

CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN



PREPARED FOR

**CANYON COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

BY

PRESERVATION SOLUTIONS LLC

31 AUGUST 2018

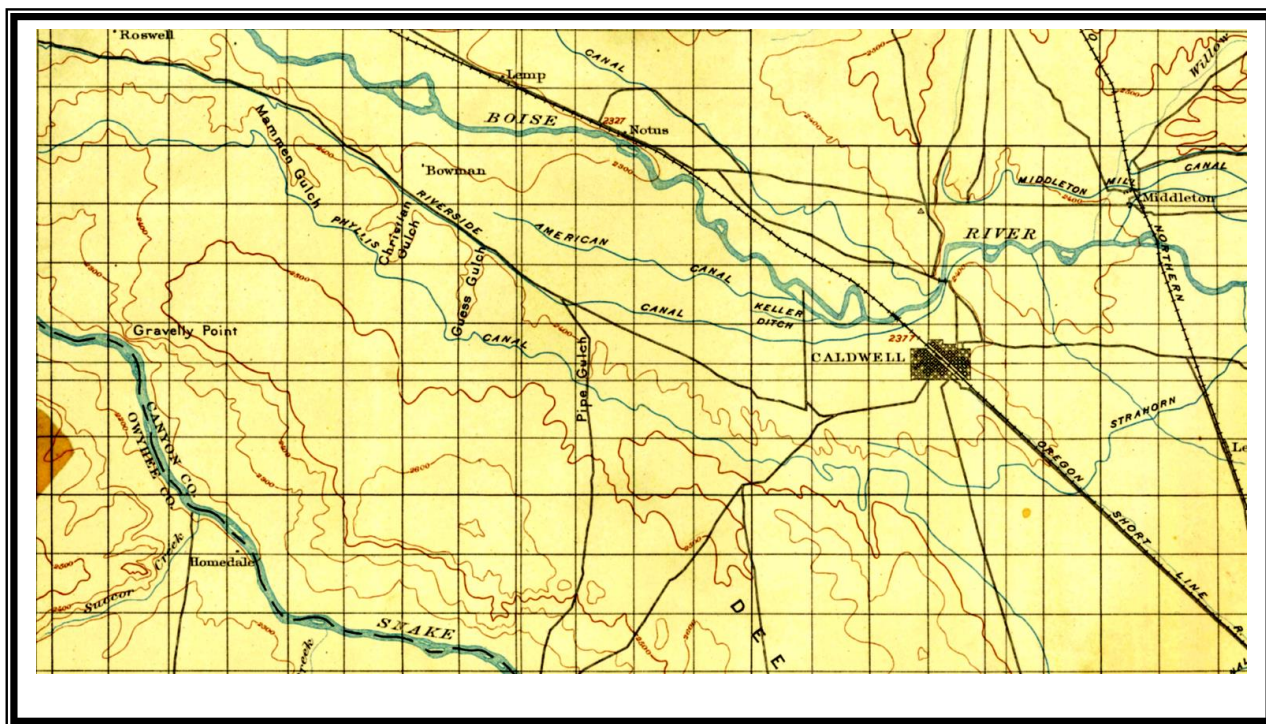


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INTRODUCTION



Landscape overview in western Canyon County near Lizard Butte.

Canyon County's heritage dates back to pre-contact times and extends well into the twentieth century, during which time it has experienced meteoric growth in the last two decades. With continued pressure for growth and infill development in Canyon County, it is important that the County ensure it effectively manages and balances the maintenance of its cultural resources in concert with new development.

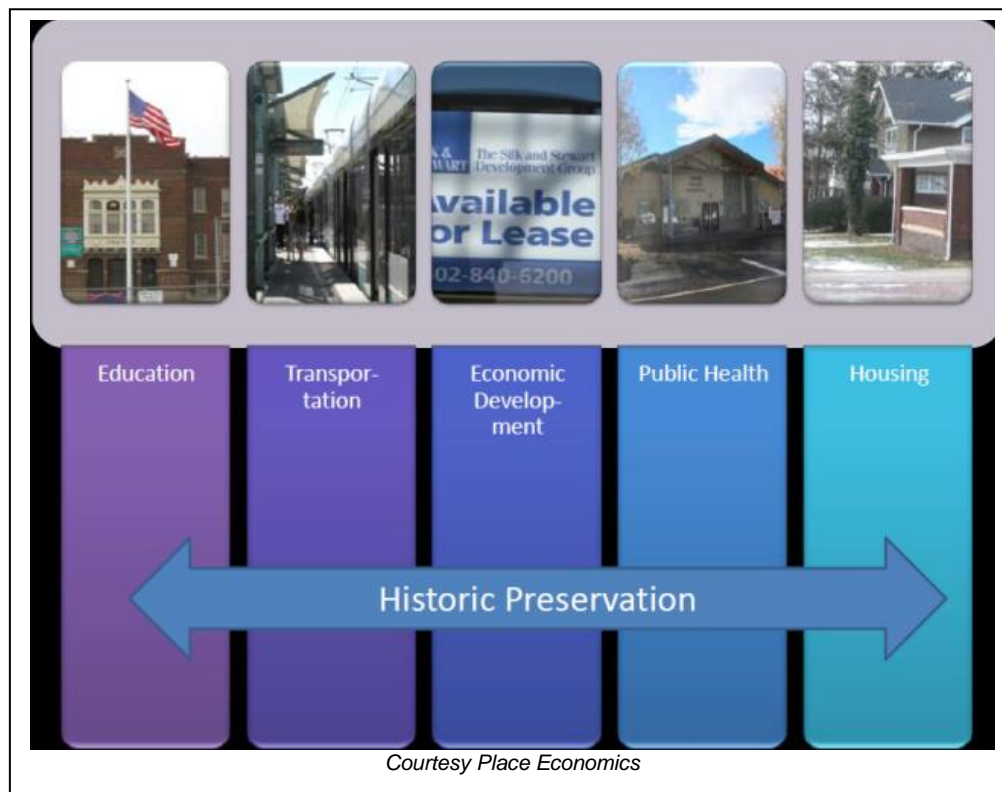
When integrated into the planning process and targeted at identifiable areas, historic preservation provides a level of certainty and permanence that is necessary to attract investment. Preserved commercial business areas and residential neighborhoods create stability of population, a greater tax base, and less drain on municipal services. To aid Canyon County's development and transformation in the future, the County has chosen to continue to enhance its public policy options of considering historic preservation in County actions.

Buildings, structures, and sites from the past – early farmhouses and bungalows, institutional and commercial buildings, pre-contact petroglyphs – provide tangible links to Canyon County's rich history for residents and visitors today, providing opportunities for promoting economic development and heritage tourism. Not only do Canyon County's citizens value these indications of the past, but County planning and policy documents recognize the importance of the assets that are Canyon County's cultural resources as economic anchors in the community.

PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) outlines the essential components for a viable preservation program as an integral part of Canyon County's community planning. The HPP is a guiding document identifying community priorities for the preservation of cultural resources and sets forth related goals, policies, and action steps toward their implementation. The purpose of the HPP is to chart a course for historic preservation in Canyon County outside the cities of Caldwell and Nampa, both of which have their own Historic Preservation Commissions (HPC) and HPPs; this document intentionally emphasizes the areas outside these two cities.

It will be used by the County and its preservation partners to guide and monitor preservation efforts in the community. Businesses, property owners, and members of the general public may also use the HPP to learn about the program and the status of preservation efforts. Preservation is a part of many community interests, including housing, sustainability, transportation, livability, and economic development; therefore, the HPP approaches historic preservation as an integral element of community development. It seeks to balance broader community objectives with its core mission of retaining cultural resources. It touches on many subjects that appear in other County planning documents while presenting additional program-specific actions related to the components of a complete preservation program.



Across the country, municipalities turn to historic preservation as an effective means of enhancing their quality of life, fostering economic development, and building community pride. To guide historic preservation efforts, it is accepted best practice to complete a preservation plan to assist policy makers and community leaders with the often interrelated and overlapping programs and procedures regarding historic preservation. The intent of the HPP is to outline goals and related, specific action steps toward those goals to preserve, develop, and maintain historic buildings, structures, and sites over the next ten years. The plan includes recommendations for strengthening protection efforts, encouraging preservation as an economic development tool, cultivating public awareness and partnerships, as well as increasing heritage tourism efforts.

BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION

Preservation has intrinsic value not only in celebrating a community's history and prehistory, but dozens of studies conducted nationwide have demonstrated that historic preservation is an economically sound, fiscally responsible, and cost-effective strategy that produces visible and measurable economic benefits to communities.

Nationally known real estate professional Donovan D. Rypkema, author of *The Economics of Historic Preservation*,¹ emphasizes that commitment to preservation may be one of the most effective acts of fiscal responsibility governmental entities can undertake. The State of Idaho and the federal government recognize the role preservation can play in strengthening local economies. To encourage sustainable communities and preservation of important cultural resources they provide incentives to encourage rehabilitation of historic buildings and other preservation activities. (See Appendices B and C for specific federal and state financial incentives.)



Typical hop trellis near Wilder

Nationwide, the most successful revitalization efforts incorporate historic rehabilitation as the core of their strategies. These efforts demonstrate time and again that the most successful approach toward creating sustainable communities combines the old and the new; capitalizing on the aesthetics and craftsmanship of earlier eras and enhancing a community's fabric and character.

Historic settings are increasingly sought after by the public because they offer quality craftsmanship and materials, provide authenticity and variety, and encourage human interaction in a familiar context. Moreover, preservation has demonstrated practical value as a tool for economic development and environmental stewardship. Studies conducted by various institutions and organizations, including Rutgers University, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Brookings Institution, have shown preservation provides the following benefits.

1. **Historic Preservation Stabilizes and/or Increases Property Values**

Studies across the country have shown that in most cases listing in either the National Register of Historic Places or local historic districts stabilizes property values and nearly always enhances resale values. The value of rehabilitated properties in a community's historic core increases more rapidly than the real estate market in the larger community. Studies from Texas, New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and elsewhere all reported that historic designation increased property values from between 5 percent and as much as 70 percent.² The value of a property is determined by the buildings and public improvements around it; thus, rehabilitation of a historic property directly benefits adjacent property owners and nearby businesses.

¹ Donovan D. Rypkema, *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide* (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2005).

² Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, *Economics and Historic Preservation: A Guide and Review of the Literature*. Available from http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/reports/2005/9/metropolitanpolicy-mason/20050926_preservation.pdf.

2. Historic Preservation Capitalizes on Existing Public Investments

Older neighborhoods and commercial centers represent considerable taxpayer investment in infrastructure and building construction. Conservation of the historic core, older neighborhoods, and sites of historic and aesthetic value can be one of the best tools in recovering and extending the worth of past investments while stimulating new economic activity. Streets, sewer lines, sidewalks, utilities, and so forth represent considerable public investments. Historic preservation directs development toward existing infrastructure, thus avoiding the need for and cost of new improvements. Rehabilitation of individual buildings can be more attainable and stabilizing to a local economy than a single large economic development project.

3. Historic Preservation Creates Jobs

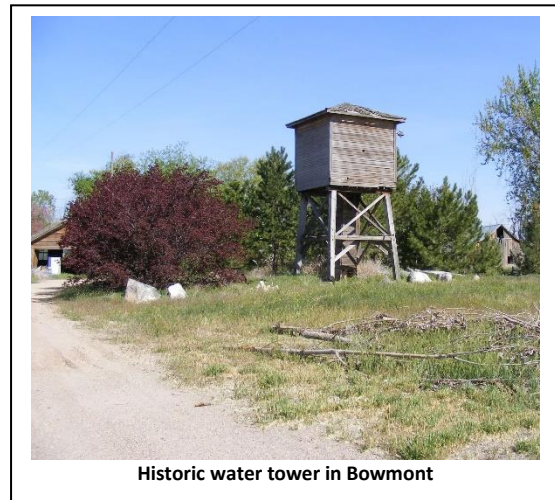
Historic preservation consistently outperforms other industries in job creation, household income, and impact on other industries. Comparatively, historic preservation activity creates more jobs than comparable new construction activity, and often produces more jobs per dollar spent than leading industries. Typically, between 60 and 70 percent of historic rehabilitation projects costs go toward labor. This has a beneficial domino effect throughout the local economy as laborers on rehab projects are typically hired locally.

4. Historic Preservation Promotes Downtown Revitalization

Nationwide, historic preservation has proven to be an effective economic development tool for downtown revitalization efforts. The physical appearance of buildings and streetscapes reflects a community's overall vitality and economic health; rehabilitation of historic buildings not only raises individual property values, but also reinforces and often raises the property values of adjacent properties. Since 1980, the National Main Street program has provided a model that has been used by downtowns across the country to stimulate \$61.7 billion in total private and public investments in more than 2,000 communities across the country; in Idaho, the Department of Commerce oversees the Main Street program, which can be implemented in towns and cities of any size. Furthermore, maintaining the strength of a community's older commercial and residential areas, including both rehabilitated historic buildings and well-designed new buildings, can attract larger commercial ventures, even if they do not locate in the historic core.

5. Historic Preservation Encourages Tourism

Heritage tourism is a consistently growing industry nationwide and historic resources are among the strongest assets for attracting visitors; in 2005, 81 percent of the 146.4 million U.S. adults who took a trip of 50 miles or more away from home were cultural and heritage tourists.³ Studies confirm cultural heritage visitors spend more and take longer trips compared to other travelers. More and more tourists are looking for the authentic "insider" experience and seek out what makes a community unique. Cultural resources directly reflect a community and region's evolution and differentiate it from other areas, providing a one-of-a-kind connection to the heritage tourist.



³ Oregon Arts Commission, "Exploring Authentic Oregon: The Importance of Cultural Tourism," September 2006. Available from http://www.oregonartscommission.org/sites/default/files/publication_or_resource/publication_file/Cultural-Toursim-In-Oregon_2006-Report.pdf.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

To fully appreciate the significance of Canyon County's cultural resources, it is important to understand the forces that influenced the evolution of the county in general, as well as the development trends that occurred regionally, statewide, and nationally. The National Park Service defines historic context as "a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region that may be represented by historic resources."⁴ According to the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Preservation Planning, Identification, and Evaluation*, proper evaluation of the significance of historic resources can occur only when they are assessed within broad patterns of a community's historical development. Only then may the National Register criteria for evaluating property eligibility be accurately applied.

Establishing historic contexts is a means of organizing information about properties that share common historic, architectural, or cultural themes. The general themes that relate to the development of Canyon County are briefly touched upon below.⁵ Canyon County's property types relate to these themes. When historic resources are viewed in relationship to the context within which they developed, it is possible to apply the established criteria for evaluating eligibility for designation to the national and local historic registers.

Pre-European Contact/Native American

Seasonal migrations by bands of native peoples to hunt, fish, and collect various plants for food, shelter, and trade defined the earliest human exploration and use of what we now know as Canyon County. Aboriginal interaction with the various waterways which comprise the geography of this region was a necessity. Anadromous fish populations were seasonally exploited along the Snake and Boise rivers and their tributaries and provided a major source of food and the raw material needed for the manufacture of certain tools. The shade and botanical diversity of rivers and creeks could also provide temporary shelter from the harsh climate of the Idaho desert and frequently formed regionally known locales for trade and social interaction among different groups.

Humans have occupied the Snake River Plain since about 14,500 years before present (BP). For that time and up through 200 years BP, three types of uses have been documented: broad-spectrum foraging (to 4,200 years BP), having simple tools and exploiting a wide variety of food resources; semi-sedentary foraging (4,200–250 BP), having extended residential stays during winter and ability to store foods; and equestrian foraging (250–200 years BP), involving hunting for bison (this phase does not imply exclusive behavior, but rather combinations of the two non-equestrian foraging systems). Native Americans extensively used the banks of the Snake River downstream of Shoshone Falls to Hells Canyon (through what is now Canyon County). Archaeological features at



Petroglyphs at Map Rock Cluster

⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Local Surveys*

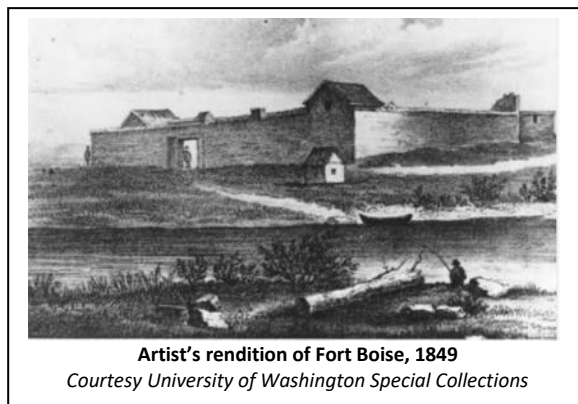
<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/chapter1.htm> (accessed February 2, 2014).

⁵ These themes should not be confused with a comprehensive history of Canyon County. It is expected that these local contexts will be added to and modified as additional survey and documentation efforts take place into the future.

documented pre-contact sites in the vicinity include hearth/fire pits and hunting blinds, while artifacts include items such as: mussel shell, a variety of stone and bone tools (e.g. projectile points, awls); ceramics (pottery); recreational/ceremonial items (e.g. beads, pipe); animal bones (including fish, rodents, amphibians, and small birds).⁶ Northern and Western Shoshone and Northern Paiute, along with Weiser River Shoshone peoples all used the Canyon County area prior to Euro-American settlement.

Exploration and Migration

Euro-American exploration of the Intermountain West began with President Jefferson's commission of the Lewis and Clark expedition from 1804 to 1806, but Wilson Price Hunt and his expedition in 1811 were the first non-natives to thoroughly explore the Snake River and visit Canyon County.⁷ Three decades of fur trapping and exploration were built on the successes of these initial expeditions to and through Southwest Idaho.



Artist's rendition of Fort Boise, 1849
Courtesy University of Washington Special Collections

It was the fur companies and their agents who established the first points of semi-permanent settlement in the county. The Hudson's Bay Company founded Fort Boise near Parma at the confluence of the Snake and Boise rivers in 1834.⁸ Relocated at least once, this trading post was critical to both traders and travelers through the region. Emigrants on the Oregon Trail would frequently rest at Fort Boise before crossing the Snake River to continue their journey, and the fort provided refuge in the occasional conflicts with the region's original inhabitants. The most notable of these conflicts was the 1854 Ward Massacre near Middleton.⁹

Mining

Euro-American exploration and interest in the western reaches of the continent were at first limited to a small, hardy population of trappers, adventurers, missionaries, and military men. Their limited reconnaissance of the American West was spurred into a massive, national migration by the discovery of mineral wealth west of the Rocky Mountains. It was the boom and bust cycles of gold, silver, and copper strikes that prompted so much of the reverse migration from the Pacific Coast that ultimately settled most of the Intermountain West.

In 1860, gold was discovered near the Clearwater River in the Idaho Panhandle. Subsequent strikes in Southwestern Idaho's Boise Basin only increased the region's notoriety in 1862. The discovery of silver deposits in the Owyhee Mountains south of the Snake River in 1863 ensured the location of strategic transportation routes across what is now Canyon County.¹⁰ Middleton, platted in 1863, was critical to providing fresh food and supplies to miners both north and south of the Boise River Valley.¹¹ Extant

⁶ Mark G. Plew, *The Archaeology of the Snake River Plain* (Boise: Boise State University, 2000).

⁷ James Hawley, *History of Idaho*. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1920), Vol. 1, 68.

⁸ *Ibid*, Vol. 1, 553-554.

⁹ Idaho State Historical Society, "Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series: The Oregon Trail in Idaho." (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, Undated).

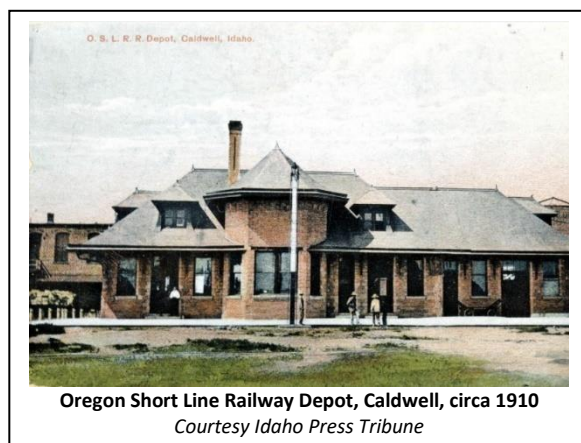
¹⁰ Idaho State Historical Society, "Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series: The Owyhee Country." (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1964).

¹¹ Science Applications International Corporation, "Canyon County Historic Preservation Plan." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, 1992), 5.

resources like the Guffey Bridge, initially constructed to facilitate the transport of gold and silver ore from Silver City mines, are tangible artifacts from the mining era.

Railroad and Settlement

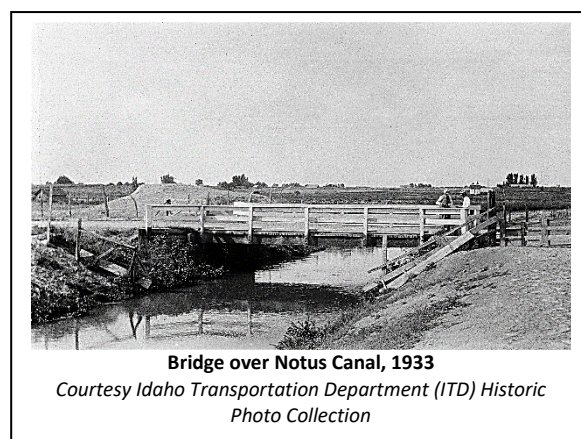
Rail access to the West began when the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads met at Promontory Point, Utah, in May 1869, marking the completion of construction for the world's first transcontinental railroad. The Oregon Short Line Railway was incorporated in 1881 with the intention of providing the shortest route – or “Short Line” – across Southern Idaho between Wyoming and Eastern Oregon. A bridge across the Snake River at Huntington, Oregon, and the Oregon Short Line itself were completed in November of 1884.¹²



Rail access to Southwest Idaho and its resources dramatically increased the region's population. Both Caldwell and Nampa owe their existence to the new railroad. For the year after its founding in 1883, Caldwell served as the western terminus of the Oregon Short Line, while Nampa, which was platted in 1885, became a major hub of the railway. At one point, it served three separate branch lines radiating to points elsewhere in the region.¹³

Irrigation

Despite increases in population and railroad access to the potential wealth of its resources, Canyon County was largely unpopulated upon its 1891 creation. The county's substantial size and frequently harsh landscape proved a hindrance. The region's climate discouraged agricultural development which limited the commercial viability of the county and its attraction to new citizens. Lacking sufficient annual rainfall, the county's dry, volcanic soil would need to be irrigated if it were to be farmed. However, individual homesteaders could not afford the cost or extensive effort required to construct the necessary network of dams, canals, and ditches.



These severe limitations to Canyon County agriculture were not resolved until intervention and investment by the federal government, which came by means of the Carey Act of 1894 and Reclamation Act of 1902. Construction of the Diversion Dam on the Boise River southeast of Boise in 1909 directed irrigation water to Canyon County through the New York Canal and a network of laterals, ditches, and other dependencies including Deer Flat Reservoir.¹⁴

¹² Merrill Beal, *Intermountain Railroads: Standard and Narrow Gauge*. (Caldwell: Caxton Printers. 1962).

¹³ James Hawley, *History of Idaho*. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1920), Vol. 1, 723 and 744.

¹⁴ Deer Flat Reservoir was renamed Lake Lowell in 1948. Idaho State Historical Society, "Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series: The Beginnings of the New York Canal." (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1972).

The result of this and other irrigation projects in the county was nothing short of astounding. In just two decades the region transformed from a nearly unpopulated volcanic desert to an irrigated agricultural region with cities and towns serving the civic and commercial needs of a growing populace. The towns of Greenleaf, Melba, Notus, Parma, Roswell, Wilder, and a dozen others were founded as a direct result of access to irrigation. Advertisements and promotion of Canyon County attracted settlers from across the nation seeking the opportunities promised by cheap land and the American dream. These irrigation channels remain today literal evidence of the agricultural foundations of Canyon County and the absolute necessity of water to the county's existence. By 1995, nearly 80 percent of the county was irrigated cropland or pasture and hay land.



Onion harvest near Nampa, circa 1915
Courtesy ITD Historic Photo Collection

Great Depression and New Deal

With the rest of the nation, Idaho's economy suffered under the effects of the stock market crash of 1929. While the agricultural endeavors of many Idahoans allowed them to avoid food shortages experienced in urban centers, the prices of crops fell dramatically, crippling the state's rural economy.

Lower wage and labor costs coupled with high unemployment during the 1930s spurred government investment in infrastructure including schools, roads, and other public works. President Franklin Roosevelt's make-work initiatives, known collectively as the New Deal, funded the creation of a wide range of new agencies with the interconnected intent to put Americans back to work. In Canyon County, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was perhaps the most impactful but rural electrification and public sanitation projects also improved the lives of county residents. In Idaho, federal work programs spurred "the most active period of highway and bridge construction" to date."¹⁵ Idaho ranked eighth nationwide in receipt of New Deal allocations through the Public Works Administration (PWA), WPA, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) programs that funded more than two hundred public buildings and countless infrastructure projects.¹⁶



CCC enrollees improving Deer Flat Dam, 1935
Courtesy Library of Congress

¹⁵ Rebecca Herbst, *Idaho Bridge Inventory, Volume 1* (Boise, Idaho: Idaho Transportation Department, 1983), 33.

¹⁶ Elizabeth Egleston, "Public School Buildings in Idaho," *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, (Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historical Society, 1991), E-2.

World War II

American engagement in World War II precipitated a halt to both state and county investment with the exception of infrastructure projects considered “war-essential.” Despite an increase in crop demand and value, labor shortages exacerbated by the war effort cramped agricultural production.¹⁷ To meet these needs, the Farm Security Administration (FSA) built a labor camp in Caldwell and toward the end of the war, efforts were made to offset labor shortages with prisoners of war. Similar strategies to substitute Hispanic migrant workers had a major impact on Canyon County’s post-war economy.



FSA labor camp in Caldwell, 1941
Courtesy Library of Congress

Agriculture and Agribusiness

Among the most important property types in Canyon County are agriculture-related resources. Agriculture is the dominant theme across the Canyon County. Few portions of the county cannot be tied to agriculture and the economic facets comprising the industry. Despite urban growth, the county remains rural in nature and much of the land is devoted to agricultural production. Farmhouses, cultivated fields, barns, agricultural outbuildings, and associated ancillary structures, as well as irrigation canals and drains, communicate important information about one of the major driving forces in Canyon County’s development.



Lettuce Field near Nampa, no date
Courtesy ITD Historic Photo Collection

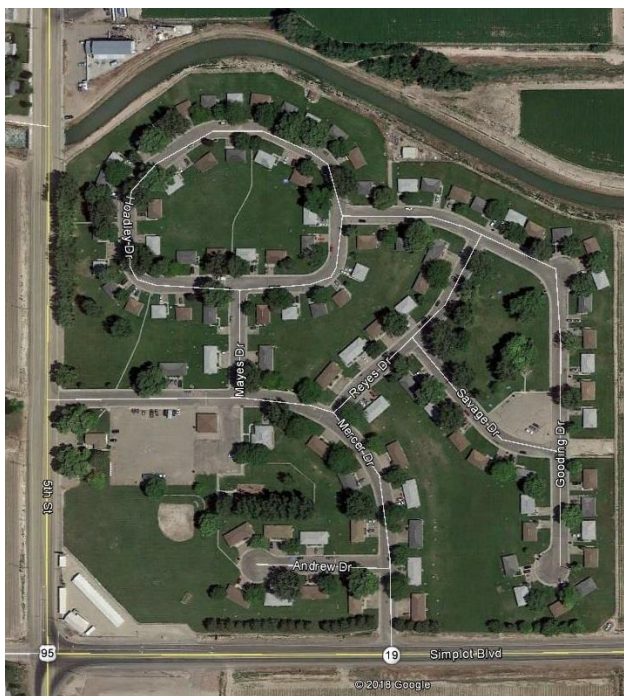
¹⁷ Judith Austin, “Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series: Agricultural History of Boise Valley, 1920-1945.” (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1974).

Sugar beet production was improved in response to construction of two large processing and sugar making facilities in Nampa and immediately across the Snake River in Nyssa, Oregon, in the late 1930s. After World War II, increased mechanization coupled with innovations introduced immediately before and during the war served to dramatically increase both agricultural demand and output in Canyon County. Innovations in freeze-drying by the Simplot corporation made it easier to process potatoes and onions to feed the troops and served to feed their families during America's post-war population explosion.



Residences in Chula Vista Neighborhood near Wilder

Similarly, post-war improvements to the county's road network, advances in agricultural equipment, and the growing employment of Hispanic workers to meet the resulting labor shortages soon began to eliminate smaller family operations and led to the growth of farm consolidation and corporate ownership. Housing for the county's migrant workers and endeavors to meet the social and commercial needs of a new Latino minority improved throughout the county.¹⁸



Aerial view of Chula Vista Neighborhood near Wilder
Courtesy GoogleEarth

The role of the migrant laborer has been critical to the growth and development of Canyon County, beginning with the late 19th century role of Chinese workers in the construction of the railroad which necessitated the county's creation. Soon after the turn of the twentieth century, migrant farm laborers – many from Mexico – began to tend, harvest, and pack the produce grown on county farms. This migrant labor force and the government structures built to house them near Caldwell and Wilder have grown into a major cultural component of the county and facilitated its continued growth and economic prosperity.

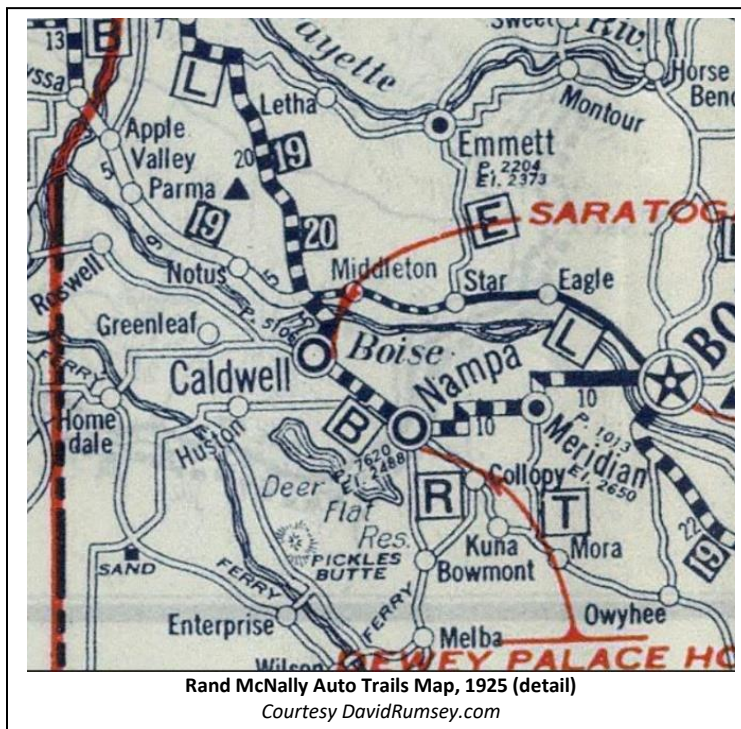
¹⁸ Idaho State Historical Society, "Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series: Hispanic Migrant Workers' Social and Educational Services in Idaho." (Boise: Idaho State Historical Society, 1995).

Transportation and Suburbanization

During the first decades of the twentieth century, as car ownership grew at a rapid pace due to the increasing affordability of vehicles and increasingly improved roads, auto tourism became important. To provide tourists with a document of the growing network of roads and roadside necessities along the way, town boosters and national automobile clubs planned touring routes and published guidebooks directing “autoists” from state to state. Among the inter-state auto trails passing through Canyon County were the Old Oregon Trail Auto Route (between Independence, Missouri, and Portland, Oregon) and the Evergreen National Highway (between Portland, Oregon, and El Paso, Texas), as well as Sampson Trails “B” and “R.”

Post-war America saw a short-lived recession as the workforce was glutted with returning GIs, but the national economy rebounded by the mid-1950s allowing generous federal funding of the country’s highway system. Simultaneously, the decline of the railroad as a means of travel, the rising dominance of American automobile culture, and a rapid growth in population led to meteoric expansion and improvement of the nation’s road network. Federal investment in infrastructure was further enhanced with the passage of the Interstate Highway Act in 1956. Massive congressional appropriations under the Act permitted the development of a modern freeway system to allow for Cold War military readiness.

Across the state, Idaho’s highway officials concentrated their freeway construction efforts on routes where the existing system was no longer adequate to meet the needs of ever-increasing traffic. In Canyon County, the development of Interstate 84 allowed commercial and recreational access to the state and county while facilitating the improvement of connections to the state capital.¹⁹



¹⁹ W.P. Eaton, Edward Equals, L.F. Erickson, and Ellis L. Mathis, *Idaho's Highway History: 1863-1975*. (Boise: Idaho Transportation Department. 1985).

Enhancement of the county's transportation infrastructure spurred regional development as the personal automobile facilitated longer commutes. Resulting suburbanization in the post-war period expanded the boundaries of Caldwell and Nampa into surrounding agricultural land and simultaneously allowed the consolidation of services in the county's larger urban centers. Smaller communities became less self-reliant as commercial, educational, and recreational needs could be met outside the confines of older, smaller towns. Increasingly, Canyon County's small communities became dependent on its larger towns while suburban, tract housing overtook adjacent farmland.



Newly completed Interstate 84, Caldwell, 1954

Courtesy ITD Historic Photo Collection

HISTORIC RESOURCES

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

A property type is the categorization of a set of resources that share physical or associative characteristics. Property types link historic events and/or patterns with actual resources that illustrate these contexts. Buildings, structures, and sites in Canyon County represent a broad range of original historic functions, including commercial, industrial, governmental, educational, religious, and residential. These individual commercial buildings, institutional structures, and other resources are literal reflections of Canyon County's history and evolution. A selection of Canyon County's characteristic property types is summarized below. It should be noted some property types can apply to more than one thematic categorization (e.g. Midcentury *and* Institutional).

Pre-European Contact/Native American

A total of approximately 128 individual archaeological sites have been previously identified in Canyon County.²⁰ In addition, numerous sites are part of the NRHP-listed larger Guffey Butte-Black Butte Archaeological District. These sites are the result of pre-European contact/Native American activities, historic activities, or a mix of both. The majority of these sites are on privately owned property or lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Within Canyon County, known and documented sites are generally clustered in two areas – at the county's southern boundary along the right (north) bank of Snake River and in the vicinity of the town of Middleton. These archaeological sites have been documented primarily as the result of compliance with federal laws by the BLM and other agencies (such as the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration). Each year, additional sites are identified as a result of archaeology done by these agencies.

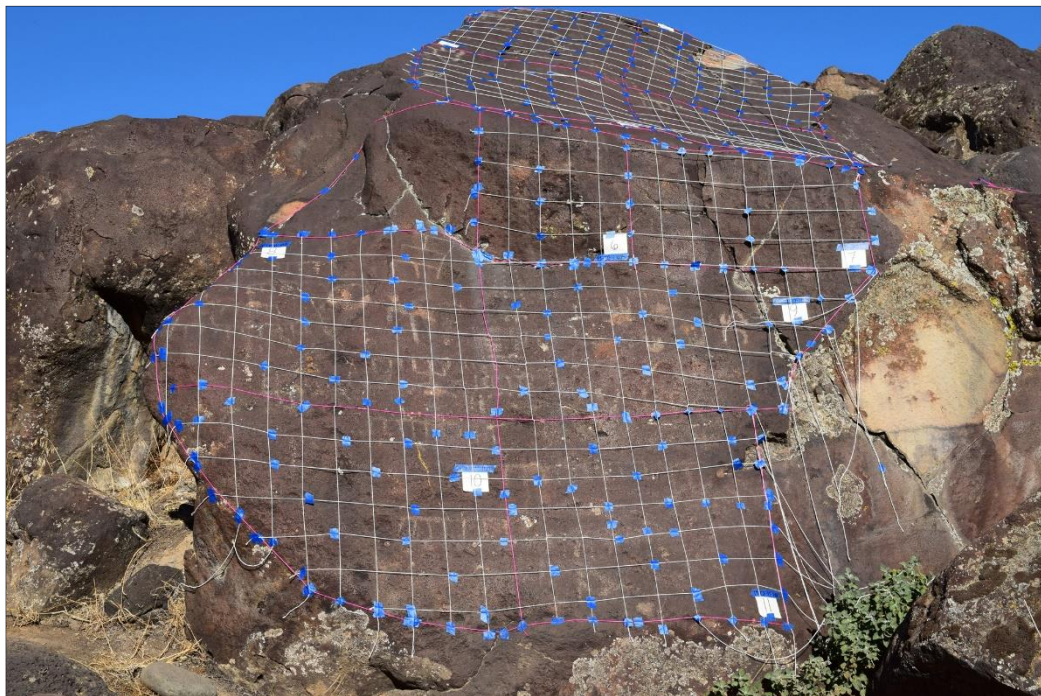


Pre-European contact/Native American resources relatively unique to Canyon County are rock art sites. Numerous rock art sites, primarily petroglyphs (i.e. images scratched, pecked, or incised into rock), are found in Canyon County. These sites are commonly found along the Snake River and are associated with basalt rock outcroppings or basalt melon gravel boulders deposited during the Bonneville Flood event approximately 14,500 years ago. The two most well-known rock art sites in Canyon County are Celebration Park and Map Rock (both NRHP-listed), both owned by Canyon County and managed by Canyon County Parks, Cultural and Natural Resources Department.

²⁰ This data dates to SHPO information provided in October 2017.



College of Western Idaho Rock Art Recording Project, 2015
Courtesy College of Western Idaho



Close-up of petroglyphs being mapped during the College of Western Idaho Rock Art Recording Project, 2015
Courtesy College of Western Idaho

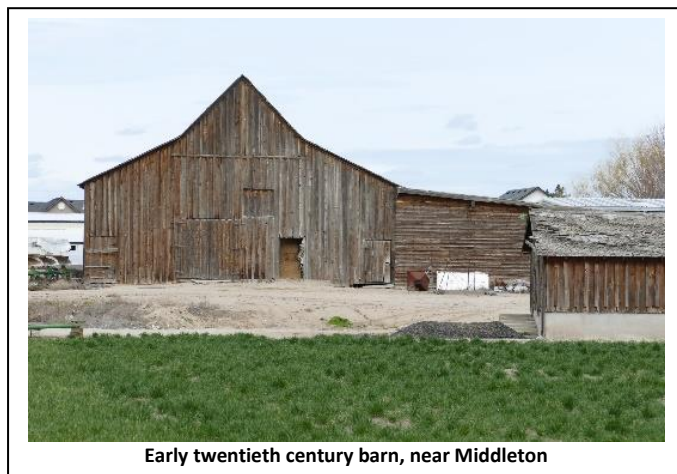
Historic Archaeological Sites

Two of Canyon County's important historic archaeological sites are the Old Fort Boise site, located near the confluence of the Boise and Snake rivers, and the Ward Massacre site near Middleton. Old Fort Boise was originally built by Thomas McKay of the British Hudson's Bay Company in 1834 as a response to Fort Hall, a trading post built a couple hundred miles upriver near what is now Pocatello. With the decline of the fur trade the posts became primarily a rest and resupply stop for the thousands of emigrants heading west along the Oregon Trail. By the 1860s, flooding of the Boise River destroyed all remnants of the fort. Today all that is left is a small historical marker. The Old Fort Boise site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Idaho State Historical Society roadside marker number 75 identifies the Ward Massacre site as the location "... where Alexander Ward's 20 member party" were attacked in August 1854. "Military retaliation for the slaughter so enraged the Indians that Hudson's Bay Co. posts Fort Boise and Fort Hall had to be abandoned, and the Oregon Trail became unsafe without army escort. Eight years of Indian terror followed. Finally the 1862 gold rush brought powerful forces, civilian and military, that gradually subdued the tribes."²¹

Agricultural

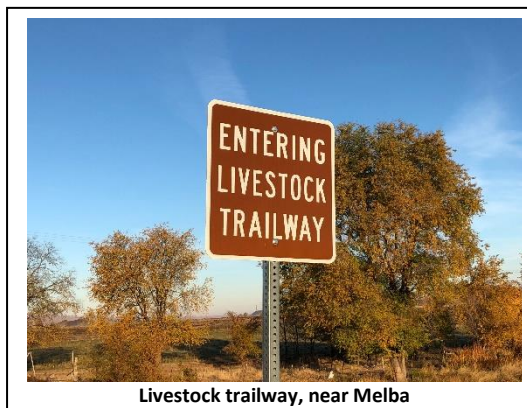
Among the most important historic property types in Canyon County are agricultural resources. A high number of historic ranches, homesteads, barns, and agricultural outbuildings are extant, many of which are landmarks in their vicinity. Additionally, the network of irrigation ditches, canals, and laterals speak to the introduction of water-carrying infrastructure without which most of Canyon County would not have been settled. These resources clearly communicate the significant agricultural history of predominantly rural Canyon County. Among the county's notable historic agriculture-related resources are the NRHP-listed Peckham Barn and the Obendorf Gothic Arch Truss Barn, both in the Wilder vicinity.



Early twentieth century barn, near Middleton



Typical hay derrick, near Melba



Livestock railway, near Melba

²¹ "The Ward Massacre," The Historical Marker Database, www.hmdb.org.



Early twentieth century barn, near Roswell



Typical irrigation ditch in Canyon County



Guffey Bridge over the Snake River

Transportation

Transportation infrastructure is critical to understanding the development of Canyon County. Railroad grades, trails, wagon roads, ferry crossings, and state highways, as well the bridges that carried them over waterways and other obstructions, allowed for commerce and settlement. These resources can be found throughout Canyon County, several of which have been documented and interpreted for the public, including the Oregon Trail, the Walters Ferry site, and Oregon Short Line Railroad.



Oregon Short Line Railroad near Greenleaf

Commercial Property Type

Canyon County has varied historic main street and roadside commercial resources, ranging from modest wood-framed buildings to mid-century modern poured concrete buildings. Small town, One-Part and Two-Part Commercial Block buildings are the dominant commercial property types. Outside Caldwell and Nampa, no historic commercial resources are listed in the National Register.



Circa 1920 service station, Melba Auto Service



Middleton Bank



Circa 1920 Wilder City Hall



Circa 1910 Roswell Store



Circa 1960 Parma Furniture Company and 1918 First National Bank, Parma

Institutional

Canyon County has a number of landmark institutional resources, all of which are literal reflections of major investments in community development. Churches, educational facilities, and governmental buildings exemplify this property type. Typically executed in a popular and identifiable style of the time, these buildings are typically located at major intersections and anchor their respective small town or neighborhood. The NRHP-listed Roswell Grade School is an example of this property type.



Circa 1920 Kirkpatrick Memorial Church, Parma



1921 Roswell School



Circa 1935 Notus School Auditorium



1944 Greenleaf Friends' Church

Residential Resources

Canyon County's historic residential buildings and neighborhoods exhibit both working class cottages and high style single-family homes. The earliest homes are folk houses with no clear stylistic categorization. Many represent those executed in late-nineteenth and early twentieth century styles, such as Prairie Style, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman. Canyon County also boasts early through mid-twentieth century styles influenced by the Modern Movement, including Minimal Traditional cottages and single-family Ranch style homes. According to the 1995 Canyon County Comprehensive Plan, extant residential buildings at the time were comprised of the following:



Circa 1920 Craftsman style farmhouse, near Roswell

Era of construction	Number of buildings
Before 1939	4,770
1940-1949	4,459
1950-1959	4,012
1960-1969	4,059
1970-1979	11,203
1980-1990	4,634



Mid-twentieth century dwelling, Parma



Circa 1900 farmhouse, near Roswell



Late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences, Middleton

Mid-Century Resources

Mid-twentieth century design is well represented in Canyon County. Buildings from the mid- to late twentieth century exemplify the small-town application of contemporary Modernist styles popular nationwide. Typically applied to institutional buildings, banks, and roadside architecture, the Modern Movement aesthetic also appears in the form of Ranch style homes and can be found countywide.



1969 Post Office, Melba



1963 St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Melba



West Valley Medical Center, Parma



Service station, Notus



Midcentury dwelling, Parma

PAST PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

Canyon County, in cooperation with the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, should be commended for their accomplishments over the years. For more than four decades, the people and government of Canyon County have engaged in the active preservation of their history, culture, and architecture. The programs and initiatives of both private and public institutions have fostered an understanding and acknowledgment of the county's historic significance and relevance in a statewide context. Canyon County's citizens may be justifiably proud of the accomplishments their efforts have enabled. These efforts can be attributed to private organizations and the taxpayer, as well as the Canyon County Parks, Cultural and Natural Resources Department (CCPCNR), and the Canyon County HPC.

Private Organizations and the Tax-payer

Until the establishment of publicly funded programs, historic preservation in Canyon County was restricted to the endeavors of private citizens. Civic efforts resulted in the preservation of pioneer structures and the collection of artifacts of importance to the history of the county. Historic preservation activities in the county were formalized when the Canyon County Historical Society (CCHS) was incorporated in 1972.²² The work of CCHS resulted in the preservation of the historic Union Pacific Train Depot in Nampa and the building's donation to the nonprofit historical society. In 1974, the CCHS successfully lobbied for the introduction and initiation of a county-wide levy to fund historic preservation endeavors. This levy, which appropriates a small percentage based on property values countywide was solely disbursed to the CCHS from 1974 to 2012. These tax-payer funds totaling over \$1,350,000.00 were used by the historical society to pay staff, train volunteers, preserve the train depot in Nampa, and operate museums in both Nampa and Caldwell.²³ In 2013, the levy disbursement process changed to a grant application system. In addition to their Certified Local Government duties, the Canyon County HPC now solicits, reviews, and approves grant applications from communities and nonprofits across the county.

Though the disbursement process for the county's historic preservation fund was altered in 2013, CCHS continues to receive grants to pursue their valuable work. Other local historical societies and museums have also played a role in protecting and interpreting Canyon County history. The Old Fort Boise Historical Society at Parma was incorporated in 1975 while historical societies and museums were founded in Greenleaf in 1998 and Notus in 2009. In response to the availability of county preservation fund grants in 2013, local historical societies were also established in Caldwell, Melba, Middleton, and Wilder. This program, funded by a percentage of property taxes collected by the county, is the state's single largest annual funder of historic preservation grants. The program has allowed for physical improvements to public and privately owned structures and has been used to process museum and archival collections.

Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways Department

Canyon County's commissioners first incorporated historic preservation into county government through the Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways Department (CCPRW; predecessor to present-day CCPCNR). In 1989, the Idaho State Historical Society sold the historic Guffey Bridge crossing the Snake

²² "Canyon County Historical Society," Idaho Secretary of State, accessed March 15, 2018, <https://www.accessidaho.org/public/sos/corp/search.html>.

²³ Tracie Lloyd, Canyon County Treasurer, email to the author, March 6, 2018.

River to Canyon County.²⁴ The following year saw the acquisition of adjacent land with a large petroglyph collection. Together with the bridge, the acreage would form what is now known as Celebration Park. The park's Visitor's Center and boat ramps were constructed that year.²⁵ In 1992, CCPRW began public education programming in history and culture. "Stories in Stone," a program designed to teach students about the important resources managed at Celebration Park, was further informed by a report entitled "The Petroglyphs of Guffey Bar, Canyon County, Idaho." Compiled in 1993 by William J. Nance and Dave. K. Young, the report was financed with funds from the Idaho Heritage Trust.²⁶ Stewardship of the county's cultural resources continued under CCPRW with the acquisition of the Ward Massacre site in 1995, followed by the 1997 establishment of the Desert Studies Institute. A cooperative program with the Boise State University Department of Anthropology, the institute offers various lectures, workshops, and learning events to the public.²⁷ Jubilee Park was added to the county system in 2005 and ownership of Map Rock was secured in 2014. In 2017, the Canyon County Crossroads Museum opened at Celebration Park after a decade of planning and significant financial support from the Federal Highway Administration through the Idaho Transportation Department.

Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission

In 1991, the Canyon County Board of County Commissioners approved and adopted the Canyon County Historic Preservation Ordinance which created the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission (CCHPC). This panel was composed of volunteers with varied interests and expertise in historic preservation and facilitated by CCPRW staff. With Certified Local Government (CLG) status in place, the following year, a grant from the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) funded the compilation of a ten-year preservation plan.²⁸ In 1993, CCHPC secured a grant from the Idaho SHPO for completion of a cultural resource survey of emigrant trails countywide.²⁹

In 1994, the Canyon County Board of County Commissioners dissolved the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission.³⁰ Despite the dissolution of the historic preservation commission, county planning documents in 1995 and 2005 continued to "encourage private property owners to enhance and support the protection of historic and architectural landmarks throughout the county."³¹

In 2013, the county commissioners once again authorized the formation of a Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission.³² This commission, like its predecessor, is composed of volunteers and facilitated by CCPRW staff. The commission operates under the auspices of the Idaho SHPO and the State of Idaho recognizes Canyon County as a Certified Local Government (CLG). The reestablishment of the CCHPC coincided with an alteration of the process used to distribute funds collected under the countywide historic preservation levy of 1974; the Canyon County Board of County Commissioners mandated the creation of a competitive grant process to be managed by the newly reestablished historic

²⁴ Tom Bicak, conversation with the author, February 2, 2018.

²⁵ Tom Bicak, "The Celebration Park Adventure," *Crossroads*, May 2017, 8-11.

²⁶ William Nance and Dave Young, "The Petroglyphs of Guffey Bar, Canyon County, Idaho." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Parks Recreation and Waterways, 1993).

²⁷ Tom Bicak, conversation with the author, February 2, 2018.

²⁸ Science Applications International Corporation, "Canyon County Historic Preservation Plan." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, 1992).

²⁹ Cheyne Weston, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Emigrant Trails in Canyon County." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, 1993).

³⁰ Tom Bicak, conversation with the author, February 2, 2018.

³¹ Canyon County Board of County Commissioners, "Comprehensive Plan: Canyon County, Idaho." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Board of County Commissioners, 1995).

³² Tom Bicak, conversation with the author, February 2, 2018.

preservation commission. Over \$530,000 has since been granted to projects and organizations from across the county.³³

TIMELINE OF PRESERVATION IN CANYON COUNTY

1970s – Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways (CCPRW) consists of 1 park, limited staff
1972 – Canyon County Historical Society incorporated
1974 – Canyon County begins levy to support a county-wide historic preservation fund
1975 – Idaho Legislature enacts Idaho Historic Preservation Law
1975 – Old Fort Boise Historical Society incorporated
1989 – The Idaho State Historical Society sells the Guffey Bridge to Canyon County
1989-90 – The National Trust for Historic Preservation funds a planning grant to assist the county
1990 – Canyon County obtains land adjacent to the Guffey Bridge to form Celebration Park
1990 – Celebration Park Visitor's Center and park boat ramps constructed
1991 – Canyon County Historic Preservation Ordinance adopted and approved
1992 – County-wide preservation plan written for the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission
1992-93 – Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways begins "Stories in Stone"
1993 – The Idaho Heritage Trust funds "The Petroglyphs of Guffey Bar, Canyon County, Idaho"
1993 – The Idaho SHPO funds "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Emigrant Trails in Canyon County"
1994 – Canyon County Commission dissolves the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission
1995 – Canyon County Comprehensive Plan updated and adopted – prioritizes historic preservation
1995-96 – Canyon County acquires the Ward Massacre site from the Canyon County Historical Society
1997 – County parks establishes the Desert Studies Institute with BSU Department of Anthropology
1998 – Greenleaf Historical Society incorporated
2005 – Canyon County acquires Jubilee Park
2005 – Canyon County Comprehensive Plan updated and adopted – prioritizes historic preservation
2009 – Notus Historical Society and Museum incorporated
2012 – Caldwell Historical Society incorporated
2012 – Wilder Community Museum incorporated
2013 – Canyon County Commission re-establishes the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission
2013 – Canyon County Commission alters distribution process for the county's historic preservation fund
2013 – Melba Valley Historical Society incorporated
2013 – Middleton Historical Society incorporated
2013-14 – Canyon County acquires Map Rock
2014-15 – Anthropology Club of the College of Western Idaho conducts Petroglyph Recording Project
2017 – Canyon County Crossroads Museum opens at Celebration Park
2017 – CCPRW changes name to Canyon County Parks, Cultural and Natural Resources (CCPCNR)
2017-18 – Receipt of grant for current updated ten-year countywide Historic Preservation Plan

³³ Nichole Schwend, "Historic Preservation Commission Grants by Year." (Caldwell, Idaho: Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission, 2017). A list of specific grantees and their respective projects is available from the Canyon County HPC.

PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES – CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

- Hay Derricks of Ada and Canyon County, Sandy Rickoon, 1974
- Idaho Historic Sites Inventory: ~2,891 sites documented countywide (as of October 2017), 621 of these are located outside of Caldwell and Nampa
- Archaeological Survey of Idaho: ~128 sites documented countywide (as of October 2017)

PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES – NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS (OUTSIDE NAMPA AND CALDWELL)

National Register Site Name	Location	Town/City	Date Listed
Middleton Substation	Idaho State Highway 44	Middleton	1973
Fort Boise and Riverside Ferry Sites	NW of Parma on Snake River	Parma	1974
Deer Flat Embankment and Diversion Dam	SW of Nampa at Lake Lowell embankment	Nampa	1976
Guffey-Butte – Black Butte Archaeological District	Restricted	Walter's Ferry	1978
Stewart, A. H., House	3 rd St. and Bates Ave	Parma	1979 (demolished)
Map Rock Petroglyphs Historic District	Restricted	Givens Springs (vicinity)	1982
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Church	612 N 7th	Parma	1982 (demolished)
Roswell Grade School	Idaho State Highway 18 at Stephan Lane	Roswell	1982
Peckham Barn	N of Wilder on US HWY 95	Wilder (vicinity)	1982
Holder, Ellen Farm	Arena Valley Rd. (Rt. 2) W of Wilder	Wilder (vicinity)	1994
Obendorf, George, Gothic Arch Truss Barn	24047 Batt Corner Rd.	Wilder (vicinity)	1999

STATUS OF HISTORIC PRESERATION IN CANYON COUNTY

RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLL

For over ten weeks between late December and mid-March 2018 a public opinion poll was undertaken to gather thoughts and opinions from the general public regarding historic preservation in Canyon County. 230 respondents completed the survey either online or on paper copies circulated by CCHPC. Results of the public input are illustrated in Appendix G.

Overall, respondents indicated strong support of preservation activities countywide. Educational opportunities, an improved understanding of the past, and cultural legacy were noted as the top reasons such activities are important to county residents.

The poll documented respondents only somewhat agree that Canyon County recognizes and appreciates its own historic or prehistoric resources. Among the top most threatened resources identified were rural landscapes, archaeology, and the county's small town Main Street commercial centers.

Poll data indicates the top priorities upon which the HPC should focus efforts are in the following areas:

- Increased effort to identify historic resources
- Reversal of the decline of small town Main Streets
- Education to increase broad understanding of historic preservation
- Funding for preservation activities

RECOMMENDATIONS – GOALS & ACTION STEPS

OVERVIEW

Canyon County has, over the years, initiated a number of efforts to preserve its cultural resources. While Canyon County's historic preservation program is relatively new, there is a strong community commitment to its heritage and historic resources.

Continued development of a preservation program within the context of County planning can provide a level of stability that is necessary to attract investment by means of preserved landscapes that accommodate appropriate new construction. Furthermore, conservation of historic and prehistoric resources is one of the best tools toward leaving a legacy of Canyon County's heritage while fueling new economic and educational activity.

To aid the county's development and transformation in the future, Canyon County should continue to implement public policy promoting preservation in targeted areas, while integrating it into the County's planning and land use processes.

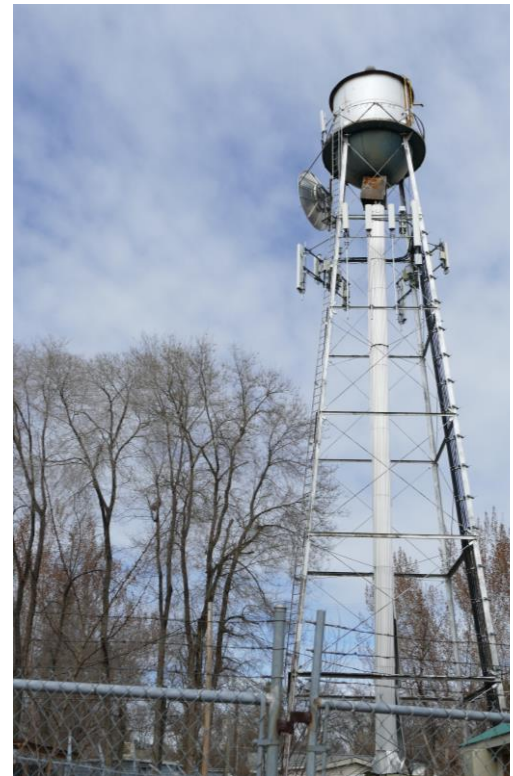
Based on review of past performance, existing conditions, and public input, four major goals have been identified. The County's historic preservation program would benefit from the policy objectives and action steps specifically outlined under the following goals:

GOAL 1: STRENGTHEN PRESERVATION EFFORTS

GOAL 2: CULTIVATE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTNERSHIPS

GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PRESERVATION AS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL

GOAL 4: INCREASE HERITAGE TOURISM



Circa 1920 water tower (with modern communication equipment attached), Middleton

GOALS & ACTION STEPS

GOAL 1: STRENGTHEN PRESERVATION EFFORTS

As a relatively young CLG, the Canyon County HPC has the opportunity to amplify its historic preservation program in a variety of ways. While identification and designation are key planning tools, HPC capacity development and coordination with other County programs and departments are necessary actions toward the effective function of a countywide preservation program.

GOAL 1: STRENGTHEN PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Policy Objective 1.A: Strengthen the Capacity of the Historic Preservation Program

Action 1.A.1: Staff and HPC Training

Who: County, HPC

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Canyon County Parks, Cultural and Natural Resources staff and HPC members attend annual SHPO and/or National Alliance for Preservation Commissions trainings and workshops; reach out to these entities and other partners for technical assistance

Action 1.A.2: Expand HPC Membership

Who: County, HPC

When: 2019-2022

How: Network among the building trades, realtors, Chamber of Commerce members, and so forth; invite directly; if necessary, adjust bylaws to accommodate at least a few more members

Considerations: Confirm if there are any present or pending vacancies; include a non-voting student position to tap into area collegiate networks; include a local tribal representative position

Action 1.A.3: Audit County Levy Program

Who: County, HPC

When: 2019-2022

How: Engage a qualified outside observer to review the county levy grant program's application, evaluation, and implementation process to confirm adherence with accepted national preservation standards and best practices. The HPC should investigate the possibility of setting aside levy funds to underwrite HPC-led initiatives and priorities (e.g. survey, studies, training, etc.)

Considerations: If the HPC is to continue overseeing the county levy program, it should consider requiring grantees to survey their property for inclusion in the SHPO records and to garner an evaluation by SHPO. This could also include a SHPO review for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to prevent any possibility of adverse effects funded by these preservation monies

Action 1.A.4: Actively Participate in Section 106 Consultation

Who: HPC, SHPO, applicable federal agencies (e.g. ITD, BLM, etc.), Native American Tribes

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Notify SHPO of HPC interest in notification and participation in all forthcoming projects; actively participate in the development of mitigation efforts to resolve Adverse Effects to historic properties

Considerations: Section 106 regulations place major emphasis on consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Even if an Indian tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Policy Objective 1.B: Coordinate County Guiding Policies with Preservation Planning

Historic preservation is as an important tool in Canyon County's economic development, sustainability, public health, housing, and land use toolkit. In this respect, it is a vital part of broader community development policies and objectives. Coordinated efforts across County divisions will strengthen the program.

Action 1.B.1: Update preservation language in County guiding documents where needed

Who: County, HPC

When: 2021-2024

How: Review the 2020 Canyon County Comprehensive Plan and other guiding documents; identify areas where updates can address the importance of preservation to community identity and the social, economic and environmental benefits of preservation; propose revised language that recognizes and supports the County's preservation program

Action 1.B.2: Horizontally integrate historic preservation into other County planning/development efforts

Who: County, HPC, Board of County Commissioners, other relevant commissions

When: 2021, ongoing

How: Coordinate and conduct an annual interdepartmental work session related to cultural resources; collaborate within County departments to promote best practices and benefits of historic preservation.

Action 1.B.3: County levy-funded projects should use nationally recognized best practices in adaptive reuse and historic preservation

Who: County, HPC, SHPO

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Consult with SHPO as soon as possible regarding design; hire a preservation professional and/or an architecture firm familiar with the Secretary's Standards; utilize Idaho State grants; endeavor to exemplify best practices; monitor County levy-funded projects to ensure projects meet the Standards

Action 1.B.4: Monitor the preservation program on an ongoing basis to assure a high level of performance

Who: County, HPC, Board of County Commissioners

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Initiate an annual program review and comprehensive report to the Board of County Commissioners; develop a simple reporting form measuring program activity and tracking progress against the Goals and Action Steps outlined herein.

Considerations: This reporting should be conducted in-person and not just by CCPCNR staff, but at least once a year by the HPC commissioners themselves.

Action 1.B.5: Keep County departments and boards apprised of HPC actions and policies to facilitate effective working relationship

Who: County, HPC, various County departments and commissions as appropriate

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Implement an official reporting protocol for sharing information about HPC actions; establish annual goal-setting sessions with other County departments; plan an annual work session with the Board of County Commissioners and any other appropriate commissions to ensure mutually supportive actions and identify any areas of concern.

Considerations: Coordinate with city entities and city HPCs as well if deemed useful/necessary

Policy Objective 1.C: Identification and Designation

By improving two fundamental historic preservation tools – historic resource inventory and historic register listings – the County can provide property owners with economic development tools, streamline federal project review, and substantiate other preservation planning efforts. Additionally, the identification of properties eligible for listing in the National Register is a key component of economic development (See Goal 3 below).

Action 1.C.1: Develop a Survey Plan

Who: County, HPC

When: 2021-2022

How: Identify planning needs, citizen interest, available funding, and nature of historic resources; identify research sources, broad historical contexts, expected property types, and geographic areas that appear to contain a high concentration of historic resources; develop phased approach to systematically document based on prioritized survey efforts and recommended levels of survey activity

Action 1.C.2: Undertake Rural Landscape and Agricultural Resources Survey

Who: HPC, HP students, volunteers

When: 2023-2024

How: Apply for CLG grant; hire a qualified preservation professional; include volunteer support from HPC and HP students from Boise State University and/or College of Western Idaho

Action 1.C.3: Pursue Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) “Historic Agricultural Resources of Canyon County”

Who: County, HPC

When: 2025-2026

How: Apply for CLG grant; hire a qualified preservation professional

Considerations: See Implementation Tools section below

Action 1.C.4: Map Rock Interpretation and Stewardship

Who: County, HPC, SHPO

When: 2019-2020

How: Apply for CLG grant; hire a qualified preservation professional archaeologist and/or rock art specialist; include volunteer support from HPC and anthropology students from Boise State University and/or College of Western Idaho

Considerations: Consult with Native American Tribes; invite/include volunteer support from Native American Tribes

Action 1.C.5: SHPO Archaeological Survey Report/Project Scanning

Who: County, HPC, SHPO

When: 2021-2024

How: Consult with and coordinate with SHPO regarding how best to organize, scan, and document in GIS all previous archaeological reports associated with Canyon County on file at SHPO

Considerations: Currently there are numerous archaeological reports and vast amounts of undigitized data associated with Canyon County's resources, better access to which would facilitate the County's preservation planning efforts

GOALS & ACTION STEPS

GOAL 2: CULTIVATE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Public awareness and partnerships promote policies that support preservation efforts and expand the base of preservation players, engaging partners in collaborative preservation activities. While the CCPCNR staff typically acts as coordinator, advocacy efforts should be shared across a broad base of independent community organizations, private citizens, nonprofit organizations and County departments. Leveraging the capabilities of these organizations supports broad community involvement and facilitates efficient use of County resources in other aspects of the preservation program.

GOAL 2: CULTIVATE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Policy Objective 2.A: Increase Access to Information

Among the best practices for administering a preservation program is the provision of convenient access to information needed by property owners and other users. This includes making information on Canyon County's cultural resources, historic buildings, the Historic Preservation Program, and best practices for historic building maintenance and rehab readily available.

Action 2.A.1: Expand and Improve HPC website

Who: County, HPC, HP student

When: 2019-2020

How: Add links to the following to improve access to information about the Canyon County HPC and preservation, in general; review other county HPC websites for reference

- List of Canyon County's locally designated landmarks;
- Application for local listing;
- County-levy information and user-friendly design guidelines for the application process
- National Register-listed properties and nominations
- Historic resource survey documents, archival research sources, and so forth
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards
- Idaho SHPO
- National Register of Historic Places program, noting impact and benefits to property owners
- National Park Service preservation briefs for rehabilitation best practices
- List of surveyed properties, inventory forms, eligibility assessments, survey map
- Other County entities interrelated to HPC, as appropriate
- Canyon County Historical Society
- Individual community historical societies and organizations
- Preservation Idaho
- Celebration Park/other archaeology sources
- Native American resources/tribal links

Considerations: Access to information and transparency is a priority. Currently the County website has little information and which is not easily found. Property owners, developers, and builders/constituents in general, need clear guidance for the treatment

of historic resources to make informed decisions about their properties. See Latah County Historic Preservation Commission for an example (<https://www.latah.id.us/hpc/>.)

Policy Objective 2.B: Raise Awareness and Promote Preservation Education

Action 2.B.1: Recognize good rehabilitation efforts

Who: County, HPC

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Develop a protocol/procedure for an annual recognition program; create a form letter for Board of County Commissioners' signatures; present to property owner; send press release to newspaper; post photos and award on County/HPC website. Encourage participation in Preservation Idaho's annual Orchids and Onions awards program

Action 2.B.2: Arrange rehabilitation skills training workshops for local trade workers, preservation partners, and the general public

Who: County, HPC, SHPO, Preservation Idaho

When: 2023-2028

How: Apply for a CLG grant; coordinate with SHPO and/or Preservation Idaho to arrange for a rehabilitation techniques training program; promote the event to both property owners and local trade workers

Considerations: The public opinion poll indicated a desire for educational opportunities related to appropriate procedures for historic building stewardship

Action 2.B.3: Establish a program of bringing outside experts to Canyon County

Who: HPC, SHPO, IAS, and other relevant entities

When: 2023-2028

How: Consult with SHPO about the possibility of holding the statewide historic preservation conference in rural Canyon County; consult with SHPO, Idaho Archaeological Society, and other relevant entities to identify and engage with various cultural resource experts nationwide as it relates to bringing them to Canyon County for biannual public speaking events related to Canyon County's various historic and prehistoric themes

Policy Objective 2.C: Improve Partnerships and Collaboration

Action 2.C.1: Encourage public participation in the preservation program

Who: County, HPC, Native American tribes, general public

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Hold HPC meetings and other hearings in the evening to allow for more public participation; meet in a location that can accommodate larger numbers of individuals; engage residents and property owners in researching and nominating resources for designation; regularly invite constituents to comment on county preservation activities

Considerations: In addition to professionals, lay people should also participate in the system at a variety of levels. When property owners, builders, and/or developers understand how the system operates, they can make informed decisions about historic properties. In addition, HPC meetings could rotate locations countywide to ensure engagement with communities represented, heighten participation, and represent transparency to constituents.

Action 2.C.2: Work with economic development partners

Who: County, HPC, Chamber of Commerce, and other relevant potential partners

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Identify potential economic development partners; engage directly and consult to determine areas of mutual interest; propose inclusion of historic resources in redevelopment policies and economic development plans

Action 2.C.3: Develop a preservation consortium to consolidate efforts and improve coordination between organizations and agencies

Who: County, HPC, and various partners listed below

When: 2021, ongoing

How: Identify and contact representatives (e.g. board members or staff) from various organizations or agencies that have a mission either wholly or partially involving history and/or cultural resources; meet regularly to share ideas, actively collaborate on promotional efforts, coordinate fundraising efforts, and so forth

Considerations: Suggested members would include Canyon County Historical Society & Museum, Canyon County Parks, Culture and Natural Resources Department, Native American tribes, Idaho Archaeological Society, various Canyon County libraries, ITD, BLM, Bureau of Reclamation, and CWI history department staff, as well as the historical societies of Wilder, Greenleaf, Middleton, Notus, and others.

GOALS & ACTION STEPS

GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PRESERVATION AS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL

Heritage appreciation aside, historic preservation is a proven economic development tool that has demonstrated effectiveness in revitalization efforts nationwide. The County can facilitate private investment in historic buildings in a number of ways, by packaging and promoting existing incentives, efficiently approaching regulatory processes that impact private rehab projects, and investigating opportunities for the development of new incentives.

GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PRESERVATION AS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL

Policy Objective 3.A: Utilize, Package, and Promote Existing Programs & Incentives

Action 3.A.1: Compile historic rehabilitation development incentive packages

Who: County, HPC

When: 2021, ongoing

How: Identify vacant, blighted, and/or currently NRHP eligible historic buildings; review all available programs and incentives for applicable programs; see Appendices B and C for various incentive programs available

Considerations: Buildings currently recommended for this action step include the following:

- Roswell Grade School
- Historic barns countywide
- Underutilized and/or vacant commercial and institutional buildings in the county's various rural towns

Action 3.A.2: Notify property owners of available incentives and facilitate their use

Who: County, HPC

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Review historic building inventory information; contact directly and notify property owners of historic buildings of federal, state, and local incentive programs; identify good candidates for the various grant programs and notify property owners (e.g. Roswell Store, Notus Filling Station)

Action 3.A.3: Coordinate historic preservation incentives with economic development agencies

Who: County, HPC, Chambers of Commerce, municipal economic development departments

When: 2021, ongoing

How: Work to identify potential partners with an economic development mission (e.g. redevelopment agencies, chamber of commerce, city and county economic development staff). Work with these partners to identify sites and property owners that may benefit from this information. Use their networks/programs to promote preservation incentives.

Considerations: Include real estate associations

Action 3.A.4: Develop economic incentives to protect cultural resources

Who: County, HPC

When: 2025, ongoing

How: Identify cultural resources, including archaeological sites, with the potential to come into conflict with future development; research incentive programs utilized by successful preservation entities nationwide; develop incentive tools that facilitate avoidance of adverse impact and/or fund resource documentation prior to development

Considerations: Investigate options to purchase land containing the most important sites for the purposes of establishing conservation easements; publicity promoting private entities that undertake “responsible development” or “growing the community while preserving Canyon County’s heritage.”

GOALS & ACTION STEPS

GOAL 4: INCREASE HERITAGE TOURISM

The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines cultural heritage tourism as “traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.” Investing in preservation sets the stage for visitors seeking a glimpse of Canyon County’s historic assets. Heritage tourists spend more on travel than other tourists, spurring economic development in historic areas and generating jobs in service sectors, as well as construction trades.

GOAL 4: INCREASE HERITAGE TOURISM

Policy Objective 4.A: Amplify the heritage tourism program for Canyon County

Heritage tourism, which focuses on offering experiences engaging historic resources with other visitor activities, is a strong economic development tool. The Canyon County HPC preservation program should promote heritage tourism to support economic development and preservation efforts. The program can include developing an inventory of resources to be marketed, assuring they are rehabilitated and in service, and then preparing interpretive materials that enrich the experience of visiting those places.

Action 4.A.1: Expand visitor awareness of Canyon County’s heritage and its historic resources online

Who: HPC

When: 2021-2022

How: Ensure Canyon County historic/cultural events are well represented and readily located on VisitIdaho.org, Yelp.com, TripAdvisor.com, and various area, regional, and statewide travel/event calendars; update existing and create new self-guided historic tours – walking, biking, and/or driving; incorporate a range of media including printed publications, websites, and hand-held digital devices.

Considerations: Design tours in loops; vary lengths and difficulty; design around themes such as rock art of southern Idaho, overland trails, irrigation, farmsteads associated with agritourism, and other relevant themes

Action 4.A.2: Coordinate efforts to promote Canyon County as a destination for visitors interested in cultural and historic attractions

Who: HPC

When: 2019, ongoing

How: Coordinate marketing efforts with various Canyon County destinations; include preservation representatives in groups that plan regional economic development and tourism promotions

Considerations: Consider partnering with open space advocates like the Idaho Land Trust to establish conservation easements protecting historic cultural landscapes and scenery

Action 4.A.3: Create a catchall website for cultural activities and historic sites countywide

Who: HPC

When: 2021-2022

How: Include links, photos, and information on the wide variety of sites and organizations countywide; see list of entities from item 2.A.1 above; for example see Great Falls Museum Consortium website <http://greatfallsmuseums.com/about/>

IMPLEMENTATION TABLE

GOAL 1

Goal	Policy Objectives and Action Steps	2019-2020	2021-2022	2023-2024	2025-2026	2027-2028
Goal 1: Strengthen Protection and Preservation Efforts	Policy Objective 1.A: Strengthen Capacity of Historic Preservation Program					
	Action 1.A.1: Staff & HPC training	ongoing				
	Action 1.A.2: Expand HPC Membership					
	Action 1.A.3: Audit County Levy Program					
	Action 1.A.4: Actively Participate in Section 106 Consultation	ongoing				
	Policy Objective 1.B: Coordinate County Guiding Policies with Preservation Planning					
	Action 1.B.1: Update preservation language in County guiding documents as needed					
	Action 1.B.2: Horizontally integrate preservation into other County planning/development efforts		ongoing			
	Action 1.B.3: County levy-funded projects should use nationally recognized best practices in adaptive reuse	ongoing				
	Action 1.B.4: Monitor preservation program on an ongoing basis	ongoing				
	Action 1.B.5: Keep County departments/ boards apprised of HPC actions & policies	ongoing				
	Policy Objective 1.C: Identification and Designation					
	Action 1.C.1: Develop a Survey Plan					
	Action 1.C.2: Undertake Rural Landscape and Agricultural Resources Survey					
	Action 1.C.3: Pursue MPDF “Historic Agricultural Resources of Canyon County”					
	Action 1.C.4: Map Rock Stewardship					
	Action 1.C.5: SHPO Archaeological Report/Project Scanning					

IMPLEMENTATION TABLE

GOAL 2

Goal	Policy Objectives and Action Steps	2019-2020	2021-2022	2023-2024	2025-2026	2027-2028
Goal 2: Cultivate Public Awareness and Partnerships	Policy Objective 2.A: Increase Access to Information					
	Action 2.A.1: Expand HPC website					
	Policy Objective 2.B: Raise Awareness and Promote Preservation Education					
	Action 2.B.1: Recognize good rehabilitation efforts	ongoing				
	Action 2.B.2: Arrange rehabilitation skills training workshops					
	Action 2.B.3: Establish a program of bringing outside experts to Canyon County					
	Policy Objective 2.C: Improve Partnerships and Collaboration					
	Action 2.C.1: Encourage public participation in the preservation program	ongoing				
	Action 2.C.2: Work with economic development partners	ongoing				
	Action 2.C.3: Develop a preservation consortium		ongoing			

IMPLEMENTATION TABLES

GOAL 3 AND 4

Goal	Policy Objectives and Action Steps	2019-2020	2021-2022	2023-2024	2025-2026	2027-2028
Goal 3: Encourage Preservation as an Economic Development Tool	Policy Objective 3.A: Utilize, Package, and Promote Existing Programs & Incentives					
	Action 3.A.1: Compile historic rehabilitation development incentive packages		ongoing			
	Action 3.A.2: Notify property owners of available incentives and facilitate their use	ongoing				
	Action 3.A.3: Coordinate historic preservation incentives with economic development agencies		Ongoing			
	Action 3.A.4: Develop economic incentives to protect cultural resources					

Goal	Policy Objectives and Action Steps	2019-2020	2021-2022	2023-2024	2025-2026	2027-2028
Goal 4: Increase Heritage Tourism	Policy Objective 4.A: Amplify the heritage tourism program for Idaho County					
	Action 4.A.1: Expand visitor awareness of Canyon County's heritage and historic resources online					
	Action 4.A.2: Coordinate efforts to promote Canyon County as destination for visitors	ongoing				
	Action 4.A.3: Create website for cultural activities & historic sites countywide					

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

NATIONAL REGISTER DESIGNATION

Concurrent with identification of historic resources is the need to target specific resources for protection through proactive measures such as nominating eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and thus qualifying them for voluntary participation in federal and state incentive programs.

The National Register program provides several ways to nominate properties based on their level of significance, architectural integrity, and proximity to other historically significant resources. Properties can be nominated individually, as part of a thematically linked Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), or as contributing elements to a historic district.

In Idaho, there are already a number of MPDFs in place to which Canyon County resources could easily be nominated. Among them are those associated with historic public schools, courthouses, granges, metal truss highway bridges, movie theaters, and post offices.
(See <https://history.idaho.gov/multiple-property-documentation>.)

1. Multiple Property Documentation Form Nomination

The Canyon County HPC should sponsor the preparation of a NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for the “Historic Agricultural Resources of Canyon County, Idaho.” A windshield survey conducted across Canyon County identified a number of late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century rural resources that warrant listing in the National Register. These resources meet the National Register architectural integrity criteria and have significant associations with the patterns of agricultural development of Canyon County.

Among the various types of nomination vehicles, the MPDF approach is best suited for much of Canyon County. It matches the scope and scale of the county, as well as the presence of scattered individual and small groupings of potentially eligible buildings with shared contexts. Throughout Canyon County, integrity is the primary limiting factor for eligibility and this manner of documentation allows for the comparison of these discontinuous resources, linking them with common themes and associations. Using professionally accepted standards, development of a MPDF can provide the County with a complete picture of the community’s historic resources so decisions to recognize specific buildings or areas will not be arbitrary. With a MPDF cover document in place, property owners or the County can initiate NRHP nominations that require significantly less time and effort to prepare.

A MPDF for the “Historic Agricultural Resources of Canyon County, Idaho” will treat the entire county as the subject area, with a variety of historic contexts and associated property types serving as the organization. The document might include contexts such as “Historic Irrigation Resources of Canyon County, Idaho,” and/or “Late Nineteenth through Mid-Twentieth Century Barns of Canyon County, Idaho.” The MPDF then identifies property types that have shared physical characteristics and/or historic contexts and provides integrity thresholds based on comparisons with similar resources located elsewhere in the county. Subsequent nominations need only provide the physical description and history of the resource(s) being nominated and reference the contexts, property types, and registration

requirements outlined in the MPDF, making the nomination process significantly easier, quicker, and more cost-effective.

The MPDF format provides an economy of scale by allowing similar resources to be nominated under one cover document, thus avoiding redundancy. Furthermore, the ability to nominate similar properties over a period of time provides flexibility to a nomination process that is dependent on owner support. The MPDF format also assists in preservation planning and cultural resource management because it establishes registration requirements for similar properties that may be nominated in the future, thus providing the advantage of predetermining the shared physical and thematic characteristics of particular functional or architectural property types to facilitate future identification and evaluation.

Many communities nationwide and across Idaho now employ the MPDF nomination approach, which emphasizes the use of historic contexts as a streamlined way to organize research information and to evaluate potentially significant individual properties and districts as they are identified. (e.g. Historic Rural Properties of Ada County; Agricultural Properties of Latah County). With hundreds of properties to survey throughout Canyon County, the MPDF approach will yield significant benefits in survey and evaluation consistency, quality, and efficiency. The standards for preparing a MPDF are presented in detail in the National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*, which can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16b/>.

2. Individually Eligible Properties

The County should support property owners toward nominating individually eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The County can support registration by maintaining a list of potentially individually eligible properties and notifying owners of the benefits of listing, such as rehabilitation tax credit incentives, as well as the procedures for nominating properties. The windshield survey identified numerous properties retaining sufficient historic integrity to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁴

³⁴ The National Register criteria also serve as the basis for local designation of historic properties. Additional research, evaluation, consultation with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office's National Register program staff will be necessary to pursue preparation of individual nominations for these properties.

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FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PRESERVATION NETWORK

Nationwide, a variety of federal and state laws, as well as incentive programs protect many historic properties. In general, local preservation laws provide the most substantive protection for historic properties.

Federal Framework

A number of federal laws affect historic preservation in various ways:

- by establishing preservation programs for federal, state, and local government agencies;
- by establishing procedures for different kinds of preservation activities; and
- by creating opportunities for the preservation of different types of resources.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is the centerpiece of the national historic preservation program. The primary mandates of the act of 1966 are as follows:

- Authorization for the Department of the Interior, National Park Service to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places;
- Provision for the establishment of State Historic Preservation Officers to administer federal preservation programs;
- Specification of how local governments can be certified for participation in federal programs;
- Authorization for preservation grants-in-aid to states and local governments;
- Provision of a process for federal agencies to consider and mitigate adverse impacts on historic properties that are within their control; and
- Establishment of a rehabilitation tax credit program for private property owners that is also part of the Internal Revenue Code. The tax codes also allow charitable contributions through façade and scenic easements.

National Park Service

All preservation programs are administered by the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior. One component of this charge is the development of programs and standards to direct federal undertakings and guide other federal agencies, states, and local governments in developing preservation planning and protection activities on a local level.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards (<http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>)

The centerpiece of this effort is the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These standards provide all federal agencies, state historic preservation officers, and other organizations with methodologies and guidelines for the preservation of historic and archaeological resources. These standards and guidelines address issues relating to preservation

planning, which includes the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic/cultural resources. They serve as the standards for all projects undertaken with federal funding, incentives, loans, or action by the federal government that impact significant historic resources. They have been upheld in federal and state court decisions. Perhaps most importantly, the standards serve as the base for design guidelines in the majority of designated districts and sites throughout the United States. In the three decades the standards have been used, they have proven to stabilize and increase property values.

National Register of Historic Places (<http://www.nps.gov/nr/>)

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties important in the history, architectural history, archaeology, engineering, and culture of the United States. The National Park Service oversees the National Register program. In Idaho, the State Historic Preservation Office administers the National Register program. Properties of local, regional, state, and national significance may be nominated to the National Register. Resources listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Listing a property in the National Register has a number of advantages, including:

- Recognition of the property's value to the community, state, and nation;
- Eligibility for grants and loan programs that encourage preservation;
- Qualification for participation in federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs; and
- Consideration in planning for federal or federally assisted projects.

Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the effect of federally assisted projects on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If a project threatens to harm such properties, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation may be consulted in a process designed to promote consideration of ways to avoid or minimize such harm. The federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) provides a detailed summary at <http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html>.

Federal Law

Other federal laws protecting cultural resources include:

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974
- Surplus Real Property Act of 1972
- Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976
- AMTRAC Improvement Act of 1974
- Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974
- The Department of Transportation Act of 1966
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Archaeological Resources Protection act of 1979
- Antiquities Act of 1906
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

Certified Local Government Program (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hpg/local/clg.html>)

The federal government established the Certified Local Government (CLG) program in 1980 to promote the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources and allow local communities to participate in the national historic preservation program to a greater degree. Prior to this time, preservation programs developed within a decentralized partnership between the federal and state governments, with the states carrying out the primary responsibility for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. Through the CLG program, Congress extended this partnership to the local government level to allow local participation in the preservation planning process. Communities that meet Certified Local Government qualifications have a formal role in the National Register nomination process, establishment of state historic preservation objectives, and participation in the execution of designated CLG grant funds.

Grants-in-Aid Programs

The National Park Service provides grants-in-aid to states to promote preservation activities on the state and local level. In Idaho, grants are awarded for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and archaeological resources according to federal and state guidelines.

Federal Preservation Incentives (<http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm>)

Tax incentives for the preservation and rehabilitation of historic properties are among the most useful tools for a local government to encourage the protection of historic resources. The most widely used federal incentives are the historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits and the charitable contribution deduction. Since the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the most widely used federal tax incentives allowed under the Internal Revenue Code are the Rehabilitation Tax Credits, the Charitable Contribution Deduction (Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980), and the Low Income Housing Credit.

State Framework

Each state has a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) appointed by the Governor to administer federal preservation programs. The Idaho Historic Preservation Program is a division of the Idaho State Historical Society. The program's responsibilities include:

- conducting ongoing surveys to identify and evaluate cultural resources;
- preparing comprehensive statewide preservation plans;
- nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- reviewing federal projects for effects on cultural resources;
- administering the rehabilitation state and federal tax credit program;
- administering a range of assistance programs;
- providing public information, education, and training programs; and
- providing technical assistance to counties and local governments in developing local preservation programs.

Local Framework

As noted above in the discussion of federal programs, local governments strengthen their local historic preservation efforts by achieving Certified Local Government (CLG) status from the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS and state governments, through their State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), provide valuable technical assistance and small matching grants to hundreds of diverse communities whose local governments endeavor to retain what is significant from their community's past for the benefit

of future generations. In turn, the NPS and state governments gain the benefit of having a local government partnership in the national historic preservation program. Another incentive for participating in the CLG program is the pool of matching grant funds SHPOs set aside to fund CLG historic preservation sub-grant projects, which is at least 10 percent of a state's annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant allocation. Grant funds are distributed through the HPF grant program, administered by the NPS and SHPOs.

Jointly administered by the NPS in partnership with SHPOs, the CLG Program is a model and cost-effective local, state, and federal partnership that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level across the nation. Working closely with such national organizations as the National Association of Preservation Commissions, the CLG program seeks: (1) to develop and maintain local historic preservation programs that will influence the zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving historic properties and (2) to ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior.

PRESERVATION NETWORK	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
FEDERAL / NATIONAL	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION	NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PRESERVATION ACTION NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF STATEWIDE ORGANIZATIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
STATE	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES (SHPO) REGIONAL OFFICES FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)	PRESERVATION IDAHO IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY REGIONAL OFFICES FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CANYON COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION CALDWELL HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION NAMPA HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	CANYON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY OTHER LOCAL PRESERVATION AND HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS IN WILDER, NOTUS, PARMA, GREENLEAF, AND OTHERS

FEDERAL FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The **20 percent Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit** applies to owners, and some renters, of income-producing National Register-listed properties. The amount of tax credits is calculated based on qualified rehabilitation expenditures at the end of the project. Eligible properties must be eligible and/or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. More information relating to the federal program requirements can be found at the following National Park Service websites:

<http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm> and

<http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/taxdocs/about-tax-incentives-2012.pdf>

Transportation Alternatives (TA) is a program that federally funds community-based projects that, among other things, improve the cultural, historic, and environmental aspects of our transportation infrastructure. TA authorizes funding for programs and projects defined as **transportation alternatives**, including: on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities; infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility; community improvement activities such as historic preservation and vegetation management; environmental mitigation related to storm water and habitat connectivity; recreational trail projects; safe routes to school projects; and projects for planning, designing, or constructing boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former divided highways. <https://itd.idaho.gov/alt-programs/>

Charitable Contributions/Easement Donation

IRS code provides for income and estate tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interest in a historic property. Typically taking the form of an easement, in these cases a *certified historic structure* need not be depreciable to qualify and may include the land area on which it is located.

A facade easement on a registered historic building must:

- preserve the entire exterior of the building (i.e. front, sides, rear, and height);
- prohibit any change to the exterior that is inconsistent with the building's historic character;
- include a written agreement between the easement donor and the organization receiving the easement contribution; and
- include donor provision of additional substantiation requirements

If the deduction claimed is over \$10,000, the taxpayer must pay a \$500 filing fee. For additional information, see IRS publication 526.

To qualify for the federal incentive programs, rehabilitation work typically must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, which can be found at the National Park Service's website at <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/standguide/>. The Secretary's Standards are designed to address changes that will allow older buildings to function in the twenty-first century.

STATE OF IDAHO AND OTHER FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

Jointly administered by the NPS in partnership with SHPOs, the CLG Program is a cost-effective local, state, and federal partnership that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level. Participation in the CLG program allows access to a pool of matching grant funds set aside for preservation projects. Canyon County is a CLG and has regular access to these funds. <https://history.idaho.gov/certified-local-government-clg-program>

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

Also administered by HUD, the CDBG program provides annual grants to communities for a wide range of local development needs. This flexible program allocates resources to address issues unique to each community.

https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

Idaho Heritage Trust

In their mission to preserve the historic fabric of Idaho, the Idaho Heritage Trust provides grants and technical assistance to preservation projects statewide. Since their founding in 1989, this nonprofit organization has successfully assisted over 500 projects, with all of Idaho's 44 counties represented.

<http://www.idahoheritage.org/index.html>

Idaho Main Street

Overseen by the Idaho Department of Commerce, the Main Street Program can help pool resources and direct them toward downtowns and historic neighborhood business districts.

<http://commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street/>

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)

Administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the LIHTC can be directed toward rehabilitation of existing buildings and is often combined with the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/lihtc.html>

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides seed money for preservation projects. Successfully stimulating preservation at the local level, these grants are distributed three times each year.

<https://savingplaces.org/grants#.WFGbRrLafIV>

APPENDIX D

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

- McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2013.
- Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, 1987.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

- National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places - www.nps.gov/nr/
- National Register Instructional Bulletins - www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/
- Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Program – history.idaho.gov/national-register-historic-places

ADVOCACY AND OTHER SOURCES

- National Trust for Historic Preservation - www.preservationnation.org/
- Preservation Idaho - www.preservationidaho.org
- Donovan Rypkema. *The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader's Guide*, 2005.
- Brookings Institution. *Economics and Historic Preservation: A Guide and Review of the Literature*. www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/reports/2005/9/metropolitanpolicy-mason/20050926_preservation.pdf
- Oregon Arts Commission. "Exploring Authentic Oregon: The Importance of Cultural Tourism," 2006. www.oregonartscommission.org/sites/default/files/publication_or_resource/publication_file/Cultural-Toursim-In-Oregon_2006-Report.pdf

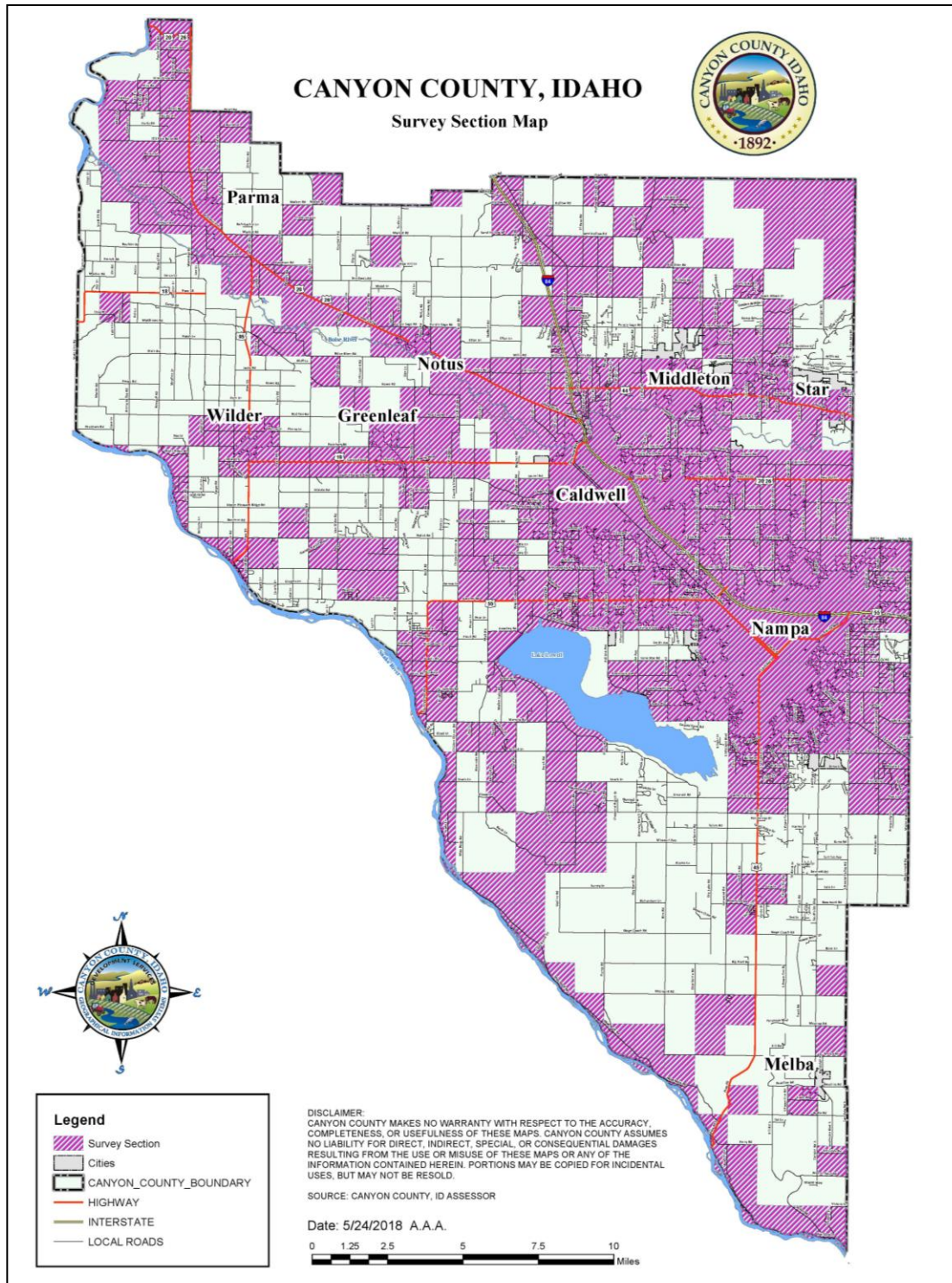
FINANCIAL INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

- National Park Service, Historic Preservation Tax Incentives – www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm
- Idaho Main Street Program – commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street

APPENDIX E

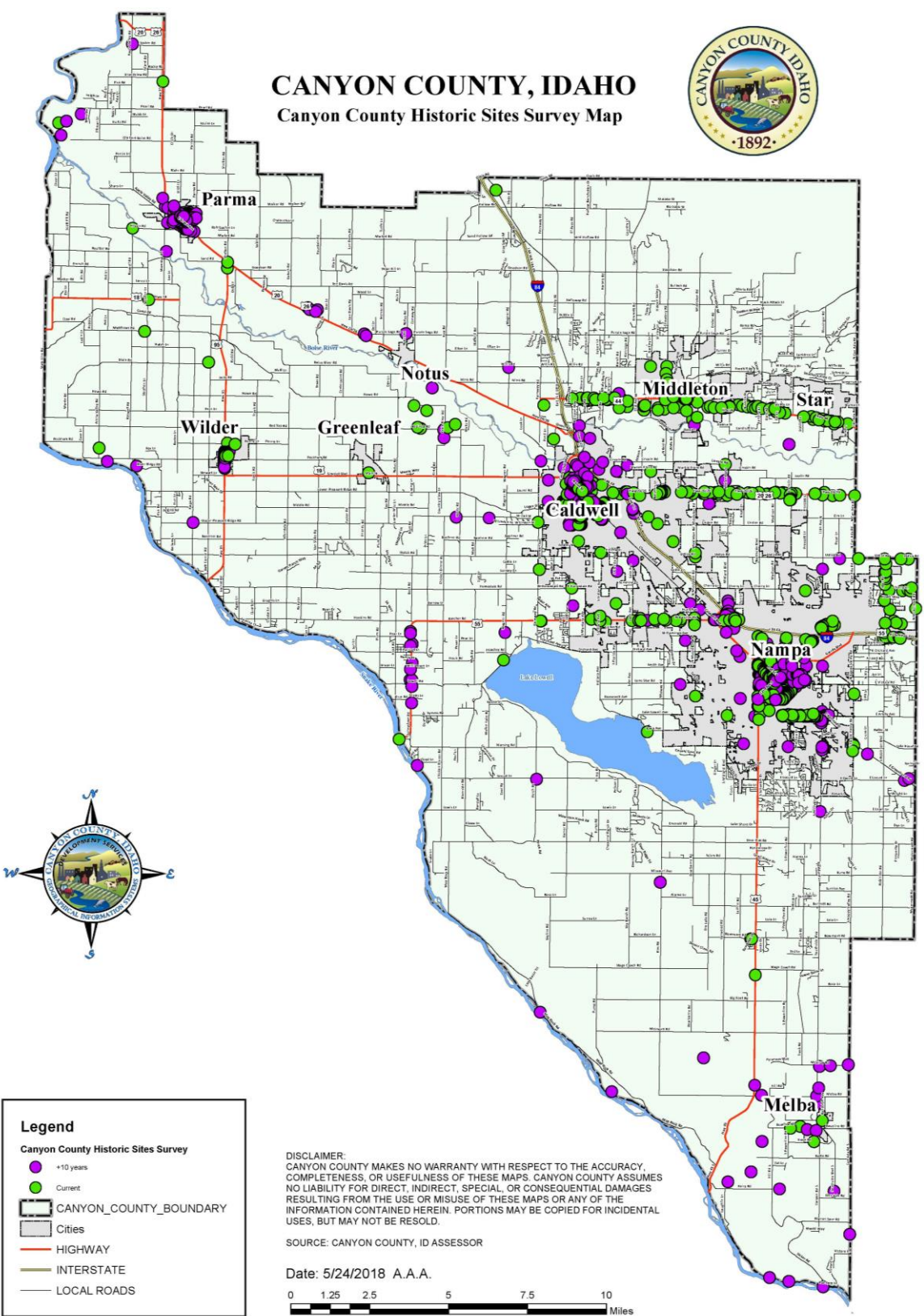
PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION MAPS

The maps below, generated in October 2017, reflect all previously documented historic and archaeological sites (survey both above- and below-ground). These maps are included as a tool for the Canyon County HPC. To prevent the dissemination of sensitive locational information, the archaeological survey map below only shows sections within which survey has taken place.



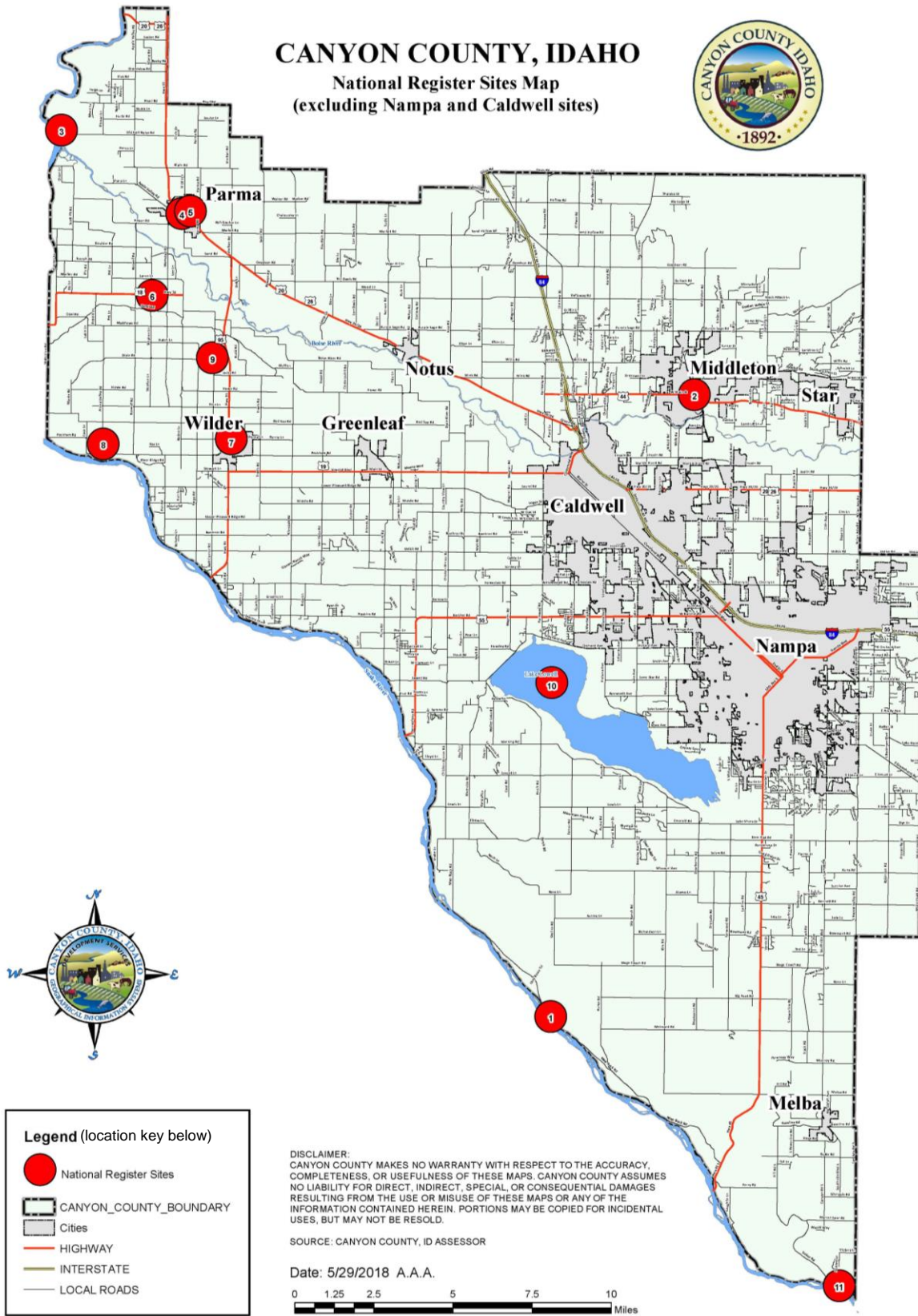
CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO

Canyon County Historic Sites Survey Map



CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO

National Register Sites Map (excluding Nampa and Caldwell sites)



NATIONAL REGISTER SITES MAP: LOCATION KEY

Map No.	National Register Property Name	Town/City	Date Listed
2	Middleton Substation	Middleton	1973
3	Fort Boise and Riverside Ferry Sites	Parma	1974
10	Deer Flat Embankment and Diversion Dam	Nampa	1976
11	Guffey-Butte – Black Butte Archaeological District	Walter's Ferry	1978
4	Stewart, A. H., House	Parma	1979 (demolished)
1	Map Rock Petroglyphs Historic District	Givens Springs (vicinity)	1982
5	Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary Church	Parma	1982 (demolished)
6	Roswell Grade School	Roswell	1982
7	Peckham Barn	Wilder (vicinity)	1982
8	Holder, Ellen Farm	Wilder (vicinity)	1994
9	Obendorf, George, Gothic Arch Truss Barn	Wilder (vicinity)	1999

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY of IDAHO:

The Archaeological Survey of Idaho (ASI) is the statewide inventory of all archaeological sites, mining, timber, and livestock industries sites, and linear sites associated with foot and wagon travel. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office maintains the survey database, which serves as a permanent record of all documented archaeological investigations and all recorded archaeological sites in Idaho.

CANYON COUNTY PARKS, CULTURAL and NATURAL RESOURCES:

An agency within Canyon County government charged with preserving the cultural and natural resources of the county as recreational and educational opportunities for citizens and visitors. These opportunities are provided at nine county-owned and/or maintained facilities. This agency originally operated under the title of Canyon County Parks, Recreation and Waterways until 2017.

CANYON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

A private nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization established in 1972 and committed to the documentation, designation, protection, and promotion of Canyon County history. The historical society oversees two museums in Nampa and Caldwell and maintains an archive and collection of artifacts related to county history.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG):

A local city or county government certified or approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as a local partner in preservation. A CLG has an appointed Historic Preservation Commission to oversee survey and inventory of historic resources, develop and maintain community planning and education programs, and participate as a consulting party in the Section 106 process.

COUNTY LEVY:

Canyon County's countywide levy, approved in 1974, which appropriates a small tax percentage based on property values to support a Canyon County preservation fund pursuant to Idaho state law Title 31, Chapter 8 (31-864).

COUNTY LEVY REVIEW BOARD:

A body of volunteers appointed by the Canyon County Board of Commissioners and whom are responsible for the administration and implementation of the county's historic preservation fund. Since 2013, the Canyon County Historic Preservation Commission and the Canyon County Historic Preservation Fund Review Board have been staffed by the same volunteers.

CULTURAL RESOURCE:

Generally any historic building, structure, or site; in state or federal law, a cultural resource may be defined as any building, structure, or site listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Often called "historic resource" in common parlance.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

A body of volunteers consisting of not less than five nor more than ten members appointed by the Canyon County Board of Commissioners and are responsible for administration and implementation of the county's historic preservation ordinance. Members represent a variety of professional backgrounds including archaeologists, attorneys, architects, as well as lay members of the public.

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY:

The Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (IHSI) is the statewide inventory of architectural and historic properties generally found above-ground (as opposed to archaeological or below-ground resources). The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office maintains the inventory database, which serves as a permanent record of all documented historic buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM (MPDF):

A Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) is a NRHP tool that nominates groups of related significant properties. Not a nomination in its own right, a MPDF is a cover document that serves as the basis for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of resources with shared themes, trends, and/or patterns of history. The MPDF identifies the shared historic contexts and the property types representing those contexts, facilitating the evaluation of individual properties. Furthermore, an MPDF streamlines the method of organizing information collected in surveys and research typically required for NRHP registration and/or preservation planning purposes. "As a management tool, the thematic approach can furnish essential information for historic preservation planning because it evaluates properties on a comparative basis within a given geographical area and because it can be used to establish preservation priorities based on historical significance."³⁵

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

An agency within the Executive Branch of Idaho State Government charged with the documentation, designation, protection, and promotion of Idaho history. In addition to administrative staff, the Idaho State Historical Society oversees the Idaho State Archives, State Historic Sites, the Idaho State Museum, and Idaho State Historic Preservation Office.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

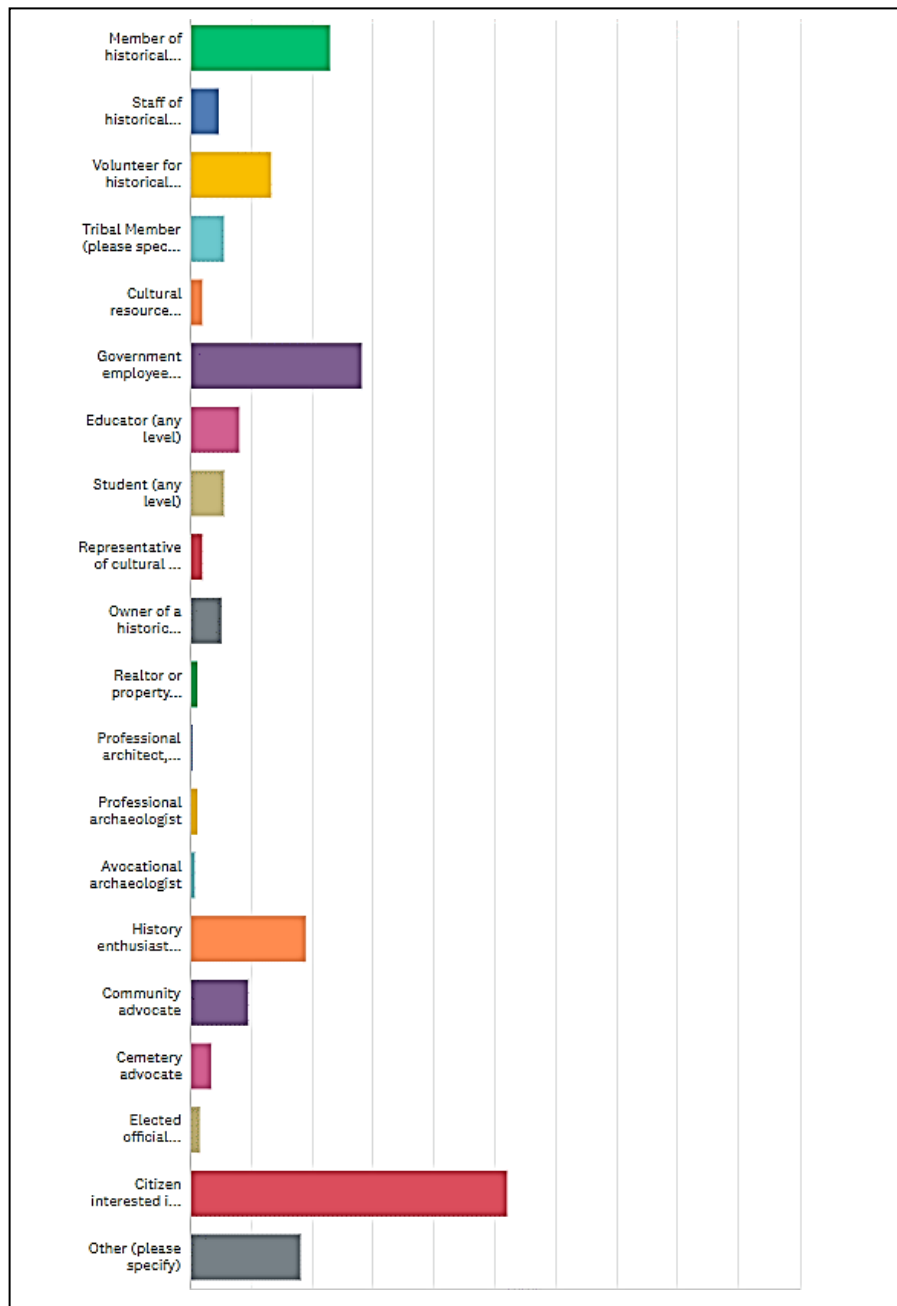
The governmental office that administers historic preservation programs for the State of Idaho, oversees Idaho's management of the National Register of Historic Places program, and assists local governments through the Certified Local Government (CLG) program.

³⁵ Definition paraphrased directly from the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin on MPDFs. Lee, Antoinette, and Linda McClelland, *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

APPENDIX G

PUBLIC OPINION POLL RESULTS

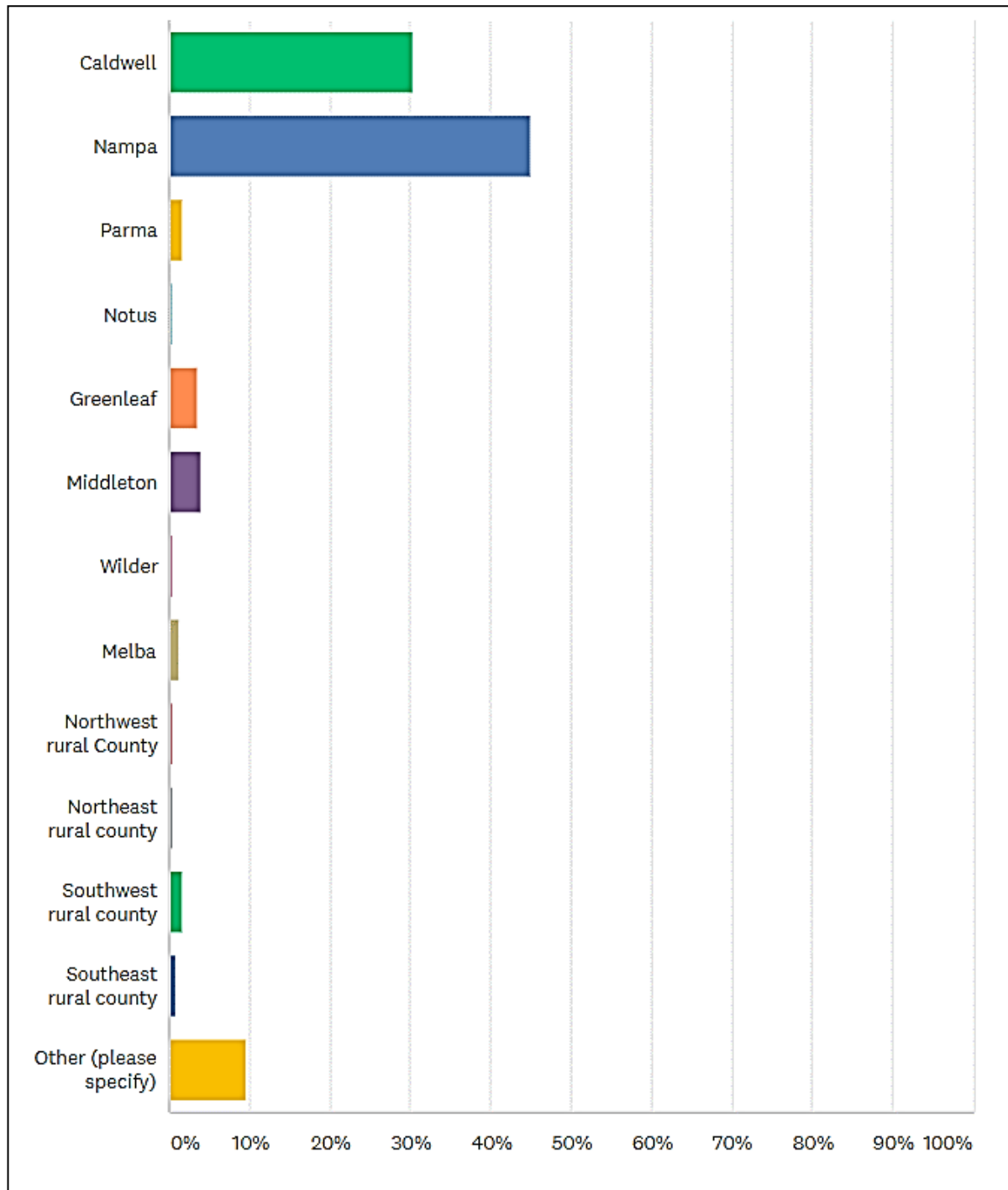
Question 1: Please describe yourself and your connection to Canyon County's heritage. Choose the response(s) that BEST describes you.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Member of historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or nonprofit	23.04%	53
Staff of historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or nonprofit	4.78%	11
Volunteer for historical society, library, museum, arts organization, historic preservation commission, Main Street organization, or nonprofit	13.48%	31
Tribal Member (please specify below)	5.65%	13
Cultural resource manager consultant or professional historian	2.17%	5
Government employee (local, state, or federal; please specify below)	28.26%	65
Educator (any level)	8.26%	19
Student (any level)	5.65%	13
Representative of cultural or ethnic group (please specify below)	2.17%	5
Owner of a historic property	5.22%	12
Realtor or property developer	1.30%	3
Professional architect, engineer, or planner	0.43%	1
Professional archaeologist	1.30%	3
Avocational archaeologist	0.87%	2
History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist	19.13%	44
Community advocate	9.57%	22
Cemetery advocate	3.48%	8
Elected official (local, state, or federal; please specify below)	1.74%	4
Citizen interested in Canyon County's preservation	52.17%	120
Other (please specify) Responses	18.26%	42
Total Respondents: 230		

Question 2:

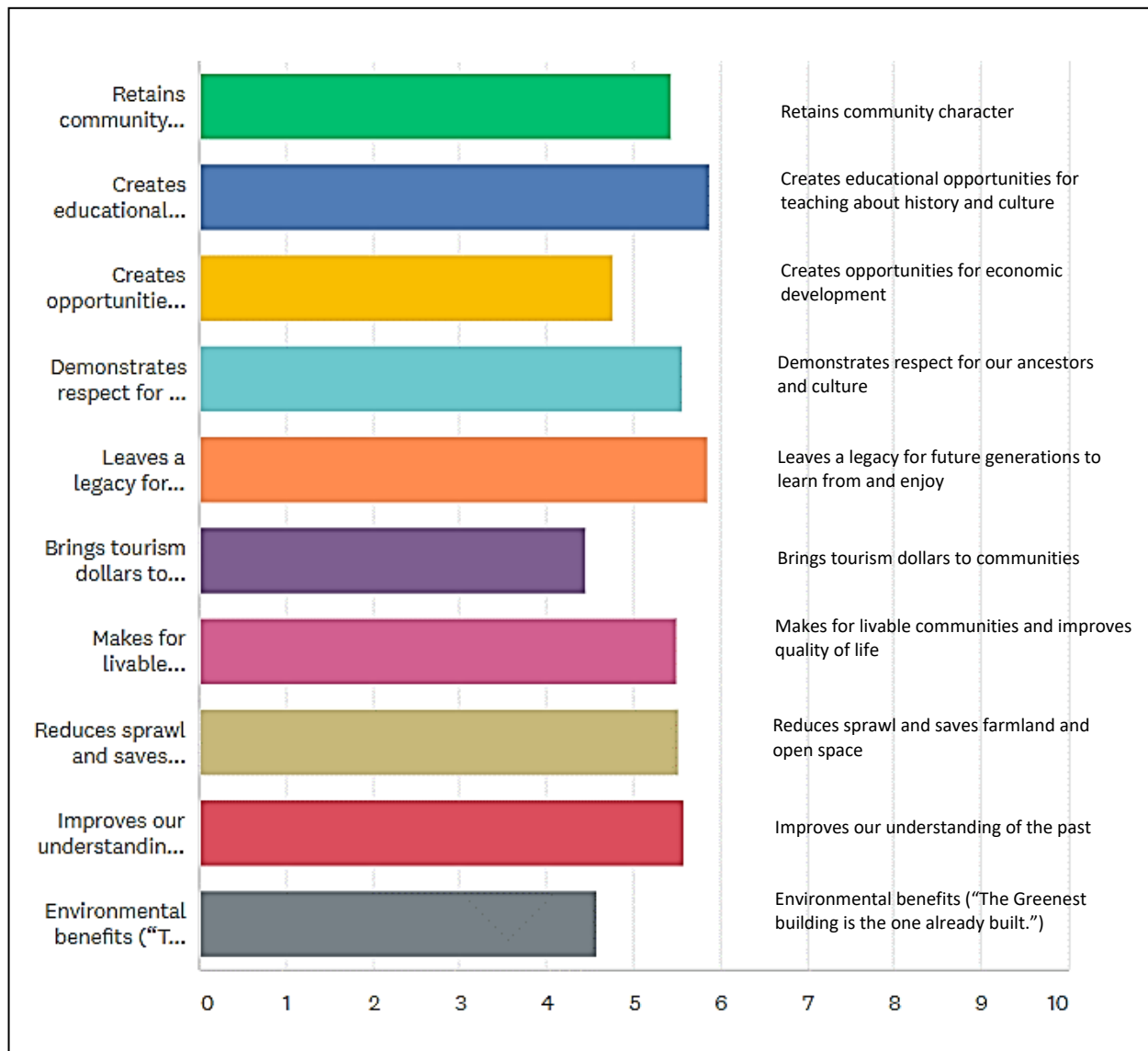
In what Canyon County community/town/city do you reside and/or work with historic or prehistoric properties?



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Caldwell		30.40%	69
Nampa		44.93%	102
Parma		1.76%	4
Notus		0.44%	1
Greenleaf		3.52%	8
Middleton		3.96%	9
Wilder		0.44%	1
Melba		1.32%	3
Northwest rural County		0.44%	1
Northeast rural county		0.44%	1
Southwest rural county		1.76%	4
Southeast rural county		0.88%	2
Other (please specify)	Responses	9.69%	22
TOTAL			227

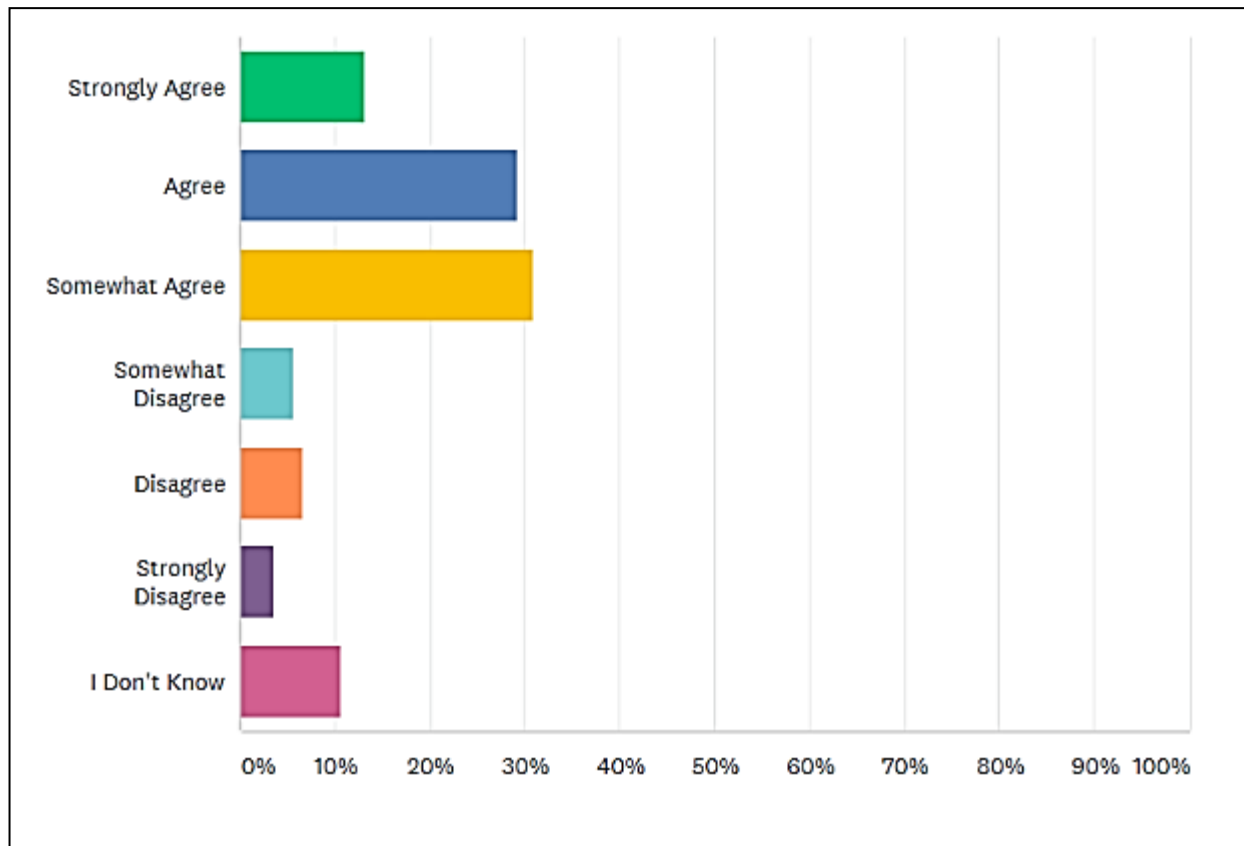
Question 3:

How important are each of the aspects listed below to you as they relate to preserving Canyon County's heritage? Rank each from 1-10 with 1 being least important and 10 being most important.



Question 4:

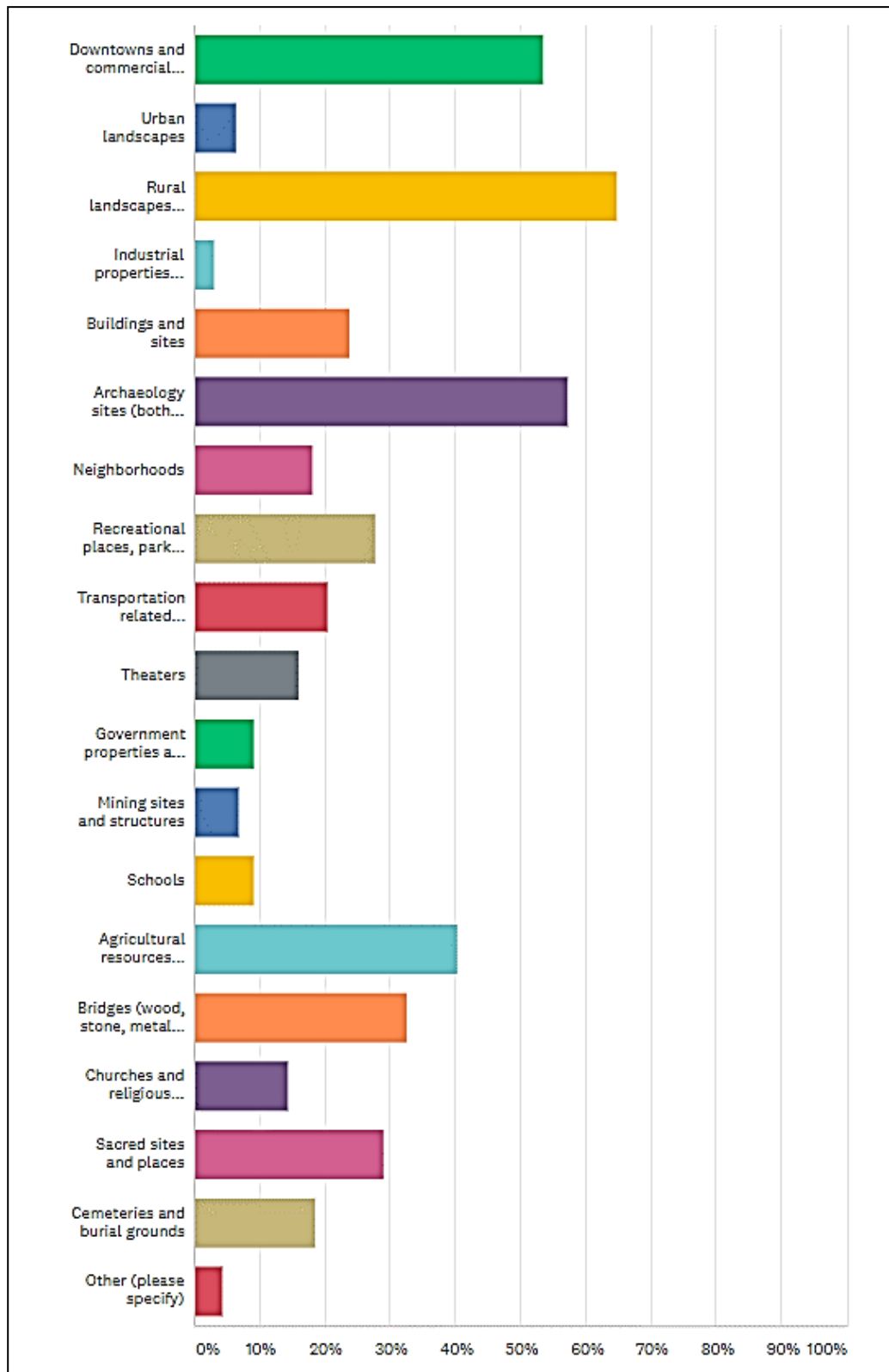
How strongly do you agree with the following statement? "Canyon County recognizes its own historic or prehistoric properties through efforts in historic preservation and archaeological activities."



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly Agree	13.27%	30
Agree	29.20%	66
Somewhat Agree	30.97%	70
Somewhat Disagree	5.75%	13
Disagree	6.64%	15
Strongly Disagree	3.54%	8
I Don't Know	10.62%	24
TOTAL		226

Question 5:

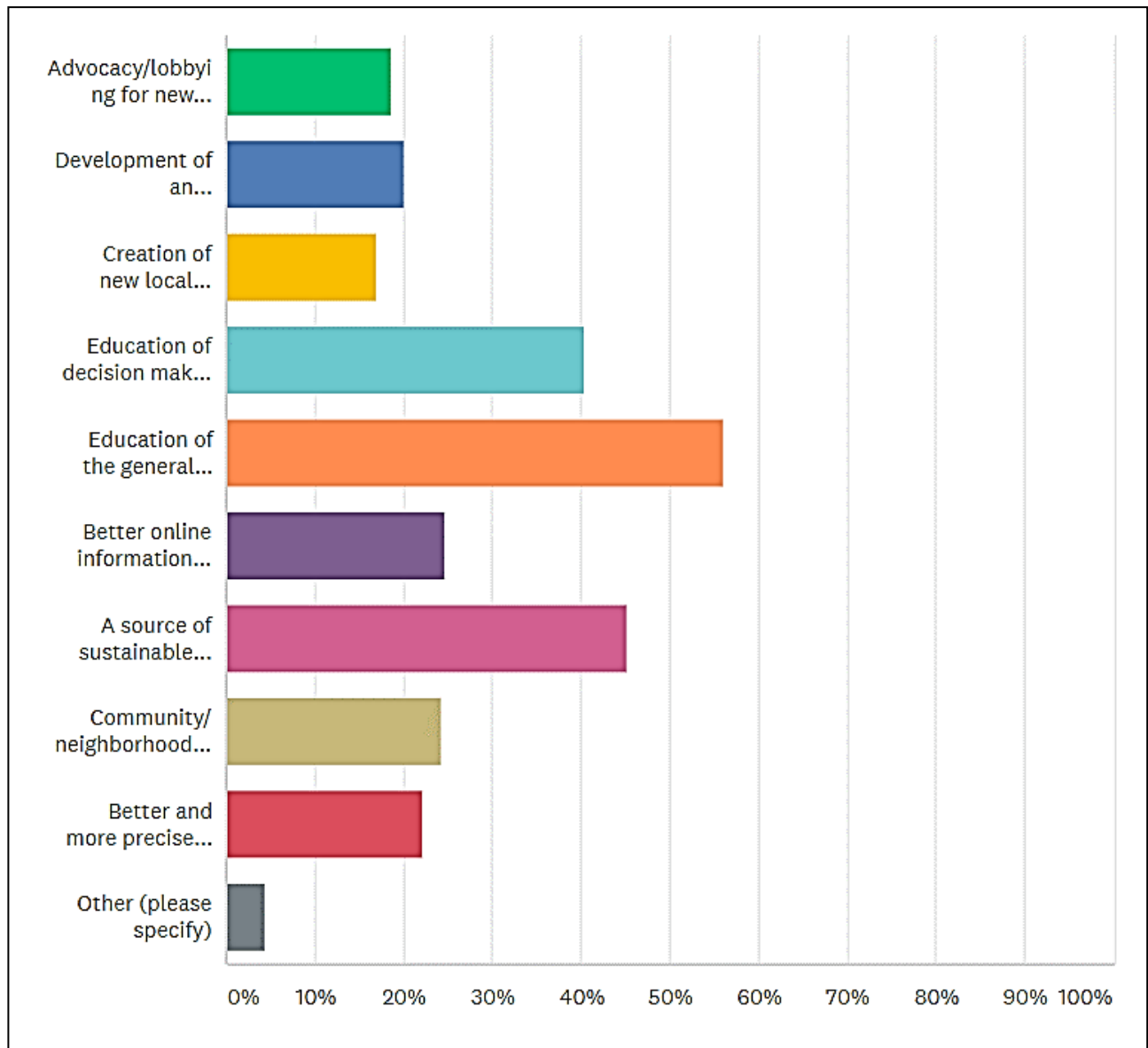
In Canyon County, which historic structures (e.g. buildings, landscapes, etc.) or prehistoric sites do you believe are the most threatened? Choose up to six (6)



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES
Downtowns and commercial areas		53.48% 123
Urban landscapes		6.52% 15
Rural landscapes (farmland, ranch lands, orchards)		64.78% 149
Industrial properties (warehouses, factories, freight areas)		3.04% 7
Buildings and sites		23.91% 55
Archaeology sites (both prehistoric and historic), such as Celebration Park or Map Rock		57.39% 132
Neighborhoods		18.26% 42
Recreational places, parks, or trails		27.83% 64
Transportation related resources (gas stations, motor courts, historic signage, railroad resources, etc.)		20.43% 47
Theaters		16.09% 37
Government properties and public buildings		9.13% 21
Mining sites and structures		6.96% 16
Schools		9.13% 21
Agricultural resources (barns, farmsteads, silos)		40.43% 93
Bridges (wood, stone, metal, or concrete)		32.61% 75
Churches and religious buildings		14.35% 33
Sacred sites and places		29.13% 67
Cemeteries and burial grounds		18.70% 43
Other (please specify)	Responses	4.35% 10
Total Respondents: 230		

Question 6:

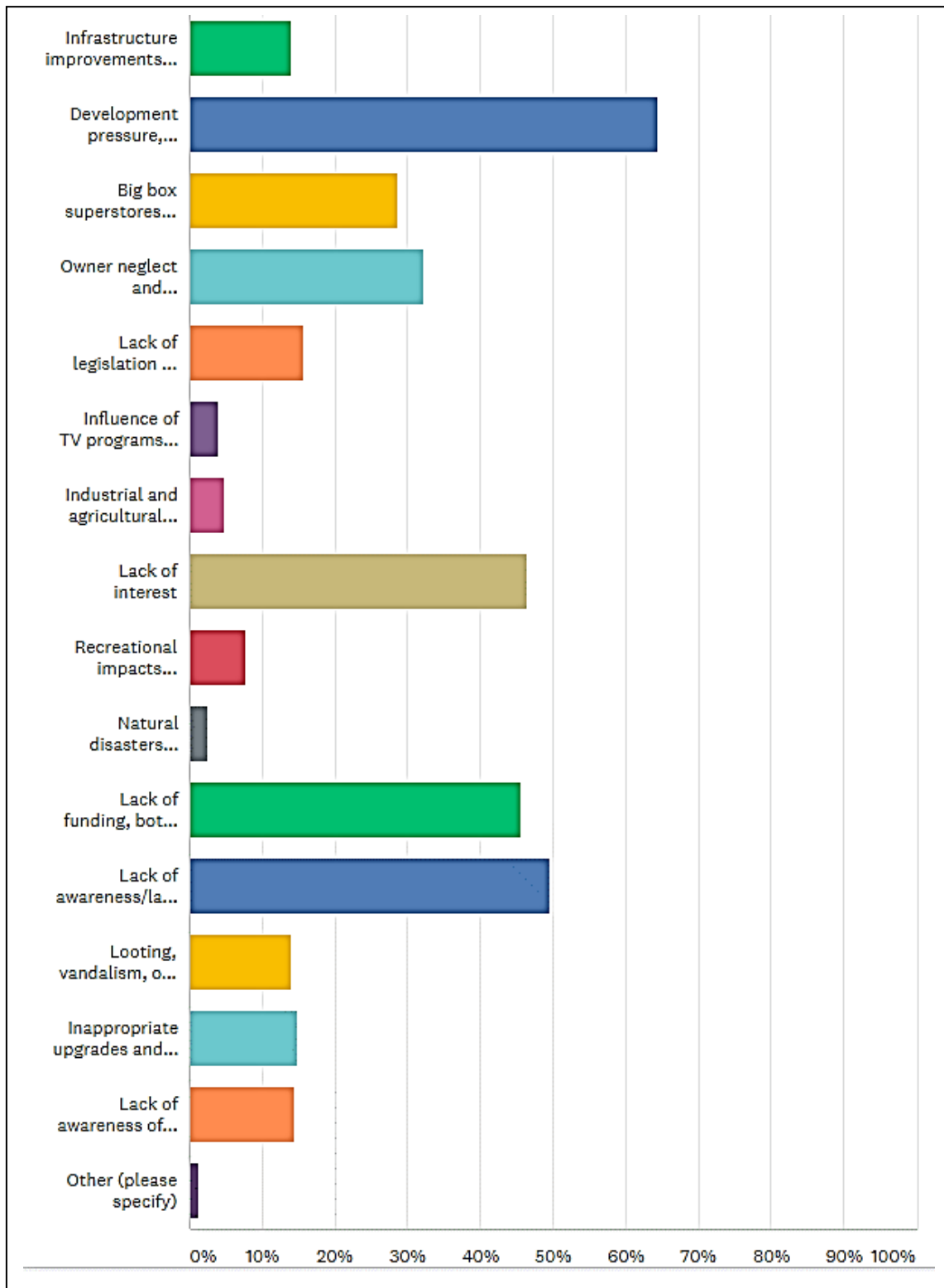
What issues should be the top priorities for the Canyon County preservation community to address over the next 5-10 years? Choose up to three (3)



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Advocacy/lobbying for new preservation legislation and funding		18.70%	43
Development of an administrative code with rules, policies, procedures, and penalties to put “teeth” in existing legislation		20.00%	46
Creation of new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement		16.96%	39
Education of decision makers and others who influence the fate of the built environment as well as land containing archaeological resources		40.43%	93
Education of the general public about the importance of preserving and using heritage resources		56.09%	129
Better online information about historic places and how to care for them		24.78%	57
A source of sustainable funding to help preserve and maintain historic places		45.22%	104
Community/ neighborhood revitalization planning and implementation		24.35%	56
Better and more precise laws to protect threatened resources and/or expansion of legal protection for resources		22.17%	51
Other (please specify)	Responses	4.35%	10
Total Respondents: 230			

Question 7:

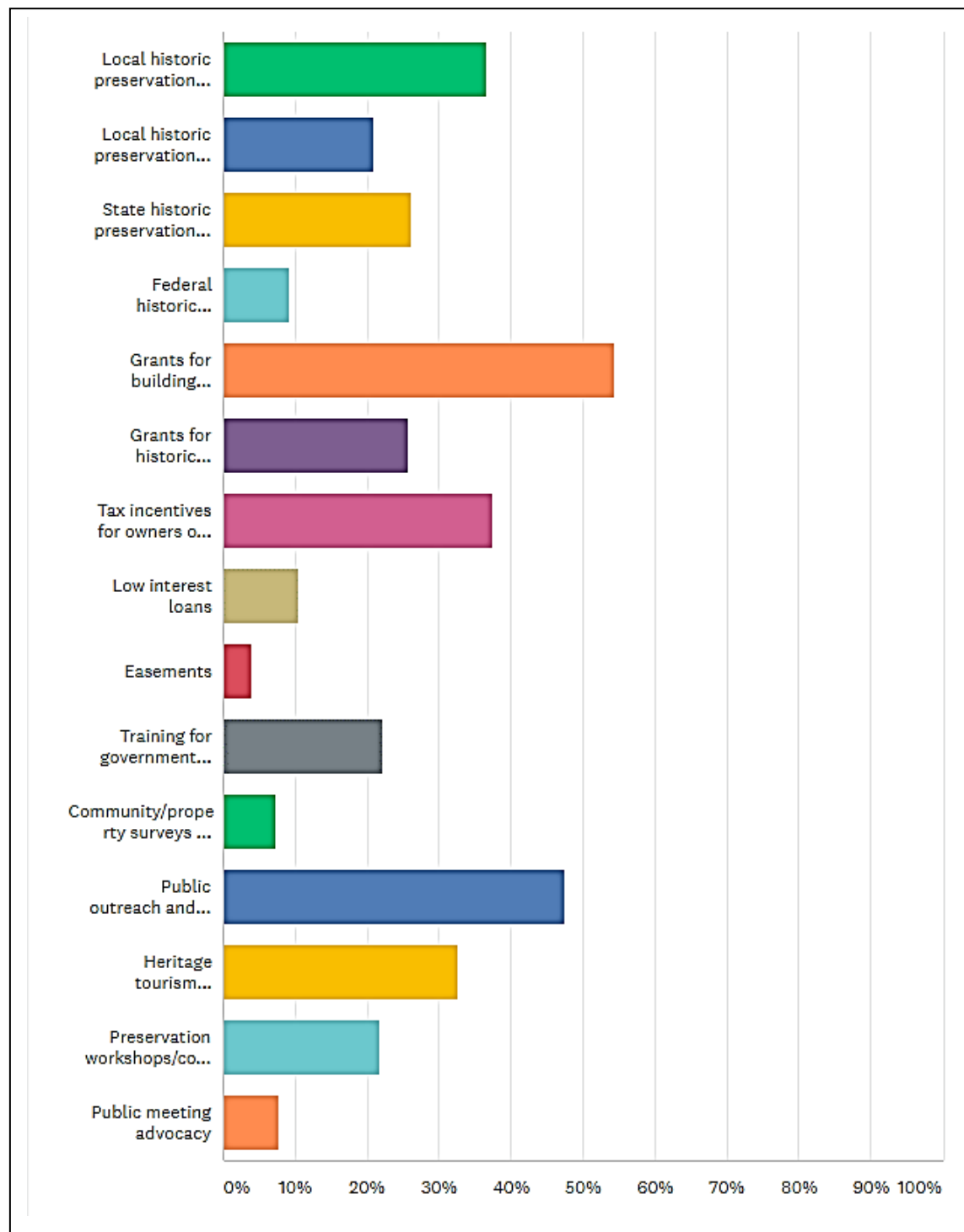
In Canyon County and/or your community, what do you believe are the most serious threats facing historic or prehistoric properties? Choose up to four (4)



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Infrastructure improvements, cell towers, power lines, etc.		13.91%	32
Development pressure, teardowns, and sprawl		64.35%	148
Big box superstores driving out local businesses		28.70%	66
Owner neglect and disinvestment		32.17%	74
Lack of legislation or ineffective legislation to protect cultural sites/lack of appropriate enforcement		15.65%	36
Influence of TV programs (i.e. Diggers)/inappropriate use or exploitation of sites		3.91%	9
Industrial and agricultural practices		4.78%	11
Lack of interest		46.52%	107
Recreational impacts (off-road vehicles, golf courses, water parks, ski resorts, etc.)		7.83%	18
Natural disasters (forest fires, floods, landslides, etc.)		2.61%	6
Lack of funding, both public or private		45.65%	105
Lack of awareness/lack of understanding of the value and fragility of heritage buildings/sites		49.57%	114
Looting, vandalism, or metal detecting		13.91%	32
Inappropriate upgrades and treatments to historic properties		14.78%	34
Lack of awareness of laws protecting heritage resources		14.35%	33
Other (please specify)	Responses	1.30%	3
Total Respondents: 230			

Question 8:

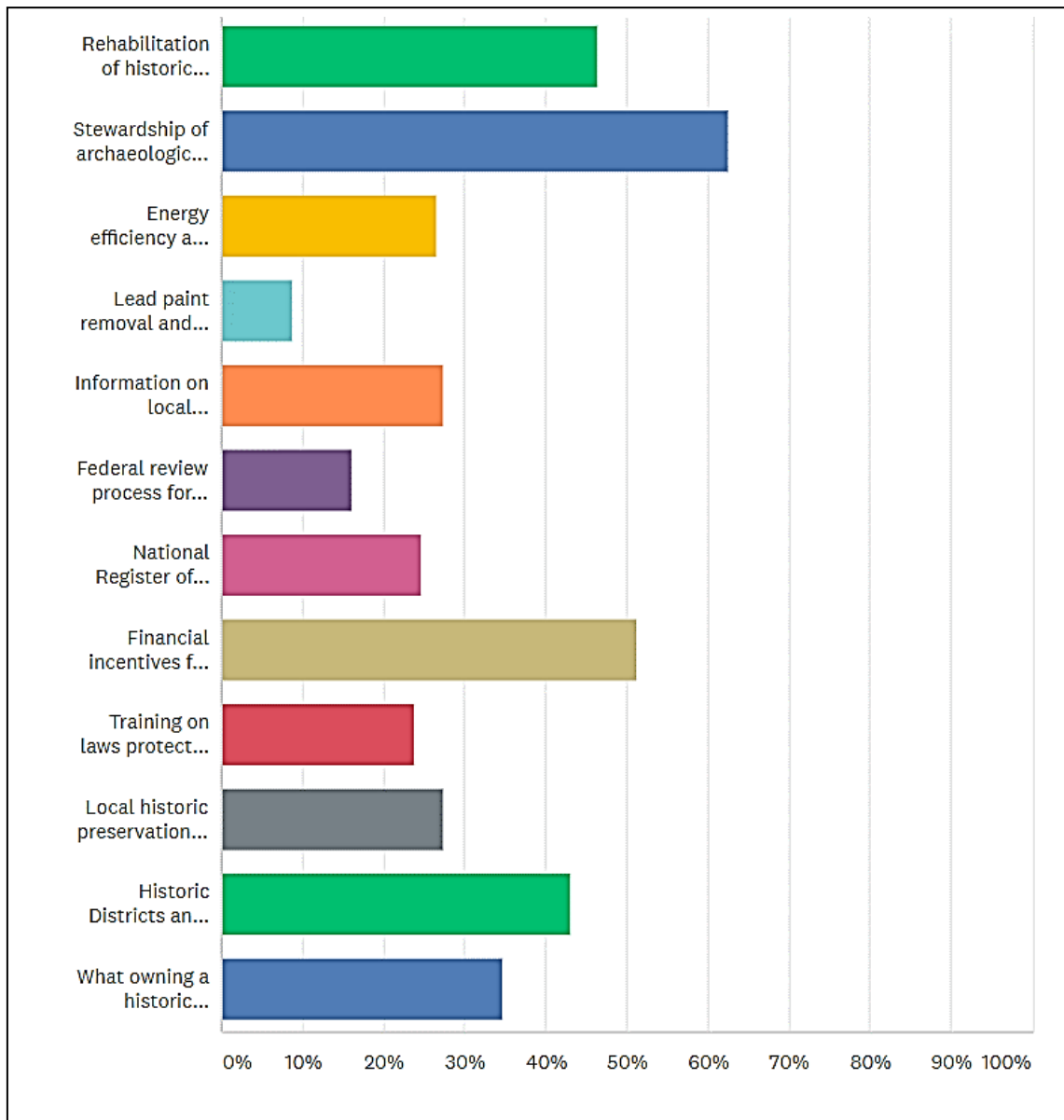
Which 4 of the following preservation tools do you feel are the most effective and realistic approaches for preserving Canyon County's historic or prehistoric properties? Choose up to four (4)



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local historic preservation ordinances and enforcement	36.52%	84
Local historic preservation commissions	20.87%	48
State historic preservation laws and regulations	26.09%	60
Federal historic preservation regulations	9.13%	21
Grants for building rehabilitation and restoration	54.35%	125
Grants for historic resource planning	25.65%	59
Tax incentives for owners of historic properties	37.39%	86
Low interest loans	10.43%	24
Easements	3.91%	9
Training for government decision makers	22.17%	51
Community/property surveys and national register nominations	7.39%	17
Public outreach and education	47.39%	109
Heritage tourism programs (i.e. attracting tourists to Canyon County's historic sites)	32.61%	75
Preservation workshops/conferences	21.74%	50
Public meeting advocacy	7.83%	18
Total Respondents: 230		

Question 9:

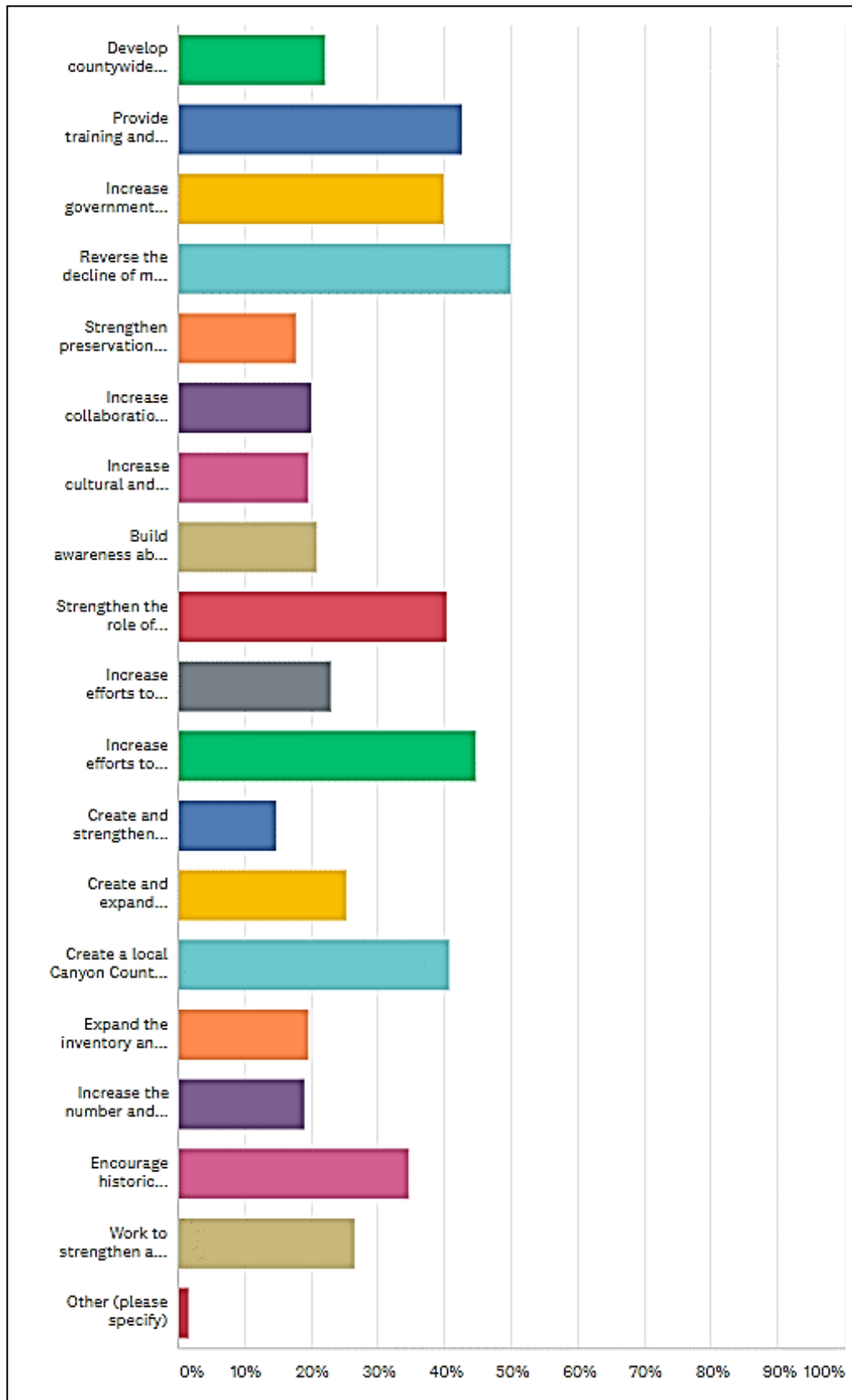
What training, information, or education topics would be the most useful to you and your community in its preservation efforts? Choose up to five (5)



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Rehabilitation of historic masonry, woodwork, and/or historic windows	46.52%	107
Stewardship of archaeological sites (i.e. supervising/taking care of Canyon County's prehistoric sites)	62.61%	144
Energy efficiency and weatherization in historic buildings	26.52%	61
Lead paint removal and safe work practices	8.70%	20
Information on local preservation commissions	27.39%	63
Federal review process for federal projects that may impact historic resources	16.09%	37
National Register of Historic Places nomination process	24.78%	57
Financial incentives for preservation and archaeology	51.30%	118
Training on laws protecting resources	23.91%	55
Local historic preservation commission processes and procedures	27.39%	63
Historic Districts and how they affect you and your community	43.04%	99
What owning a historic property may mean (National Register versus local ordinance and design review)	34.78%	80
Total Respondents: 230		

Question 10:

Given your perception of the state of preservation in Canyon County today, please choose the top six (6) goals from the list below that you feel are the most relevant for Canyon County HPC/CLG and its partners to focus on in the coming years.



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Develop countywide historic contexts covering various historic themes to assist researchers and consultants in evaluating the significance of historic properties throughout the state.		22.17%	51
Provide training and programs to increase understanding of historic preservation		42.61%	98
Increase government decision makers' understanding of and support for historic preservation and archaeology		40.00%	92
Reverse the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas		50.00%	115
Strengthen preservation efforts for infrastructure resource types (i.e. canals, roads, signage, non-building)		17.83%	41
Increase collaboration with other entities with similar missions		20.00%	46
Increase cultural and ethnic diversity in the preservation movement		19.57%	45
Build awareness about the connections between historic preservation and sustainability		20.87%	48
Strengthen the role of historic preservation in local planning and community revitalization		40.43%	93
Increase efforts to promote heritage tourism		23.04%	53
Increase efforts to identify and protect historic and prehistoric properties		44.78%	103
Create and strengthen historic preservation laws through state legislative action		14.78%	34
Create and expand opportunities for collaboration among Idaho communities, organizations, and cultural groups		25.22%	58
Create a local Canyon County Register of Historic Places to recognize local landmarks		40.87%	94
Expand the inventory and designation of Canyon County's historic and prehistoric properties for use in planning, education, public information, and protection		19.57%	45
Increase the number and visibility of high quality preservation projects countywide		19.13%	44
Encourage historic preservation as an economic development tool while maintaining the integrity of the resources		34.78%	80
Work to strengthen and expand existing financial incentive programs, as well as develop new incentives and funding sources		26.52%	61
Other (please specify)	Responses	1.74%	4
Total Respondents: 230			