 - Action Item: Find ways to collaborate with agencies and universities to offer more structural ways of engaging students and the public.

- Objective: Generate increased ethical and responsible visitation ethics in all Utahns and tourists.
 - Action Item: Continue to build upon efforts of “Stop Archaeological Vandalism” and “Visit with Respect” outreach through print and digital media.
 - Action Item: Leverage volunteers and non-profits for more in-person and hands-on interactions to promote good visitation behaviors.
 - Action Item: Strategize a phase two messaging effort for out-of-state tourists on how to interact with sensitive cultural resources in a sensitive manner.

Goal 2: Increase Representation and Engagement in Preservation

- Objective: Expand Historic Contexts, Surveys and National Register nominations to include additional all communities.
 - Action Item: Work with Certified Local Governments, state and federal agencies, and various communities to increase representation of all of Utah’s people and heritage on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - Action Item: Complete a review of existing National Register listings by partners and SHPO staff to determine gaps in the listings that could be filled by strategic funding.
 - Action Item: Encourage and outreach to those communities where their historic resources are under demonstrated on the National Register.
- Objective: Form relationships with non-profits and non-governmental organizations within all communities.
 - Action Item: Build a strategic plan to prioritize new organizations for partnering on various historic preservation needs.
 - Action Item: Share preservation topics at broader audiences such as local community gatherings.
 - Action Item: Find ways to support the preservation and heritage goals of partners, linking preservation professionals to the needs.
- Objective: Increase accessibility to future informational and financial resources for all communities.
 - Action Item: Work with various community leaders to ensure that preservation resources and financial incentives are being encouraged and disseminated to a broad audience.
 - Action Item: Complete a review of policies and procedures to identify barriers to those in various communities such as urban v. rural.

- Action Item: Work with communities to make existing information accessible for all communities.
- Objective: Pursue financial backing for building preservation capacity with all communities.
 - Action Item: Collaborate with economic and community development agencies and organizations to identify gaps in existing programming, or those programs that are not well-distributed to varied communities.
 - Action Item: Work with stakeholders to increase funding opportunities to support community preservation efforts.
 - Action Item: Highlight the successes of these programs to policy makers and beyond.

Goal 3: Build Capacity and Competency of Preservation Community

- Objective: Grow a Robust Main Street Program to Revitalize Rural Utah’s Downtowns.
 - Action Item: Slowly grow the number of Utah Main Street Communities and shepherd those communities through the three-tier system leading to full National accreditation.
 - Action Item: Develop strategic partnerships with federal and state agencies, associations of local governments, corporations, and non-profits to build capacity for the Utah Main Street Program.
 - Action Item: Grow funding opportunities for communities by identifying and centralizing grant and loan opportunities through a directory of economic opportunities.
- Objective: Create workshop series of hands-on preservation activities.
 - Action Item: Collaborate with Certified Local Governments and Non-Profits to identify a list of wanted/needed topics for workshops.
 - Action Item: Identify regional or sub-regional hubs to conduct hands-on activities, and establish local partnerships for execution.
 - Action Item: Secure funding to support a variety of hands-on preservation activities identified by stakeholder engagement.
- Objective: Collaborate with K-16 programs for vocational training and preservation training.
 - Action Item: Form a working group of educators, trades professionals, and administrators to identify key gaps in vocational and preservation training.
 - Action Item: Grow capacity for historic building trades capacity at local, college, and university levels.

- Action Item: Host a yearly, or twice-yearly workshop focused on a certain sector of historic buildings trades.
- Objective: Encourage elected officials to incorporate preservation ethics in public policy.
 - Action Item: Local non-profits and others help arget information and educational opportunities for local, state, and federal policy makers in conjunction with ongoing preservation activities.
 - Action Item: Host webinars and seminars at gathering places of policy makers such as League of Cities and Towns on preservation efforts.
 - Action Item: Use robust social media outreach to broadcast preservation successes, ethics, and resources to as a broad of a constituency as possible.

Goal 4: Practice Preservation Standards

- Objective: Develop a New Statewide Economic and Social Impact of Historic Preservation Study.
 - Action Item: Identify a qualified economic development consultant with a background or least knowledge of cultural sector and heritage assets.
 - Action Item: Build a coalition of supporters, financial and other, to sponsor the economic study that is reflective of all Utah’s communities.
 - Action Item: Hold numerous stakeholder meetings during the Study development to ensure a broad range of potential economic and social factors are being assessed.
- Objective: Promote best practices for preservation in existing and future economic development and vitality programming.
 - Action Item: Leverage the new Utah Main Street Program to create structural relationships with economic development offices, redevelopment agencies, and other economic partners to promote preservation ethics.
 - Action Item: Explore new and creative ways to spread the message of creative preservation, or new ways of envisioning historic building reuse by creating a network of regional partners.
 - Action Item: Continue to work with partners to generate “Best Practices” documents, webinars, and symposia for technical and general audiences.
- Objective: Invest in training and workshop opportunities on best practices for preservation.
 - Action Item: Collaborate on the resurgence of a Traditional Building Skills Institute program for Utah, with integration with universities and private industry.

- Action Item: Use a customer service survey to identify needs from communities, non-profits, agency partners, and the general public to prioritize training and workshop formation.
 - Action Item: Create a network of trained professionals in various sectors to leverage for new and ongoing training opportunities.
- Objective: Provide financial incentives to encourage rehabilitation of historic properties.
 - Action Item: Host regional partnered trainings and workshops on financial incentives for home and business owners in historic buildings.
 - Action Item: Link Utah Main Street and preservation funds to identify and expand historic preservation funds available to communities and property owners.
 - Action Item: Support, where applicable, efforts at expanding funding for non-profits who manage low-interest loans, new tax credits, and other incentives.

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Appendix A: Glossary of Terms, Phrases, and Acronyms

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):

An independent federal agency comprised of staff and Presidential appointees. The ACHP serves as a policy advisor to the President and Congress.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

A computer-based system for capturing, storing, and displaying spatial data. Enables users and consumers to more easily see, analyze, and understand patterns and relationships.

Historic Preservation Plan

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

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Passed in 1966, the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account their actions on historic and cultural resources.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

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

Programmatic Agreement (PA)

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

Tribal Historic Preservice Office (THPO)

The NHPA was amended in the early 1990s to allow federally recognized Tribes to become an equivalent of the SHPO, but for tribal lands.

Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404:

Utah's state law equivalent to the NHPA, which requires State agencies to take into account their actions on historic and cultural resources.

Appendix B: Goals/Objectives from 2016-2022 Statewide Preservation Plan

Goal 1: Broaden the Protection, Appreciation, and Engagement with Utah's Past

Goal 2: Increase Representation and Engagement in Preservation

Goal 3: Build Capacity and Competency of Preservation Community

Goal 4: Practice Preservation Standards

Goal 1: Broaden the Protection, Appreciation, and Engagement with Utah's Past

- Objective: Incorporate Historic Preservation Data and Goals into State, Municipal, and Federal Planning Efforts.
- Objective: Grow volunteerism in all aspects of preservation engagement.
- Objective: Expand historic preservation public outreach and engagement opportunities.
- Objective: Generate increased ethical and responsible visitation ethics in all Utahns and tourists.

Goal 2: Increase Representation and Engagement of in Preservation

- Objective: Expand Historic Contexts, Surveys and National Register nominations to include additional communities.
- Objective: Form relationships with non-profits and non-governmental organizations within all communities.
- Objective: Make current and future resources accessible to all communities.
- Objective: Pursue financial backing for building preservation capacity with all communities.

Goal 3: Build Capacity and Competency of Preservation Community

- Objective: Grow a Robust Main Street Program to Revitalize Rural Utah's Downtowns.
- Objective: Create workshop series of hands-on preservation activities.

- Objective: Collaborate with K-16 programs for vocational training and preservation training.
- Objective: Encourage elected officials to incorporate preservation ethics in public policy.

Goal 4: Practice Preservation Standards

- Objective: Develop a New Statewide Economic and Social Impact of Historic Preservation Study.
- Objective: Promote best practices for preservation in existing and future economic development and vitality programming.
- Objective: Invest in training and workshop opportunities on best practices for preservation.
- Objective: Provide financial incentives to encourage rehabilitation of historic properties.

Appendix C: Stakeholder Questionnaire

1. What County Do You Currently Reside? _____

2. What is your occupation? _____

3. How aware are you of historic and archaeological sites and resources in your local area?

Please circle ONE option.

Very Aware

Vaguely Aware

Somewhat Aware

Not Aware at All

4. How important do you find historic and archaeological sites in Utah?

Please circle ONE option.

Very Important

Somewhat Important

Important

Not Important at All

5. How often have you visited a historic or archaeological site/museum in the last year?

Please circle ONE option.

0 (Zero)

1-2

3-5

6-10

10+

6. How effective are current or past efforts to protect and steward significant historic and archaeological places in Utah?

Please circle ONE option.

Excellent

Good

Fair

Poor

Ineffective

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

Please check as many as apply.

Certified Local Governments

Archaeological Records

Federal Tax Credit

Historic Surveys

State Tax Credit

Technical Assistance

National Register of Historic Places

Workshops

National Register Markers/Plaques

Not Aware of Any Program

Review & Compliance with Federal State Cultural Resources Law

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D: Sample Ordinances for Certified Local Governments

American Fork:

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

Centerville:

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

Farmington:

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

Park City

<http://parkcity.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=200>

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

State Laws and Rules:

Preservation & Archaeology

- Utah Code Annotated 9-8-404. Establishes a similar cultural compliance process for the state level equivalent in many ways to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S404.html>
- Utah Code Annotated 9-8-305. Requires that any individual who wishes to conduct archaeological survey and excavations on State Lands must obtain a permit from the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S305.html>
- Utah Code Annotated 9-8-307: If any person discovers archaeological materials on State lands, they are to report the discovery to the Utah Division of State History.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S307.html>
- Utah Code Annotated 17C-2-104 and 17C-3-104. Instructs Local Government Community Development and Renewal Agencies, or Redevelopment Agency, to comply with Section 9-8-404 when undertaking urban renewal and/or economic development projects as though the agency were a state agency.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17C/Chapter2/17C-2-S104.html>
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title17C/Chapter3/17C-3-S104.html>
- State Historic Tax Credit: Establishes a 20% tax credit for qualified rehabilitation of domestic historic properties.
 - Title 59, Chapter 10, Part 10, Section 1006. Historic Preservation tax credit.
<http://www.le.utah.gov/xcode/Title59/Chapter10/59-10-S1006.html>
- Title 59, Chapter 7, Part 6, Section 609. Historic preservation credit.
 - <http://www.le.utah.gov/xcode/Title59/Chapter7/59-7-S609.html>
- Rule (R23-22) for the disposition of historic buildings for the Department of Facilities Construction and Management, including surplus, sale, and purchase.
 - <http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r023/r023-022.htm>
- Utah Code Annotated 9-8-208: Utah Cultural Site Stewardship Rule (R23-22) for the disposition of historic buildings for the Department of Facilities Construction and Management, including surplus, sale, and purchase.
 - <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S208.html>

Treatment of Human Remains

- Utah Code Annotated 9-8-309. Establishes steps for individuals discovering ancient human remains on nonfederal lands that are not state lands.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter8/9-8-S309.html>
- Utah Code Annotated 9-9-403. Ownership and disposition of Native American remains pursuant to UCA9-8-308, with an organized series of steps to follow to determine cultural affiliation and repatriation.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title9/Chapter9/9-9-S403.html>
- Utah Criminal Code 76-9-704(3), Abuse and Desecration of a dead human body. Criminalizes the discovery of discovery without notifying local enforcement and also includes disinterment, movement or other actions without following the provisions.
 - <http://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title76/Chapter9/76-9-S704.html>
- Utah Rule R455.4, Ancient Human Remains. Purpose is to assure ancient human remains are given respectful, lawful and scientifically sound treatment and that private landowners are not burdened by the discovery.
 - <http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r455/r455-004.htm>
- Utah Rule R850.61, Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation. Creates a process for the handling of ancient human remains discovered on state School and Institutional Trust Lands.
 - <http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r850/r850-061.htm>

Federal Law & Regulation:

- American Antiquities Act of 1906: Establishes a permit system and penalties for excavating or collection archaeological resources on federal lands and authorizes National Monument creation.
 - <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/anti1906.htm>
- Historic Sites Act of 1935: Established the national policy of historic preservation for public use and placed the National Park Service in the center of historic preservation efforts in the United States.
 - http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf
- Department of Transportation Act of 1966: Section 4(f) states that the Secretary of Transportation will not approve any program or project that requires land from a historic site unless there is no feasible or prudent alternative.
 - http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_dotact.pdf
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). Requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (land, action, money, permit) on historic properties.
 - http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistPrsvt.pdf
- Relevant Title 36 of Code of Federal Regulations:

- 36CFR60: National Register of Historic Places
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part60.pdf>
- 36CFR61: Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-1998-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-1998-title36-vol1-part61-appA.pdf>
- 36CFR63: Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2011-title36-vol1-part63.pdf>
- 36CFR65: National Historic Landmarks Program
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2001-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2001-title36-vol1-part65.pdf>
- 36CFR67: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part67.pdf>
- 36CFR68: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part68.pdf>
- 36CFR800: Implementation Regulations for Section 106 of the NHPA.
 - <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol3/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol3-part800.pdf>
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Requires Federal agencies to consult with interested parties (tribes and other organizations) for environmental assessment and decision making.
 - http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/fhpl_ntlenvirnpolcy.pdf
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). Protects archaeological resources on public lands from vandalism and looting with civil and criminal penalties.
 - http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991 (NAGPRA). Requires consultation with tribes prior to agency authorization of excavation of human remains and establishes a process of repatriation of Native American human remains and burial goods from museums or new discoveries.
 - <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/MANDATES/25USC3001etseq.htm>
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA): Establishes of Federal protection for traditional Native American religious freedoms.
 - http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_indianrelfreact.pdf

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

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