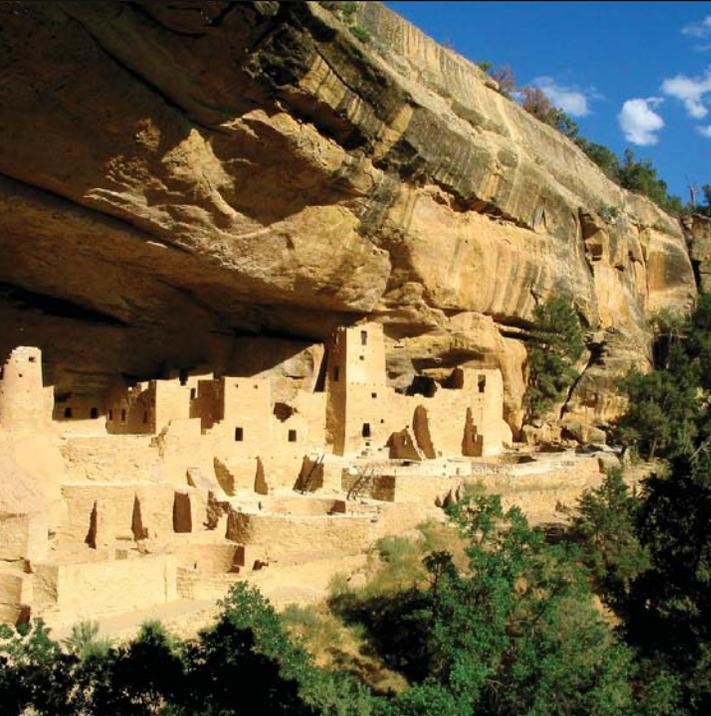


# THE POWER OF HERITAGE AND PLACE

A 2020 ACTION PLAN TO ADVANCE PRESERVATION IN COLORADO

*2020 Colorado Statewide Preservation Plan*





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*Cover: Top row (left to right)—Cliff Palace Ruin at Mesa Verde National Park;  
HistoriCorps volunteers working on the Alpine Guard Station in Hinsdale County  
(Photo courtesy of Colorado Preservation, Inc.)  
Bottom row (left to right)—Roggen Grain Elevator, Weld County;  
Capitol Dome restoration project*

All images from the collections of History Colorado,  
the Colorado Historical Society, unless otherwise noted.

## FOREWORD

Preservationists understand the vitality of the shared human experience and how pertinent markers—historic buildings, sites, and landscapes—help internalize today’s actions and impact the future.

This is why we have documents like the 2020 statewide historic preservation plan—it’s a reminder of what we can do to honor the power of heritage and place.

Historic preservation activities create opportunities for innovation: incorporating sustainable technologies into historic buildings; using new and powerful communication tools to help spread the word about the importance of preservation and the impact that each project creates; and fostering economic development through programs like heritage tourism.

As the State Historic Preservation Officer and the President of History Colorado, I travel across the state and meet the people who work tirelessly to protect the places that make Colorado special. I have learned that a single idea can create a ripple effect that strengthens a community while demonstrating the value of historic preservation.

It’s clear that historic preservation is an *investment* that yields *returns*. The demand is there, and it is not going to disappear. And while this plan highlights opportunities for individuals and communities to leverage the positive impacts of preservation, perhaps what a written plan cannot address are the very real indirect impacts—those intangible reasons why we, as a people, continue to keep our historic buildings habitable and useful and our history and heritage alive.



*Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve*

It may be harder to measure, but it's the intangible which ultimately makes that investment worthwhile.

Communities get involved with historic preservation for very practical reasons, like adapting a historic resource for a modern-day purpose. Yet, time and again, the unexpected results from this process include a synergy that didn't exist before.

People help each other overcome challenges in order to achieve a collective idea, which ultimately culminates into a real sense of community pride. In fact, sometimes all it takes is a single project to set the tone for how an entire community revalues itself. Partnerships are forged and a community environment changes for the better.

And when the project is complete, there's a moment when a shared dream and years of hard work comes to fruition. Ultimately, this synergy creates a shift in attitudes, which resonate much longer, farther, and more deeply than the initial investment.



*Top—Ute tipi  
Middle—Colorado Preserve America Youth Summit  
Bottom—Pawnee National Grasslands*





## ACTION AGENDA: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**H**eritage and place connect individuals through personal stories and histories in a way that excites, educates, and, most importantly, instills a life-long appreciation in the past. Heritage and place have the unique power and emotional resonance to evoke, enliven, and communicate difficult and lesser-known histories. *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado* is crafted around the premise that the safeguarding of places, traditions, cultural connections, and the richness of our heritage through education about our collective past is a shared societal responsibility. Sustainability of these efforts is a paramount, overarching theme guiding the specific core strategies outlined in the Action Agenda.

Historic preservation encompasses the breadth of activities aimed at preserving national heritage as represented by a wide variety of cultural resources. Preservation can include: acquisition, development, and adaptive use of historic properties; comprehensive planning; research of historic contexts; survey, inventory, evaluation, and designation of historic properties; management, including treatments such as preservation, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction; and education and interpretation. The range of historic and cultural resources—the built environment, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, districts, objects, mining resources; infrastructure and transportation resources, such as rolling stock, traditional cultural places, traditional cultural practices, language, foodways, music, dance, archives, folkways—are among the most distinct expressions and embodiments of our heritage. As defined by the National Park Service, a cultural landscape is a: “geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.”



*Historic School, Chaffee County*

Our audience includes youth, elders, grassroots advocates, preservation professionals and organizations, federal and state agencies, local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, tribes, elected officials and local decision makers, property owners, and all persons or groups with an interest, stake in, or decision authority regarding meaningful places. The plan seeks both to stimulate professionals and organizations and inform individuals interested in saving the story of a special place or promoting an aspect of heritage, by raising consciousness about the benefits of historic preservation.

The content of this plan outlines the current state of resources and preservation efforts statewide—including funding sources, major preservation partners, applicable legislation, and public perceptions of the state of preservation and its priorities—with a view toward establishing a baseline from which to forward continuing efforts over the next five years, the active life of the plan. Based on this analysis, goals and strategies developed through the input of a variety of stakeholders are identified in six broad categories, all of which contribute to empowering people to preserve historic places and their shared heritage:

- **GOAL A: Preserving the Places that Matter**
- **GOAL B: Strengthening and Connecting the Colorado Preservation Network**
- **GOAL C: Shaping the Preservation Message**
- **GOAL D: Publicizing the Benefits of Preservation**
- **GOAL E: Weaving Preservation Throughout Education**
- **GOAL F: Advancing Preservation Practices**



*Hutchinson Homestead, a centennial ranch in Chaffee County, at the completion of an SHF grant project*

This strategic plan is particularly timely in that it outlines progress on goals by 2015, when the Colorado Register of Historic Places will commemorate its fortieth anniversary. Further, the goals anticipate 2016, when the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. As such, examination of Colorado's progress in historic preservation can be not only assessed but celebrated in conjunction with these two important anniversaries, particularly as the National Historic Preservation Act effectively institutionalized the historic preservation movement in the United States. In turn, also in 2015, the state of Colorado will begin to reassess preservation successes and challenges as will the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on the national level.

*The Preserve America Summit: Charting a Future Course for the National Historic Preservation Program: Findings and Recommendations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation* celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the NHPA and provided comprehensive analysis of preservation efforts nationwide. The summit, held in October 2006 in New Orleans, convened federal, state, and private preservation partners from across the county, resulting in the identification of key concepts aimed at continuing to strengthen the preservation movement. Development of *The Power of Heritage*

*and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado* independently generated many similar concepts regarding identification of historic properties, enhancement of stewardship, sustaining communities, and educating citizens. For more detailed comparison, The Preserve America Summit report is available at [http://www.preserveamerica.gov/docs/Summit\\_Report\\_full\\_LR.pdf](http://www.preserveamerica.gov/docs/Summit_Report_full_LR.pdf).

As an overarching theme, Colorado's 2020 statewide preservation plan seeks proactively to highlight preservation's relevance and connection to all citizens of the state and the breadth of Colorado's historic resources. Incidentally, while developed independently through the input of state stakeholders, the Colorado 2020 statewide preservation plan echoes many, if not all, of the major recommendations of the Preserve America Summit. Shared priority action areas include: promoting cultural diversity in the National Register designations; measuring preservation's direct and indirect impacts through sustained research; providing additional technical assistance; conserving cultural collections; engaging youth in historic preservation; and developing communication strategies to promote heritage education. As such, while focused on advancing preservation in Colorado, this plan also aims to contribute actively to the continued success of the national preservation program.

## THE 2020 VISION

Over the next five years, the understanding for every citizen of what constitutes a better Colorado will inherently come to include the concept of historic preservation through the appreciation of and emotional connection to our state's rich places and heritage. Preservation advocates share the obligation to celebrate the stories of the past through stewardship of our historic and cultural resources. Through their efforts, preservation partners will continue to educate both children and adults alike and engage all in civic responsibility.

The benefits that historic preservation can provide to communities of all sizes will serve as the foundation for promoting historic preservation as a positive movement for Colorado's future and that of its citizens. Strengthened appreciation of heritage and historic places will alter the dynamics of communication and local decision-making toward positive consideration of community identity and economic stimulus. As a result, community leaders, as well as owners of and visitors to historic places, will actively seek to safeguard historic resources. Historic preservation is the natural means by which to enhance the sustainability and profitability of their communities and define their collective identities. History Colorado and its partner organizations provide essential leadership to guide and assist in reaching these goals.

The past three statewide preservation plans set the stage for these concepts. The 2020 Vision put forth in 1996 shares commonalities of purpose, now reexamined, refocused, and rededicated with specific goals for implementation in the context of current development and economic pressures in this new century. The 1996 vision stated:

*Over the next 25 years, we hope to cultivate a concern for preserving our heritage as a shared, basic value—a way of life for all Coloradans. Preserving our historical and natural endowment requires more than programs and laws—although these may be helpful. It requires people who both understand and care for the cultural and natural environment (...) Indeed, we hope people will regard preservation of the historic environment and conservation of the natural environment as linked parts of the same movement. Through education and interpretation we can cultivate this awareness.*

Following progress assessment and further planning in 2015, by 2020 Coloradans will possess the rationale, incentives, funding, and expertise to preserve both historic places and their shared heritage. The vision of *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado*—developed in consultation with the public, preservation partners, agencies, academics, and professionals—focuses on active preservation and what is most treasured about Colorado.

### COLORADO PRESERVATION 2000

*Focused firmly on the uniqueness of community identity and Colorado's sense of place, the five-year plan, Colorado Preservation 2000: Enriching Our Future by Preserving Our Past, developed in 1996, addressed threats to the state's distinctive heritage through an ambitious overarching 25-year vision. The 2020 vision identified the creation of a Preservation Information Exchange, use of new technologies, stewardship and tourism, and the promotion of education, local participation, and decision-making as key priorities. Major objectives to address, which remain largely pertinent, included expanding awareness of cultural diversity, broadening partnerships to conserve artifacts and archives, recognition of cultural landscapes, and analysis of resources of the recent past. The fundamental premise of Colorado Preservation 2000 was to achieve a shared vision, identify challenges as well as opportunities, and augment planning capacity. Success stories issuing from the plan included the institution of biannual historic preservation commission trainings around the state, legislative reauthorization of the state tax credit, the broad-based effort to publicize the economic benefits of preservation in Colorado, and designation of recent past resources, including the architect-developer-designed Arapahoe Acres post-World War II subdivision to the National Register.*

### COLORADO PRESERVATION 2005

*Published in 2001, Colorado Preservation 2005: Enriching Our Future by Preserving Our Past, posed fundamental questions such as "where do we want to be?," "where are we now?," "how will we get there?," and "how will we know when we have arrived?" Major challenges to preservation cited included: rapid growth, rapid change, disappearing landscapes, ignored diversity, and the recognition of rights and responsibilities. Success stories issuing from the plan included the creation of the COMPASS database of the historic resource inventory for public access, development of a strategic plan for Colorado heritage tourism enhancement, and the continued growth of the Saving Places Conference, the largest state conference of its kind nationwide.*

## COLORADO PRESERVATION 2010

*Completed in 2006, Colorado Preservation 2010: Enriching Our Future by Preserving Our Past, pertinently focused on tangible threats related to expanding development and associated transportation infrastructure's impacts to historic resources, the need to evaluate resources of the recent past, and concern for recognition of historic landscapes. Additionally, how to facilitate heritage tourism and address hazardous materials abatement, was, as now, central to maintaining sensitive stewardship of properties. Finally, the plan addressed how to resolve the perceived conflict between preservation initiatives and property rights. Among the strategies the plan identified, components still applicable today included communication through new technologies and promoting the use of historic places in the classroom. Success stories issuing from this plan include legislative reauthorization of the state tax credit in 2008 and the cumulative award of State Historical Fund grants in all 64 counties totaling \$211 million between 1993 and 2009.*

## BY THE YEAR 2020...

- The public's definition and understanding of preservation will build on a positive connotation through personal experience and hands-on interaction with local resources.
- More Coloradans will self-identify as preservationists through the effort to communicate how preservation relates to each individual.
- Cultural resources in their many forms—the built environment, landscapes, archaeological sites, collections, archives, language, folkways, dance, and other expressions—will be widely recognized and celebrated by all citizens as a source of pride.
- An aggressive survey effort will have yielded a greater understanding of the cultural landscape of our state.
- Property owners, locally elected officials, chambers of commerce, educators, conservation organizations, and other non-traditional partners will join Colorado's larger preservation network.
- Coloradans will fully understand and demand the economic benefits of preservation, such as job creation, energy conservation, heritage tourism, and local stimulus.
- Regional decision-making will be informed through education, survey, and identification to advance sensitive and balanced stewardship of and planning for historic resources.
- Local and regional networks of advocates will encourage, assist, and celebrate one another's preservation successes.



*Chiefta Day festival, Ute Indian Museum, Montrose*

- Preservation will enrich educational opportunities for all through interpretation, storytelling, visitation to historic sites, and participation in other cultural experiences, festivals, and demonstrations.
- Citizens will be more aware of threatened and underrepresented resources and how they can be protected.
- Sites will benefit from a collaborative approach to understanding layers of significance relating to a larger context, to include team-based interdisciplinary documentation, the gathering of oral histories, and an investigation of material culture.

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

*Hangar 61 preservation and adaptive reuse SHF grant project, Stapleton*  
 (Photos courtesy Colorado Preservation, Inc.)



## SUSTAINABILITY

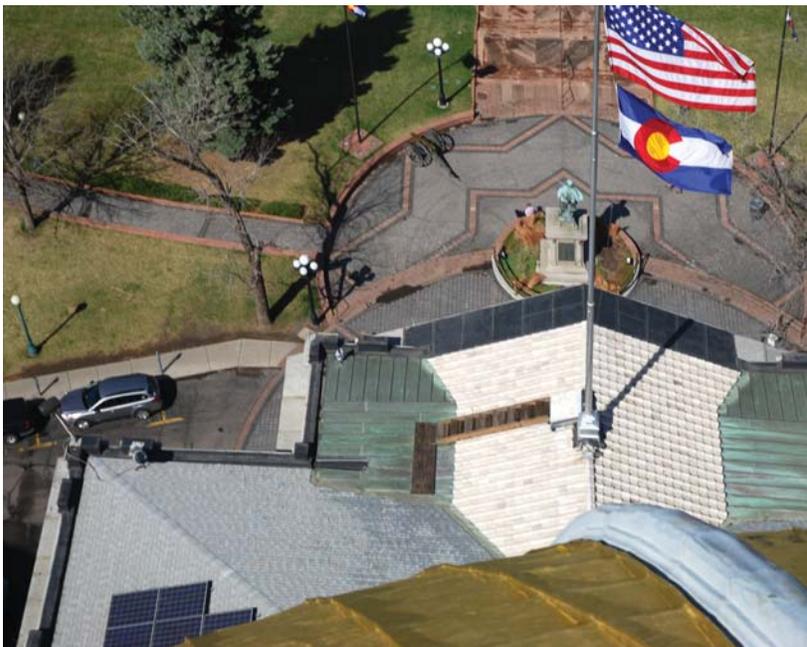
Sustainability has emerged in recent years as a marketable term of varying connotations, all of which relate broadly to capitalizing and maintaining existing resources. While this term may well be replaced five years hence as the culture of environmental consciousness and valorization of place and environment continues its dynamic evolution—the concept of sustainability parallels many attributes of historic preservation. Overall, sustainability acts as the overarching goal and unifying thread for this plan. After all, historic preservation is a strong component of environmental sustainability. As referenced in this plan, both traditional sustainability and historic preservation symbolize the mechanism that can safeguard Colorado’s historic and cultural resources for the continued enjoyment and education of future generations.

Specifically, this plan, which directs efforts through the year 2015, seeks to help stakeholders preserve historic resources. However, preservation efforts in turn naturally sustain, promote, and capitalize on fundamental elements of the

conservation movement, with a focus on quality of life: economic revitalization, environmental health, sense of place, volunteerism, life-long learning, and collaborative partnerships. As such, preservationists must constructively become part of the conversation about sustainability and combat the pervasive misconception that the objectives of sustainability and preservation are at odds. Arguably, the preservation movement is inherently expert in matters pertaining to the built environment. This knowledge must be better communicated to unite the naturally partnered movements of sustainability and preservation. In the face of the overarching threat of global climate change and diminishing availability of funding and natural resources, preservation must effectively share how it can contribute to the fight. Additionally, preservation proponents also must consider the ways in which climate change presents a strong risk to their efforts due to the tangible physical threat of adverse weather and climate patterns to historic resources.

A significant and timely opportunity to communicate preservation values presents itself as Coloradans increasingly

seek ways to change their lifestyles and increase their environmental awareness. The historic preservation community must actively promote these initiatives through case studies in adaptive use, sustainment of embodied energy and high-quality natural building materials, and conservation of the landscape.



*Solar panels on the Colorado State Capitol*

## STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLANNING

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides the State Historic Preservation Officer authority cyclically to develop and implement a statewide preservation plan. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society, oversees creation of the plan through sustained input from the public and preservation stakeholders. The mandate specifies that the plan have a statewide focus, contain analysis of the current state of preservation efforts, address all types of historic resources, and coordinate with broader planning efforts.

Statewide preservation planning not only satisfies a program area outlined in the Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual, the guide associated with the major federal source of funding for State Historic Preservation Offices nationwide, but offers a proactive and positive opportunity regularly to solidify the preservation efforts of partners statewide. Statewide preservation planning facilitates consensus on priorities, stimulates renewed partnerships, assesses evolving conditions, both in terms of resource identification and analyzing critical needs and challenges, and determines strategies.



Sacred Heart Restoration Project, Denver

### STATE PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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*Ed Nichols, State Historic Preservation Officer and President, History Colorado, Denver*

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*Arianthé Stettner, President Elect, Board of Directors, Colorado Preservation, Inc., Steamboat Springs*

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*Ekaterini Vlahos, Associate Professor and Director, Center of Preservation Research, University of Colorado-Denver*

*Charlie Woolley, St. Charles Town Company, Denver*

## THE POWER OF HERITAGE AND PLACE

*Initiatives ongoing statewide collectively serve as models to inspire natural and historic resource conservation at every level, from the individual upwards. That is why the title of the 2020 Colorado statewide preservation plan, The Power of Heritage and Place, is particularly relevant. The title also acknowledges and celebrates references to and inspiration from Dolores Hayden's 1995 study, The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History. As a historian and architect, Hayden's work provides new perspectives on the integrality of social history, ethnic and racial heritage, and gender relationships to historic preservation, and the fostering of public memory. Subsequently, Hayden founded The Power of Place nonprofit organization in Los Angeles, which provides a laboratory for the application of these ideas. Her work has proven extremely influential on national preservation practice and theory. Other studies that have adopted the phrase include Anneberg Media's video series The Power of Place: Geography for the 21st Century, geographer Harm de Blij's upcoming publication The Power of Place: Geography, Destiny, and Globalization's Rough Landscape, and Jackson Hole, Wyoming's Chamber of Commerce's brand, "Respecting the Power of Place."*

## COLORADO PRESERVATION 2020: METHODOLOGY

The 2020 plan is tailored such that diverse programming may benefit from its guidance. Major historic preservation partners throughout the state have been solicited to provide input on the development of the plan, so as to ensure that the document will be relevant and usable to educational programs, local preservation groups, tribes, non-profit organizations, federal and state agencies, and all others involved in historic preservation statewide.

The State Plan Advisory Committee first convened in May 2009 and met throughout the development of the plan. The committee's membership included preservation proponents from across the state with a variety of professional and avocational experts providing opinions from varied perspectives. Susan L. Renaud, Preservation Planning Program Manager of the National Park Service's Heritage Preservation Services, provided advice and commented on plan drafts in August and October 2010.

Between July and October 2009, History Colorado staff and State Plan Advisory Committee members hosted ten public listening sessions soliciting input on statewide preservation planning in: Fort Morgan, Trinidad, Salida, Durango, Delta, Glenwood Springs, La Junta, Limon, Steamboat Springs, and Denver. Between five and thirty individuals attended each session. History Colorado asked all participants to characterize preservation's meaning to their lives; the types of historic resources about which they feel most passionate; and the greatest perceived threats to those resources. In addition to focused questions on how History Colorado programs could be better tailored to support regional preservation efforts, an open forum provided the opportunity for general feedback.

Parallel to these sessions, an on-line survey remained available through December 15, 2009. All Certified Local Governments, local historical societies, tribal contacts, and identified minority interests were particularly requested to respond by direct mail (see Appendix A on page 42). Additionally, in a November segment on Colorado Public Radio's "Colorado Matters," State Historical Fund Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Steve Turner presented to a broader public the objectives for engaging in the creation of a comprehensive statewide preservation plan.

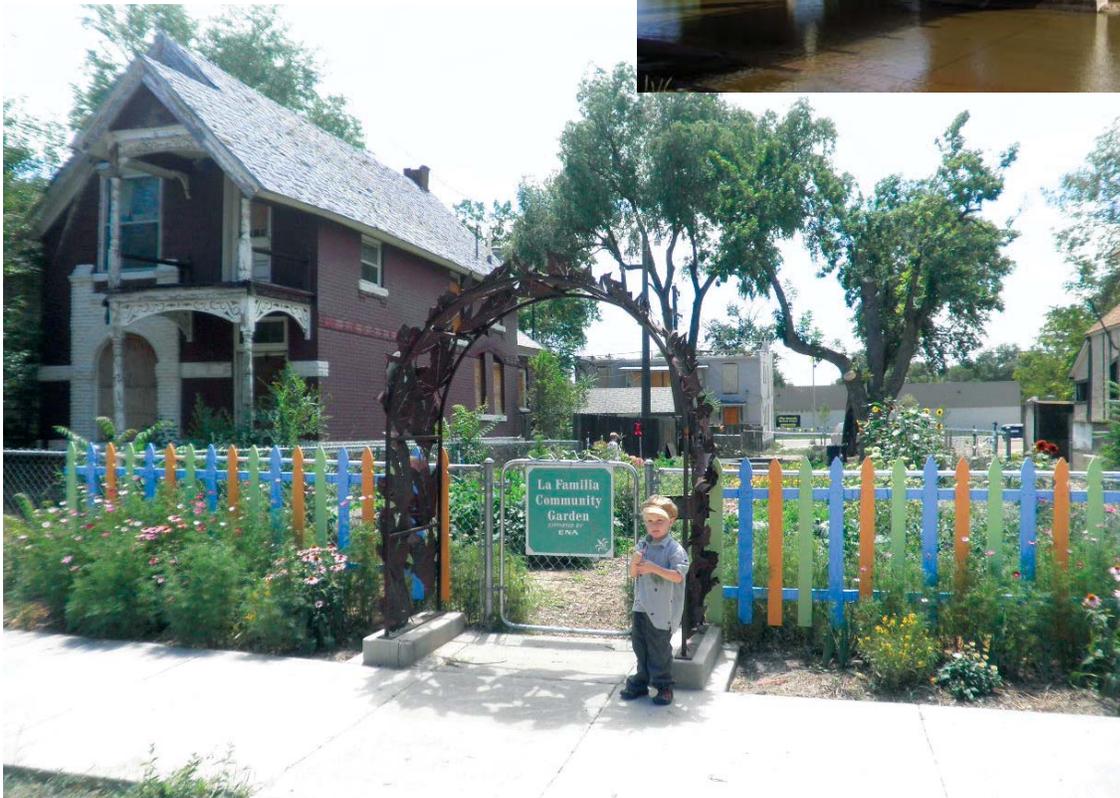
During listening sessions in every region, several themes were consistently expressed by the public. The first was the ongoing need for education on a number of levels: to engage youth actively in the importance of history; to combat development pressures with the economic benefits of preservation; and to assist in communicating preservation values to regionally elected officials and apathetic communities. Secondly, participants requested that staff provide additional technical assistance regionally and locally on the breadth of preservation-related topics. Other recurrent

themes included: the power of local stories; the need for capacity building of specialized trades; appreciation for continued assistance with funding mechanisms; the promotion of heritage tourism; and building a sustained body of volunteers. Resources of particular concern included small town commercial Main Streets, archaeological sites, folkways and lifestyles, railroad resources, mining sites, and cultural landscapes. For a complete report of survey results, refer to Appendix B on page 46.

Additional focused working groups provided a dedicated opportunity to gather the specialized perspectives of federal and state agency representatives, non-profit organizations, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation/State Historical Fund staff, the Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board, and regional History Colorado museum directors on statewide preservation planning. Dedicated listening sessions also focused on members of the Archaeological Institute of America, Colorado Archaeological Society, Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, and Colorado Archaeological Society in March 2010.

Each individual's ideas were carefully transcribed and used to develop the plan. All participants who provided contact information, which is the majority, were provided the opportunity to comment on a draft plan in summer 2010. The draft's on-line availability for review and comment was publicized through direct mail as well as e-mail blasts to over 1,550 individuals and organizations. In summary, it is one of the primary purposes of this plan to continue to build and engage in active partnerships with agencies, organizations, individuals, and communities toward shared preservation goals.

*Rainbow Bridge, Fort Morgan*



*Pueblo Neighborhood Heritage Enhancement Program* (Photo courtesy Pueblo Planning Commission)

# THE STATE OF THE STATE: TRENDS, THREATS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Based on public and partner input, among the largest threats that historic preservation faces in the state of Colorado is public and institutional apathy as well as the need to publicize the benefits of preservation on a variety of levels to all audiences. During listening sessions, working groups, and Advisory Committee meetings, the discussion often returned to the need to capitalize on individual's emotional connection to place to grow and strengthen the movement in addition to providing increased leadership. This backdrop recognizes not only an existing threat, but the opportunities forward, as will be discussed in the Action Agenda through the goals identified.

**DEMOGRAPHICS AND DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES:** Preliminary data from the State Demography Office suggests that Colorado's population growth through 2035 will continue to stimulate residential, commercial, infrastructure, as well as energy-related development pressures. Counties with an average annual population change greater than 3% will likely include Weld, Elbert, Park, Lake, Archuleta, Rio Blanco, and Garfield. Rapid growth and change will necessitate additional focus in these counties on historic resource survey and inventory to ensure that cultural resources are recognized

Table 1: UNITED STATES CENSUS 2010 DATA	
Colorado population increase since 2000	16.92%
Colorado total population	5,029,196
United States population	308.7 million
Density rank nationally	39th
Regional western population increase	13.8%
Growth by state ranking 2000–2010	9th fastest

Source: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

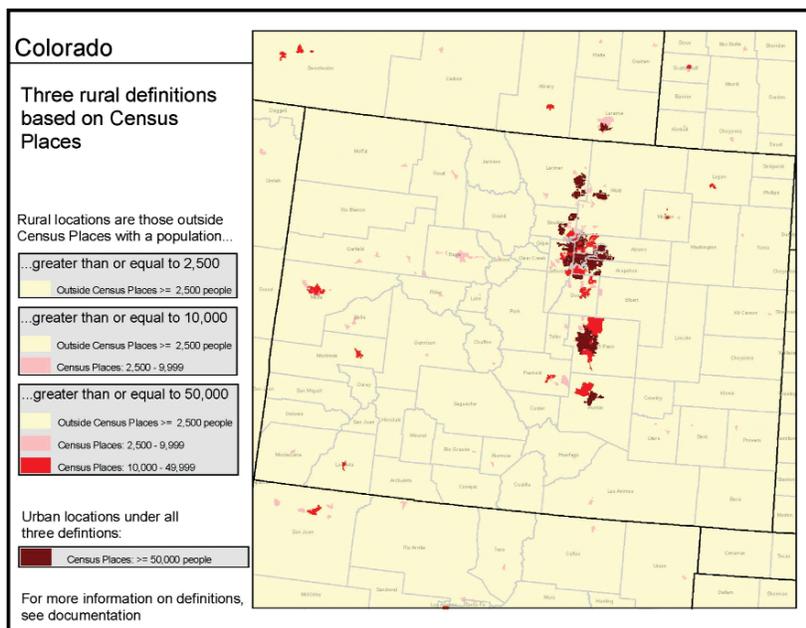
and considered in regional and local planning efforts. According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, overall the state population increased by 14.8% between 2000 and 2008. Census information also can reveal valuable information regarding the individuals and groups comprising our state. For instance, while the 2009 estimates indicate the majority of the population is Caucasian (approximately 70.7%), the largest minority presently and historically is persons of Hispanic or Latino origin at approximately 20.3%. Recognition of minority populations highlights the need to identify and celebrate the cultural resources of these communities in addition to ongoing historic preservation outreach and education. When the finalized 2010 Census population counts are recorded, they will be included and further analyzed in this plan.

Table 2: COLORADO ECONOMIC AND TOURISM STATISTICS		
	Colorado	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2007	157,882	7,705,018
Private nonfarm employment, 2007	2,075,821	120,604,265
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000–2007	8.5%	5.7%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002	\$34,661,144	\$3,916,136,712
Wholesale trade sales, 2002	\$92,092,155	\$4,634,755,112
Retail sales, 2002	\$52,226,983	\$3,056,421,997
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$11,611	\$10,615
Accommodation and food services sales, 2002 (\$1,000)	\$8,808,846	\$449,498,718
Building permits, 2008	18,998	905,359
Federal spending, 2008	\$38,014,784	\$2,771,782,152
Day and overnight trips to Colorado, 2009	\$51.7 million	
Total travel spending in Colorado, 2009	\$9.73 billion	
Average length stay in Colorado overnight pleasure trips, 2009	4 nights	
"A place I would really enjoy visiting again" (strongly agree), 2009	86%	

Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/08000.html>; Longwoods International, "Colorado Travel Year 2009: Topline Results," (2 Jun 2010)

**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS:** According to the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, economic analysis of Colorado jobs by sector in 2008 revealed an estimated 2,919,809 total jobs. Among the most prominent, agriculture, including crop and livestock production as well as farm services, totaled 40,428 jobs. Other healthy industries included: mining, including oil and gas extraction and associated support activities, construction, and government at the local, state, and federal levels, including military. Of particular note, according to the 2008 study, *The State of Colorado's Creative Economy*, sponsored by the Colorado Council on the Arts and State of Colorado, the state holds a strong position nationally in the cultivation of creative, arts-based employment. Specific categories include design, film and media, heritage, literary and publishing, performing arts, and visual arts and crafts. Overall, in 2009 CNBC named Colorado the third best state in which to conduct business; however, the current economic downturn has intervened here as elsewhere with resultant larger unemployment and foreclosure rates as well as state budget shortfall.

**Figure 1: COLORADO'S RURAL CLASSIFICATION**



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/RuralDefinitions/CO.pdf>

**COLORADO'S RURAL LANDSCAPE:** Colorado's land area comprises 103,717.53 square miles, with an average population of 48.14 persons per square mile in 2008. The U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Library Rural Information Center defines rural by exclusion of what is not metropolitan or urban. By this definition, closely aligned to those of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, and White House Office of Management and Budget, fully 95% of the state of Colorado is classified as rural. As such, Colorado's expansive landscape, at times challenging terrain, and unpredictable seasonal weather, coupled with large private landholdings with vast areas not accessible from public right-of-way, presents challenges in terms of identifying rural historic resources and cultural landscapes. Moreover, many rural ranching and agricultural resources, for instance, constitute large districts that require holistic consideration. It is imperative to focus energies on identifying these resources

## HERITAGE TOURISM

*In Colorado, 51% of visitors on overnight pleasure trips participated in a cultural heritage activity. This equates to 11.8 million visitors according to the 2008 annual visitor's study conducted by Longwoods International. The same travelers spent nearly \$4 billion in our state.*

*Through the partnership between the Colorado Tourism Office and the State Historical Fund, the Colorado Heritage Tourism Program is determining the size of the heritage tourism market in the state; developing and executing a strategic approach to enhance heritage tourism; and establishing a format for how the state can stimulate heritage tourism efforts at a local level. The Colorado Tourism Office's Heritage Tourism Program continues to develop strong statewide marketing and technical assistance programs that will provide consumers with a more substantial level of information about the numerous heritage attractions and experiences available in Colorado.*

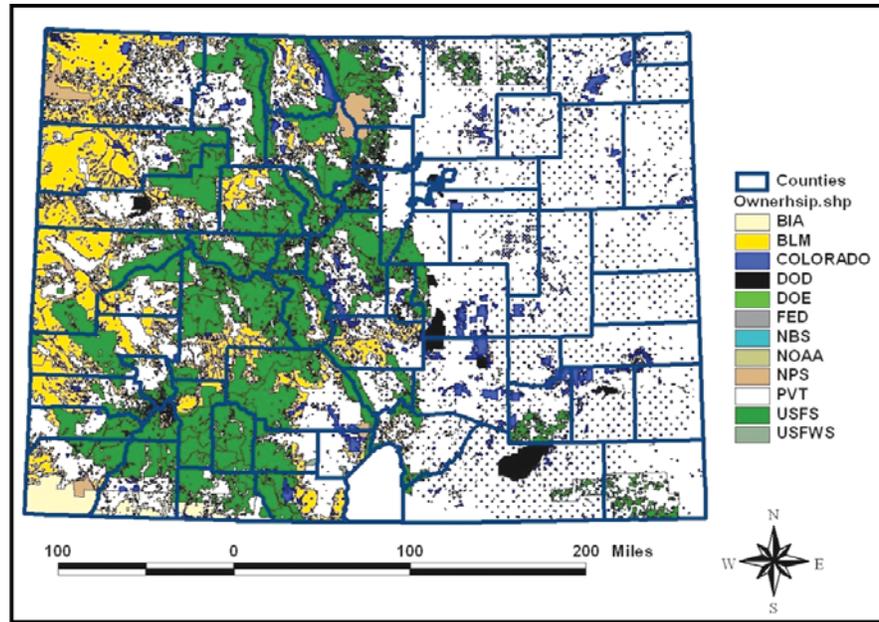
*At the local level counties across the state are coming together to form heritage tourism collations that represent multiple counties. The goal of this strategy is to encourage visitors to explore our state's history and culture in large and small communities alike. An example of the success of this strategy is in Southeast Colorado where six counties came together to develop a regional marketing approach centered on the Santa Fe Trail. This has allowed well known sites such as Bent's Old Fort to connect their story with smaller museums and sites across the southeast in order to provide visitors with a full and memorable trip to the region. The southeast has developed successful partnerships with the Colorado Tourism Office, State Historical Fund, Department of Local Affairs, State Parks, Division of Wildlife, National Park Service, National Forest Service, Colorado Department of Transportation, and Preserve America, as well as numerous local and county-based organizations. Evidence of the success of these partnerships is demonstrated in Bent's Old Fort attributing a 30% increase in attendance to their partnership with this regional group.*

*Currently, the Colorado Tourism Office and State Historical Fund's Colorado Heritage Tourism Program work with nine groups with similar goals and are planning to assist additional groups in the near future.*

—Laura Libby,  
Heritage Tourism Program Manager,  
Colorado Tourism Office

and landscapes, integral to the development of Colorado's history and important to its citizen's today, through active partnerships with local landowners. Rural resources are currently underrepresented in survey and nomination, especially in the northwestern part of the state, while Colorado Preservation, Inc., in partnership with the State Historical Fund, has been actively engaging in increased survey in the southeast.

Figure 2: PUBLIC LANDS IN COLORADO



Source: Bureau of Land Management

Table 3: 2007 COLORADO AGRICULTURAL CENSUS STATISTICS

Number of farms	36,200
Land in farms	31,300,000 acres
Average farm size	865 acres
Cattle and calves (Jan. 1, 2010)	2,600,000 head
Number of barns built before 1960	8,331

[http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full\\_Report/index.asp](http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/index.asp)

As aforementioned, agriculture is Colorado's second largest primary industry, comprising 13.2% of total state employment. Cattle, hog, and sheep husbandry dominate Colorado's livestock industry, while crop production includes hay, corn for grain, wheat, potatoes, barley, beans, sunflowers, and sorghum. The 2007 Census of Agriculture provides additional comparative statistical details.

According to the Colorado Center for Healthy Communities' *The Colorado Index: Population, Economy, Environment, Community—Understanding and Tracking Quality of Life* (2001): "Developed land in Colorado increased by 33.5% (649 square miles) between 1982 and 1997, equating to about 3 acres per hour. Population grew at a slower rate of 27% during this same period. This means

that new development has been using an increasing amount of land per person, an indicator of 'sprawl.'" Tellingly, the Colorado Center for Healthy Communities also tracked the proliferation of non-profit local and regional land trusts in Colorado, increasing from 16 in 1990 to 35 in 2000: "In this same period, the amount of land conserved through land trusts has increased over 1,200%, from 25,000 acres to about 340,000 acres. Comparatively, land trust conserved acreage in the U.S. increased about 240%."

Table 4: LAND OWNERSHIP STATISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION STATEWIDE

Land Owner	Area in Acres
Bureau of Indian Affairs	765,723.13
Bureau of Land Management	8,332,533.63
Department of Defense	523,578.50
Department of Education	2,521.03
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,679.97
National Park Service	552,125.11
Private	38,680,156.53
U.S. Forest Service	14,379,966.11
U.S. Fish and Wildlife	56,706.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,615,002.75</b>

Source: History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

While development remains a consistent threat, it is balanced by the majority of Colorado residents' deep appreciation of open landscape for use as green space. The Colorado Open Space Alliance, a statewide organization of publicly funded local and regional open space programs, testifies to the strength of public dedication, which often works in tandem with the preservation of rural historic resources. The conservation movement and historic preservation are often naturally aligned, and those connections should be fostered to provide sustainable momentum for both movements.

Oil, mineral, and gas exploration, solar and wind energy projects, expansion of existing transportation corridors, cell tower installation, and suburban and large-lot rural residential development present some of the greatest known threats to Colorado's rural cultural landscapes. For instance, SB07-91, legislation passed in 2007, identified ten wind and solar energy generation development areas, including in the San Luis Valley, a National Heritage Area, and in the area south and southeast of Pueblo. For additional technical information regarding the complexities involved in energy development, including route refinement, proposed energy corridors, transmission line siting, and wind mapping, refer to the Colorado Governor's Energy Office 2009 publication, *The Renewable Energy Development Infrastructure Report: Connecting Colorado's Renewable Resources to the Markets in a Carbon-Constrained Electricity Sector*. State renewable energy standards call for 20% total energy production from renewables by 2020.

*Between 1997 and 2002 Colorado lost 1.26 million acres of agricultural land, averaging 690 acres per day. Colorado is third in the nation, behind Texas and New Mexico, for overall agricultural land lost in the past five years...By 2022 Colorado will lost 3.1 million more acres of agricultural land.*

**Environment Colorado  
Research and Policy Center,  
*Losing Ground: Colorado's  
Vanishing Agricultural Landscape***

*Viejo San Acacio, Costilla County*



**Table 5: KNOWN RESOURCE STATISTICS BY COUNTY**

County	Designated	Resources Inventoried
Adams	19	2,327
Alamosa	17	673
Arapahoe	23	2,457
Archuleta	6	2,636
Baca	6	724
Bent	11	584
Boulder	92	10,052
Broomfield	1	158
Chaffee	42	1,896
Cheyenne	10	166
Clear Creek	31	1,766
Conejos	13	1,275
Costilla	11	357
Crowley	3	65
Custer	13	406
Delta	30	1,503
Denver	340	9,103
Dolores	8	2,583
Douglas	31	2,146
Eagle	13	2,463
El Paso	109	5,310
Elbert	6	407
Fremont	41	2,004
Garfield	17	3,785
Gilpin	9	1,946
Grand	28	3,298
Gunnison	33	4,223
Hinsdale	11	806
Huerfano	9	1,939
Jackson	4	1,629
Jefferson	106	3,825
Kiowa	5	169
Kit Carson	8	199
La Plata	20	7,171
Lake	8	1,588
Larimer	119	8,258
Las Animas	32	8,713
Lincoln	9	391
Logan	15	506
Mesa	44	12,707
Mineral	6	451
Moffat	13	6,219
Montezuma	42	19,657
Montrose	36	7,512
Morgan	18	894

*continued in next column*

Otero	23	739
Ouray	15	1,473
Park	26	2,925
Phillips	7	45
Pitkin	36	1,090
Prowers	17	214
Pueblo	77	5,008
Rio Blanco	14	5,663
Rio Grande	22	942
Routt	26	2,218
Saguache	12	3,097
San Juan	7	746
San Miguel	10	5,244
Sedgwick	5	99
Summit	9	1,250
Teller	12	2,040
Washington	9	153
Weld	54	4,360
Yuma	7	234
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,856 designated resources statewide</b>	<b>184,487 resources inventoried statewide</b>

*Source: History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*

Meanwhile, the President's Conference on America's Great Outdoors consideration of cultural landscapes constitutes a renewed national conservation agenda to provide strategies for additional public land protection through new National Park units and the National Landscape Conservation System. Lead federal agencies in that initiative are the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Environmental Protection Agency, and the White House Office on Environmental Quality, with participation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Army Corps of Engineers.

In parallel, the National Trust for Historic Preservation recently named Fort Collins, Colorado as one of its 2010 Dozen Distinctive Destinations, which can provide recognition for the state's urbanized cultural landscapes. The program recognizes: "authentic visitor experience by combining dynamic downtowns, cultural diversity, attractive architecture, cultural landscapes and a strong commitment to historic preservation, sustainability and revitalization. In each community, residents have joined

together and taken action to protect their town's character" (<http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/travel/dozen-distinctive-destinations/>). Since the program's creation in 2000, Boulder, Crested Butte, Durango, Georgetown, Glenwood Springs, and Silverton have also been recognized.

### RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

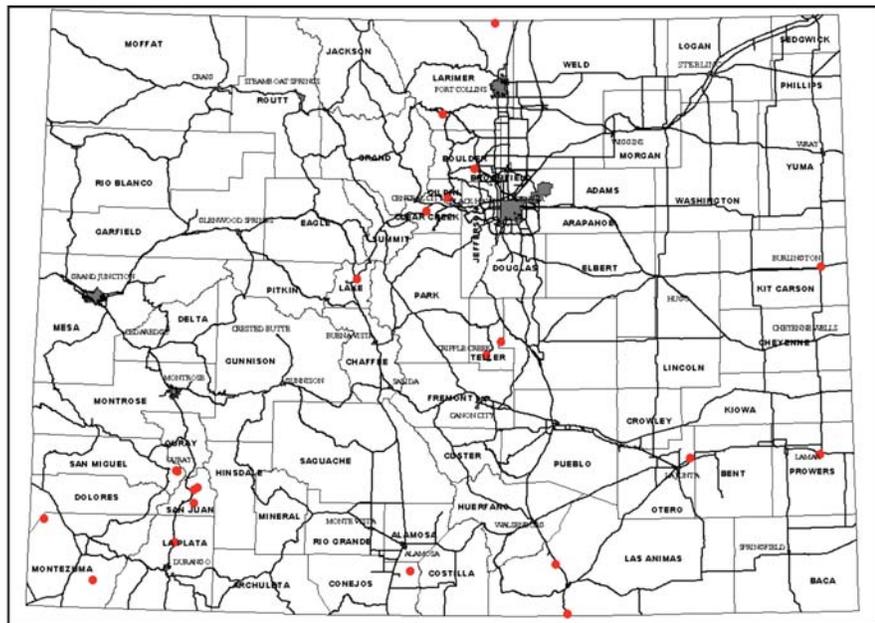
The 2008 *A Profile of Historic Places Recorded in Colorado* is valuable in establishing a baseline for planning, despite constantly evolving data, for identification and evaluation of historic resources over the life of this plan. Compiled through the work of a number of private and public partners over the last 50 years, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation maintains an accessible archive of 1,135 linear feet of site forms, comprising nearly the length of four football fields. Annually, this archive grows at an average rate of 24.5 linear feet. In terms of other types of documents, such as survey reports, the office possesses 1,152 linear feet, which grows at a rate of 56 linear feet a year.

Approximately 40% of land in Colorado is under the ownership of federal or state agencies. This statistic is important in the context of inventory and consultation regarding potential effects to historic resources under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Statewide, the number of designated properties in Colorado totals 4,009, although complete records of local landmarks are not available and should be better coordinated. For instance, Denver has over 9,000 properties within local historic districts designated at the local, state, or national level. As of September 2010, Colorado featured 1,429 properties listed on the National Register and over 1,856 on the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. These are presented in the table by county, with designation denoting listed on the National

Register of Historic Places or Colorado State Register of Historic Properties, whether individually or by district. Table 3 denotes cultural resources, whether individually or as a district, inventoried by site form to date.

At present, there are more than 184,400 resources recorded throughout the state. As of September 2010, nationwide there are 85,822 properties listed in the National Register, totaling more than 1.6 million individual buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects.

**Figure 3: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**



*Source: History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's development, in conjunction with input from its preservation partners, of strategic statewide historical and architectural as well as archaeological resource ten-year survey plans are currently in the inception phase. Preliminary examination will focus on identification of un-surveyed areas and under-represented resources, identification of needed historic contexts, encouragement of State Historical Fund grant applications for survey projects, potential development of non-competitive baseline reconnaissance survey grant awards, and consideration of the high cost of survey products. Ultimately, a major thrust of continuing identification and evaluation of all types of historic resources will be increased follow-through from a determination of eligibility to nomination and designation.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION SUCCESS STORIES

*The Colorado Archaeological Society—Northern Chapter partnered with the Rivers West Homeowners Association to purchase the Kaplan-Hoover Site, an Archaic Period, Native American bison kill site, for the purpose of preservation as community open space and for academic research. Additionally, Colorado State University's Department of Anthropology performed excavation and interpretation at the site.*



*Since 1983 Crow Canyon Archaeological Center has hosted tens of thousands of student archaeologists to work on major scientific projects in the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Sites include Sand Canyon Pueblo, Castle Rock Pueblo, Woods Canyon Pueblo, Albert Porter Pueblo, Shields Pueblo, and Goodman Point Pueblo. To honor this work, the Center received a 2008 National Trust award for leadership in educational programming.*



*The Archaeology of the Colorado Coal Field War was an archaeological project conducted by Binghamton University, Fort Lewis College, and the University of Colorado-Denver. The project shed important light on this early labor conflict and helped lead to designation of the Ludlow Tent Colony Site as a National Historic Landmark in 2009.*



*History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, spearheaded by review and compliance staff, worked with partners including the Weld County Commissioners and Archaeological Conservancy, the latter of whom subsequently purchased land containing the Frazier Site, preserving it from potential quarrying.*



Colorado possesses twenty-one National Historic Landmarks, the most recently designated being the Ludlow Tent Colony Site. The number of properties officially determined eligible for nomination, either to the National or State Registers as of April 2010 totaled 12,768. By contrast, resources lost through demolition, disturbance, vandalism, relocation, or deterioration was 25,584 as of April 2010.

While these designations reflect commendable work and collaboration among numerous partners, including the land owner, among all National Register properties in Colorado, 80% were listed in full or in part for architectural significance. While 80% of Colorado's history is not solely architecture, this statistic does reflect consideration of the breadth of the built environment, from high style to vernacular, art to engineering, prehistoric to historic. These designations include areas of significance of architecture (67%), social history (17%), commerce (13%), engineering (12%), and transportation (12%), to cite a few. Approximately 62% of nominations relate to important trends in history and 14% to significant persons. Additional consideration of designed and rural historic landscapes, however, is necessary. The least represented areas of significance include communications, economics, health/medicine, invention, law, and literature. Meanwhile, the best represented periods of significance are 1876–1950. As such, additional focus on the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric periods may be warranted as well as 1951 through recent past resources. Recognition of traditional cultural properties, ethnic heritage, and gender diverse resources, including those related to Buffalo soldiers, Hispanic settlement of southern Colorado, the thousands of years of Native American habitation, and twentieth-century civil rights struggles is also crucial.

Only about 4% of Colorado's designated properties are listed for their information potential, thus another area of increased focus is the listing of archaeological sites. In the last five years, archaeological projects have shifted from large-scale excavations to large-scale surveys. Another recent trend is an increase in small survey and testing projects. The last ten years have also seen a large increase in the use of archaeological monitors as preservation mitigation on large-scale architectural preservation projects. State Historical Fund grants for archaeology have embraced projects including site acquisition and stabilization, artifact collections analysis and curation, and education programs and publications that share those findings with the public.

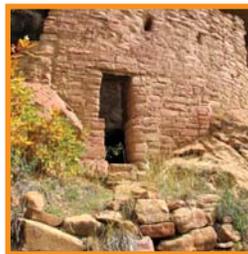
Of the archaeological sites designated in Colorado, Ancestral Puebloan sites in the Four Corners region represent approximately 34% of National Register listings and 75% of State Register listings. The remaining listings are divided more equitably among Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Fremont, Late Prehistoric, Ute, and historic period sites, in addition to various rock art sites.

Over the last five years, research has also occurred in association with Section 106 compliance projects at the Rocky Mountain Expansion Loop Pipeline, Rueter-Hess Reservoir, Animas-La Plata project, and ongoing I-70 corridor expansion planning. Public archaeology projects have received attention, including excavations by Crow Canyon Archaeological Center at Albert Porter and Goodman Point Pueblos and large-scale surveys on public lands in the San Luis Valley and U.S. Forest Service lands across western Colorado. Universities have studied Folsom sites in the Gunnison Basin, Fort Garland, Ludlow Tent Colony, old Fort Lewis campus, and Paleoindian sites throughout the state. The combined efforts of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs and History Colorado have led to an increased use of *in situ* preservation and/or immediate reburial of unmarked burial investigations. In 2008 a tribally initiated and jointly developed procedure for repatriating culturally unidentifiable Native American human remains was approved by the national Native American Graves and Repatriation Act committee as a model program for dealing with remains found on state or private lands. The Colorado Council for Professional Archaeology (CCPA) completed the Colorado Prehistory Contexts in 1999. In 2007 CCPA also completed the Colorado Historical Archaeology Context—a comprehensive look at historical archaeology in the state. Finally, while most archaeologists statewide agree that there exist critical space needs for storing artifacts, there has been increased emphasis on the designation of regional repositories and associated curation agreements for state archaeological permits.



*RMC Consultants, Inc. conducted excavations and data collection at the new History Colorado Center Site, located in Denver's Golden Triangle Area. OAHPC conducted walking tours of the site and plans for a permanent public exhibition are currently under consideration.*

*In 2009, the National Trust awarded the Cheyenne And Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado an Honor Award for their work in designation and interpretation at the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, Washita Battlefield, and Old Bent's Fort National Historic Sites.*



*Mesa Verde Architectural Documentation Program's Prelude to Tapestries in Stone—As the title of this multi-year study implies, the preserved architectural features and finishes at Mesa Verde National Park provide details about Ancient Puebloan life*

*that could not have been anticipated in the early years of archaeological investigations. Because of these studies and other public education efforts and publications in 2007, Mesa Verde National Park and Mesa Verde Museum Association received a Hart award for 100 years of excellence in preservation and seventy-six years of educational partnership.*



## HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND INVENTORY

*Santa Fe Trail Initiative—The National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Daughters of the American Revolution, Santa Fe Trail Association, State Historical Fund, and counties, among others, are partnering to identify and nominate historic resources associated with the Santa Fe Trail through Colorado, too few of which are designated to either the National or State Registers. This effort will compliment the*

*Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's partnership with the state historic preservation offices of the other four Trail states, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico, to amend the 1993 Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Trail.*

*The Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve features over 72 culturally peeled ponderosa pine trees. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Indian Grove site is believed to be one of only five listed living resources on the Register. Scientific data and oral histories suggest that Ute and Apache Indians used this stand of trees in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for food and medicinal purposes as well as for constructing objects such as cradleboards, saddles, and structure roofing. On June 6, 2010, the Medano Fire began in the Park and burned for almost two months and over 7,000 acres. Special teams of firefighters from Bandelier and Rocky Mountain National Parks fought tirelessly to save Great Sand Dunes' culturally peeled trees by raking away duff or ground fuels and then if necessary lighting back fires with drip torches. In the process, the firefighters also identified additional modified trees and successfully defended those as well.*

(Photo courtesy Jacqui Ainlay-Conley, Museum Technician)



*June 2010 Medano Fire in Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY: GENERAL NEEDS

- *Ancestral Puebloan site settlement patterns in the Four Corners region*
- *Aviation archaeology sites*
- *Documentation of private archaeological collections*
- *Early Basket Maker sites*
- *Eastern Plains (prehistoric and historic)*
- *Great Plains and mountain Paleo-Indian Period sites*
- *High altitude prehistoric sites*
- *Historical archaeology*
- *Increased geologic/geomorphic and paleo-environmental information in contexts*
- *Late prehistoric and historic sites containing ephemeral aboriginal wooden features*
- *Military history sites*
- *Proto-historic sites with documented ethnographic data (i.e. Apache/Dismal River connection)*
- *Rio Grande Basin Archaic Period sites*
- *Rock art sites*
- *Stone tool sourcing studies*
- *Urban archaeology*
- *Ute sites*

## ACTION AGENDA

This plan seeks to motivate and empower people to value heritage and historic places by enhancing opportunities to demonstrate the myriad benefits of sharing and preserving the stories therein embodied. The Action Agenda is organized around six goals devised to guide statewide, regional, and local preservation efforts over the next five years. They are ordered to reflect a logical progression in advancing the practice of preservation in Colorado:

### GOAL A: Preserving the Places that Matter

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

### GOAL B: Strengthening and Connecting the Colorado Preservation Network

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

### GOAL C: Shaping the Preservation Message

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

### GOAL D: Publicizing the Benefits of Preservation

- The documenting and sharing of the benefits of historic preservation

### GOAL E: Weaving Preservation Throughout Education

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

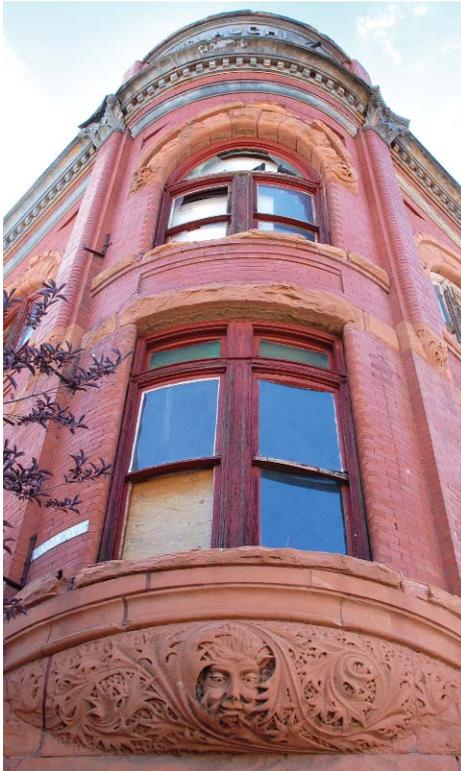
### GOAL F: Advancing Preservation Practices

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

In basic terms, the six goals effectively focus on survey and identification of historic and cultural resources, networking, marketing, documenting preservation's benefits, preservation-related education, and ensuring the availability of technical assistance statewide. Each goal in turn also directly relates to the overarching theme of sustainability, both in terms of promoting the conservation of historic and cultural resources and in assuring the robustness of the preservation movement itself. As revealed through public and stakeholder debate and discussion, these six goals collectively represent the wide-range of interests and challenges which have resulted in the vision outlined in this plan. Each goal consists of objectives and strategies drafted purposely broad so as to inclusively reflect the range of preservation activities and initiatives while tracking target timeframes and lead implementers. While many elements of these goals are already in progress, the larger vision is to activate ever-increasing numbers of people engaged in these activities. The goals are equally important, and presented logically in a way such that they naturally complement and interact with one another. Each goal is integral to the success of Colorado's historic preservation efforts.

## GOAL A: PRESERVING THE PLACES THAT MATTER

Preserving places that matter comprises the foundation for all historic preservation efforts statewide as well as the fundamental basis for the ideas outlined in this plan. We must survey, document, identify, and evaluate historic and cultural resources in order to be able to protect and interpret them. This effort should be ongoing, collaborative, and dynamic, engaging all generations and educating them throughout the process.



McLaughlin Building, Pueblo

Among the challenges are that historic and cultural landscapes, including their associated architectural and archaeological resources, are among the most threatened in our state due to development pressures. These pressures may include residential development, natural resource exploitation, infrastructure expansion, and limited funding sources. In general, unidentified resources often prove most vulnerable to loss due to lack of recognition, thus the fundamental importance of baseline survey. In turn, it is imperative to analyze resources that are geographically and typologically under-represented in the current statewide inventory. Additional threats include economic factors, such as demolition by neglect, the understanding of which facilitates targeting limited resources, for instance in rural areas. Going forward, survey, inventory, and preservation efforts for historic and cultural resources should use the measurable

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation systematically digitizes the locations of historic and cultural resources recorded statewide by all partners into a Geographic Information System. Federal land management agencies and cultural resource professionals contribute a great deal to this effort. However, based on data as of June 2010, approximately 7% of the state of Colorado by geographic area has been intensively surveyed for cultural resources. The goal *Preserving the Places that Matter* seeks to expand the number of resources surveyed and centralized in the database.

### SELECT THREATENED AND UNDER-REPRESENTED RESOURCE TYPES\*

- *Aboriginal wooden features*
- *Adobe Resources*
- *Advertising signs*
- *Civil rights sites*
- *Early automobile resources*
- *Grain elevators and mills*
- *Hispanic resources*
- *Mining landscapes, sites, structures, and equipment*
- *Modern architecture 1940-70*
- *Paleoindian sites*
- *Post-World War II subdivisions*
- *Public schools*
- *Rock art*
- *Rural historic landscapes*
- *Sugar industry resources*
- *Traditional cultural places*
- *Urbanscapes*
- *Vernacular typologies*

*\*It is important to note that the above resources may include buried archeological evidence of their history of development, use, modification, and abandonment.*

### HISTORIC CONTEXTS: GENERAL NEEDS

- *Adobe*
- *Aspects of ethnic heritage*
- *Brick manufacturers*
- *Cold War*
- *Educational complexes*
- *Foundries and smelters*
- *Fraternal organizations and halls*
- *Labor struggles*
- *The landscape architecture profession in Colorado*
- *Quarries*
- *Racial tensions and civil rights*
- *Recent past resources*

2010 baseline of pre-1970 resources, both privately and publicly owned, to identify tangible goals to survey additional resources. Select threatened and under-represented resource types, historic contexts needed, and general needs for

archaeological inventory as listed here derive from public as well as preservation partner input. Of related interest, additional focus should prioritize interpretation of existing museum collections and ensure curation needs are met.

GOAL A: PRESERVING THE PLACES THAT MATTER			
Objectives	Strategies	Target Date	Lead Implementers
A1) Evaluate fundamentals of survey process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Poll communities as to how to facilitate reconnaissance-level surveys</li> <li>b) Delineate the level of survey appropriate for particular objectives</li> <li>c) Explore new technologies and techniques</li> <li>d) Collect multiple levels of data that reflect a resource's history</li> <li>e) Devise system for electronic survey submissions</li> <li>f) Create comprehensive maps of historic and cultural resources</li> <li>g) Convene survey forum at annual Colorado Preservation, Inc., Saving Places conference</li> <li>h) Emphasize survey strategies that minimize artifact collection to conserve curation space in repositories</li> </ul>	2013	University of Colorado-Denver, History Colorado, cultural resource professionals
A2) Prepare additional historic contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify themes needed</li> <li>b) Connect context development with thematic exhibits and programs</li> <li>c) Increase the development of Multiple Property Documentation Forms</li> </ul>	2015	Local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, University of Colorado-Denver, History Colorado
A3) Conduct survey, inventory, and designation proactively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create ten-year statewide strategic survey plans</li> <li>b) Identify underrepresented and threatened resources</li> <li>c) Identify key resources in need of intensive survey</li> <li>d) Increase outreach to private land owners and minority and rural communities to identify sites and gather oral histories</li> <li>e) Integrate survey with development projects in the initial phase of planning</li> <li>f) Advocate that federal land management agencies update and maintain resource data</li> <li>g) Augment countywide survey and local designation programs</li> <li>h) Initiate the development of cultural landscape reports</li> <li>i) Develop methodologies conducive to wholesale survey of urban environments, piloted in Denver</li> <li>j) Create public-private partnerships, especially at the grassroots level, toward these ends</li> </ul>	2014	Historic Denver, Inc., federal land management agencies, higher education programs, Colorado Preservation, Inc., local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, cultural resource professionals
A4) Disseminate historic and cultural resource information broadly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Showcase survey results through local meetings</li> <li>b) Engage in systematic information-sharing with elected officials and local governments</li> <li>c) Link survey program to heritage tourism proactively</li> <li>d) Integrate results of survey into local educational initiatives</li> <li>e) Engage realtors and historic property owners</li> <li>f) Integrate local, state, and federal databases of historic resources</li> <li>g) Provide county assessors with information related to designated properties</li> </ul>	2013	Colorado Municipal League, Colorado Tourism Office, federal land management agencies
A5) Increase historic and cultural resource preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Examine ways to promote designation of eligible resources surveyed</li> <li>b) Nominate historic and cultural resources to the National and State Registers</li> <li>c) Advertise tax incentives</li> <li>d) Advocate for comprehensive municipal historic preservation planning</li> <li>e) Devise creative mitigation strategies that contribute to the broader development of historic preservation statewide</li> </ul>	2014	Federal land management agencies, higher education programs, Colorado Preservation, Inc., History Colorado

*Facing page: Top row (left to right)—Downtown Salida; Urban Archaeology at the History Colorado Center, Denver  
 Second row (left to right)—Bridge on 285 outside of Salida; People's Ditch, San Luis  
 Third row (left to right)—Durango; Bastiens Restaurant, Denver  
 Bottom—Yule Marble Quarry, Marble*



## EMERSON SCHOOL

*The National Trust for Historic Preservation is embarking on a \$2.3 million renovation of the 1885 school, which in 2011 will house its regional offices as well as those of Historic Denver, Inc., and Colorado Preservation, Inc. The State Historical Fund has awarded a \$500,000 Special Initiatives grant to further the project's focus on promoting environmentally sustainable sensitive rehabilitation of a historic building.*

## HISTORICORPS

*HistoriCorps™ is a national initiative that works through partnerships to mobilize volunteers to save and sustain our nation's special places while providing educational and outdoor experiences. HistoriCorps™ mission is to save and sustain historic places for public benefit through partnerships that foster public involvement, volunteer engagement, and public education and training. It was launched on a regional level in 2009 through an innovative public private partnership between a statewide historic preservation nonprofit, Colorado Preservation, Inc. (CPI); a statewide volunteer organization, Volunteers for Outdoor Colorado (VOC); and a federal agency, the United States Forest Service (USFS).*

## SOUTHWEST SITE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM WITH THE SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION: Partnerships to Preserve the Built Mining Environment in the Bureau of Land Management Alpine Loop Area

*The Southwest Colorado Cultural Site Stewardship Program is the core program of the San Juan Mountains Association cultural program. It was established in 2000 in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, and Colorado State Historical Fund. This award-winning program was designed to meet three goals: 1) to train a cadre of volunteers to monitor cultural resources; 2) to participate in educational outreach concerning historic preservation; and 3) to develop partnerships with other organizations to further historic preservation efforts. The program has approximately 88 site stewards that monitor a comparable number of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The Alpine Site Hosting project began in 2009 at six historic mining sites managed by BLM above Silverton. These sites included Animas Forks (5SA.26), Bagley Mill (5SA.36), San Juan Chief Mill (5SA.38), Kittimac Mine (5SA.176), Sound Democrat Mill (5SA.349), and Treasure Mountain (5SA.344). Trained stewards visited these sites during periods of high recreation visitation. Site hosts provided visitors with historical background and preservation information. Approximately 180 visitor contacts were made through site hosting.*

## GOAL B: STRENGTHENING AND CONNECTING THE COLORADO PRESERVATION NETWORK

There are numerous layers of partners engaged in historic preservation across the state, including federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations, local advocacy groups and historical societies, tribes, Certified Local Governments and other communities with preservation programs, and conservation organizations. All of these partners act independently as well as in collaboration locally, regionally, and statewide on individual projects and initiatives as well as on larger policy issues. In order to make these connections and collaborations as strong as possible, it is important to foster and connect them actively through communication and coordination. At present, while many are involved in preservation, there may not be an awareness of individuals or organizations even in adjacent counties who can assist or provide advice. The goal of *Strengthening and Connecting the Colorado Preservation Network* addresses strengthening and creating service providers and advocates, building capacity, and offering a more robust network engaged in preservation activities and joined through partnerships.



Historic resources are connected to and cherished by communities, which in turn ideally translates into consideration of the larger cultural landscape. The best means by which to achieve awareness in practice, however, is by strengthening regional partnerships among local advocates, engaging a broad diverse audience, and thereby fundamentally augmenting the preservation movement's critical capacity. As evidenced by programs including HistoriCorps and the San Juan Mountains Association, historic preservation volunteerism, friends groups, and site stewardship should be actively encouraged, potentially through the engagement of Volunteers for Outdoors Colorado.

## PARTNERSHIPS

*There were several organizations identified in the planning process with whom the preservation partners would like to join in more active collaboration. While this list is by no means exhaustive, it begins to prioritize natural partnerships with groups such as local chambers of commerce, conservation organizations, land trusts, service organizations, and state and local park organizations. These include: Colorado Acequia Association; Colorado Cattlemen's Association; Colorado Conservation Fund; Colorado Conservation Land Trust; Colorado Council on Economic Education; Colorado Counties Inc.; Colorado Lions Clubs; Colorado Municipal League; Colorado Office of Economic Development; Colorado Open Lands; Colorado Rotary Clubs; Governor's Energy Office; Greater Outdoors Colorado; Nature Conservancy; Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association; Sierra Club; The Park People; The Trust for Public Land; and Trout Unlimited.*



*The partners will continue to strengthen their relationship with Tribal contacts, particularly resident tribes, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation. For a list of preservation programs and services and select local and archaeological preservation partner organizations, see Appendices B and C on pages 46 and 56.*



*Top to bottom—Ute Mountain Ute tribal members working with Chris Zeller at the Morris site within the Tribal Park; CAMP CLG Training session, Montgomery County; Archaeologist Jon Horn at the Shavano Valley rock site near Montrose*



*Facing page: Top—Colorado Preservation Inc.'s Saving Places Conference, Colorado's Statewide Annual Preservation Conference; Bottom—Animas Forks ghost town site in San Juan County*

**GOAL B: STRENGTHENING AND CONNECTING THE COLORADO PRESERVATION NETWORK**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Lead Implementers</b>
B1) Nurture preservation leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create new and strengthen existing local preservation advocacy organizations</li> <li>b) Establish mentor relationships through local leaders</li> <li>c) Develop Colorado-specific Preservation Leadership Training based on National Trust for Historic Preservation model</li> <li>d) Expand site stewardship programs statewide through HistoriCorps, San Juan Mountains Association, Bureau of Land Management, and other volunteer programs</li> </ul>	2014	History Colorado, land-owning federal agencies, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Colorado Preservation, Inc., San Juan Mountains Association, HistoriCorps
B2) Establish a preservation advocacy network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create “who’s who” to contact regarding preservation-related questions</li> <li>b) Assist communities with no or inactive preservation programs</li> <li>c) Increase “word-of-mouth” communication, as among ranching communities and through local extension agents</li> <li>d) Establish booths at Rural Philanthropy days and local fairs</li> <li>e) Develop strategies to identify and assess critical advocacy needs</li> </ul>	2013	Colorado Preservation, Inc., local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, National Trust for Historic Preservation
B3) Maximize partnership network connections to achieve critical capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Place interns to provide connection among existing preservation organizations</li> <li>b) Augment networking capacity for local advocates to strengthen approaches, share strategies, and ask questions by identifying contacts</li> <li>c) Expand the use of social media to inform and share information</li> <li>d) Establish mentorship contacts</li> </ul>	2012	Local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning
B4) Increase interagency coordination and dialogue with public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Host quarterly or annual agency coordination meetings</li> <li>b) Develop best practices for capacity-building of volunteer programs with specific guidance as to how to sustain enthusiasm</li> <li>c) Publicize best practices as models to emulate</li> </ul>	2012	Colorado Preservation, Inc., federal land management agencies, Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways
B5) Form new partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify non-traditional partners, such as economic development groups, downtown associations, and service organizations</li> <li>b) Ally with conservation partners in broadening place-based preservation efforts</li> <li>c) Engage local chambers of commerce, Colorado Office of Economic Development, local planners, and community service organizations</li> <li>d) Plan and conduct joint projects with above-named partners that benefit resource preservation</li> <li>e) Create “who’s who” of partner organizations</li> </ul>	2015	National Trust for Historic Preservation, volunteer groups, higher education programs, conservation and service organizations, land trusts, park organizations, chambers of commerce, Colorado Office of Economic Development

## GOAL C:

### SHAPING THE PRESERVATION MESSAGE

As evidenced through public listening sessions and questionnaires, consideration of historic preservation, pre-history, and history represent a broad variety of actions and ideas to different people, both with positive and negative connotations. Preservation is ultimately related to personal perspective, previous experience with the movement, or emotional connections to heritage and place. The *Shaping the Preservation Message* strategy focuses on the proactive, as opposed to reactive, promotion and messaging of the mission and vision of preservation into a single powerful, unified message. This message targets individual citizens and local communities broadly.

The environmental movement has been very successful in this realm and should be a model for preservationists to promote volunteerism, community planning, landscape conservation, and exciting new discoveries of historic and cultural resources. To communicate that historic preservation seeks to recognize and preserve the diversity of cultural resources—including significant aspects of the built environment, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, districts, objects, mining, infrastructure, and transportation resources, traditional cultural places and practices, language, music, dance, archives, collections, and folkways—is critical. This goal engages in the “branding” of Colorado’s statewide preservation movement. There exists an opportunity to reconfigure and renew the preservation message and how we communicate it through branding and outreach. For instance, “the greenest building is the one that already exists,” is a target message. The importance of stewardship of resources—both cultural and natural—for future generations reflects the dynamism of the preservation movement itself. Moreover, locally made preservation decisions are more strongly endorsed and respected; as such, partners must continue to promote and nurture local advocacy efforts. Historic preservation advocacy broadly painted should be proactively promoted.

By contrast, among the major challenges, historic preservation is often perceived as an outsider movement, impediment, or the “bad guy.” One participant in a public listening session addressed the need to “avoid having history as the sour note in the face of progress.” By dint of the specialized nature of many advocates, preservation too often presents itself as insular, overly academic, or esoteric. As a result, the historic

#### HISTORY COLORADO CENTER

*Anticipated to open in 2012, History Colorado is currently constructing an expanded museum, history center, and administrative space in downtown Denver. New exhibitions focused on historic preservation are in development. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and State Historic Fund will be reunited in a single, permanent space. The History Colorado Center will remain the flagship for the organization’s satellite museums and properties around the state in Montrose, Trinidad, Fort Garland, Leadville, Georgetown, Platteville, Pueblo, and Denver. The History Colorado Center can be the physical nexus that helps shape and convey the state’s preservation message, but the ultimate success in branding positive perceptions of preservation will ultimately come from local, community, and grass-roots efforts.*

*History Colorado Center, Denver*



preservation movement must actively market its message as a positive societal force. As one working group concluded, the movement must become the “yes man” rather than the “no man.” Construction of the History Colorado Center presents an opportune and timely backdrop to promote the integrated and diverse capacity of the organization and its partners to promote the positive impacts of historic preservation statewide. Specifically, the successful programs not only of

History Colorado, but of its myriad partners, should be showcased through this opportunity. The History Colorado Center will enjoy the ability to touch the preponderance of school-age youth, so each visitor should leave with a better understanding of why historic preservation is important, through positive experiential learning. The inauguration of the center will provide an initial and prominent platform for this message.

GOAL C: SHAPING THE PRESERVATION MESSAGE			
Objectives	Strategies	Target Date	Lead Implementers
C1) Expand positive perceptions of preservation	a) Determine unified vision by which preservation is defined b) Dispel common misconceptions, such that National Register designation implies property restrictions c) Demystify elements of the historic preservation process that may be daunting to local advocates d) Demonstrate connection between preservation and mainstream popular culture	2012	National Trust for Historic Preservation and other non-profit organizations
C2) Develop promotional plan and communication strategy	a) Identify promotional tools and partners b) Identify spokespeople c) Identify new audiences and information channels d) Establish framework for developing local messages e) Broadcast case studies f) Target public relations campaigns and events with structured advocacy focused on awareness g) Explore non-traditional delivery options	2012	History Colorado, federal land management agencies
C3) Demonstrate relevance of preservation to the individual citizen	a) Develop local call-to-action network b) Stimulate greater citizen participation c) Strategize self-identification of a broader group of preservationists d) Generate awareness among community leaders e) Engage Colorado Association of Realtors f) Engage new Colorado residents	2013	Colorado Preservation, Inc., local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, historical societies
C4) Implement strategic marketing initiative	a) Link to History Colorado marketing initiative, with the preservation message as an entirely distinct brand with a statewide focus b) Utilize History Colorado's existing contract with an advertising firm to promote diverse program areas and historic preservation broadly c) Insert preservation as integral to History Colorado's distance learning initiative	2014	History Colorado
C5) Establish historic preservation focus at the History Colorado Center	a) Take advantage of construction of History Colorado Center to promote education and outreach related to historic preservation	2013	History Colorado
C6) Broadcast preservation's positive local impact	a) Celebrate preservation successes b) Generate additional publicity for local preservation initiatives c) Communicate to lawmakers the proven economic value of historic preservation	2012	Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Municipal League, Colorado Counties Inc., metropolitan planning organizations (regional council of governments), local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning

*Facing page: Top row (left to right)—Lower Downtown (LoDo) Denver; Kip Sunshine Academy at Mesa Verde  
Second row (left to right)—Historic Bike tour, Steamboat Springs; Downtown Fort Collins  
Bottom—Screenshot of the Archaeologist & Preservationist section of the History Colorado website*



TEXT SIZE: A A A

[CALENDAR](#) | [OAHIP](#) | [MUSEUMS](#) | [PLAN AN EVENT](#) | [MEMBERSHIP](#) | [SUPPORT US](#) | [CONNECT WITH US](#)

**HISTORY** *Colorado*

SEARCH

[Families](#) | [Adult Visitors](#) | [Kids & Students](#) | [Educators](#) | **[Archaeologists & Preservationists](#)** | [Grant Seekers & Recipients](#) | [Researchers](#)

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS & PRESERVATIONIST**

Archaeology & Historic Preservation Month  
Learn About Historic Preservation & Archaeology  
Useful Resources  
National and State Registers

Program for Advocational Archaeology Certification (PAAC)

City & County Government Preservation Programs (CLG)

Archaeology & Historic Preservation Month

Learn About Historic Preservation & Archaeology

Useful Resources

National and State Registers

## NATIONAL BUILDING STOCK STATISTICS

- *The average home size in the United States has increased 105% between 1950 and 1999.*
- *A 2004 report from the Brookings Institution projects that by 2030, we will have demolished and replaced 82 billion square feet of our current building stock. Since it is estimated that there are about 300 billion square feet of space in the United States today, that means we anticipate demolishing nearly 1/3 of our building stock in the next 20–25 years.*
- *It will take as much energy to demolish and reconstruct 82 billion square feet of space as it would to power the entire state of California—the 10th largest economy in the world with a population of about 36 million people—for 10 years.*
- *If we were to rehab even 10% of this 82 billion square feet, we would save enough energy to power the state of New York for well over a year.*
- *Construction debris accounts for 25% of the waste in the municipal waste stream each year.*
- *Demolishing 82 billion square feet of space will create enough debris to fill 2,500 NFL stadiums.*
- *The average embodied energy in existing buildings is five to 15 gallons of gasoline per square foot.*
- *Recent calculations indicate that it takes 35–50 years for an energy efficient new building to save the amount of energy lost in demolishing an existing building.*
- *In 1999, the General Services Administration examined its building inventory and found that utility costs for historic buildings were 27% less than for more modern buildings.*

Excerpted from the  
National Trust for Historic Preservation,  
*Sustainability by the Numbers*

## PRESERVATION'S POSITIVE ECONOMIC IMPACT

*Since 1981, rehabilitation activities in Colorado have created almost 29,000 jobs and generated a total of over \$2 billion in direct and indirect economic impacts. Even more impressive, in a single recent year heritage tourism in Colorado created \$2.4 billion in direct and indirect economic impacts and nearly 61,000 jobs throughout the state.*

The Economic Benefits of Historic  
Preservation in Colorado: 2005 Update

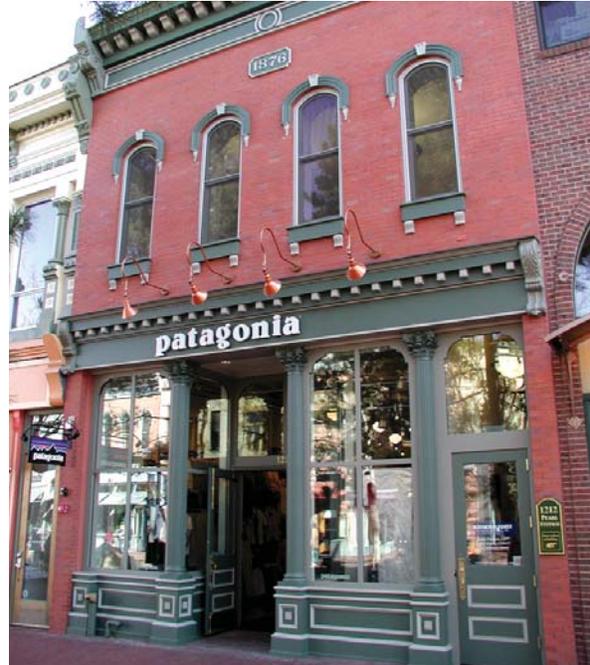
## GOAL D: PUBLICIZING THE BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION

**H**istoric preservation effectively constitutes sustainable development in addition to possessing significant cultural, social, scientific, and especially economic benefits. It is imperative to promote the inherent and demonstrable benefits of historic preservation to bolster the continued health of existing funding sources in fluctuating economic climates and among competition with other programs. However, the immediate challenge is that not enough facts have been established that quantify these benefits. Data and statistics must be developed to provide local preservation partners the ammunition to educate their fellow citizens.

The most immediate economic benefits tangibly demonstrated in Colorado that must be capitalized on and further quantified include: the conservation of existing resources; job creation and sustainment; heritage tourism and recreational opportunities; enhancement of community assets; rehabilitation tax incentives; grant opportunities; and the increased marketability of businesses located in or adjacent to historic resources. Parallel strategies include active communication with lawmakers regarding these benefits as well as the centrality of the State Historical Fund to Colorado's economy.

In addition, community benefits to be evaluated and celebrated include: the fostering of individual and community pride; heritage as a recreational and experiential activity; community building; the value of landscape conservation; and preservation of cultural memory and shared heritage. Among the environmental benefits of preservation, to be better demonstrated through data collection, are: adaptive use as compared with landfill and old-growth lumber data; the energy efficiency of historic buildings as well as additional weatherization strategies; and landscape preservation, coupled with watershed and natural resource conservation and green space for public enjoyment.

Once historic preservation's advantages are better known, the movement can be rendered more accessible to all citizens. Quantifiable data will facilitate shifting perceptions that preservation is difficult or an impediment. Complimentary research moving forward could include promotion of pride of ownership of historic resources, documenting the value of community-wide survey and inventory, and publicizing positive preservation case studies and success stories such as sensitive "green" rehabilitations. Better understanding of the benefits of preservation can not only combat common misconceptions, but serve to identify best practices. Some ideas for implementation include a study of the environmental benefits of preservation specific to Colorado's climate and landscape and economic analysis of demographic information, including those who live or work in historic districts.



*Top row (left to right)—  
Rehabilitated 1901 Denver  
Tramway building, REI—Denver  
Flagship; Georgetown Loop*

*Second row (left to right)—  
Tax Credit Project 1212 Pearl  
Street in Boulder, before and after  
(Photos courtesy Thomas W. Thorpe AIA,  
Townscapes LLC)*

*Bottom—  
Alamosa County Courthouse  
during restoration work*



GOAL D: PUBLICIZING THE BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION			
Objectives	Strategies	Target Date	Lead Implementers
D1) Demonstrate collective social, educational, economic, and cultural benefits of historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Establish research questions</li> <li>b) Focus on quantifiable, defensible statistics</li> <li>c) Develop a strategy to gather data</li> <li>d) Solicit endorsements</li> <li>e) Link all printed material to economic, social, and environmental benefits of preservation</li> <li>f) Update research regularly</li> <li>g) Establish History Colorado as a clearinghouse for this information</li> </ul>	2015	National Trust for Historic Preservation, local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, University of Colorado-Denver, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, History Colorado
D2) Publicize economic benefits, incentives, and funding mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Document job creation and training</li> <li>b) Advocate for increases to Historic Preservation Fund</li> <li>c) Publicize the benefits of private economic investment in historic preservation</li> <li>d) Advocate for the fiscal health of existing funding sources, in particular the State Historical Fund</li> <li>e) Monitor and advocate regarding state legislation with potential impacts to historic preservation initiatives</li> </ul>	2013	History Colorado, Colorado Preservation, Inc., local preservation non-profit organizations, economic development agencies, federal land management agencies
D3) Advance heritage tourism efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Advocate to target audiences</li> <li>b) Link historic preservation and heritage tourism's roles in planning and land use at the state and municipal levels</li> <li>c) Increase awareness among local decision makers regarding heritage tourism as an economic development and revitalization tool</li> <li>d) Define measurable outcomes, such as attendance at events and expanded audiences</li> </ul>	2015	Colorado Tourism Office, regional heritage taskforces, federal land management agencies, Colorado Wyoming Association of Museums, individual historic sites, state and local parks, Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways
D4) Articulate the benefits of comprehensive management of public lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Link data gathering to policy change</li> <li>b) Advocate for awareness that preservation is not always opposed to agency mission needs</li> <li>c) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned</li> </ul>	2012	Federal land management agencies, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Nature Conservancy, National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Archaeological Conservancy
D5) Articulate the benefits of protection of private lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Publicize the benefits of conservation easements</li> <li>b) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned</li> </ul>	2012	Conservation organizations, non-profit organizations, History Colorado, land trusts
D6) Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between environmental sustainability and historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create publications on leveraging benefits that highlight regional case studies</li> <li>b) Identify recommendations to protect the Colorado State Income Tax Credit program, State Historical Fund, and Colorado Department of Local Affairs Local Government Financial Assistance program</li> <li>c) Promote awareness amongst craftspeople</li> <li>d) Provide educational workshops</li> </ul>	2013	National Trust for Historic Preservation, Great Outdoors Colorado, Department of Energy, General Services Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, History Colorado, conservation organizations

## GOAL E: WEAVING PRESERVATION THROUGHOUT EDUCATION

As expressed repeatedly in public listening sessions, general and institutional apathy regarding historic and cultural resources is a systemic concern. Many Americans do not strongly self-identify with their heritage, whereas this plan seeks to renew individual ties with the cultural perspectives expressed through historic resource preservation and interpretation. Many expressed that limited history education in the general Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP), a standards-based statewide curriculum, is a potential source for the public's lesser appreciation of its historic and cultural resources. At present, local history will be taught in 3rd grade and Colorado history in the 4th grade. Education of the school-age child is recognized as a fundamental building block of this broad initiative, specifically through consideration of Colorado Standards, extracurricular educational opportunities, and youth-focused preservation programs. Heritage—in its wealth of diverse expressions through pre-history and history—ultimately transcends all primary school subjects. For children of all ages, lessons should emphasize persistence, connection, self-valuation, and roots through the personalization of history.

However, targeted educational initiatives will also focus on engaging every age group, from K–12 through lifelong learners, in historic preservation and the experience of historic places. It will be critical to include all target audiences, ranging from professional groups, preservation advocates, avocationalists, diversity stakeholders, property owners, recent transplants to Colorado, and policy makers. This effort therefore extends to engaging undergraduate and graduate college students, who may choose preservation-related professions and the range of adult learners, including volunteers. Education of decision makers—such as planners, developers, attorneys, commissioners, town managers—is of particular importance, as greater sensitivity to development pressures and the potential for the irrevocable loss of resources will be thereby impact local issues and in turn the broader public

Methods to promote awareness include generating appreciation of place through experiential learning and education about local histories and historic and cultural resources. Successful programs, including local preservation commission workshops, will be continued. Practically, historic places constitute ideal service-learning and experiential opportunities. Classroom efforts at all levels, from elementary to graduate, will concentrate on integration of preservation into curriculums, both

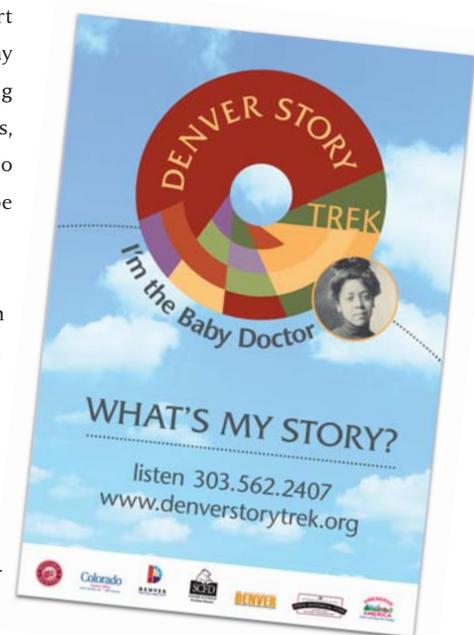
*Denver Story Trek signs that can be found around Denver*

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT'S "PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY" EDUCATION PROGRAM IN COLORADO

*Project Archaeology uses archaeological inquiry to foster understanding of past and present cultures. The program offers professional development for K-12 educators throughout the nation. Over 400 educators have been trained in Colorado. BLM used the program for a large interstate pipeline project in northwest Colorado conducted under the National Historic Preservation Act. The*



*El Paso and Kinder Morgan Corporations contributed \$50,000 with assistance from Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and Alpine Archaeological Consultants. The project offered classroom training for local teachers using the new Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter curriculum endorsed by the National Council for the Social Studies. Nancy Kelso, who teaches third and fourth grade students at Northside Elementary in Montrose, said of the experience: "Kids need to understand about the past, and to have hands-on experience in the field helps me create that interest with my children."*



creatively and through standards. Efforts to engage older generations and families can include recordation of oral histories based on family photograph collections, matching of mentors with youth programs, connecting familial histories with specific places, outreach to gather local community stories, and capitalization on nostalgia for the past amidst the rapidity of societal change. Ultimately, all efforts should communicate the values of family, heritage, and ethnicity, thereby fostering a sense of ownership in Colorado's historic

and cultural resources. Learning life-long skills, such as the reading of cultural landscapes, mapping, and site stewardship, will culminate in important contributions to the identification, documentation, and protection of Colorado's heritage. Other aspects of education, specifically as related to craftspeople and continuing education for preservation practitioners, whether amateur or professional, are addressed under *Goal F: Advancing Preservation Practices*, due to its focus on capacity building.



Top row (left to right)—Wyatt-Edison Charter School, Denver; Colorado Preserve America Youth Summit learning archaeological survey at the Anasazi Heritage Center

Bottom—  
Denver East High School



GOAL E: WEAVING PRESERVATION THROUGHOUT EDUCATION			
Objectives	Strategies	Target Date	Lead Implementers
E1) Share the stories of designated properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Publicize wealth and diversity of designated properties in Colorado</li> <li>b) Develop social media content</li> <li>c) Establish media partnerships, such as with PBS</li> </ul>	2013	Local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, History Colorado, National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places
E2) Create programs to engage youth in understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop annual historic preservation theme for educational programs statewide to promote breadth of diverse activities</li> <li>b) Explore how the History Colorado Center can present archaeology and historic preservation in a positive, interactive, and accessible manner</li> <li>c) Model History Colorado's <a href="http://www.coloradofieldtrip.org">www.coloradofieldtrip.org</a> initiative and Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s Youth Summit to provide experiential opportunities and pilot programs to school-age children throughout the state</li> </ul>	2013	History Colorado, Colorado Preservation, Inc., federal land management agencies, National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places, Tribal contacts
E3) Develop integrated curricula related to historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Analyze evolution of curriculum requirements</li> <li>b) Model Rocky Mountain School of Expeditionary Learning's immersive model, wherein an annual theme relates to all discipline-specific projects, coupled with an overarching theme of ecological sustainability</li> <li>c) Partner with statewide educational providers</li> <li>d) Examine ways to link preservation with specific disciplines, such as Science Technology Engineering Math (STEM), as with the New Mexico adobe initiative</li> <li>e) Teach oral history techniques at the middle-school level</li> <li>f) Advocate for heritage education</li> </ul>	2015	Colorado Board of Education, local school districts, higher education programs, Colorado Council on Social Studies
E4) Involve all types of educators in historic preservation education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create an element of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month specifically targeted toward educators</li> </ul>	2013	Local historical societies, federal land management agencies
E5) Support preservation higher education programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Offer internship and volunteer opportunities at partner organizations</li> </ul>	2012	University of Colorado-Denver, Lamar Community College, Colorado Mountain College Leadville
E6) Create lifelong learning opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Engage older generations</li> <li>b) Develop intergenerational opportunities</li> <li>c) Address misconception that we "don't really have history here"</li> <li>d) Develop site-specific educational initiatives</li> </ul>	2015	Local historical societies and museums, Tribal contacts
E7) Create better understanding of local communities' role in preservation decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Outreach to local planners, commissioners, realtors, and property owners</li> <li>b) Disseminate information, such as the updated <i>Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106</i></li> <li>c) Promote menu of preservation strategies</li> </ul>	2013	Local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, Tribal contacts, Department of Local Affairs, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
E8) Develop workshops for property owners and local preservationists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop workshops on Colorado-specific preservation issues, both at the grassroots and statewide levels</li> </ul>	2012	Colorado Preservation, Inc., History Colorado, local preservation organizations

## GOAL F: ADVANCING PRESERVATION PRACTICES

Due to the physical size of the state and at times challenging climate and topography, natural opportunities for communities to learn from one another's historic preservation experiences don't always exist without the effort and expense of considerable travel. Furthermore, due to the population concentration in the Denver metro area, there is a perception among rural communities that more attention, resources, and personnel are allocated to the state's capitol region than its more rural counterparts. While this may prove true on many levels, the State Historical Fund, for instance, has funded projects in all sixty-four counties. Meanwhile, communities consistently expressed in the development of this plan their desire to establish working connections among themselves so that they might learn from others' technical knowledge, similar experiences, challenges, and successes. The technology of the internet, social media, and blogs can forward the dissemination and sharing of this information. The Ski Town Forum, held annually in conjunction with Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s Saving Places conference and moderated by History Colorado, presents one model for this type of intra-community collaboration or regional affinity group. At this forum, commissioners and staff from Breckenridge, Telluride, Steamboat Springs, Crested Butte, and Aspen share advice with colleagues on shared preservation issues such as development pressures.

As a goal, *Advancing Preservation Practices* seeks to raise the collective skill level and capacity of the preservation community through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Colorado Preservation 2000 put forth the call for a Preservation Information Exchange, a compendium of preservation-related information to be maintained by partners and made accessible via mail, phone, fax, email, electronic bulletin boards, and database networks. The Preservation Information Exchange also targeted expanding regional and statewide capacity of preservationists. The natural culmination of that effort is the wealth of information now available at partners' websites. As technologies continue to evolve and partnerships grow, this information needs to be regularly updated and expanded this to meet the needs of a



*Colorado State Capitol Dome during restoration project*

broadening network. Most importantly, the successful preservation efforts of all partners should be promoted and celebrated whenever possible via media, web content, presentations, or ceremonies. The volume of preservation activity ongoing statewide is commendable, while the general public may not be as aware of local initiatives.

For instance, whereas it relates to environmental sustainability and its nexus with historic preservation, preservation-related initiatives don't presently rank high in "green" rating system of organizations including U.S. Green Building Council's LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). Paradoxically, however, most traditional craftspeople practice inherently sustainable methods, in addition to the sustainability of conserving the embodied energy of adaptively used buildings. To advance preservation practices will clarify the interconnectedness of the movement with sustainability through case studies.



Top row (left to right)—HistoriCorps Lake City Weekend Workshop (Photo courtesy HistoriCorps); Students excavating a mammoth skull at the Lamb Spring site in Douglas County

Second row (left to right)—Documentation of a homestead in Las Animas County (Photo courtesy Colorado Preservation, Inc.); National Trust-Rourke Ranch Workdays (Photo courtesy National Trust for Historic Preservation)

Bottom row (left to right)—Volunteer Forest Service Project, Curran Cabin; Volunteer Forest Service Project, Meeker (Photos courtesy USDA Forest Service)



GOAL F: ADVANCING PRESERVATION PRACTICES			
Objectives	Strategies	Target Date	Lead Implementers
F1) Improve regional and community-based technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Discover technical needs of each regional audience</li> <li>b) Strategize how to broaden the dissemination of information</li> <li>c) Create circuit ridership and cross-trained staffs</li> <li>d) Offer and advertise regional forums</li> <li>e) Create centralized information exchange for preservation and investigate technologies for regular updates</li> </ul>	2013	Local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, Colorado Preservation, Inc., local preservation non-profit organizations
F2) Identify and increase traditional building trades and training opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strengthen capacity of regional craftspeople capable of rehabilitating historic components</li> <li>b) Leverage the State Historical Fund to train craftspeople in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</li> <li>c) Create and maintain a directory of craftspeople</li> </ul>	2015	Colorado Preservation, Inc., History Colorado, Colorado Mountain College Leadville, HistoriCorps, Association for Preservation Technology
F3) Increase professional training opportunities throughout state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create one-page informational documents on Colorado-specific preservation issues</li> <li>b) Host "how-to" demonstrations and regional workshops and lectures</li> </ul>	2012	Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, Colorado Archaeological Society, Association for Preservation Technology, local museums, higher education programs
F4) Expand pool of preservation professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Partner with community colleges and trade schools</li> <li>b) Provide students with opportunities to engage in preservation fieldwork</li> <li>c) Develop opportunities for citizens to engage in preservation</li> </ul>	2015	University of Colorado, University of Colorado-Denver, Lamar Community College, Colorado Mountain College Leadville, HistoriCorps, Anasazi Heritage Center, other higher education programs
F5) Train individuals how to "green" historic buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop best practices regarding sustainability in historic preservation</li> <li>b) Advocate for adoption of Colorado municipal energy code</li> <li>c) Disseminate information generated through Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and National Trust for Historic Preservation task force on sustainability</li> </ul>	2014	National Trust for Historic Preservation, local governments with preservation ordinances or zoning, local non-profit organizations, National Park Service, Department of Energy, Governor's Energy Office, General Services Administration, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
F6) Enhance curatorial and collection capabilities and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop mentorships for historical societies and museums</li> <li>b) Expand existing partnerships, such as between History Colorado and the Colorado Wyoming Association of Museums</li> <li>c) Analyze curatorial needs associated with archaeological research</li> <li>d) Create state curation action plan</li> <li>e) Encourage study of existing collections</li> </ul>	2013	Colorado Wyoming Association of Museums, federal land management agencies, History Colorado, higher education programs, local museums and historical societies, Collections Assessment Program, Heritage Preservation: The Conservation Assessment Program

## DISSEMINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The objectives and opportunities outlined in this plan will be revisited annually by reconvening the State Plan Advisory Committee at the annual Colorado Preservation, Inc. Saving Places conference to assess progress, analyze challenges and update strategies for implementation. The success of the plan will be measured incrementally based on action, assessment, and adjustment as necessary to conditions. While *The Power of Heritage and Place: A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado* is consciously ambitious in its vision, the involvement of diverse stakeholders throughout plan development ensures the basic capacity and will to move toward this vision. Five years hence, more historic resources will be preserved through strong, flexible partnerships working together to encourage and facilitate preservation in the state of Colorado. Foundational to that purpose will be safeguarding existing funding sources, particularly the State Historical Fund, and maintenance and expansion of existing programs offered by partners. A key measure of the success of education, technical assistance, and capacity building will be whether newly formed regional groups become able to act on independently. Other critical objectives include strengthening preservation volunteerism, promoting heritage tourism, and continuing identification of resources and partnerships statewide.

The plan will be publicly posted on the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation website, where it will remain for the duration of the life of the plan. Hard copies will be available both in History Colorado offices, upon request, through major preservation partners as well as all public libraries. In tandem, a baseline survey of the broad public's perceptions of historic preservation is under consideration, to be updated following five years of strategic efforts.

The current planning cycle includes approval of *The Power of Heritage and Place* by the National Park Service by January 2011 with a five-year revision to be completed by December 2015. Following History Colorado Board of Directors' approval, planning goals will be reflected in updated strategic plans within the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and State Historical Fund as well as those of other stakeholders. State Historical Fund grant applications will require reference to state plan objectives.

Toward further progress in promoting planning goals, the following implementation strategies will ensure the continuing relevance of the plan through broadly inclusive implementation by all partners:

- **A standing State Plan Advisory Committee will address and guide the major goals identified in the Action Agenda on an annual basis**
  - *Annual public meeting to be held at Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s annual Saving Places conference*
  - *Conference themes will reflect state plan goals, including the 2011 "Exploring the Benefits of Preservation"*
  - *Assessment will include celebration of successes and identification of challenges as learning opportunities*
- **Revision of the state plan in 2015 will include thorough assessment of measurable outcomes and accomplishments over the five-year period**
- **Persistent focus on communication will engage a broad audience**
- **Promotion of storytelling at every opportunity**

Ultimately, implementation of *The Power of Heritage and Place* depends upon the participation and sustained effort of partners statewide. If the people of Colorado are successful, we will achieve the shared vision that the state of Colorado values historic preservation and its historic and cultural resources in a larger effort toward economic, environmental, and cultural sustainability.

## APPENDIX A:

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT AND SURVEY RESULTS

The following summarizes the questions asked and answered at public listening sessions and focused working groups statewide. These lists are representative of the answers and are not inclusive of all responses that were given.

#### 1) What does preservation mean to individuals?

Responses included:

*memory;*  
*community;*                      *vital;*  
*stories;*                              *expensive;*  
*patriotism;*                        *foundation;*  
*essential/critical;*                *perseverance;*  
*identity;*                            *reference;*  
*lessons;*                            *sustainability;*  
*character;*                         *challenging;*  
*enrichment;*                       *protection;*  
*roots;*                                *jobs;*  
*heritage/legacy;*                 *respect;*  
*education;*                        *craftsmanship;*  
*work;*                                *history;*  
*context;*                             *and sense of place*

#### 2) Resources of particular concern included:

*small town commercial Main Streets;*  
*archaeological sites of a breadth of types and eras;*  
*folkways and lifestyles;*  
*railroad resources, including rolling stock and linear alignments;*  
*mining sites;*  
*cultural and rural landscapes;*  
*neighborhoods;*  
*districts;*  
*industrial resources;*  
*ghost towns;*  
*traditional cultural properties;*  
*under-represented resources;*  
*schools;*  
*vernacular resources;*

*forgotten places;*  
*rock art;*  
*mid-century Modernism;*  
*roadside culture and signage;*  
*archival documentation;*  
*and the everyday or familiar*

#### 3) Participants were each asked to share a preservation-related success story about which they were particularly proud. These included a range of small local projects to larger policy initiatives.

Some examples were:

*Historic Denver, Inc.'s Story Trek heritage tourism initiative;*  
*Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s coordination of the stabilization of adobe stables in Rocky Ford through volunteerism;*  
*Creative mitigation of federal actions subject to consultation, such as Colorado Department of Transportation's post-World War II residential context (in development);*  
*Locating the Sand Creek Massacre site through tribal consultation;*  
*Working toward National Monument status for Chimney Rock;*  
*The Red Mountain project;*  
*implementing local preservation ordinances;*  
*individual National Register nominations;*  
*developing a walking tour;*  
*participating in Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification classes;*  
*renovation and adaptive use;*  
*successfully acting as a facilitator;*  
*documenting resources and maintaining databases;*  
*educating the public on preserving resources;*  
*volunteering;*  
*and saving specific buildings from demolition.*



4) Major threats, challenges, and obstacles constituted a considerable portion of each discussion. The potential for irrevocable loss of resources, whether through functional obsolescence or ignorance, “kept people up at night.”

Recurring issues included:

- development, both suburban and that associated with oil, gas, and mineral exploration;*
- property rights;*
- code-related complications;*
- deferred maintenance (demolition by neglect);*
- deterioration via natural forces and vandalism;*
- lack of local matching funds/investment dollars;*
- need for creative new uses for buildings;*
- lack of vision/long-term planning;*
- weatherization;*
- loss of memory;*
- loss of character;*
- lack of understanding of historic preservation tools;*
- encroachment;*
- keeping individuals engaged in the cause;*
- the difficulty of prioritizing projects;*
- and misperceptions on all levels, notably how to overcome the notion of “new is better.”*

5) In turn, participants were asked to identify major historic preservation priorities, which included:

- strengthening the non-profit sector statewide;
- coordinating the big picture;
- getting preservation incentivized on a local level;
- workshops for locally elected officials;
- advocacy;
- quality and quantity of data;
- garnering and maintaining interest, largely through demystifying preservation efforts;
- promoting the validity of adaptive use;
- touting economic incentives, including heritage tourism;
- greater media coverage of local success stories;
- raising awareness;
- instruction in the historic building trades;
- and comprehensive survey

*Left—Documentation of a homestead in Las Animas County (Photo courtesy Colorado Preservation, Inc.)*

*Right—Chimney Rock*

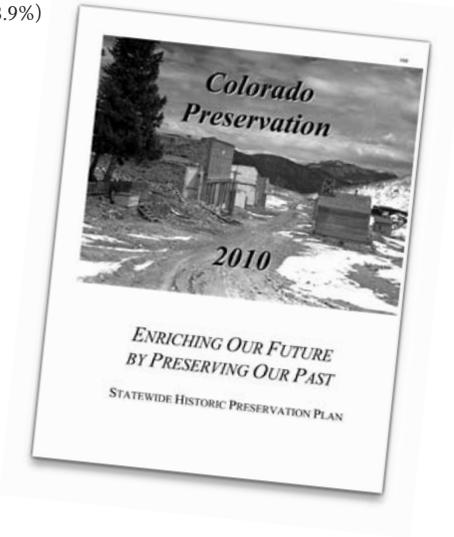
# SURVEY RESULTS

The following provides a summary of the survey conducted between July 22 and December 15, 2009 related to preservation statewide, with a focus on History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation programs. There was a total of 127 respondents; following is a cross-section of them.

- Archaeologists (19.5%)
- Historic preservation organizations and advocates (18.4%)
- Architects (10.3%)
- Government officials, museums, professionals or volunteers, and interested citizens (9.2%)

## STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

- 1) Have you read the current statewide historic preservation plan, "Colorado Preservation 2010: Enriching Our Future by Preserving Our Past"?
  - Yes (44.7%)
  - If No, skip the next question.*
  
- 2) How often do you or your organization use the statewide historic preservation plan? (Please check one.)
  - Often (7.5%)
  - Somewhat often (19.4%)
  - Not often (49.3%)
  - Never (23.9%)



## OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION (OAH) PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST				
Program Area	Very Good	Good	Poor	Didn't Use
Office of the State Archaeologist	19.4%	29.6%	4.1%	46.9%
Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC)	18.2%	12.1%	2%	67.7%

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES				
Program Area	Very Good	Good	Poor	Didn't Use
Intergovernmental Services	12.4%	25.8%	7.2%	53.6%
Certified Local Governments	18.4%	21.4%	1%	59.2%
Preservation Tax Incentives	15.2%	19.6%	2.2%	62%

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT				
Program Area	Very Good	Good	Poor	Didn't Use
Survey and Inventory	23.1%	36.3%	3.3% <i>(Very Poor 3.3%)</i>	34.1%
Colorado Cultural Resource GIS	15.7%	27%	6.7% <i>(Very Poor 2.2%)</i>	48.3%

PRESERVATION PLANNING				
Program Area	Very Good	Good	Poor	Didn't Use
Historical and Architectural Survey	14.3%	35.2%	4.4% <i>(Very Poor 2.2%)</i>	44%
National and State Register	28.9%	38.9%	5.6% <i>(Very Poor 1.1%)</i>	25.6%

## STATE HISTORICAL FUND PROGRAMS

STATE HISTORICAL FUND				
Program Area	Very Good	Good	Poor	Didn't Use
State Historical Fund	40%	35.6%	3.3% <i>(Very Poor 3.3%)</i>	17.8%
Centennial Farm Program	7.8%	14.4%	1.1%	76.7%

### Top Three Most Important Program Activities

- State Historical Fund (72.8%)
- Office of the Archaeologist (32.6%)
- National and State Register (28.3%)

## RESOURCES

### Biggest Threats to Resources in Colorado

- Growth and development pressure (63.4%)**
- Demolition, neglect, and abandonment (47.3%)
- Inadequate public historic preservation education (33.3%)
- Insufficient federal/state funding (31.2%)
- Lack of interest by government offices/agencies (24.7%)

### Do current state/local preservation programs effectively protect resources?

On a scale of 1–5, with 1 being the most effective:

- 2 (32.6%)   **3 (48.3%)**   4 (16.9%)   5 (2.2%)

### Top Resources on which historic preservation community should focus

- Main streets/downtowns (51.1%)**
- Neighborhoods/historic districts (44.6%)
- Archaeological sites (35.9%)
- Rural farms/landscapes/agricultural properties (33.7%)
- Public buildings (29.3%)
- Museums/museum collections (28.3%)

## TOOLS AND METHODS

### What historic preservation tools are most effective?

- Local HP ordinances and commissions (52.2%)**
- Increased public education and information outreach (48.9%)
- State and federal grants (47.8%)
- Public involvement (33.3%)
- Increased education for professionals/government officials (26.7%)

### What are the three most important methods for the State Historic Preservation Office to use in conducting public education activities?

- Historic preservation curriculum for elementary through high school students (44%)**
- “Hands on” training workshops/demonstrations (39.6%)
- Continuing professional education (31.9%)
- Use of media (24.2%)
- Partnerships with other local and national preservation organizations (22%)

*Left—Nottingham Water Wheel, Avon on the Eagle River. Listed on the State Register for engineering and is an example of an early micro hydroelectric facility*

*Right—Downtown Salida*



## APPENDIX B:

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

A variety of programs—those of federal and state agencies, tribal historic preservation offices, non-profit organizations, historical societies, Certified Local Governments, and others—serve as the foundation upon which all of the above-named goals outlined in this plan derive strength. This plan advocates for the maintenance and expansion of these programs. Consultation and partnership among many of these organizations occurs regularly on the breadth of preservation issues statewide. Other organizations and programs are listed here because they substantively engage in preservation-related initiatives and are sources of additional information. Contact information for many partners is maintained and made available at <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/preservation-partners> (list number 1502).

### TRIBAL CONTACTS

**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mission is to: “enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives.”

Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs,  
316 N 26th Street, Billings, MT 59101  
[www.bia.gov](http://www.bia.gov)

**COLORADO COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:** The Commission was designed to be the official liaison between the two Ute Tribes and the State of Colorado. Legislators and tribal leaders envisioned a productive relationship between the state and tribal governments.

State Capitol Building, 130 State Capitol, Denver, CO 80203  
<http://www.colorado.gov/ltgovernor/initiatives/indianaffairs.html>

The **COLORADO TRIBAL CONTACTS LIST**, developed with assistance from the National Park Service NAGPRA Grants program and produced through an interagency partnership between the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs and History Colorado, is the primary source for tribal partner information. The full list is available at <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/preservation-partners> (list number 1550). In addition to the tribes listed below, the Colorado Tribal Contacts list includes contact information for those tribes who have documented ties to the state and tribes that have expressed aboriginal interests in Colorado. It is recommended that tribal consultation be initiated at the broadest level and focused according to interest and obligation. The shorter list below represents tribes who have either responded regarding their interest in the Colorado statewide preservation plan, are frequent partners in consultation, or those with adjudicated tribal lands in the state. Further, it is important to note that the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Mountain Tribe are those which currently reside in Colorado.



*Ute tipi, the Ute Indian Museum, Montrose*

**ACOMA PUEBLO TRIBE**

P.O. Box 309, Acoma Pueblo, NM 87034

**CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES, OKLAHOMA**

Cultural Heritage Program, 200 Wolf Robe Circle,  
P.O. Box 145, Concho, OK 73022

**COMANCHE NATION, OKLAHOMA**

NAGPRA Director and THPO  
#6 D Avenue, Suite A, Lawton, OK 73507

**EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

P.O. Box 538 Fort Washakie, WY 82514

**HOPI TRIBE OF ARIZONA**

Cultural Preservation Office, P.O. Box 123,  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

**JICARILLA APACHE NATION, NEW MEXICO**

Office of Cultural Affairs, P.O. Box 1367, Dulce, NM 87528

**KIOWA INDIAN TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA NAGPRA**

Representative, P.O. Box 369, Carnegie, OK 73015

**MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE OF THE MESCALERO  
RESERVATION, NEW MEXICO TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

P.O. Box 227, Mescalero, NM 88340

**NAVAJO NATION, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO & UTAH  
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department,  
P.O. Box 4950, Window Rock, AZ 86515

**NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

P.O. Box 396, Fort Washakie, WY 82514

**NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE OF THE NORTHERN  
CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA,  
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council, P.O. Box 128,  
Lame Deer, MT 59043

**PUEBLO OF ZIA, NEW MEXICO**

135 Capitol Square Dr.,  
Zia Pueblo, NM 87053

**SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE SOUTHERN  
UTE RESERVATION, COLORADO**

356 Ouray Drive, P.O. Box 737, Ignacio, CO 81137

**UTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE UINTAH & OURAY  
RESERVATION, UTAH**

P.O. Box 190, Ft. Duchesne, UT 84026

Particular mention is due regarding the recent naming of the UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE OF THE UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO & UTAH (UTE MOUNTAIN UTE) TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, the first tribal historic preservation office (THPO) office in Colorado. On December 19, 2009, the National Park Service formally approved the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe to take over certain duties from the State Historic Preservation Officer within the boundaries of the Tribe's reservation in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. The Tribe thereby assumes responsibility for review of federal undertakings and, following a period of transition, other functions with the exceptions of certification of local governments and the evaluation of tax credit rehabilitation projects. The creation of the THPO represents an important development ensuring that Tribal concerns are met in the consideration of historic resources: "The mission of the Ute Mountain Ute THPO is to plan and implement protocols for the preservation and management of the cultural and historic properties on Ute Mountain Ute tribal lands; to advise and work with federal, state and local agencies on the management of the Tribe's historic properties; to educate and inform tribal members and the general public on the Ute Mountain Ute's rich cultural heritage; and to advise the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Council on historic preservation protocols and policy." The THPO will develop a Tribal Historic Preservation Plan for Tribal lands. Please contact: Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, P.O. Box 468, Towaoc, CO 81334.

**ZUNI TRIBE OF THE ZUNI RESERVATION,  
NEW MEXICO**

NAGPRA Contact, Zuni Pueblo, P.O. Box 339,  
Zuni, NM 87327

## OTHER MAJOR PARTNERS

Other major partners are described below, including their advertised mission and contact information, with an additional list of regional partners and archaeological organizations available as Appendix C on page 56.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION:** The mission of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Ste. 803,  
Old Post Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20004  
[www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov)

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS COLORADO:** AIA Colorado, the voice of the profession of architecture, inspires and supports its members as leaders to improve and sustain the quality of the built environment. We promote the value of the profession and provide resources and education for members.

1515 Arapahoe Street, Ste. 1-110, Denver, CO 80202  
<http://aiacolorado.org/about-us/aia-colorado/index.php>

**AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION COLORADO:** The Colorado Chapter is an organization of professionals and citizen planners providing vision and leadership for the future development of Colorado communities.

APA Colorado, P. O. Box 265, Golden CO 80402  
<http://www.apacolorado.org/>

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS COLORADO:** ASLA Colorado promotes the development, education and awareness of the landscape architecture profession in Colorado. With unparalleled professionalism, ASLA Colorado members are dedicated to inspiring the public through work that enhances natural and built environments.

P.O. Box 200822 Denver, CO 80220  
<http://www.aslacolorado.org/>

**ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL:** The Association for Preservation Technology International (APT) is a cross-disciplinary, membership organization dedicated to promoting the best technology for conserving historic structures and their settings."

Rocky Mountain Chapter APT, P.O. Box 44146,  
Denver, CO 80201  
<http://www.apti.org/chapters/rockymountain/index.cfm>

**THE BLACK AMERICAN WEST MUSEUM:** Founded in 1971 by Paul W. Stewart, the Museum is dedicated to collecting, preserving and disseminating the contributions of Blacks in the Old West.

3091 California Street, Denver, CO 80205  
<http://www.blackamericanwestmuseum.com/>

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT:** Colorado's 8.3 million acres of BLM public lands, along with 27 million acres of mineral estate, are concentrated primarily in the western portion of the State. The lands range from alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and mesas in the southwest, to rolling sage-covered hills in the northwest. These public lands play a vital role in providing open space and contribute to Colorado's quality of life.

Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield Street,  
Lakewood, CO 80215-7076  
<http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en.html>

**COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY:** Celebrating its 75th anniversary in 2010, the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) came into existence in 1935 as a focus for people having interests in the history and prehistory of humans in Colorado. For more information regarding the twelve chapters statewide, see Appendix C on page 56.

<http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/>

**COLORADO COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES:** To engage in activities supporting educational work, which shall also include the coordination, promotion, development and maintenance of quality social studies programs at all levels of educational instruction in the State of Colorado.

[info@cosocialstudies.org](mailto:info@cosocialstudies.org)

**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS:** The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists is a non-profit, voluntary association that exists for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Colorado.

P.O. Box 40727, Denver, CO 80204  
<http://www.coloradoarchaeologists.org/>

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS:** Our department's mission statement, "Strengthening Colorado Communities," exemplifies the level of responsiveness and attentiveness that lies at the heart of our services.

9195 E Mineral Ave, Centennial, CO 80112

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:** CDOT's mission is: "to provide the best multi-modal transportation system for Colorado that most effectively and safely moves people, goods, and information."

Environmental Programs Branch, Shumate Building,  
Denver, CO 80222  
<http://www.coloradodot.info/>

**COLORADO HISTORICAL FOUNDATION:** The Colorado Historical Foundation is a private nonprofit organization that was established in 1965 to support history and preservation projects. While much of its effort goes toward pursuing projects of special interest to the Colorado Historical Society, the Foundation regularly assumes supporting roles for other entities charged with the preservation of history. In addition to these collaborative efforts, the Foundation carries out numerous preservation-related projects on its own initiative, including the new historic preservation Revolving Loan Fund for Colorado and an active statewide preservation easements program.

P.O. Box 40910, Denver, CO 80204-0910  
<http://www.cohf.org/>

**COLORADO SCENIC AND HISTORIC BYWAYS:** The Colorado Scenic and Historic Byways program is a statewide partnership intended to provide recreational, educational, and economic benefits to Coloradans and visitors. This system of outstanding touring routes in Colorado affords the traveler interpretation and identification of key points of interest and

services while providing for the protection of significant resources.

Colorado Scenic Byways Coordinator, 4201 E. Arkansas Avenue, Shumate Bldg., Denver, CO 80222-3406  
<http://coloradoscenicbyways.com/>

**COLORADO SOCIETY OF HISPANIC GENEALOGY:** The Colorado Society of Hispanic Genealogy is the largest Hispanic genealogical organization in the State of Colorado. CSHG promotes genealogical and historical research and education to expand the awareness, knowledge, and appreciation of Hispanic culture, history, and traditions.

2300 South Patton Court, Denver, CO 80219-5212  
<http://www.hispanicgen.org/>

**COLORADO TOURISM OFFICE:** The Colorado Tourism Office (CTO) was created in 2000 to promote Colorado as a tourism destination.

1625 Broadway, Ste. 2700, Denver, CO 80202  
<http://www.colorado.com/IndustryPartners/CTOOverviewAndFAQ.aspx>



*Silverton City Hall, Silverton*

**COLORADO PRESERVATION, INC.:** Colorado Preservation, Inc. is the private nonprofit, statewide historic preservation organization that provides assistance in historic preservation to Colorado communities through a statewide network of information, education, training, expertise, and advocacy.

2100 Downing Street, Ste. 300,  
Denver, CO 80205  
<http://www.coloradopreservation.org/>



*Old Stories, New Voices at Fort Garland*

**COLORADO WYOMING ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS:** The purpose of the Colorado-Wyoming Association of Museums is to “unify for mutual benefit those individuals, institutions, and organizations in Colorado and Wyoming who are engaged in the collection, preservation, and/or interpretation of artistic, natural, pre-historical, or historical heritage and who are dedicated to the continued improvement in quality of programming and service.”

University of Colorado-Denver, Anthropology,  
2000 E. Asbury, Sturm 146, Denver CO 80208  
<http://www.coloradomuseums.com/index.html>

**THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FOUNDATION:** Founded in 1998, the Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF) is the only not-for-profit (501c3) foundation in America dedicated to increasing the public’s awareness and understanding of the importance and irreplaceable legacy of its cultural landscapes. Through education, technical assistance, and outreach, we broaden awareness of and support for historic landscapes nationwide in hopes of saving this diverse and priceless heritage for future generations.

1909 Q Street NW, Second Floor, Washington, D.C. 20009  
<http://tclf.org/>

**HISTORIC DENVER, INC.:** As one of the nation’s premier non-profit urban historic preservation organizations, Historic Denver, Inc. works to maintain the integrity of the historic neighborhoods that make Denver unique.

1628 16th Street, Ste. 200, Denver, CO 80202  
<http://www.historicdenver.org/>

**HISTORICORPS:** (see *Colorado Preservation, Inc.*)

**NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS:** To build strong local preservation programs through education, advocacy, and training.

Founders House, 325 South Lumpkin Street,  
Athens, GA 30602  
<http://www.uga.edu/napc/>

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS:** Founded in 1998, the Association is a national non-profit membership organization of Tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. NATHPO’s overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States.” Nationwide, there are 100 THPOs at the time of publication.

P.O. Box 19189, Washington, D.C. 20036-9189  
<http://www.nathpo.org/aboutnathpo.htm>

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING:** NCPTT advances the application of science and technology to historic preservation. Working in the fields of archeology, architecture, landscape architecture and materials conservation, the Center accomplishes its mission through training, education, research, technology transfer and partnerships.

645 University Parkway, Natchitoches, LA 71457  
<http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/>

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS:** The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470).

444 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001  
[www.ncshpo.org](http://www.ncshpo.org)

**NATIONAL HISPANIC CULTURAL CENTER:**

1701 4th Street SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102  
<http://www.nationalhispaniccenter.org>

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:** The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. National Park Service units in Colorado include: Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site; Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park; California National Historic Trail; Colorado National Monument; Curecanti National Recreation Area; Dinosaur National Monument; Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument; Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve; Hovenweep National Monument; Mesa Verde National Park; Old Spanish National Historic Trail; Pony Express National Historic Trail; Rocky Mountain National Park; Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site; Santa Fe National Historic Trail; and Yucca House National Monument. Regarding heritage areas, see Appendix E on page 66.

Intermountain Regional Office, 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy,  
P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287  
<http://www.nps.gov/legacy/mission.html>  
<http://www.nps.gov/state/CO/>

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION: MOUNTAINS/PLAINS OFFICE:** The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a private, nonprofit membership organization dedicated to saving historic places and revitalizing America's communities. Recipient of the National Humanities Medal, the Trust was founded in 1949 and provides leadership, education, advocacy, and resources to protect the irreplaceable places that tell America's story.

535 16th Street, Ste. 750, Denver, CO 80202  
<http://www.preservationnation.org/about-us/regional-offices/mountains-plains/>

**OLMSTED CENTER FOR LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION:**

The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation strengthens the capacity of parks and historic properties to manage cultural landscapes as part of our national heritage. Working in partnership with national parks, universities, government agencies, and non-profit organizations, the Olmsted Center provides a full range of technical assistance in cultural landscape research, planning, stewardship, and education. Founded at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, the Olmsted Center perpetuates the traditions of the Olmsted Offices and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s lifelong commitment to people, parks, and public spaces.

National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior,  
Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard,  
Quarters C, Boston, MA 02129  
[www.nps.gov/oclp](http://www.nps.gov/oclp)

**SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY:** The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. Since its inception in 1934, SAA has endeavored to stimulate interest and research in American archaeology; advocate and aid in the conservation of archaeological resources; encourage public access to and appreciation of archaeology; oppose all looting of sites and the purchase and sale of looted archaeological materials; and serve as a bond among those interested in the archaeology of the Americas.

900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3560  
[www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)

**SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY:** Formed in 1967, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is the largest scholarly group concerned with the archaeology of the modern world (A.D. 1400–present). The main focus of the society is the era since the beginning of European exploration. SHA promotes scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology. The society is specifically concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater. Geographically the society emphasizes the New World, but also includes European exploration and settlement in Africa, Asia, and Oceania.

9707 Key West Avenue, Ste. 100, Rockville, MD 20850  
[www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT BOULDER:**

<http://www.colorado.edu>

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT DENVER:**

<http://www.ucdenver.edu>

Regarding the Center for Preservation Research, see:  
[http://catalog.ucdenver.edu/preview\\_program.php?catoid=1&poid=105](http://catalog.ucdenver.edu/preview_program.php?catoid=1&poid=105)

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO AT COLORADO SPRINGS:**

<http://www.uccs.edu>

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO:**

<http://www.unco.edu>

**U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY: 10TH AIR BASE WING:**

<http://www.usafa.af.mil/index.asp>

**U.S. ARMY:**

Fort Carson, Directorate of Environmental Compliance  
& Management, 801 Telvis Street, Bldg. 302,  
Fort Carson, CO 80913-4000

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY:**

1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20585  
<http://www.energy.gov>

**U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:** The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Region 6, Denver Federal Center, P. O. Box 25486,  
Denver, CO 80225  
<http://www.fws.gov/>

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE:** Nationwide, the Forest Service manages 193 million acres of forests and grasslands and endeavors to restore landscapes, protect water resources, develop climate change resiliency and create jobs.

Rocky Mountain Region, 740 Simms Street, P.O. Box 25127,  
Golden, CO 80401-4720  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/>

**U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA):** GSA's mission is to use expertise to provide innovative solutions for our customers in support of their missions and by so doing foster an effective, sustainable, and transparent government for the American people.

1929 Stout Street, Denver, CO 80294  
<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/100000>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD):** HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. HUD is working to strengthen the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination; and transform the way HUD does business.

Denver Regional Office, Department of Housing and Urban  
Development, 1670 Broadway, Denver, CO 80202-4801  
<http://www.hud.gov/local/index.cfm?state=co&topic=offices>

**HISTORY COLORADO, THE COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:** The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), also referred to as the state historic preservation office, is comprised of four units under the supervision of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. The responsibilities of the office compliment the efforts of the above-named organizations. As such, OAHP's mission states: "The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation creatively engages Coloradans and their guests in partnerships to discover, preserve, and take pride in our architectural, archaeological, and other historic places by providing statewide leadership and support to our partners in archaeology and historic preservation."

**OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST:** The State Archaeologist's duties include investigation of impacts to archaeological resources and guidance related to identification, documentation, and protection. State statutes govern the issuance of permits for archaeological and paleontological work on non-federal lands. Under state law, the State Archaeologist further responds to the discovery of unmarked human burials. Other duties include administration of the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification, established in 1978 in partnership with the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) to provide a means for citizens to obtain formally recognized levels of expertise outside of an academic degree program. Every May, OAHP promotes Archaeology and Historic Preservation Month, inviting the public to celebrate Colorado's rich heritage through educational events sponsored by local preservation partners statewide.

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT UNIT:** Surveys involve the identification of historic resources and the gathering of archaeological information. This information has been collected over the last 50 years and represents extensive field, laboratory, and archival research by a wide variety of government agencies, preservation professionals, local communities, educational institutions, preservation organizations, and the general public. Information from surveys is summarized in a computerized database and the original forms and documents stored at OAHP. These resources are available through the subscription COMPASS service for research and management uses in addition to those individuals interested in Colorado's rich and diverse cultural resources. In addition, the Colorado Cultural Resource Geographic Information System Program, initiated in 1999, is an ongoing effort to provide site locational information as digital overlays to USGS topographic maps. Generalized versions of the system, modified to protect the exact location of archeological resources, is made available through the web, funded in part through grants by the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, USDA Forest Service, and State Historical Fund.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES UNIT:** When a federal agency funds, licenses, or permits an activity that may affect cultural resources, the agency must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 106 the National Historic Preservation Act. State agencies must also consult when their activities involve eligible or listed State Register properties. Staff assists federal and state agencies and their applicants in carrying out these responsibilities.

## CITY OF PUEBLO HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

*The Neighborhood Heritage Enhancement Program seeks to meld preservation seamlessly with neighborhood planning and zoning decisions, create historic context studies through application for Certified Local Government (CLG) grant funds, and build trust while instilling local pride. For instance, issued from two CLG grants, the East Side project (East Pueblo and Park Hill), consisting of a historic context and selective intensive cultural resources survey and report, constitutes a positive model for preservation education in a neighborhood historically neglected due to its physical isolation and largely minority population. The collaboration between the Pueblo Department of Planning and Community Development, and Adam Thomas, principal at Historitecture, yielded a proactive focus on community interaction and involvement through the study and recognition of local resources. The active use of and reference to the context and survey has successfully highlighted the value of recognition of historic resources to empower and inform the local community. The community has thereby gained a renewed sense of pride in their shared identity: "Due to the CLG grant program we have grown from a fledgling enforcement commission to a full-fledged proactive preservation outreach and education Commission."*

—Wade Broadhead,  
Planner, Pueblo Department of  
Planning and Community

## LAKE CITY CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Lake City Historic District designated to the National Register of Historic Places December 1, 1978
- Preservation ordinance adopted May 2, 1984, followed by adoption of design guidelines June 6, 1984
- Town of Lake City designated a Certified Local Government December 26, 1986, among the first in Colorado to achieve CLG status
- CLG grants have been used to showcase and interpret 30 historic structures in the Lake City Historic District through the purchase and installation of permanent outdoor plaques as well as produce a self-guided walking tour of these interpreted sites and brochure highlighting the district's historic lodging.

*"As a heritage tourism destination, the importance of identifying, interpreting and showcasing our historic assets cannot be overemphasized. The ability to obtain funding through the Certified Local Government grant program has been critical in our ongoing efforts to preserve our heritage and promote tourism in our community."*

—Michelle Pierce,  
Lake City Town Manager

**Table 6: COLORADO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITH PRESERVATION ORDINANCES OR ZONING  
(as of April 2011) \*denotes Certified Local Government**

Aguilar	*Cripple Creek	*Idaho Springs	Rangely	Baca County
*Alamosa	Deer Trail	*Lafayette	Red Cliff	Bent County
Arvada	Delta	*Lake City	Rico	*Boulder County
*Aspen	*Denver	Lakewood	Rifle	Crowley County
*Aurora	Dolores	Lamar	*Saguache	Douglas County
Avon	*Durango	Larkspur	*Salida	Elbert County
Basalt	Edgewater	La Junta	Silt	*Gilpin County
Bennett	Elizabeth	*La Veta	Silver Plume	*Grand County
*Berthoud	Englewood	Leadville	Silverton	*Gunnison County
*Black Hawk	Erie	*Littleton	*Steamboat Springs	Jefferson County
*Boulder	Estes Park	*Longmont	Superior	*Kiowa County
*Breckenridge	*Fort Collins	*Louisville	*Telluride	La Plata County
*Brighton	*Fort Lupton	*Loveland	Timnath	Moffat County
*Broomfield	Frederick	Lyons	Walden	*Otero County
Brush	Frisco	*Manitou Springs	*Westminster	Ouray County
*Carbondale	Fruita	Meeker	Wheat Ridge	*Park County
*Castle Rock	*Georgetown	Moffat	*Windsor	Pitkin County
Cedaredge	*Glenwood Springs	Nederland	Woodland Park	Prowers County
*Central City	*Golden	*New Castle	Yuma	Routt County
*Colorado Springs	Grand Junction	Northglenn		San Juan County
*Cortez	*Greeley	*Pagosa Springs		San Miguel County
Craig	Gunnison	Parker		Summit County
*Crested Butte	Hugo	*Pueblo		Teller County

### Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are municipalities and counties that have enacted a local preservation ordinance and meet certain requirements established by the National Historic Preservation Act. It is through local ordinances that privately owned properties are most effectively protected through design review. Certified Local Governments are eligible for an earmarked pool of federal grant monies, participate in the state preservation tax credit program, and attend training workshops and meetings held to encourage networking among local governments. As depicted in the table, as of April 2011 Colorado possesses 49 Certified Local Governments and 113 total municipalities and counties with preservation ordinances or zoning.

### Tax Credit Certification

Federal and state tax laws provide incentives for preservation projects which follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The federal government offers a 20% investment tax credit for the approved rehabilitation of

certified historic buildings used for income-producing purposes as well as a 10 % credit for certain other older buildings. Among 28 other states with similar incentives, Colorado also offers a 20 % state income tax credit based on \$5,000 or more of approved preservation work on designated properties. Partners provide advice to property owners, developers, and architects concerning appropriate preservation and rehabilitation measures.

### PRESERVATION PLANNING UNIT:

#### National And State Register Programs

In addition to local programs, property owners can seek designation of historically significant properties in the National Register of Historic Places or Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. Listed properties may be eligible for investment tax credits or grant opportunities. The Colorado Historic Preservation Review Board, staffed by preservation professionals and citizen members, meets three times per year to review nominations.

**STATE HISTORICAL FUND:** The State Historical Fund (SHF) issued from a 1990 constitutional amendment authorizing limited-stakes gaming in three Colorado mountain communities—Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. Associated legislation allocated 22.4% of state tax revenue from those funds for preservation programs through grants administered by SHF. Annually, this sum grows 3% by law. Since 1993, SHF has awarded more than \$247 million in grants to communities in all 64 counties. The program constitutes the largest state historic preservation grant program in the nation. The SHF mission is: “to foster heritage preservation through tangible and highly visible projects for direct and demonstrable public benefit.” Because of this mandate, only public entities and nonprofit organizations may apply directly for SHF grants. However, private individuals, businesses, and federal agencies may partner with a public entity or nonprofit organizations. Properties and sites applying for restoration, rehabilitation, and archaeological excavation must be designated on the National or Colorado State Register or locally landmarked. Three categories of grants are available: General (Acquisition and Development, Education, Survey and Planning); Historic Structure and Archaeological Assessments; and Emergency Grants.

#### Centennial Farms

The Colorado Centennial Farms program designates farms and ranches that have been owned and operated by the same family for 100 years or more. The program was established to honor the significant role that these families have had in settling and shaping the Colorado. Each year, Colorado’s newest centennial farm and ranch families are honored during an awards ceremony held in late August at the Colorado State Fair in Pueblo. Since the program’s inception in 1986 through 2009, 375 farms and ranches have been recognized under the program with more than 200 receiving Historic Structures Awards for continued use of at least four structures 50 years or older. Designated Centennial Farms, the majority of which were established between 1880 and 1895, are located in 61 of 64 counties. Established in 1851, the Ortega Farm in San Luis is Colorado’s oldest designated Centennial Farm.

#### Hart Preservation Awards

History Colorado began presenting the Stephen H. Hart Awards in 1986 to recognize outstanding projects and individual achievements in archaeology and historic preservation throughout Colorado. From this select group of awardees, one exceptional project is chosen each year to receive the Governor’s Award for Historic Preservation. The Governor’s Award was presented for the first time in 2003 and recognizes the project that exemplifies the best in historic preservation in honoring historic design and craftsmanship and adhering to proper preservation techniques and ethics. Beginning in 2010, the first annual History Colorado President’s Award and first annual Hart Archaeology Award were awarded to persons, projects, or programs that enriched and educated others about our state’s history and heritage and demonstrated a commitment to archaeology and historic preservation.

#### STATE HISTORICAL FUND PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS (Fiscal Year 2010)

*Number of grants awarded since SHF inception: 3,778*

*Value of grant funds awarded: \$247,193,951*

*Grants awarded in all 64 counties*

#### PARK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION ADVISORY COMMISSION

**Preservation with a Purpose:** *This is the ideal adopted by the Park County Historic Preservation Advisory Commission and the standard of the Park County CLG. As the county’s historic ranching and mining resources move into the twenty-first century, Park County strives to maintain its rural character and authentic appeal while assisting owners in keeping their properties viable for continued use. The CLG program supports this goal through the essential benefit of access—to training, funding, and an experienced network of committed and knowledgeable preservationists. CLG grants further support the work of local preservation through planning and public education, enabling reconnaissance and selective intensive survey in Park County. The focus is local community preservation, supporting capacity building and access to the larger preservation community created through the statewide network of CLGs, learning with and from each other.*

—Ashley L. Bushey,  
Preservation Planner,  
Park County Historic Preservation



*Park County Courthouse, Fairplay*  
(Photo courtesy Gary Nichols, Director of the Park County Office of Tourism and Community Development)

## APPENDIX C: SELECT LOCAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS\*

\*Please note that this list of partners is not exhaustive and additional contact information for other organizations is welcome for inclusion. This list is provided as a resource, rather than an indication of represented organizations' explicit endorsement of this plan.

**ADAMS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
9601 Henderson Rd., Brighton, CO 80601

**AURORA HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
1116 Moline, Aurora, CO 80010

**BACA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM**  
741 Main Street, Springfield, CO 81307

**BEULAH HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 76, Beulah, CO 81023

**BOULDER MUSEUM OF HISTORY**  
1206 Euclid Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302

**BRUSH AREA MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER**  
P.O. Box 341, Brush, CO 80723

**CHERRY CREEK VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
16100 E. Smoky Hill Rd., Aurora, CO 80015

**COLORADO AVIATION HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
11986 E. Arizona Dr., Aurora, CO 80012

**COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION**  
900 Baseline Road, Boulder, CO 80302

**COLORADO HISTORIC CEMETERY ASSOCIATION**  
info@ColoradoHistoricCemeteries.org  
www.ColoradoHistoricCemeteries.org

**COLUMBIA CITY HISTORICAL/RESTORATION SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 191, Ward, CO 80481

**CONEJOS COUNTY MUSEUM**  
5252 U.S. Hwy 285, P.O. Box 829, Antonito, CO 81120

**CREEDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
17 Main Street, P.O. Box 608, Creede, CO 81130

**CREEDE UNDERGROUND MINING MUSEUM**  
P.O. Box 432, 503 Forest Service Road 9, Creede, CO 81130

**CRESTED BUTTE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 324, Crested Butte, CO 81224

**CROOK HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 194, Crook, CO 80726

**ELDORADO SPRINGS HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Drawer H, Boulder, CO 80302

**EL POMAR CARRIAGE MUSEUM**  
16 Lake Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80906

**ERIE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 156, Erie, CO 80517

**THE FAIRMOUNT HERITAGE FOUNDATION**  
430 South Quebec Street, Denver, CO 80247

**FLAGLER HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 263, Flagler, CO 80815

**FORT COLLINS HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
1413 Emigh St, Fort Collins CO 80524-4221

**FORT SEDGWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
114 East 1st, Julesburg, CO 80737

**FREMONT-CUSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
P.O. Box 965, Canon City CO 81215

GRAND LAKE AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Pitkin and Lake Avenue—P.O. Box 656,  
Grand Lake, CO 80447

HAHNS PEAK AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 803, Clark, CO 80428

HAYDEN HERITAGE CENTER  
P.O. Box 543, Hayden, CO 81639

HISTORIC GREELEY, INC.  
P.O. Box 356, Greeley, CO 80632

HISTORIC LONGMONT FOUNDATION  
960 Fifth Avenue, Longmont, CO 80501

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ALLIANCE OF  
COLORADO SPRINGS  
710 N Cascade Ave, Colorado Springs, CO 80903

HISTORIC ROUTT COUNTY  
P.O. Box 775717, Steamboat Springs, CO 80477

IDAHO SPRINGS HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 1318, Idaho Springs, CO 80452

KIT CARSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 67, Kit Carson, CO 80825

LIMON HERITAGE SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 341, Limon, CO 80828

LOGAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 564, Sterling, CO 80751

LOUISVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
749 Main Street, Louisville, CO 80027

LOVELAND MUSEUM AND GALLERY  
503 N. Lincoln Avenue, Loveland, CO 80537

LUCRETIA VAILE MUSEUM/PALMER LAKE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 662, Palmer Lake, CO 80133



*Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, Conejos County*

MONTE VISTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
110 Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 323, Monte Vista, CO 81144

MONTROSE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY/MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 1882, Montrose, CO 81402

NATIONAL RAILWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY/  
COLORADO MIDLAND CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 824, Colorado Springs, CO 80901

NEW CASTLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 883, New Castle, CO 81647

OTERO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Rt. 3, 109 Gilpin, La Junta, CO 81050

PARK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 43 Bailey, CO 80421

PINE RIVER VALLEY HERITAGE SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 1981, Bayfield CO 81122-1981

PITKIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Town Hall, 4th Street, Pitkin, CO 81241

PLATEAU VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
58950 Hwy. 330E, Collbran, CO 81624

PLATTEVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 567, Platteville, CO 80651

PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
201 B Street, Heritage Center, Pueblo, CO 81003

RED CLIFF HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Town of Red Cliff, P.O. Box 40, Red Cliff, CO 81649

RIO GRANDE COUNTY MUSEUM  
580 Oak Street, Del Norte, CO 81132

ROCKY FORD MUSEUM  
1005 Sycamore Ave, Rocky Ford CO 81067-1760

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CLUB  
P.O. Box 2391, Denver, CO 80201-2391

SAGUACHE COUNTY MUSEUM  
U.S. Hwy 285, P. O. Box 243, Saguache, CO 81149

SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 2261, Durango, CO 81302

SAN LUIS VALLEY MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 982, Alamosa, CO 81101

SANTA FE TRAIL ASSOCIATION  
1349 K-156 Hwy, Larned, KS 67550

SOUTH PARK HISTORICAL FOUNDATION  
100 4th Street, Fairplay, CO 80440

TRACKS AND TRAILS MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 1, Oak Creek, CO 80467

TREAD OF PIONEERS MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 772372, Steamboat Springs, CO 80477

UPPER SAN JUAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 1711, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147

VICTOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 86, Victor, CO 80860

WIGGINS HISTORICAL GROUP, INC.  
303 Chapman Street, Wiggins, CO 80654

YAMPA-EGERIA HISTORICAL MUSEUM  
P.O. Box 224, Yampa, CO 80483

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARTNERS

ADAMS STATE COLLEGE  
Department of History, Government, and Philosophy,  
208 Edgemont Blvd, Alamosa, CO 81102

ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER  
27501 Hwy 184, Dolores, CO 81323

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY  
5301 Central Avenue, NE, Ste. 902,  
Albuquerque, NM 87108-1517

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA  
Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, 6th Floor,  
Boston, MA 02215-2006

CHIMNEY ROCK INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 1662, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
CHIPETA CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 593, Montrose, CO 81402

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
DENVER CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 100190, Denver, CO 80250-0190

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
HISATSINOM CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 1524, Cortez, CO 81321-1524

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
HURST CHAPTER  
271 Park Dr., Gunnison, CO 81230

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
INDIAN PEAKS CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 18301, Boulder, CO 80308

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
NORTHERN COLORADO CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 270738, Fort Collins, CO 80527

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
PIKES PEAK CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 88239, Black Forest, CO 80908

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
ROARING FORKS CHAPTER  
P.O. Box 5544, Eagle, CO 81631

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY—  
VERMILLION CHAPTER  
715 Taylor Street, Craig, CO 81625

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY DBA  
COLORADO ROCK ART ASSOCIATION  
18603 E. Crestridge Dr., Aurora, CO 81005

CORTEZ CULTURAL CENTER  
25 North Market Street, Cortez, CO 81321

CROW CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER  
23390 County Road K, Cortez, CO 81321

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE & SCIENCE  
2001 Colorado Blvd, Denver, CO 80205

FORT LEWIS COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
1000 Rim Drive, Durango, CO 81301

LOVELAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
905 Willowrock Dr., Loveland, CO 80537

MCELMO CANYON RESEARCH INSTITUTE/  
KELLY'S PLACE  
14663 County Road G, Cortez, CO 81321

MESA VERDE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION, INC.  
P.O. Box 38, Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330

METROPOLITAN STATE COLLEGE OF DENVER  
Department of Anthropology, Denver, CO 80217

PALEOCULTURAL RESEARCH GROUP (PCRG)  
P.O. Box 745309, Arvada, CO 80006

SAN JUAN BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
107 Street Andrews Cir., Durango, CO 81301

SOUTH PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT, LTD.  
1712 Silver Creek Lane, Evergreen, CO 80439-9476

WESTERN STATE COLLEGE—CLARENCE T. HURST  
MUSEUM  
Taylor Hall, Gunnison, CO 81231

## APPENDIX D: PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

**A** number of federal and state laws govern the treatment and preservation of historic resources. The chronology of this legislation not only charts the evolution of national and regional recognition of the importance and irreplaceability of these aspects of our heritage, but provides an understanding of their protection.

### FEDERAL LAWS

**1889 GOODMAN POINT CABINET ORDER:** This Department of the Interior order withdrew the area surrounding Goodman Point Pueblo (Hovenweep National Monument, Montezuma County) from homesteading. This was the first federal action to protect archaeological resources in the United States of America. <http://www.nps.gov/hove/planyourvisit/goodman.htm>

**1906 AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES ACT** (16 U.S.C. 431-433): This law protects archaeological and paleontological resources on federal land from appropriation, injury, or destruction. It establishes a permit system and penalties, orders collections placed in museums, enables rule making, and authorizes the creation of National Monuments. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/anti1906.htm>

**1935 HISTORIC SITES ACT** (16 U.S.C. sec.461-467): Declaration of national policy to set aside for public use and benefit historic resources under the stewardship of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. This public law also established the National Park System Advisory Board and Advisory Council. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/hsact35.htm>

**1949 FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT** (Public Law 63 Stat. 385 as amended, 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(3) and (4)): This act provides that the General Services Administration, with exceptions for certain agencies, shall oversee the lease or disposition of surplus property with certain disposition for appropriateness of use of historic monuments. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_FedProp&AdSrvcs.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_FedProp&AdSrvcs.pdf)

**1949 NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, CREATION AND PURPOSE** (63 Stat. 927, 16 U.S.C. 468 as amended): This law provides for the creation of the charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation known as the National Trust for Historic Preservation. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_NtlTrust.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_NtlTrust.pdf)

**1960 RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT** (Archeological Recovery Act and the Moss-Bennett Bill) (Public Law 93-291 and 16 U.S.C.469-469c): This law authorizes the archaeological salvage of sites in new reservoir areas, and the large-scale survey of proposed reservoirs. <http://www.nps.gov/history/archeology/tools/laws/AHPA.htm>

**1965 LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT** (16 U.S.C. 460I-4-460I-11 as amended): This law governs the establishment of land and water conservation provisions and funding for the same. <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1323)

**1966 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT** (Public Law 89-665 and amendments, 16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.): This strong policy statement establishes and defines the national historic preservation program, including the statutes establishing the National Register of Historic Places (§36 CFR Part 60) and Determinations of Eligibility (§36 CFR Part 63), State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (§36 CFR Part 61), National Historic Landmarks program (§36 CFR Part 65) and Section 106 (§36 CFR Part 800). It delegates authority to the states and requires the review of federal actions. <http://www.nps.gov/history/archeology/tools/laws/NHPA.htm> [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_HistPrsrvt.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistPrsrvt.pdf) <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/regulations.htm> <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf> [http://ecfr.gPO.access.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title36/36cfr63\\_main\\_02.tpl](http://ecfr.gPO.access.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title36/36cfr63_main_02.tpl) <http://ecfr.gPO.access.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&rgn=div5&view=text&node=36:1.0.1.1.31&idno=36>

**1966 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND SECTION 4(F)** (Public Law 89-670 as amended, 49 U.S.C. 303, Public Law 90-495 amendment to Section 4(f), Public Law 97-449, recodification from 49 U.S.C. 1651 to 49 U.S.C. 303): This law provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall consult regarding transportation planning projects to avoid impacts to public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites except in instances of “no prudent and feasible alternative” and with possible planning to minimize harm. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_DOTAct.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_DOTAct.pdf)

**1969 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT**—This law requires environmental impact statements for federal projects with the potential to impact important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_NtlEnvirnPOLcy.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_NtlEnvirnPOLcy.pdf)

**1971 PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT (EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593)**: This order directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties on their lands and nominate qualifying properties to the National Register. [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/anps/anps\\_7b.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/anps/anps_7b.htm)

**1974 ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT** (86-523, 16 U.S.C. 469-469c-2): This law authorizes the expenditure of federal funding for project-related preservation or salvage for all federally assisted or licensed construction projects. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_ArchHistPres.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchHistPres.pdf)

**1974 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, SECTION 4(I), AS CREATED BY THE AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1974** (Public Law 93-496, 49 U.S.C. 5561-5567 as amended, formerly 49 U.S.C. 1653i): This law provides for the consideration, preservation, and productive use of historic sites in the development of rail-related projects. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_AmtrakImprv.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_AmtrakImprv.pdf)

**1976 MINING IN THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT, SECTION 9** (Public Law 94-429, 15 U.S.C. 1908): This law provides that surface mining activity proposed that may cause irreparable loss or destruction of a natural or historical landmark must be submitted for consideration to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for advice as to alternative measures for mitigation.

[http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_MininginNPrks.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_MininginNPrks.pdf)

**1976 PUBLIC BUILDINGS COOPERATIVE USE ACT** (Public Law 94-541, 40 U.S.C. 601a): This law provides that the General Services Administration shall prioritize use of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance wherever possible and with provision for public accessibility. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_PblcBldgsCoopUse.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_PblcBldgsCoopUse.pdf)

**1976 TAX REFORM ACT** provides for tax incentives to encourage preservation of commercial historic resources and a 60-month accelerated depreciation of certain rehabilitation costs for certified historic properties as well as a deduction for preservation easements.

**1978 AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT** (Public Law 95-341 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1996 and 1996a): This law protects and preserves Native American peoples’ right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise traditional religions. It also establishes a formal consultation process for the reevaluation of federal agency activity relative to Native American religious cultural rights and practices. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_IndianRelFreAct.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IndianRelFreAct.pdf)

**1979 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT** (Public Law 96-95 as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm): This law defines archaeological resources, improves law enforcement, increases criminal penalties for harm or destruction of resources, and allows for civil penalties. It also encourages increased cooperation between the public, professional archaeologists, and government authorities. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf)

**1981 ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT** provides a 25% tax credit for income-producing certified historic rehabilitation, 15% for non-historic building rehabilitation (properties older than 30 years), and 20% for renovation of existing commercial properties at least 40 years of age.

**1986 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 170 (H)** (Public Law 96-541, 26 U.S.C. 170 (h) as amended): This provision of the tax code defines qualified conservation contribution, qualified real property interest, and certified historic structure, among other related terms. See related 1986 Tax Reform Act, providing reduction of the 25% certified rehabilitation tax credit to 20%, creation of a single non-historic rehabilitation credit of 10%, and the introduction of passive loss rules. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_IRS.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IRS.pdf)

**1987 ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT** (43 U.S. Code 2101-2106, approved 28 April, 1988) establishes federal ownership and management over most abandoned shipwrecks in national waters to supplement and clarify the Submerged Lands Act of 1953, as applied state government title to those on state submerged lands. Importantly, under this act, the laws of salvage do not apply to shipwrecks federally claimed as they are subsequently treated as archaeological and historical sites. The National Park Service developed and issued guidelines related to the same in 1990. <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/ASA.htm>

**1990 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 47** (Public Law 1010-508, 26 U.S.C. 47): This law provides for the rehabilitation tax credit for a qualified rehabilitated building or for a building (non-certified) placed in service before 1936. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_RehabCredit%20.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_RehabCredit%20.pdf)

**1990 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT** (25 U.S.C. 3001 et. seq.): This law defines ownership of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects found on federal or tribal lands. It also provides procedures for dealing with inadvertent discoveries, excavations, and repatriation. <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/>

**1990 CURATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED AND ADMINISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS** (§36 CFR 79): This guidance provides minimum standards for long-term management and stewardship of archaeological collections, records, and reports. <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/36CFR79.htm>

**1991 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT (ISTEA)** (Public Law 102-240, 23 U.S.C. 101(a)(35), 23 U.S.C. 101, 23 U.S.C. 109(b), (c), and (p), Public Law 105-178): This law outlines transportation enhancement activities, creates the Scenic Byways Program, and defines the National Highway System's scenic and historic values. It was amended through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_ISTEA.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ISTEA.pdf)

**1996 INDIAN SACRED SITES (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13007)**: This order stipulates the accommodation of access and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by religious practitioners and seeks preservation of the same on federal lands. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/eo13007.htm>

**1996 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION ACT** (Public Law 104-333, 16 U.S.C. 469k): This law promotes the planning, interpretation, and protection of historic battles on American soil under the Secretary of the Interior's American Battlefield Protection Program. [http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL\\_AmBtfieldPrtc.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_AmBtfieldPrtc.pdf)

**1996 LOCATING FEDERAL FACILITIES ON HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN OUR NATION'S CENTRAL CITIES (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13006)**: This order reinforces the federal commitment to utilize and maintain historic properties to house federal agency functions. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/eo13006.htm>

**1997 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES** (§43 CFR Part 7): This title guides permitting, consultation, and custody of archaeological resources on public lands. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

2003 PRESERVE AMERICA (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13287) promotes intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties, directing federal agencies to increase their knowledge of historic resources under their care and management and promote nature tourism coupled with historic preservation in local economies. <http://www.preserveamerica.gov/EO.html>

### COLORADO STATE LAWS

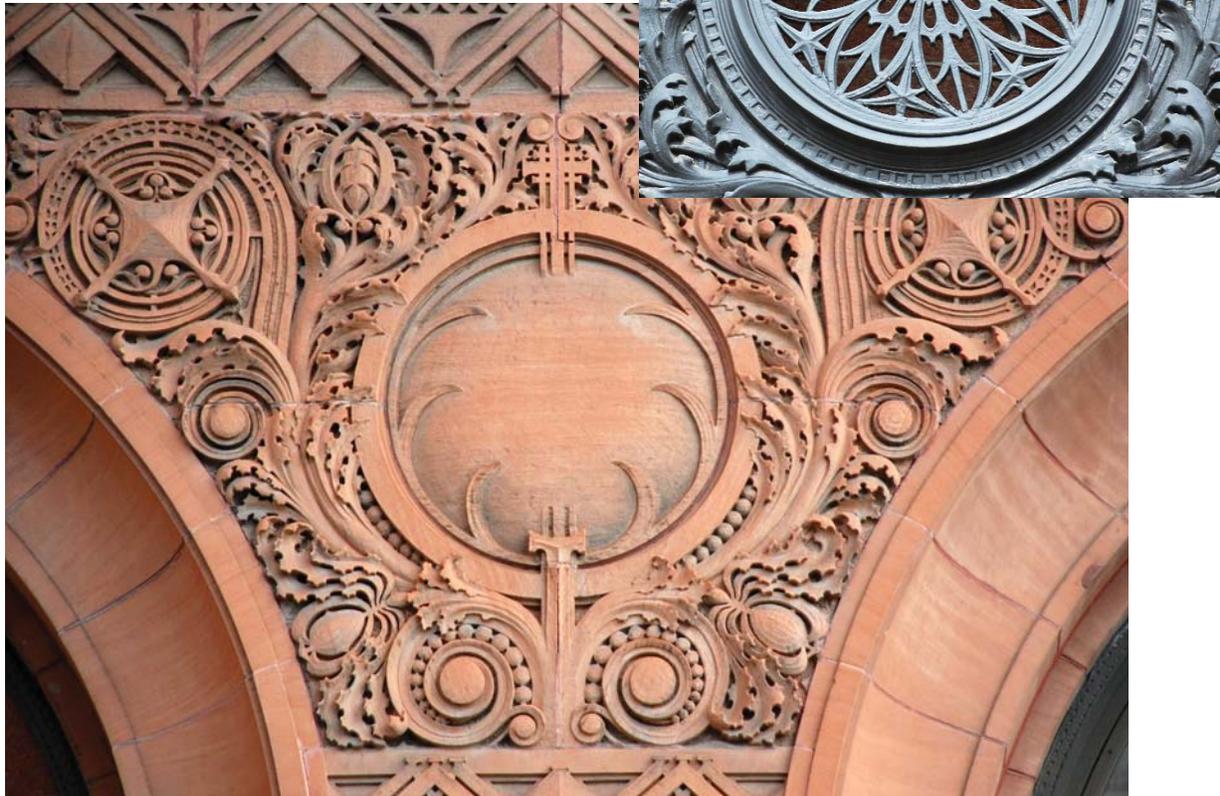
1879 COMPILED LAWS 1921:8218 (House Bill 134): This law established the Colorado State Historical and Natural History Society, and authorized the creation of a state museum.

1915 COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY ACT: This law declared the Colorado Historical Society an educational institution of the state.

1953 HISTORICAL MONUMENTS ACT (CRS 24-80-501-502): This law mandates the Colorado Historical Society acquire historical sites and declare them monuments. It also calls for the survey of all historical sites in Colorado and the development of a long range plan for their preservation. <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1317)

1967 CRS 131-12: This law was Colorado's first antiquity act. It claimed title to historical, prehistorical, and archaeological resources on state-owned lands, and assigned authority to the Colorado Historical Society to issue or deny permits for survey and excavation and to enter into agreements regarding construction projects, including cooperative projects on private land.

*Detail of Architectural Elements, Salida*





*Mesa School, Rout County*

**1973 HISTORICAL, PREHISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ACT (CRS 24-80-401 to 410, 8CCR 1504-7):** This law repeals and re-enacts the 1967 act with the addition of creating the office of the state archaeologist, establishing a permit system for archaeological survey and excavation, provisions for salvage archaeology, extending state ownership to antiquities on lands owned by political subdivisions of the state, and adding injunctive authority.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1308a and 1308b)

**1973 GHOST TOWN STATUTE (CRS 24-80-1201-1202):** This law enables the State Historical Society of Colorado to designate ghost towns (with owner consent) and establishes misdemeanor violation guidance for destruction of the site (except by its owner).

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1300)

**1975 REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (CRS 24-80.1):** This act provides for the creation of the State Register of Historic Properties.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1307)

**1990 UNMARKED HUMAN BURIALS—**This law amends the 1973 act adding a section protecting unmarked human graves and stipulating procedures to follow in the event of their discovery.

[http://www.nathpo.org/State\\_Laws/Colorado.htm](http://www.nathpo.org/State_Laws/Colorado.htm)

**1990 STATE REGISTER REVIEW BOARD ORGANIZATION—BYLAWS** (as amended 2004): These bylaws provide the process for Review Board review of State Register nominations.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1318)

**January 3, 1991 ARTICLE XVIII, SECTION 9, COLORADO CONSTITUTION** (amendment) created the State Historical Fund at the same time as allowing limited gaming in the towns of Cripple Creek, Central City, and Black Hawk. The amendment directs that a portion of the gaming tax revenues be used for historic preservation throughout the state.

**1991 STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (8 CCR 1504-5):** This law provides for the rules and procedures of the State Register.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1307)

**1991 DISSEMINATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION: POLICY AND PROCEDURES** (as amended 2002) and the related Laws and Citations Concerning Site Information Dissemination: This policy establishes the restriction of locational information related to sensitive historic and archaeological resources that may be threatened by access.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1333 and 1333a)

**1999–2003 STATE HISTORICAL FUND (8 CCR 1504-8):** This act establishes the rules and procedures governing the State Historical Fund.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1335)

**2004 COLORADO LIMITED GAMING ACT (CRS 12-47.1-1201-1202):** This law governs the administration of the State Historical Fund for the promotion of preservation-related projects and initiatives.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1319)

**2003 (amendment) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS (38 CRS 30.5):** This law governs the Strategies of conservation easements in the state of Colorado.

<http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/statutes-regulations> (list number 1315)

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATUTES

In addition to the above-named state laws, 112 Colorado communities have also instituted local zoning or preservation ordinances, the continually expanding list of which is available at <http://www.historycolorado.org/archaeologists/preservation-partners> (list number 1568). Furthermore, the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) annually determines, based on population statistics maintained by its Demography Office, counties and municipalities subject by statutory requirement to adopt a master plan (see CRS 30-28-106(4)(c) and 31-23-206(4)(b)).

Of note, Colorado does not have a statewide land use plan as land use planning regulations are a local responsibility. The state delegates this authority to local governments through enabling legislation rather than by means of mandated or enforced laws. DOLA has developed the document, “Land Use Planning in Colorado,” available at: <http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/osg/docs/LandUsePlanningInColorado.pdf>. The summary provided below is derived from that document.

Counties (30-28-103) and municipalities (31-23-202) authorized to appoint a **PLANNING COMMISSION** (except where the county population is less than 15,000, in which case the board of county commissioners may constitute the planning commission, or appoint a separate body).

County (30-28-106) and municipal planning commissions (31-23-206) are required to prepare and adopt a **MASTER PLAN** (often referred to as a comprehensive plan) for the physical development of their jurisdictions. In 2001, legislation was passed requiring the more populous and faster growing counties and municipalities to formally adopt their master plans within a two-year timeframe.

Land use regulation through **ZONING** is available for counties (30-28-111) and municipalities (31-23-301).

Adoption of subdivision regulations has also been required of counties since 1972 (30-28-133), while optional for municipalities (31-23-214).

The **MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION ACT OF 1965** (31-12-101) gives municipalities the authority to annex, and sets eligibility, procedures, and limitations for annexation.

1999 updated **VESTED PROPERTY RIGHTS STATUTES** (24-68-101) allows municipalities and counties to establish a vesting process

Counties (30-28-201) and municipalities (31-15-601) may adopt **BUILDING CODES**.

2001, **BROAD IMPACT FEE AUTHORITY** granted to counties and statutory municipalities, enabling them to better plan for growth and permitting that, to the extent practicable, certain costs of growth will be paid for by new development (29-20-104.5).

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAND USE CONTROL ENABLING ACT** (29-20-101, from HB 74-1034) gives broad authority to plan for and regulate the use of land, with no restrictions, conditions, or procedures prescribed for local governments. Each local government within its respective jurisdiction has the authority to plan for and regulate the use of land by a number of factors, including preservation of areas of historical and archaeological importance.

So-called “**1041 POWERS**” (name derived from HB 74-1041) found in 24-65.1-101 allow local governments to identify, designate, and regulate (through a permitting process) 21 statutorily defined “areas and activities of state interest,” including historical and archaeological resource areas.

**ADDITIONAL EXTRATERRITORIAL AND COOPERATIVE POWERS** include: §31-25-216, 217, 301, and 302 allow a municipality to establish, manage, and protect its park lands, recreation facilities and conservation easements (including the water in those parks) located beyond city limits.

§30-28-105 enables formation of multi-county and joint city/county planning commissions, known as **REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS**, to conduct studies and make and adopt a regional plan for the physical development of the region.

## APPENDIX E: PRESERVATION FUNDING SOURCES

**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATCHING GRANTS:** At least 10% of Colorado's Historic Preservation Fund apportionment is passed through as matching grants to assist Certified Local Governments with survey, nomination, historic preservation commission staffing and training, establishment of design guidelines and preservation plans, public outreach, and physical preservation to National Register-listed properties.

**COLORADO STATE TAX CREDIT:** Colorado is among more than twenty states with a state-level rehabilitation tax credit program. Established in 1991 and reauthorized in 1999 and 2008, the program allows a credit of 20% of \$5000 or more of approved rehabilitation on qualified properties, with a \$50,000 maximum credit allowable. Between 1991 and 2003, 574 projects, totaling \$48.9 million in rehabilitation costs, benefited from the program.

**FEDERAL HISTORIC REHABILITATION INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS:** The federal government provides for three different tax credit programs involving historic buildings: incentives for rehabilitation of historic and older buildings; income and estate tax credits for historic preservation easements, and tax credits for the acquisition and rehabilitation of low-income housing. The federal government uses historic preservation tax incentives as a way to promote cost-effective, grass-roots community revitalization by supporting private investment.

The 20% rehabilitation tax credit involves a three-part application process: certification of the building; description of the rehabilitation; and certification of completed work. Certified historic structures are individual properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or buildings that contribute to a registered historic district (including State or local historic districts certified by the Secretary of the Interior). A certified rehabilitation must be approved by the National Park Service as being consistent with the historic character of the property and the district, if applicable.

Property owners initiate the process by contacting History Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. OAHP staff provides technical assistance for both the application process and the actual rehabilitation project. The National Park Service collects a small processing fee for all tax credit applications. The Internal Revenue Service requires that buildings must be depreciable, the rehabilitation must be substantial, and the property must be returned to use. There is a five year review period after the project is completed where the National Park Service and the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation may inspect the building to ensure that all work is still in compliance. Additionally, if the property owner sells the building during this five year review period, the IRS requires full repayment of the tax credit. The 10% rehabilitation tax credit is for the rehabilitation of non-historic, non-residential buildings built before 1936. These are buildings that are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The tax credit must be claimed in the year the building is put back into service. While there is no formal review process for these projects, the Internal Revenue Service does have specific guidelines about the scope of work.

According to Federal Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings: Statistical Report and Analysis for Fiscal Year 2009, Colorado projects resulted in \$1,178,575 in certified expenses (46th nationally). The state ranked 26th in approved Part 2 proposals and 24th in Parts 3s. Extensive information, statistics, and recommendations for revisions to the federal policy are also available in the First Annual Report on the Economic Impact of the Federal Historic Tax Credit, published in March 2010.

**EASEMENTS:** Preservation easements on property provide income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial investments in historic property. Unlike the rehabilitation tax credits, this program can include non-depreciable, residential buildings and the land area associated with the buildings.

**Table 7: SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES GRANTS AWARDED TO COLORADO**

Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Anthropology Collections	Denver	\$321,449	2009
Hutchinson Ranch House, Salida	Salida	\$260,000	2009
Chimney Rock Pueblo	Pagosa Springs	\$241,000	2008
Minnequa Steel Works Archives and Museum	Pueblo	\$197,058	2006
Clyfford Still Collection, Clyfford Still Museum	Denver	\$150,000	2006
Georgetown Schoolhouse, Georgetown Trust for Conservation and Preservation Inc.	Georgetown	\$150,000	2006
City Hall	Montrose	\$98,529	2006
Elitch Gardens Theatre	Denver	\$300,000	2005
City Hall	Montrose	\$248,000	2003
Old First National Bank	Telluride	\$250,000	2000
Cliff Dwellings, Mesa Verde National Park	Cortez	\$1,437,444	1999
Southwest Colorado Collections	Dolores	\$176,135	1999
Naropa Audio Archive, Naropa University	Boulder	\$100,000	2003
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Archives	Pueblo	\$102,000	2002
Yellow Jacket and Shields Pueblos Artifact Collections	Cortez	\$65,000	2002
Museo de las Americas, Denver	Denver	\$107,461	2001
Collections, Mesa Verde National Park	Cortez	\$356,350	2001

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/treasures/>

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND:** As mentioned above, the Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the National Park Service for the U.S. Department of Interior, is a major source of matching funding for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. Established in 1970, the HPF annually disburses approximately \$37 million in apportionments to facilitate qualified staff, statewide surveys, National Register nominations, public education, preservation planning, and other mandated functions.

**LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT:** The Tax Reform Act of 1986 allows for the acquisition and rehabilitation of low-income housing by providing different levels of tax credit depending on the scope of the project and any other federal funding involved. Property owners have fifteen years to bring the project into compliance by making some or all units available on an income restricted basis.

**NEW MARKETS TAX CREDITS:** The Community Development Financial Institution of the U.S. Department of the Treasury offers the New Markets Tax Credits incentive, as authorized by the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000. Thirty-nine per cent credit is available for investment in Community Development Entities.

**PRESERVE AMERICA:** Preserve America matching grants allow designated Preserve America Communities support for heritage tourism, interpretation and education, and historic preservation planning in addition to promoting regional identity and celebrating national diversity. At present, continued funding of this \$4.6 million program is in question. Communities have been designated in all states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. In total, there are 843 Preserve America communities, which have received \$20 million for 259 grant projects in 49 states). Colorado features 28 Preserve America Communities: Baca County; Bent County; Breckenridge; Colorado Springs; Cripple Creek; Crowley County; Denver; Durango; Fort Collins; Fremont County; Frisco; Georgetown; Gilpin County; Glenwood Springs; Golden; Greeley; Kiowa County; Lake City; Leadville; Montezuma County; Montrose; Otero County; Pagosa Springs; Park County; Prowers County; Pueblo; Redstone; Silverton; and Steamboat Springs. The population of Colorado's Preserve America's Communities totals 1,444,146, or 28.7% of the 2009 estimated total state population of 5,024,748.

## COLORADO'S PRESERVE AMERICA COMMUNITIES

- Baca County
- Bent County
- Breckenridge
- Colorado Springs
- Cripple Creek
- Crowley County
- Denver
- Durango
- Fort Collins
- Fremont County
- Frisco
- Georgetown
- Gilpin County
- Glenwood Springs
- Golden
- Greeley
- Kiowa County
- Lake City
- Leadville
- Montezuma County
- Montrose
- Otero County
- Pagosa Springs
- Park County
- Prowers County
- Pueblo
- Redstone
- Silverton
- Steamboat Springs

*Linden Hotel, Fort Collins*



**SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES:** At present, continued funding of this \$25 million program is in question. Prior to this recent question of re-appropriation, however, the Save America's Treasures program has been one of the most successful historic preservation grant programs with funding available for physical work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and historic structures and sites. Intellectual and cultural artifacts include artifacts, collections, documents, sculpture, and works of art. Grants are awarded to federal, state, local, and tribal government entities, and non-profit organizations through a competitive matching-grant program, administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, Institute of Museum and Library Services and President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. Grants are awarded through a competitive process with a dollar-for-dollar, non-federal match required. The minimum grant request for historic property projects is \$125,000 federal share, with a maximum for all projects of \$700,000 federal share.

**STATE HISTORICAL FUND:** History Colorado's State Historical Fund grants program exemplifies how preservation efforts make a tangible difference in the quality of life in communities across Colorado. Funds are distributed through a competitive process and all projects must demonstrate strong public benefit and community support. Grants vary in size, from a few hundred dollars to amounts in excess of \$200,000. The Fund assists in a wide variety of preservation projects including restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings, architectural assessments, archaeological excavations, designation and interpretation of historic places, preservation planning studies, and education and training programs. For more information on the Grants programs offered by through the State Historical fund visit <http://www.historycolorado.org/grants/grants>.

## OTHER INCENTIVES

**NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS:** National Heritage Areas (NHAs) promote cultural stewardship through regional community-driven preservation and planning. In partnership, the National Park Service provides technical oversight and limited financial assistance to Congressionally-designated NHAs, while local authorities continue to direct and execute priorities. Heritage area conservation is fundamentally based in community pride, recognition of cultural landscapes, and the promotion of heritage tourism. The enabling legislation authorized the federal government to provide up to \$10 million in matching funds over fifteen years. Additionally, all National Heritage Area legislation prevents the heritage areas from acquiring real property or any interest in real property, including water and mineral rights. Nationwide, there are 49 designated National Heritage Areas, of which Colorado has three (<http://www.preservationnation.org/take-action/advocacy-center/national-action-alerts/save-preservation-funding/by-the-numbers.html>).

### Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area

The Cache la Poudre River National Heritage Area was the first designated west of the Mississippi and extends 45 miles to include lands within the 100-year river flood plain. The heritage area includes portions of Larimer County at the eastern edge of the Roosevelt National Forest and east to Greeley, just west of the confluence with the South Platte. The nonprofit organization Poudre Heritage Alliance guides interpretation and planning programs and activities.

### South Park National Heritage Area

The Park County Tourism & Community Development Office, in conjunction with the South Park National Heritage Area Board of Directors, manages the historic cultural and natural resources of the South Park National Heritage Area. Enabling legislation stipulates that the area use funds to rehabilitate historic structures, protect resources, develop tours, establish exhibits or programs, and increase public awareness.

### Sangre De Cristo National Heritage Area

The Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area features generations of Hispanic cultural traditions and settlement. The heritage area encompasses Alamosa, Conejos, and Costilla counties, including the Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge, Baca National Wildlife Refuge, and Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve. The Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area Board of Directors directs funds to recognize, protect, and enhance important resources through interpretive exhibits and programs; promoting recreational and educational opportunities; rehabilitating historic structures; and creating way-finding signage.

**NATIONAL SCENIC BYWAYS PROGRAM:** Also a Federal Highway Administration program, the grass-roots, collaborative National Scenic Byways Program recognizes and enhances roads with archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. Since 1992, the program has funded over 2,832 projects for state and nationally designated byway routes.

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION'S MAIN STREET:** In 1980, the National Trust launched the locally focused Main Street program, the cornerstones of which are the Main Street Four-Point Approach and the National Trust Main Street Center.

**TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENTS FUNDING:** Funded through a cooperative agreement with the Federal Highway Administration and Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty's Surface Transportation Environment and Planning Cooperative Research Program, Transportation Enhancements stimulate community-based projects that expand travel choices and enhance those experiences by improving heritage tourism opportunities associated with the national transportation infrastructure. Projects must meet the criteria as one of twelve eligible activities and relate directly to surface transportation.

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Left—Crow Canyon Archaeological Survey  
Right—Redstone Stables, Redstone







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*Top row (left to right)—Tombstones at City Cemetery in Central City; Carrizo Canyon rock art, Comanche National Grasslands  
Bottom—Silverton City Hall in Silverton*

